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Unemploy-
ment!

AMERICA FOR ALL

Vote
Socialist!

No. 13

OCTOBER 29, 1932

Chicago, Illinois

THOMAS BARES BANK SCANDALS URGES HUGE LEVY ON BIG FORTUNES



INSULL SALUTES AMERICA.—Samuel Insull Jr., director and beneficiary of the Insull utility empire, which, after trimming consumers to the tune of millions of dollars annually, crashed and robbed investors of their money.

This photo was taken in Paris the other day when young Insull thought he had prevented an American photographer from taking a picture of him and his mother while they were out for a walk.

Insull Sr. and his brother, Martin, were permitted by Chicago and federal officials to flee the country after the companies crashed. Young Insull was later permitted to leave the country and take \$100,000 to his father to be used by him

to fight extradition. No wonder he thumbs his nose at all America.

Insull Jr. says he will return to the United States after election day. Signs are not lacking that both Democratic and Republican parties wanted all the Insulls out of the country until after election day. The facts in the Insull crash, already disclosed, involve leading Democrats, like Owen D. Young and Mayor Cermak of Chicago, and a handful of Republican politicians, as beneficiaries of Insull's manipulations. If the Insulls were available for questioning here there would be enough fraud and thievery revealed to put them and scores of G. O. P. and Democratic leaders behind the bars.

Socialist Proposes Drastic Steps to Aid Jobless and Cut Debt

Wildly cheering audiences of workers—thousands in overflow audiences fighting for admission to packed halls—meetings at train stops before dawn and late into the night—sieges by hordes of newspaper men—a coast-to-coast address over a powerful radio network—

Through these demonstrations Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, carried with increasing vigor last week the message of Socialist reconstruction for a nation stricken with the horror of unemployment and bitter poverty. Completing the last but two weeks of his mighty campaign, Thomas spoke in 22 cities in 11 southern and eastern states.

Names Owen Young in Fraudulent Deal

The visible audiences of scores of thousands and the radio audience of over a million heard three principal addresses in which Thomas challenged the very basis of capitalist maladjustment. Thomas stressed:

1 — A capital levy on fortunes of \$30,000 and over, which would net the government between 46 and 57 billion dollars with which to lift the burden of debt, and end the terror of unemployment and poverty now afflicts the working class and

make banking serve the common people of the nation as part of a co-ordinated socialized system of industry.

(THE TEXT OF THOMAS' SPEECH ON BANKING APPEARS ON PAGE 2 OF THIS ISSUE.)

Q — Before a huge audience in

2 — Thomas assailed the private banking system of the nation as the most corrupt and socially incompetent feature of American life. He exposed the scandalous profits for owners and the great losses which rob depositors. He assailed the banking activities of J. P. Morgan and Lee, Higginson companies as part of the corruption and insane speculation era. He closed with an analysis of the good record of the Postal Savings Banks and offered a five point Socialist program to

ed the composition of Democratic leadership. In particular he dwelt on Owen D. Young, Roosevelt's close friend and constant adviser. He exposed Young's part in the wrecking of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum company as an example of the activities of Gov. Roosevelt's ideal American capitalist. Thomas declared the wrecking of the company and the defrauding of its investors engineered by Young and others called for action by the federal grand jury in Baltimore.

Warns Drift Will Bring National Disaster

At the outset of his national radio broadcast, picked up from a rally in Columbus, Ohio, Thomas paid a beautiful tribute to the life and work of Eugene V. Debs, on whose anniversary the address was delivered. He then launched into his far-reaching proposal for a giant levy on the swollen fortunes of the rich.

ed, will increase the load, Thomas pointed out.

The load of debt hangs like a millstone around a runner's neck, Thomas warned, and makes it impossible to win the fight against economic disaster. This debt, public and private, totals nearly 200 billion dollars with a service charge of over 20 billions, Thomas said. The failure of the two old parties to balance the federal budget is piling up the debt. Unemployment relief and the socialization of industry, which must come if violent revolt is to be avert-

Thomas then took up, with incisive criticism, the various ways proposed to ease the debt burden. He opposed the policies of thrift, of economy on "postage stamps and stationery," of increasing income and inheritance taxes (this, said Thomas, would be helpful but insufficient to meet the great needs), and of uncontrolled inflation.

Against these proposals, Thomas urged the capital levy as "both just and practical." He contended it would "fall equitably on all members of the owning class . . . which has profited at the expense of workers by war debts and indeed by the whole debt policy of capitalism. Let it now pay in proportion to its wealth—a wealth derived not from toil or constructive service to men, but from speculation, manipulation and control of credit and natural resources," Thomas urged.

Would Take Over 40 Billion from Wealthy

As a basis for the capital levy, Thomas took the figures worked out by the British labor party in its similar proposal. Thus a man with \$30,000 would pay \$250. Then, by a graduated scale, the assessments would rise so that a man worth \$50,000,000 would pay \$29,574,000, or 59 per cent of the total. This would raise between 46 and 57 billion dollars. Even if all fortunes under \$250,000 were exempt, the sum of between 36 and 44 billions could be raised. Such a sum would take care of the national debt, unemployment relief and a considerable part of the reduction of municipal and farm debts, Thomas said.

corporate bodies, and on total net wealth. Assessment would follow the procedure of the ordinary inheritance tax. Payment could be by cash, government bonds or approved securities. "Bonds paid in could be canceled; cash would be used to purchase and retire bonds. Securities could be sold gradually in the open market or in some cases held by the government as a step in gaining control of the industry."

"A capital levy," Thomas summed up, "can be a surgical operation to cut out a cancer of debt that threatens us with destruction. Nay, more, it can be one orderly way of hastening the transfer of natural resources, public utilities, and great monopolies to social ownership. If there is

(Continued on page 2)

Norman Thomas on the Radio

Over the National Network of the Columbia Broadcasting System

Election Eve., Monday Night, November 7th

(9:15 P. M. Eastern Standard Time)

Tune In On the Final Message of the Socialist Candidate for President

Illinois Politicians Betray Jobless, Fight Coal Miners with Terrorism

TWO OLD PARTIES PASS RELIEF BUCK TO THE COUNTIES

By MATTIE DE HAAN

Among the political myths of history, there will undoubtedly be one telling of the way in which the Democratic and Republican legislators of Illinois "handled the state relief situation in the year 1932."

During the past summer, to be sure, the Federal government has come to their aid with an inadequate amount of funds, paid through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but in August that astute body of conservative financiers stated that no more money from that source would be forthcoming to Illinois until the state had taken some positive steps to get itself out of its own dilemma.

With this serious warning ringing in their ears, Illinois legislators met in special session in September to consider, among other things, the ways in which the state might show really good intentions of helping its own unemployed—not for the sake of the unemployed so much, of course, as for the sake of pleasing the gentlemen of the R. F. C. As is usually the case when a special session of the legislature is called—but especially when that session just precedes an election, and a vote on an important issue might endanger the political future of the legislator seeking office for another term—considerable difficulty was experienced in enticing enough of the state's law-makers to constitute a quorum.

Buck Passed to Counties

It was finally achieved, the legislature did actually consider the next step to be taken in Illinois' relief program, keeping in mind, it is to be assumed, the facts that further aid had been practically refused by the federal government, and that relief agencies reported present funds nearly exhausted.

Pleas and threats were heard, and, finally, after much cogitation, the mighty legislative lion—in the traditional old party fashion—brought forth a mouse. The mouse was a nice little, buck-passing mouse, too. It saved the Democratic and Republican officeholders, seeking re-election, from making any definite commitments in the way of further taxation that would give to unemployment sufferers the assurance of existence during the next few months. Instead, they ruled that counties, by resolutions of their own governing bodies, be authorized to use their one cent portion of the gas tax until July 1, 1933, to provide relief for their residents.

The new measure involves numerous difficulties. In the first place, here is no reason to assume that county boards will be easily persuaded to allocate monies from the gas tax fund for relief purposes. Furthermore, the amount of money that goes into county treasuries from the gas tax fund is not large, and there are already other strings attached to it. In Cook county, for instance, it is estimated that the county's share of the motor fuel tax to July 1, 1933, after the retirement of last winter's \$20,000,000 relief fund is deducted, will support necessary relief work for about one month! And promises consist of no more than pretty phrases.

Horner, Small Evade the Issue

What promises do the candidates or platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties hold forth to the Illinois unemployed? The Republicans, of course, haven't really come to any agreement as to what their state platform should be. The Democrats have come out in support of the issuance of bonds to take up the \$20,000,000 worth of tax anticipation warrants sold to provide relief last winter which might release more of the gas tax fund for present relief needs. Beyond that, their promises consist of pretty phrases like "we declare our firm belief that it is possible through proper leadership to materially lessen the crush-



ROY BURT
Candidate of the Socialist Party

Roy Burt's Career Closely Linked with Interests of Workers

While Roy E. Burt, Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois, has his roots in the soil of the state in which he is seeking public office, much of his early life was spent in the west. He was born in Coles county where his father was a farmer, on Sept. 16, 1890, but when he was still a small child his family migrated to Kansas. Later they left the farm to move to a mining community in the southeastern section of this same state, and it was here that Burt first became aware of the problems of the laboring groups. As a boy, he worked in and about the mines themselves, and clerked in the stores of this small community.

With this early background of farm and labor experience, Roy Burt pursued his educational career in the schools of the middle west. After earning his teacher's degree from the University of Kansas, he took graduate work at Garrett institute and Northwestern university, and then worked successively as teacher, principal and superintendent of a high school in northeastern Oklahoma. Later, he served as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church in Rock Springs, Wyoming, for four and one-half years. During this period, also, he conducted a Labor college, in co-operation with the Central Trades union of Rock Springs, and served in the capacity of associate director of workers' education for the state of Wyoming, under the auspices of the State Federation of Labor.

Since 1924, he has been engaged in educational work among young people, as a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ing weight and consequent devastation of unemployment." And so on. Judge Horner and Len Small have been able to evade the issue pretty well in their campaign speeches. Certainly, Small's record in public office is not such as to instill confidence in his ability or desire to help the "forgotten" man any more, or even as much, as Gov. Roosevelt has come to the aid of the "forgotten" man in New York state. Judge Horner has been so busy assuring voters that his Republican opponent is not really as wet as he is that he hasn't as yet seriously come around to the question of unemployment relief.

There is only one conclusion to which we can come. Both old parties are either completely "stumped" by Illinois' present financial muddle, or their sense of political well-being tells them the question of unemployment relief is a hotbed better left untouched. Both explanations, naturally, are thoroughly unsatisfactory as far as the voter is concerned.

SOCIALIST PLEDGE TO MAKE STATE SERVE WORKERS

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS

Wasteful, competitive production for profit under private ownership has brought hunger, fear and despair to the workers of Illinois. The lust for private gain has led to corrupting of public officials and the swindling of its citizens. Professional politicians, blind to the causes of the present economic collapse, ignorant of the way to recovery, unpunished for their share in the present calamity, are shouting empty promises to despairing voters.

Instead of insincere promises and meaningless slogans, the Socialist party offers to the voters a program and plan that will bring freedom, plenty and security to all toilers by hand and brain. The Socialist goal is—social ownership of the basic industries, with planned production for use.

Illinois Socialists pledge:

1. JOBS FOR EVERY ONE.
An emergency 30-hour week law. State aid to municipalities for public works.
An adequate system of public employment exchanges; private agencies to be abolished.
A minimum wage law.

2. ADEQUATE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT RELIEF.
No evictions.
No gas, water or electricity to be cut off.

Sufficient relief to maintain health.

3. SECURITY FOR BANK DEPOSITORS.
Establishment of a state bank.
Enforcement of liabilities of bankers.

4. JUSTICE TO THE FARMER.
Equitable assessment on land.
State aid for bona fide farmers' co-operatives.

State supervision of marketing facilities.
No eviction of farmers for non-payment of interest, rent, or taxes.

5. JUSTICE FOR THE CITY WORKER.

Outlaw the "yellow dog" contract.
Abolish detective agencies engaged in industrial work.
Abolish injunctions in labor disputes.

Repeal criminal syndicalism law.
Remove arbitrary limits on free speech, press, and assemblage.

6. CHEAP GAS, POWER, LIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION.
Enabling acts to permit full public ownership of municipal utilities.
State ownership of all state-wide utilities.

7. ADEQUATE SOCIAL INSURANCE.
Unemployment insurance paid for by state and employers.
Adequate old age pensions, and maternity allowances.
Upward revision of workmen's compensation benefits.

8. A FAIR DEAL FOR THE CHILDREN.
Increased state aid to public education; free medical and dental care, and free lunches in the schools.

9. EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT.
Consolidation of overlapping departments.
Break-up of the alliance between crime, big business, and politics.
Extension of civil service to all employees.

10. FAIR TAXATION.
Constitutional amendment to put the burden of taxation on incomes and inheritances.
Amend the constitution to enable classification of property, and to replace the present personal property tax by a tax on forms of luxury wealth.
Collect full rental value of land held for speculation.

The Socialist party offers itself as the political organization of the producers and consumers of the workers in factory, mine, office, and farm. It is our political weapon in the class struggle, and in its triumph lies the hope of building, through political action, an economic order based on justice.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET STRAIGHT.

For U. S. Senator



CHARLES POGORELEC
Candidate of the Socialist Party

Big Audiences Cheer Burt on State Tour in Gubernatorial Race

"We are sick of the two old parties, and if Socialism has anything for us, we want to know about it!" From the farmers of Humboldt, Ill.

"There is no hope for the coal industry excepting through social ownership!" The message of 650 miners and their wives at Gillespie, Ill.

Such statements as these, daily to the ears of Roy Burt, Socialist candidate for governor, as he continues to carry his strong campaign fight into every part of the state. Wherever Burt has spoken whether before the miners, the farmers, the campus sophisticates, or the industrial workers of the larger cities he has received splendid hearings, and his message has won enthusiastic response. In Staunton, Bloomington, Taylorville, Canton, big meetings of miners and their wives, in spite of the presence of the "tin hats" of the National Guard!

Among the farmers, the same kind of experiences. Audiences ranging from 100 to 2,000 people, have been greeting Comrade Burt at every turn. At the University of Illinois, he spoke before three groups of students. Before the Rock River conference at Dixon, he called Methodist ministers to the challenge the clergy should see in the present need for social change.

On the evening of Oct. 31, Burt, Judge Henry Horner, Democratic candidate for governor, and Atty. Gen. Carlstrom, representing Len Small, will cross political swords in Evanston at the Lathen gymnasium on the Northwestern university campus. Here's the schedule planned for the windup of Burt's tour:

Oct. 25th (afternoon), Beardstown, (evening), Jacksonville. Oct. 26th, Quincy. Oct. 27th, Galesburg. Oct. 28th (a. m.), Northwestern U., Evanston; (p. m., aft.), City club with Hoan; (evening), Workmen's Circle. Oct. 29th, Freeport. Oct. 30th (2:30 p. m.), Waukegan; (7:30 p. m.), South Chicago. Oct. 31st, Mandel Hall, U. of C. Nov. 1-8 inclusive, Cook county. Nov. 5th, candidates dinner and the City club (evening). Nov. 6th, Chicago Forum, and at 8:00 p. m., Lombard, Ill.

BURT DENOUNCES OPERATORS' WAR ON COAL DIGGERS

By ROY BURT

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Illinois

Gov. Roosevelt has told a Springfield audience that he will relieve the suffering of the coal miners by "stabilizing the coal industry." I suppose he thought that that was a good political move in a state that was, at the moment, in the midst of a miners' strike of over 30,000 men who were being terrorized by militia, who have taken all law unto themselves, even to forcing the local police authorities to abdicate their powers. As usual, they are being used to break the strike. As usual, the power of the state is used on behalf of the capitalists to break the power of organized workers. Already the militia have killed one man and wounded many others.

Illinois is governed by a republican governor. Indiana is also governed by a republican governor, and the same type of terrorism has been used recently. It therefore was "good politics" for Roosevelt to talk sympathetically of the coal miner.

Roosevelt forgot that the states in which the coal miner lives, are a veritable "hell on earth," such as is not known in any of the white civilized countries of the world where terrorism has reached its worst form—where virtual fascist dictatorships over the miners exist have democratic governors. One of the important reasons why the Illinois and Indiana coal miners are

because they have had to compete with Kentucky and West Virginia, which states are governed by the miners terrorized, by the Democrats. It is the same old story. The Democrats and the Republicans both represent the owning interests and not the workers.

Roosevelt speaks vaguely of "stabilizing the coal industry." How and for whom? What plan does he offer? These things he does not mention. In contrast stands the platform statement of the Socialist Party which says "public ownership of the mines, and operation of these by the miner, the engineer and the consumer, for the public good and not for the profit of any corporation." It is only in this manner that the coal industry can be stabilized.

Socialists Aiding Miners

But the Socialist Party does not limit itself to platform promises. In every strike the Socialist Party has played a prominent part. Norman Thomas' Emergency Strikers' Relief Committee has fed scores of thousands of striking miners in West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The Springfield local of the

The Socialist party of Illinois recently defied the state militia in holding an open meeting in Taylorville, in order to establish the right of miners to hold public meetings. The party is always ready and willing to participate in these struggles.


Finally and ultimately the Socialist party is fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, for a workers world as against capitalism and its terror and exploitation. It is the party of the workers. No honest worker would support a "company union." Don't support a company political party. Don't scab at the ballot box. Vote Socialist, and, what is more important, join the Socialist party, the party fighting your battles and fighting for a workers' world.

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Published Weekly By
The Socialist Party of America
519 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.
Edward Levinson, Editor

October 29, 1932. No. 13

Subscription Rates, \$1 a Year
In Bundles, 70 Cents a 100
\$6 for a Thousand



NORMAN THOMAS



JAMES H. MAURER

Entered as second-class matter August 3, 1932, at Chicago, Illinois, under the act of March 3, 1879.

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