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Norman Thomas
DISCUSSES
The Farm Problem
ON PAGE 9

Vol. II—No. 80

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1936

PRICE FIVE CENTS

COST OF LIVING JUMPS AS FOOD PROFITS RISE

Thomas Talk On The Air

The voice of Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will be heard in every section of the country Thursday, October 1, when his speech from San Francisco will be broadcast through the facilities of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 7:45 p. m., Pacific Standard Time (8:45 p. m., Mountain Standard; 9:45 p. m., Central Standard; 10:45 p. m., Eastern Standard.)

The following stations are affiliated with the Columbia system. Write them asking them to carry the speech.

Basic Network:
Albany—WOKO Kansas City—KMBC
Baltimore—WCAO Louisville—WHAS
Boston—WNAAC New York—WABC
WVAAB
Buffalo—WGR Omaha—Lincoln—
WKBW KFAB
Chicago—WBBM Philadelphia—WCAU
Cincinnati—WEKRC Pittsburgh—WJAS
Cleveland—WHK Providence—WBEA
Des Moines—KRNT St. Louis—KMOX
Detroit—WJR Syracuse—WFBL
Hartford—WDRS Washington—WJWS
Indianapolis—WFBM

Supplementary Group:
Akron—WADC Peoria—WMBD
Atlantic City—WPG Rochester—WHEC
Banzor—WLBZ South Bend—WSBT
Bridgeport—WICC Springfield—WMAS
Columbus—WBNS Toledo—WSPD
Dayton—WSMK Topeka—WIBW
Fairmont—WMMN Utica—WIBX
Fl. Wayne—WOWO Wheeling—WVVA
Harrisburg—WHE Wichita—KFH
Manchester—WFEA Worcester—WORC
Milwaukee—WISN Youngstown—WKBN

Pacific Coast Group:
Bakersfield—KERN San Francisco—
Fresno—KMJ KFRG
Los Angeles—KHJ Santa Barbara—KDB
Portland—KOIN Seattle—KOL
Sacramento—KFBK Spokane—KEPY
San Diego—KGB Stockton—KWG
Tacoma—KVI

Mountain Group:
Colorado Springs—Reno—KOH
KVOR Salt Lake City—
Denver—KLZ KSL

Northwestern Group:
Davenport—WOC Sioux City—KSCJ
Minneapolis—WCCO Yankton—WNAX

Southwestern Group:
Dallas—KRLD San Antonio—KTTA
Houston—KTRH Shreveport—KWKH
Little Rock—KLRA Tulsa—KTUL
Oklahoma City—Waco—WACO
KOMA Wichita Falls—
KGGK

Southeastern Group:
Charlotte—WBT Roanoke—WDBJ
Durham—WDNC Savannah—WTOG
Greensboro—WBIG Winston—Sales—
Richmond—WMBG WSJS

South Central Group:
Atlanta—WGST Mobile—WALA
Birmingham—WBRC Montgomery—WSFA
Chattanooga—WVOD Nashville—WLAC
Knoxville—WNOX New Orleans—WWL
Memphis—WREC Pensacola—WCOA

Florida Group:
Jacksonville—WMBR Orlando—WDBO
Miami—WQAM Tampa—WDAE

ON RADIO



Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will speak on a national radio hookup October 1.

Harvard Alumni Remind University Of Role In Murder

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The shame of Harvard lives on!

It cannot erase the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti from its records even during its tercentenary when savants from every part of the world gathered here.

They were told of the role Harvard played in the murder of two innocent men, in a pamphlet, "Walled In The Tomb." The pamphlet is signed by 28 distinguished Harvard alumni including Heywood Brown, columnist, Stuart Chase, economist, John Dos Pas-

Food Speculators Reap Millions As Poor Go Hungry

WASHINGTON—The price of food is going up—like an autogiro. At the same time, the standard of living is falling without the benefit of parachutes.

Such are the conclusions reached after study of surveys recently made here in the nation's capital while the political gas-barrage about "freedom of enterprise," "the American system of initiative and profit," etc., continues to descend on the nation.

In New York, the dramatic fight over the price of milk—on the outcome of which depends the life of hundreds of thousands of children and the future health of millions—goes on. Profits for the big milk companies, like Borden's and the National Dairy Products sky-rocketed beyond the reach of unemployment and poorly paid workers. Standard Statistics reports that the outlook for the stocks of these companies is very good, but New York dairy farmers are sewing new patches on their pants.

Profits Increase

Other food industries tell the same story. Their profits have recovered, but this hasn't stopped them from raising prices out of all proportions to the alleged wage-

increases of the "recovery" period. Since 1933, the price of corn has tripled. Wheat has doubled. The food speculators have taken advantage of the drought to swell their bank accounts.

Notorious commodity speculators are anticipating a meat famine this winter affording them a golden opportunity. Canned meat prices have already risen by 15 to 20 per cent. And last year, Armour paid its stockholders \$7 a share!

With this year's grain crop half the size of last year's, the price in the United States is \$1.40, and still rising, as against a steady 55 cent-price in Canada. For the week ended August 22, wheat prices at Liverpool, far from the fields, averaged eighteen cents less than at Kansas City, where wheat ordinarily abounds.

Farmers Suffer

At the same time as the city workers are facing the problem of food beyond the reach of their purses, the farmers themselves are being milked. Dun & Bradstreet, who find that prices are rising "at the expense of future sales," reports that the income of farmers "will be considerably below normal."

And the effect? Here's a sample: If New York City alone, according to Labor Research Front, during the school year of 1935-6, 135,000 elementary school children were so undernourished that they had to be assigned to special outdoor classes. Throughout the nation, the fateful figures run into the millions.

Cling to Phrases

Roosevelt clings to the phrase, "the American system of initiative and profit," while the food speculators exercise their Roosevelt-blessed right to use their initiative in making profit out of the necessities of life, incidentally depriving hundreds of thousands of those things without which they can't exist.

Landon clings to his phrase, "the freedom of enterprise," which allows to the food speculators the freedom to engage in enterprises that mulet American men, women and children

Only the Socialist platform, advocated by Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson, offers a genuine solution of the problem caused by high food prices and low income. Under a Socialist administration with national planning of

Where Thomas Will Speak

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, this week begins an extensive speaking tour in the West.

His schedule is as follows:
Sept. 25—Chicago Bar Assn. (Noon); Rockford, Ill. (Afternoon).

Sept. 26—Wichita, Kans.
Sept. 27—Denver, Colo. (Broadcast over station KOA, 1:45 p. m.)

Sept. 28—8:10 a. m., Ogden, Utah; 9:30 a. m., Salt Lake City. (Railroad platform meetings).

Sept. 29—Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 30—City unannounced, Calif.

Oct. 1—San Francisco, Calif. (National broadcast, 10:45 p. m. E. S. T.).

Oct. 2—Portland, Ore.

Oct. 3—Bellingham, Wash. (Afternoon); Seattle, Wash. (Evening).

2 Socialists Win In Wisconsin Poll

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—(LSP)—Meeting the first test in an election, the Farmer-Labor Progressive Federation, of which the Socialist party is a part, swept to victory in Milwaukee county at the primary last week.

The Federation nominated 18 out of its 20 candidates for assembly in the county, named its three senatorial candidates unopposed; put both of its congressional candidates on top with heavy majorities, and won overwhelming control of the city and county Progressive committees.

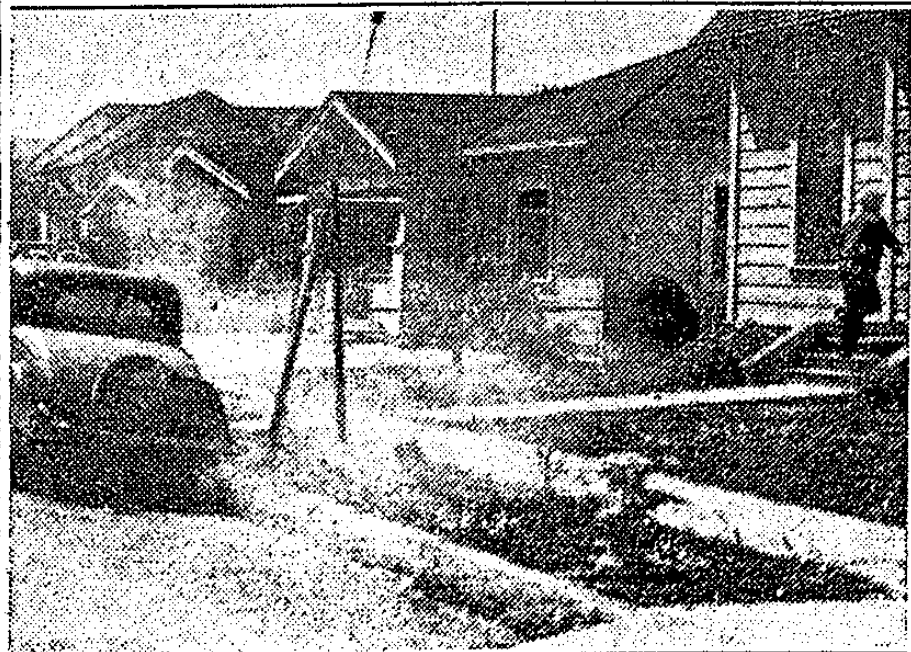
According to political observers Alderman Carl P. Dietz, and Paul Gauer, former president of the common council, Socialists, have an excellent chance of being elected to congress in November. Dietz received 11,873 votes against the total of 4,875 for his three opponents. Gauer attracted 9,856 votes against an aggregate of 8,064 for his opponents.

Pacifists Back Norman Thomas

NEW YORK—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will receive the support of a clear plurality of America's staunch pacifists if a straw poll among members of the Fellowship of Reconciliation is an indication.

Out of 639 replies received by the Fellowship before September, 299 or 47% announced that they would vote for Norman Thomas. Roosevelt was second with 187 votes and Landon third with 137 votes. The other candidates lagged far behind with Lemke having 11 adherents—Drowder 3, and Col-

TEAR-GAS STRIKERS



State police broke up picket lines in Salinas, Cal., with tear-gas barrages in a desperate effort to smash the lettuce packers strike. STORY AND MORE PICTURES ON PAGE 9

Tell The World

Supporters of Norman Thomas for president are telling their neighbors whom they are going to vote for by pasting on their auto windshields attractive stickers in red and white reading "Vote Socialist—Thomas and Nelson." They sell for 50 cents a hundred.

The windshield stickers, the record and other campaign supplies can be obtained from Socialist national campaign headquarters, 519 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Workers Alliance Refuses Support To FDR, Landon

WASHINGTON.—Support of either Roosevelt or Landon by the organized unemployed of America was emphatically rejected by the national executive board of the Workers Alliance at its meeting here last week. The Alliance declared its readiness to support a genuine Farmer-Labor Party.

The Roosevelt administration was condemned because of its "failure to provide elementary justice to the unemployed," a resolution adopted by the board declared. They attacked the New Deal administration for its refusal to grant WAA demands for a living wage on the WPA and declared that Roosevelt had re-

Thomas Hits Lynch Law

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(LSP)—Wide public attention was given to two speeches delivered by Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, last week-end.

As the guest of honor on Southern Socialist Day, Sept. 18, at the Texas Centennial Exposition, Thomas said, "The story of the material progress since the days when gallant pioneers carved this state out of the wilderness is so amazing that it would be incredible did we not know it to be true. They won for us not merely a home in a new continent; they won for us also new worlds by their triumphs in the field of science and invention."

Two days later, in St. Louis, the Socialist standard-bearer said, "We are the only nation which ever freed a race from slavery without giving it so much as an inch of ground to call its own."

Lashing out against lynching Thomas pointed out that lynch law is now being used against whites as well as against Negroes as evidenced in the infamous Tampa floggings, and numerous cases in Arkansas.

"More and more it is becoming clear that in its essence the Negro problem in America is a peculiarly acute form of the general problem of human exploitation. The Negro suffers most because he is furthest down on the economic ladder and can be most easily identified when he starts to rise.

"Because the Negro race is so overwhelmingly of the working class," Thomas said, "and because it is the most exploited part of that class, the Negro race ought to have a peculiar interest in changing the whole system of exploitation. I am often asked what the Socialist Party offers the Negro. It offers him neither more nor less than it offers the workers of every race.

"Specifically we Socialists pledge ourselves to fight against discrimination wherever it raises its ugly head in the labor union or in the state. We want to end jim-crowism. We want anti-peonage laws and a federal anti-lynching law with teeth in it."

BACK CIO FORCES



Charles P. Howard (left) and Thomas F. McMahon, presidents of the International Typographical Union and the United Textile Workers Union, respectively, received the endorsement of their international conventions for the support of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

More Unions Support CIO Against AFL

WASHINGTON—Three of the most important international unions in the American Federation of Labor last week took a firm stand in favor of the Committee for Industrial Organization as against the craftist executive council of the AFL.

The unions are the United Textile Workers of America, the International Typographical Union and the United Automobile Workers of America.

All adopted resolutions condemning the action of the executive council in suspending ten unions of the Federation, numbering more than a million working men.

Asks Delegates

At the convention of the textile workers in New York, David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers and one of the leaders of the CIO, urged the UTW, one of the suspended organizations, to send delegates to the Tampa convention which will pass upon the decision.

Dubinsky held out some hope for a peaceful settlement of the issue on which the craftist leaders split the Federation.

"Regretful as the situation is, maybe it isn't yet too late," he said. "I believe that the conscience of the labor movement will not permit it to continue."

Typos Line Up

At the same time, the convention of the Typographical Union, held in Colorado Springs, Colo., lined up behind Charles P. Howard, its president, who is active in the CIO. Facing possible suspension itself for supporting the industrial union forces, the typographical union refused "to recognize that the executive council had power to suspend unions," charging the craftists with "usurping power specifically reserved to regular conventions of the American Federation of Labor."

It pledged its support to the steel drive now being conducted by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO.

The action was taken after an impassioned plea by President William Green failed to impress the delegates.

Brophy Speaks

At the convention of the rubber workers, which took a similar stand, John Brophy, of the CIO, told the delegates:

"We will not betray the American workers for paper unity but welcome all men and women, all progressives and liberals, who want to build a real, all-embracing labor movement."

While the New Jersey Federation of Labor last week refused to adopt a resolution calling upon the executive council to rescind its suspension order, the California State Federation of Labor and the Indiana State Federation of Labor supported the CIO unions and demanded their reinstatement.

Vote Straight Socialist For a Better World

WATCH THE WRAPPER

On your copy of the Socialist Call. If the number on the lower left of this notice, or any number less than this number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

EXPIRED! RENEW NOW!

New Gains Reported In Steel Campaign

PITTSBURGH—In spite of continued acts of violence against union organizers, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization reports new gains.

Hired thugs and strong-arm men, on the pay-rolls of the steel barons, have assaulted Anthony Kowalski and Richard Riser, representatives of the SWOC in Holiday Cove, West Virginia, near Weirton. Fifteen gangsters trapped the two organizers and beat them severely. Kowalski is still in the hospital.

Philip Murray, chairman of the SWOC, charged that "our men have not been protected by local police authorities, whose ability to maintain law and order has not only failed, but who have apparently conspired with those law-breaking hoodlums who attacked our representatives."

Arrested by Cops

The victims of the attack had just been released from the custody of police, who arrested them for questioning, when they were seized by their assailants.

In a communication addressed to Democratic Governor H. G. Kump of West Virginia, Murray said:

"As governor of West Virginia, we request that you immediately investigate these outrages and see that our representatives are fully protected from bodily harm in the exercise of their constitutional and legal rights to organize steel workers into their own trade union."

Win 5% Raise

At the same time, SWOC organizers reported that their activities in Connecticut had succeeded in winning a 5% wage

Red Propaganda?

"Boiled down to the core, the struggle in the international arena today is centered around the question of raw materials and markets. In a word, the entire foundation of the trouble is to be found in the maladjustment of world trade, or the exchange of commodities, both nationally and internationally, plus the exploitation of colonies by imperialist powers."

An article from some Socialist paper? Guess again.

It's from Commerce & Finance, Wall Street organ.

boost for 30,000 brass workers in that state.

Returning from the Connecticut State Federation of Labor convention where the CIO was endorsed by a resolution demanding revocation of the AFL executive council's suspension order, Leo Krzycki, associate regional director of the SWOC and prominent Socialist, reported that the wage increases were given shortly after the organizers appeared on the scene.

"Just as the steel barons raised wages before our drive even got under way, so the brass barons have followed suit," Krzycki said. "The companies are the American Brass, the Chase Brass & Copper, the Bridgeport Brass and the Scoville Manufacturing Co., all with principal plants in Connecticut."

More Join Union

In Hamilton, Ontario, across the Canadian border where Krzycki has been directing the work of organization, a third steel union has joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Leading steel barons, meanwhile, were heard this week in a broadcast originating from the Great Lakes Exposition, defending their opposition to unionization.

"The American steel industry is a vast undertaking," said Eugene Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. "It represents an investment of more than \$5,000,000,000."

Directing his attack at the steel workers, Grace urged a continuation of "the sound principles upon which our country has developed and continued," declaring: "Let us hope that every encouragement will be given to American enterprise and initiative."



LASSER

used "to support an adequate program for social insurance."

The resolution attacked Landon for his relief policy "in establishing a relief budget of \$1.08 a week for a family in Kansas."

"Our experiences with the old parties," the resolution continued, "have added to our conviction that we can expect nothing substantial from the old parties but must place our reliance upon the building of a genuine Farmer-Labor Party."

Meanwhile, WAA leaders pressed plans in the drive "For A Living Wage On The WPA." A delegation of 500 leaders of the unemployed from all parts of the country will visit Washington in November to demand that Roosevelt reverse the decision of WPA authorities rejecting the 5-point program of the Alliance. The program has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

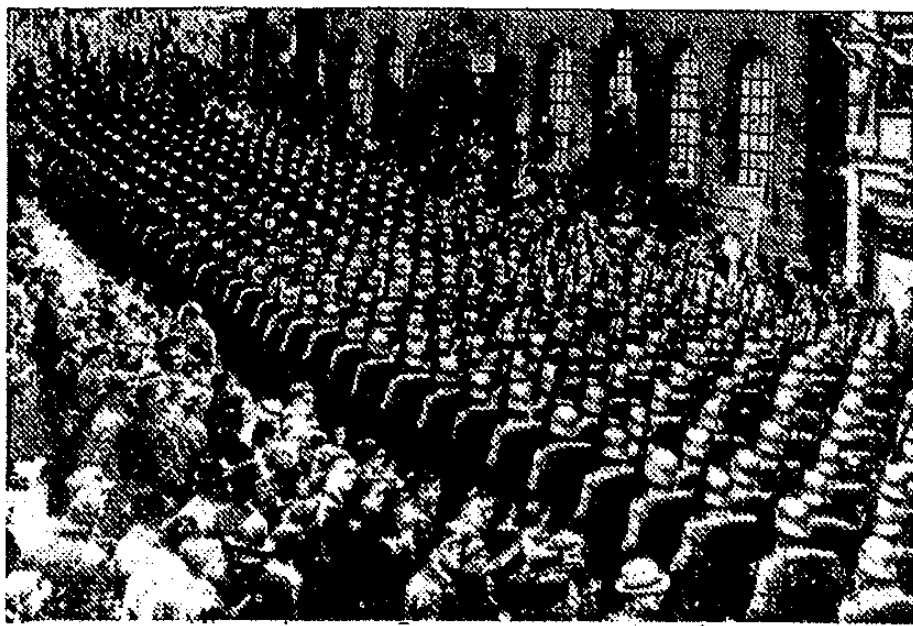
A campaign for 2,000,000 signatures to the "Living Wage" drive, a series of mass actions culminating in large-scale demonstrations and "folded arms" strikes have been planned to take place in October. Announcement of the date for the strikes and demonstrations is being withheld for the time being.

The demands of the Alliance put to President Roosevelt include:

1. A 20 per cent increase in wages for all WPA workers now earning more than \$40 monthly. And an increase to \$40 monthly for those earning less.
2. Payment of trade union hourly rates upon all WPA projects.
3. Rescinding of an order which docks workers for time lost through no fault of their own.
4. The adoption of labor regulations by WPA which will prevent discrimination and discharge of WPA workers because of organization activity.
5. The use of a surplus fund of \$1,200,000,000 left over from last year's relief appropriation to put 1,000,000 employables now on relief rolls on WPA or to make relief grants to the states.

Throw a Party For the \$100,000 Campaign Fund

IN PERFECT GOOSE-STEP



German Storm-Troops, having destroyed all remnants of liberty and decency in Naziland, seek new fields to conquer. This detachment is on the march to "hell" the bloody butcher who rules Germany as he makes war threats against the Soviet Union.

Labor in Action

DETROIT—The campaign for organization of automobile labor is in full swing with the establishment of the General Motors Council of the United Automobile Workers of America. The council will direct the drive to win GM's 220,000 workers for organized labor.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.—Jurisdiction over robot printing equipment was claimed by the Typographical Union at its convention here. The delegates endorsed a proposal for old age pensions and unemployment insurance to be financed by taxation on incomes exceeding \$5,000.

SEATTLE—The National Labor Relations Board reopened hearings on the American Newspaper Guild strike which shut down the Seattle Hearst Post-Intelligencer after attempts at settlement had failed because of the attitude of the Hearst management.

AKRON, O.—The story of the growth of the United Rubber Workers of America from 4,000 members a year ago to its present strength of more than 30,000 members was told at the first union convention here by President Sherman H. Dalrymple.

SAN FRANCISCO—On the eve of expiration of contracts on the west coast waterfront, a new struggle loomed which may become as bitter as the historic 1934 conflict. Symptomatic of tenseness were events surrounding the departure of the S. S. President Hoover, which sailed for the Orient six days late after a compromise was reached in a dispute between the union and shippers.

NEW YORK—Harry Bridges, leader of the Pacific longshoremen, met here with Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and with union representatives from the Great Lakes and Gulf districts to coordinate efforts to win gains in union agreements.

MILWAUKEE—When thirty key engineers struck the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company plant here in demand for higher wages, the city faced loss of its domestic gas supply.

MINNEAPOLIS—A picket was wounded by a shot-gun charge here after a fight at the gates of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Linseed Products Company here. When the strikers tried to stop a railroad coach containing a score of scabs, they were met with shot-gun blasts.

Socialists Win In Swedish Poll

STOCKHOLM—For the first time in history, the Social-Democratic Party won a clear majority in the Swedish elections last week, winning 112 seats in the Riksdag, a gain of 10 over their previous representation. The victory insures the return of Per Albin Hansson to the premiership.

The Hansson coalition government was defeated last June when the Social-Democrats split with the Agrarians over the question of old-age pensions. The election victories now enable the Socialists to proceed to carry out their far-reaching program of social reform.

Has Your Neighbor Read Norman Thomas' Speeches?

'Neutrality' Aids Rebels In Civil War

MADRID—A scrap of paper is the strongest weapon the Spanish fascists have in their war against the liberty of the masses. The scrap of paper is called a "neutrality pact."

Under its folds, airplanes, bombs, munitions are pouring into the hands of the fascist forces while the legally constituted government is being virtually blockaded. The system of sanctions is being used by the bourgeois democracies of Europe at last—to crush democracy in Spain and to permit fascism to march into power.

The third month of the civil war finds the fascist dictators of Italy and Germany still rushing war materials to the rebels, while the people's front government of France, the communist government of Russia, and the conservative government of England are, in effect, applying against the democratic Spanish government the sanctions they dared not apply to Italy, which was designated an aggressor nation in the Ethiopian affair by unanimous vote of the nations at Geneva.

It is Mussolini's bombing planes and Hitler's Junkers with their notorious headquarters at Caceres that constitute the main difficulty of the government forces.

Against the barrage of steel, the Spanish workers have been setting themselves as a wall of flesh and blood. The critical hour is drawing near, with the liberty of all Europe and the peace of the entire world hanging in the balance.

PHILADELPHIA—While the Roosevelt administration, in spite of protests by leading American Socialists, continues to permit shipments of goods to Spanish ports held by rebels, union workers are attempting to block such aid to the fascists by calling strikes.

The United Fruit Steamship Company, with a load of dynamite scheduled for shipment to Central America to be trans-shipped to the fascist rebels in Spain, was kept from shipping for some time by an unexpected strike of the crew, led by members of the Marine Transport Workers Union.

LEADER



Phil Van Gelder, fighting Socialist leader of the shipyard workers, whose organization preserved a good bottle of champagne when they prevented the launching of a new destroyer. They tied up the Staten Island yards in a sit-down strike when the company insisted on violating union contracts.

Christening Fete Balked As Workers Strike Destroyer

NEW YORK—The launching of the United States destroyer Fanning, and the building of two other destroyers, as well as three million-dollar ferryboats for the Department of Docks was held up at the Staten Island shipyards this week when 1,500 members of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers folded their arms in a sit-down strike because of failure to grant an increase of 5 cents an hour agreed on last June.

The sit-down strike was followed by a lockout.

Phil Van Gelder, national secretary of the union and a prominent Socialist, announced:

"We are ready and anxious to negotiate an immediate settlement of the dispute involved but if the company refuses, we will be forced to declare an official strike with picketing and all other regular strike activities."

Last June, following a poll of the employees at the shipyards, the union was officially recognized as the agency for collective bargaining by a vote of 1,399 to 84. After several weeks of striking, the union signed up the United Shipyards.

Disaster Is Lot Of Farmers—FDR Aid Inadequate

CHICAGO—A corn crop only 50 per cent of normal and a Spring wheat crop less than a third of normal spell disaster for the American farmer in 1936.

Although this shortage of crop means high prices on the gambling markets, farmers will be forced to get rid of their stock at a great loss because of sky-rocketing food and fodder. With no income this Fall from Spring crops, and no income possible until next Summer, they will have little with which to buy food and clothing for their families and provisions for their remaining stock, let alone pay interest on mortgages and crop loans.

But to all this, the Roosevelt administration has answered with statements which had the effect of minimizing the terrible effect of the drouth. Although Roosevelt talks today of steps toward crop insurance, he refused to consider this important measure. Even after his snake-charming trip to the drouth area, he continued to minimize the drouth effects. Newspapers quoted him as "encouraged" and well-satisfied with the miserable wages paid for back-breaking relief work.

Insurance Not Enough

Even the crop insurance demanded by farmers is not enough, it is recognized. The whole question of land conservation on a national scale will have to be faced. The drouth has raised problems that will be settled only by such a national program; but President Roosevelt has up to now paid lip service to this fact without following it up by action.

Drouth, flood, and erosion control will have to be coordinated with national crop planning, in the opinion of Department of Agriculture experts. This has been recognized for years; what has actually been done?

Flood control, for instance. Congress passed two flood control measures, totalling \$592,000,000; but not a cent was appropriated to carry them out. This paper flood control was nothing more than vote control.

Erosion prevention has been one of the widely-heralded pro-



PLAGUE—Not only has drouth ravaged this cornfield, blasting the stalks, but now comes a scourge of grasshoppers to this field near Pawnee, Okla.

jects of the New Deal. But only two-tenths of one percent of the farmers have been helped by these projects, the so-called "demonstration projects," which other farmers are expected to study and reproduce at their own expense. They can't afford to do this themselves, for the cost is prohibitive. The National Resources Board estimates that more than 50 per cent of the farms exposed to erosion now are unprotected, and "still suffering seriously."

Part of the program will have to be retirement of poor farm land and resettlement of the farmers on better land. The Resettlement Administration set up an "information service" for farmers who want to go to better farms.

Farmers who come to the RA for help will be "advised," when the RA thinks it desirable, to leave their farms and move elsewhere. What if the farmer wants to stay where he is?

Government Club

"Resettlement loans would not be made to those ignoring advice given," said Administrator Tugwell in a recent statement. By wielding this club over their heads the government will force them to move. Will it help them find and settle other farms?

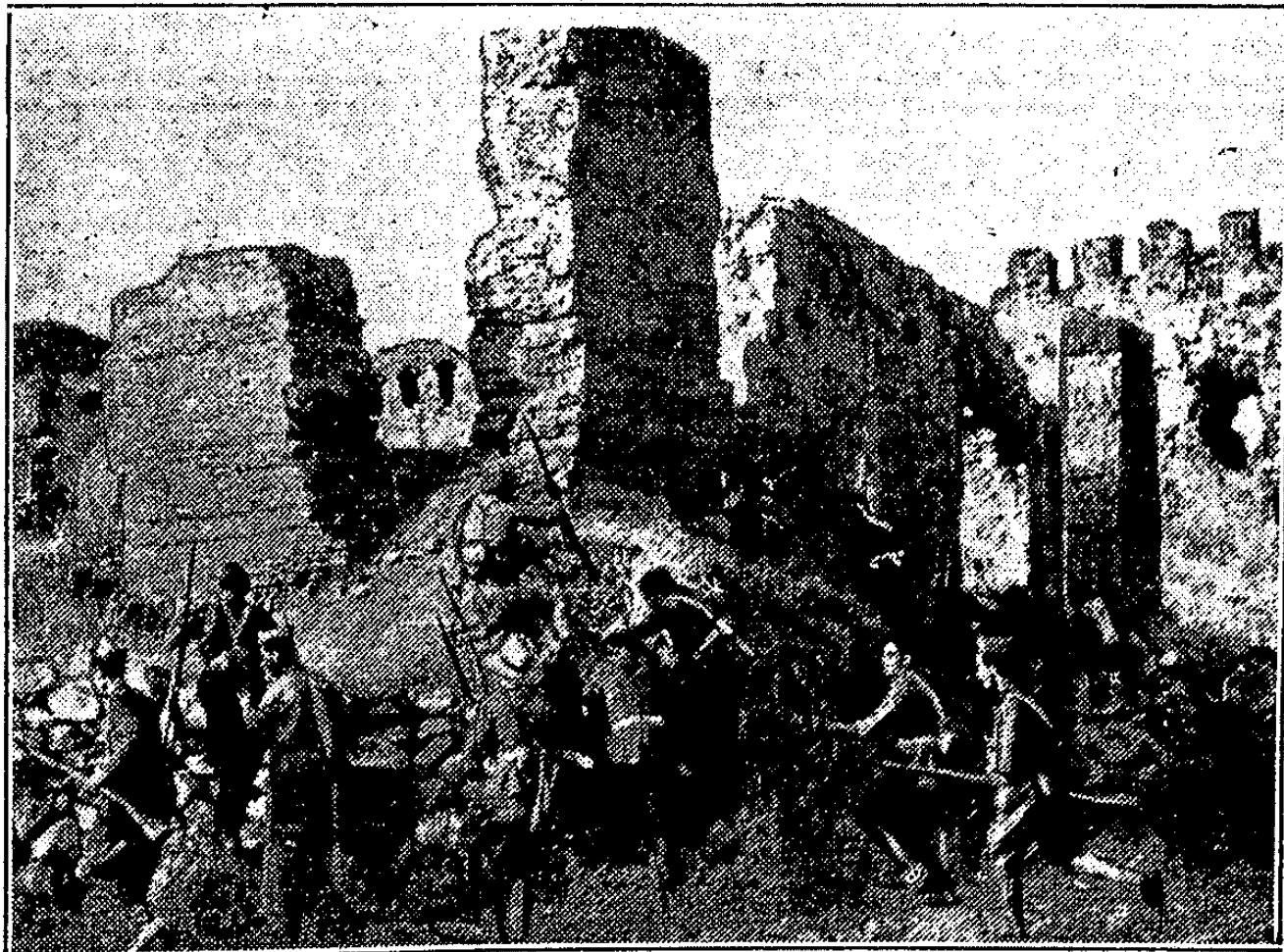
"In no case," said Tugwell, "even when migration was approved, would the RA provide money to move from one section to another. Neither would it finance purchase of farm site or buildings." Forced to move, farmers would not be sure of finding a farm to move to, and millions of them face the loss of their land. They refuse to take a chance.

The farmers of the country know they can hope for nothing from the present agricultural program. They are waiting for a real one.

It's Here!

The CALL appears this week in New York as a 16-page paper, with a special 4-page supplement for the Empire State. The Socialist Party of New York is to be congratulated on the energy with which its branches and particularly its trade union membership have rallied to the task of financing a regular New York edition.

A CASTLE IN SPAIN



This ruin is a "castle in Spain"—if not exactly the kind poets sing about. It is the Castle of Medellin before shell fire wrecked it at Estremadura. The picture shows workers' militia at the moment of capturing it.

THE SOCIALIST CALL


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Business Manager: Hal Siegel

Vol. II  Saturday, September 26, 1936 No. 80

MONEY TALKS

It was a great Socialist wit who said:

"Democracy is in the dumps because the nasty things opposing capitalist candidates say about each other are usually true."

Watch the pointing fingers these days.

"Look," shout the Democratic orators over radio programs bought with funds provided by big business, "the Republicans are getting their money from the duPonts and the Rockefellers."

"Look," shout the Republican orators in their halls hired with the dollars of the fat-cats, "the Democrats are getting their money from the Leffingwells and the Vanderbilts."

And they're both right. And democracy is in the dumps.

For money talks. It molds opinions. It bends men's thoughts with the power of its indoctrination. It hires the pen and the printing press. It buys the editorial columns and distorts the news accounts. It makes a jest of democracy by destroying the very soil from which free opinion can grow.

All year round this is true. But as the nation moves into periods of political excitement, the intensity of dollar-propaganda is increased. The microphones are polished up. The candidates take elocution lectures. And money flows like their honeyed words.

Into the teeth of this roaring wind of capitalist propaganda, the workers must lift their voice.

It is nickels against dollars in this fight of truth against falsehood. But the forces of labor do not hesitate. They have a great task of propaganda to accomplish. New hearts must be reached with the inspiring message of workingclass solidarity. New doors must be opened.

Radio speeches must be broadcast, bringing the fundamental facts of modern economics to the ears of millions. Literature must be printed. Halls must be hired for meetings. Organizers must be sent into the field. Sound trucks must tour the states with Socialist speakers.

Only this can defeat the propaganda which would make mental puppets of the American people.

Toward this end, the Socialist Party is conducting its drive for a \$100,000 fund. Money talks; let your money—what little you have—talk in behalf of a decent world!

There is not much time left—but still time enough to send your contribution, to make your investment in the cooperative commonwealth of labor.

Send your funds to Clarence Senior, campaign manager, Socialist Party of the United States, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, OF SOCIALIST CALL published weekly at New York, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1936.

State of New York, N. Y., County of New York, N. Y. ss.

Before me, a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Hal Siegel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Socialist Call and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Call Press, Inc., 21 E. 17th St., New York City, N. Y.; editor, Aaron Levenstein, 21 E. 17th St., New York City, N. Y.; managing editor, Aaron Levenstein, 21 E. 17th St., New York City, N. Y.; business manager, Hal Siegel, 21 E. 17th St., New York City, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, partnership or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given.

Owned by Call Press, Inc., 21 E. 17th St., New York City, N. Y. Max I. Rubin, 21 East 17th St., N. Y., N. Y., President.

Samuel Baron, 21 East 17th St., N. Y., N. Y., Treasurer; Hal Siegel, 21 East 17th St., N. Y., N. Y., Secretary. No stockholders owning one or more per cent of stock.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner, and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each of the publications sold or distributed, through the mail or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is: (The information is required from daily publications only.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the 17th day of September, 1936, at New York, N. Y. Notary Public in and for the State of New York. My commission expires March 2, 1937.



"Look, teacher, see the nice red apple I brought you 'cause you're so good to me!"

Hearst's Alf and Gerard's FDR

To the Editor:

I was very much impressed by your editorial on the Democratic electoral slate. You have hit the nail squarely on the head when you point out the contradiction involved in labor supporting a candidate, some of whose electors are so clearly anti-labor that there can hardly be any question about it that he is not to be relied on by workers.

Some people argue that we must keep Landon out at all costs, even if we pay the cost of putting in Roosevelt again. I can hardly think it a bargain to escape Hearst's Landon and get Gerard's Roosevelt. Both Hearst and Gerard show fascist colors in supporting the Spanish fascists. I don't want the candidate of either.

I used to think the electoral college was useless. This year at least it shows up some pretty bad political connections.

RUTH WILSON
Albany, N. Y.

Large Vote For Socialism

To The Editor:

I have just returned from a three-week tour of Eastern Texas. I find that workers and farmers here listen gladly and reach out eager hands for copies of the Socialist platform. They have

little to defend and so make no arguments against Socialism.

The Socialist vote will be much larger than ever before.

E. M. LANE
Dallas, Tex.

Democracy And War

To The Editor:

Our entrance into the World War, we were told, was to make the world safe for democracy. Today it appears as though democracy, human liberty and freedom are very rapidly passing from the face of the earth.

It should be clear today in the minds of all that the war they said we fought to safeguard democracy was a most powerful factor in making the world unsafe for democracy.

—And now commercialism and Fascism are starting a new warfare against labor.

T. V.
Los Angeles, Calif.

The Only Alternative

To The Editor:

Let us get a much better understanding between the workers so that we can unite and fight for better conditions. We must establish a society that will

abolish all the destructive forces that create wars, slavery, hatred.

Though the soil in this country is not as favorable for the growth of fascism as that of Europe, nevertheless the fact remains that in this country there is a marked tendency in that direction. Fascist tactics are being used on the WPA workers, the plantation workers in the South and the workers of Indiana.

The only alternative to capitalism's production for profit is Socialism's production for use.

STEPHEN G. TICHY
Pittston, Pa.

Dr. Land's Position

To the Editor:

In order that the records may be clear, I wish to inform my friends and comrades that I am still a member of the Socialist Party. I expect to remain within the Party, support the straight Socialist ticket and after the election work with my party comrades in helping to build an American Farmer-Labor party dedicated to independent working-class political action.

A strong Socialist Party and a large vote for our ticket in this election will have at least three important results:

(1) It will increase the prestige of the Socialist movement in America and help to make our educational work more effective after the election.

(2) It will be an effective means in influencing the next Administration in Washington to grant more concessions to the workers.

(3) It will give Socialists greater influence in a future Farmer-Labor party and thereby help to prevent such a party from becoming just a reform movement.

LEON ROSSER LAND
New York City

MAIL THIS TODAY!

CLARENCE SENIOR,
Socialist Party, U. S. A.,
549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

Tell me more about Norman Thomas and what he stands for. Is there a Socialist branch in my community?

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

MUNITIONS FOR SALE

By Harold Coy

THE duPont boys and their spiritual cousins in Germany have been talking business, it seems. This much, at least, was disclosed by information contained in one of the volume-long reports of the Senate munitions committee, which calls the resulting deal "a most amazing contract."



PIERRE S. DU PONT

The report throws new light on the part played by the duPonts in the rearmament of Germany in violation of the Versailles treaty, a development which has made the whole world jittery and has done so much to bring Europe to the brink of another war.

The duPonts had a substantial interest in the German trust which provided Hitler's army with most of its ammunition, the report reveals. Moreover, the

Delaware munitions makers have an agreement to exchange trade secrets with the Germans.

By these deals with the Nazi outfit which is now backing the massacre of tens of thousands of Spanish civilians, the duPonts made some of the money they are now using to back the Liberty League in this country and to try to elect Gov. Landon.

One of the duPont maneuvers, the report relates, was a contract signed with an agent described as an international spy. The report said that the contract, signed February 1, 1933, was destroyed when "the very questionable nature of some of its provisions was realized" but that later \$25,000 was paid to the spy by the munitions firm.

Knew Of Violations

The duPonts were said by the report to have known of treaty violations by Germany as early as 1924. "Close relations" were noted between the E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and the German chemical trust. DuPonts had a \$1,159,904 investment in I. G. Farbenindustrie, the trust in question. Besides this, the committee found, they controlled nearly 8% of the voting stock of Dynamit Aktiengesellschaft, a German explosives manufacturing concern. This German concern, in turn, had a patent exchange contract with the Remington Arms Co., which paid it \$55,000 in royalties in 1929, 1932 and 1933, partly on sales to the United States government.

"Though the German munitions companies cannot sell abroad, American companies can sell for them, and to our own government at that," is the committee's comment.

"The international commercial interests of such large organizations as duPont and Imperial Chemical Industries may precede in the minds of those companies the importance of national policy," it continues.

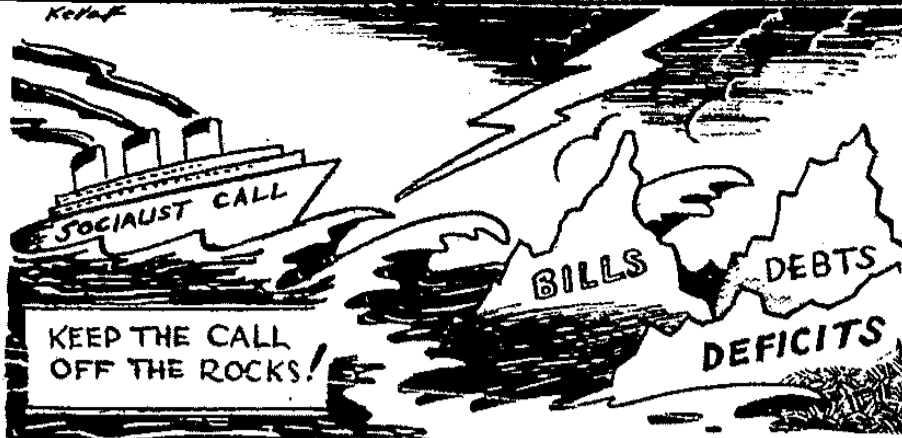
No National Boundaries

In other words, profits know no national boundaries.

Not only did the American munitions trust not hesitate to upset the peace of the world by helping arm the mad dog Hitler to the teeth, but it sabotaged efforts to stop Japanese incursions in Chinese territory.

"Such considerations of commercial interests," the report says, "were apparently foremost in the sale of a process which could be used to manufacture cheaper munitions in Japan in 1932, shortly after Secretary of State Stimson had taken steps to express the disapproval of this nation for Japan's military activities in Manchukuo."

There is more money to be made in selling burglar's fineries to buyers than to honest citizens. Similarly, there is money to be made in selling munitions to dictators planning wars of conquest. The duPonts are out to make money.



Land Ahoy!

Your Help Is Necessary For A Safe Journey

There are some old tunes that are so well-liked that they can't be heard too often. But here's an old refrain that we hate to repeat, and have to.

The CALL needs financial aid. And it's up to you to keep The CALL off the rocks.

Storm clouds have never looked so black as they do now. The CALL, as a labor paper cannot avoid a deficit. Only Socialist sacrifice and devotion can overcome the enormous deficit under which we are compelled to work by our desire to give the friends of Socialism the opportunity to distribute Socialist propaganda at a very small cost.

You've got to make up that deficit. It's your responsibility. You've got to bear with us the burden of our increased circulation, with the inevitable increased printer's bill and mailing expenses. If we don't raise \$1,000 by October 1, we'll—

Let's not say it. Surely we can leave these problems to the understanding minds of Socialists and their friends throughout the country. It's up to you to keep the sheriff away from our door, and bring new friends to our gates. But, first you must contribute to the \$1,000 fund.

ARE YOU LISTED?

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The sub-chasers brought in 174 this week. Here are some:

- Sadoff Lecture, New York City 30
- Howard Stump, Quakertown, Pa. (sub cards) 7
- Jesse Wolstein, organizer, Mich. 6
- S. P. Crown Pt., Md. 4
- T. N. Brant, W. Va. 4
- T. Steinman, Bronx, N. Y. 4
- S. A. Moore, Roanoke, Va. 3
- Jack Kaye, Sunnyside, N. Y. 3
- Earl Engelhart, Jannette, Pa. 3
- Sol Stetin, Paterson, N. J. 3

DONATIONS

- Chas. H. Colvin, Morristown, N. J. \$25.00
- Westchester County, N. Y. 20.00
- Jos. G. Glass, Brooklyn, N. Y. 15.00
- Alexander Eichandler, N. Y. C. 10.00
- Grace Curtis, Calif. 5.00
- Unity House Socialists 5.00
- Alex Solomon, St. Louis, Mo. 5.00
- Village Branch, N. Y. C. 5.00
- Ben Wolf, Brooklyn, N. Y. 5.00
- Lazar Becker, N. Y. C. 5.00
- Ruth Harrison, Westchester, N. Y. 5.00
- Harry Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y. 3.00
- William Edlin, New York City 3.00
- F. Pecoraro, New York City, List No. 3212 2.40
- Cassio Zamporo, Fonda, Cordi ... 2.00
- J. S. E. Flatbush Dr., N. Y. 1.00
- E. K. Whipple, Berkeley, Calif. 1.00
- Ruth Schechter, N. Y. C. 1.00
- Sid Isaacs, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00

Previously received 1,787.39
Total \$1,900.69

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"History of the Russian Revolution" by Leon Trotsky (New Edition) \$3.00

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"After the New Deal—What?" by Norman Thomas (Autographed) \$2.00

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Send your subs AS YOU GET THEM! We'll keep a record of what you send in. This means that your subscriber gets the CALL immediately.

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"Handbook of Marxism" by Emile Burns \$2.00

"Introduction to Dialectical Materialism" by August Thalheimer \$2.00

"Autobiography of Lincoln Steffens" \$1.00

\$5 Group

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"Property or Peace" by H. N. Brailsford \$3.00

"House of Morgan" by Lewis Corey \$1.00

"Why We Fought" by Hartley Grafton \$2.50

"Letters of Sacco and Vanzetti" \$1.75

This offer will run from Sept. 15th to Nov. 15th

Socialist Call, 21 East 17th Street, New York City
Enclosed Is a List of New Subscribers

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POLITICAL ADVICE

By McAlister Coleman

IN THE issue of September 23rd, The New Republic got out a supplement called, "A Voter's Handbook," giving the N. R.'s ideas of the various party platforms, biographies of the candidates and ending with some faintly patronizing advice from the editors as to how to vote.

This advice, called "The Editor's Choice," is to vote for Roosevelt in States where the election looks close and otherwise to vote for Thomas or Browder. In other words the old New Republic stand, now on this foot, now on that.

In refreshing contrast to this straddle is the four-square editorial written by Oscar Ameringer in The American Guardian for September 18th. Oscar spits on his pencil and hauls up his sleeves and says:

"There should be one man in a hundred and thirty million headed nation of dunderheads, economic charlatans and political quack medicine addicts whom an intelligent person can vote for without stultifying his innermost convictions and the findings of social science. In our opinion that man is Norman Thomas."

It was long after midnight when we were making our weary way back from our theatrical rounds and stopped off in the office of The CALL, for some intelligent conversation or whatever. There hard at work, filing, cataloguing, clipping were members of the Labor Research Front, the Socialist fact-finders who since 1934 have conducted studies in behalf of the American labor movement as a non-profit organization.

To what has undoubtedly been to the point of utter boredom, we have insisted in this column that most Socialists are too vague in their propaganda. They seem to us to sprawl dopelessly about their platforms and leave little for folks to stick their teeth into. We are delighted with the work that the Labor Research Front is doing to dig up facts for both speakers and voters in this campaign. Through the toughest sort of volunteer endeavor they have already dug up a young arsenal to shoot at the defenses of capitalism. They have a mighty, handy note-book for speakers, a Labor Bulletin, special studies on such vital matters as milk, etc.

Now if you have agreed with me in the past that the more material of this sort all of us have, the better, sit right down and send one dollar to the Labor Research Front at 21 East 17th Street, New York City, and you will receive all the publications, including the Labor Bulletin and all Notes for one year. A bargain for you fact hunters.

The Old Guard may surrender—but never get off the pay-roll. Up at the New York hotel which is the headquarters of the Non-Partisan-Roosevelt-Democratic-Labor Party, ex-Old Guardists are holding down the pie-counters cheek by jowl with Tammany "friends of labor," mention of whose names at one time caused these same O. G.'s onsets of apoplexy. A sight for ironists with strong stomachs.

A man with whom we have been associated for many years in all sorts of fights for the underdogs died last week while courageously attacking Fascism in its home, the Middle-West. We mean Edmund Chaffee, director of the Labor Temple in New York, a fine, free spirit, if there ever was one. All genuine radicals mourn the loss of Ted Chaffee. He made of Labor Temple a refuge for the poor and the oppressed. When you went on the platform at Labor Temple to speak on whatever subject you chose, you realized at once that you were in the real climate of freedom. And you realized furthermore, that it was because Chaffee was there that men could stand up on their own feet and express their true convictions. No one, save those closest to him, realize what tremendous odds were against him. Or how valiantly he battled those odds on a hundred fronts. For me, Chaffee's loss is a grievous one, and the world is a darker place because of the quenching of that brave light.

Looking Backward

FOUR YEARS AGO

METUCHEN, N. J., Sept. 24, 1932—(From the files of America For All)—In the largest Socialist rally ever held in New Jersey, more than 10,000 people cheered Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President. Thomas made a scathing attack on Roosevelt's record as governor of New York, charging that he was backed by William Randolph Hearst.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

NEW YORK, Sept. 25, 1916—(From the files of The New York Call) — The Dairymen's League, working farmers' organization fighting Borden's and other firms in the milk trust, began independent distribution of milk to the city.

FIGHTING FOR SOCIALISM

The Prairie States Learn Of Socialism Through Aggressive, Militant Campaigns

CHAIRMAN HOOPES: Comrades, I will now recognize Comrade Ida Beloof of Kansas for a seconding speech.

BELOOF, Kansas: "A prominent intellectual said not long since, 'Norman Thomas does not belong alone to the Socialist Party. Norman Thomas belongs to all who work.' So now I second the nomination of Norman Thomas as the candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States on behalf of my delegation from Kansas. I present him to the working people of America as their candidate."

As the delegates to the famous Cleveland Convention of the Socialist Party rose in applause and cheers, they were paying tribute not only to that courageous fighter they had just heard



WHITESIDE

nominated as the Socialist candidate for President—they were cheering the speaker who seconded the nomination, Ida Beloof of Kansas.

Ida Beloof of Kansas is a tradition in the Socialist Party. She is a grandmother—but in spirit and in action, she marches side by side with the boys and girls of the Young Socialist movement as they form ranks for the assault on the strongholds of capitalism. Among Socialists in Florida or the state of Washington, from the Atlantic to the Pacific,

they know and speak of Ida Beloof of Kansas.

For Mrs. Beloof portrays the finest type of international Socialist. Born on the prairies of Kansas into a rock-ribbed Republican family, she became a Socialist after a thorough reading of Marxist literature and has since served with distinction in the great army of the Search For Freedom.

The mother of four children, she is proud that they are fighting with her for Socialist peace and security. "Robert," she says of her youngest, "is a twelve-year-old rebel, and even my two-months-old grandson is red-haired!" She is a perennial candidate for office and has withstood prison threats and howling mobs as she carried on the fight. Now, with George M. Whiteside as the Socialist candidate for Governor and T. A. Hager as the Party nominee for United States Senator, she rounds out a splendid slate as candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Whiteside, the state secretary of the Party in Kansas, like Mrs. Beloof, was also born on the prairies. Made a Socialist in his early teens by the old Appeal to Reason and Jack London's essays, he has been steadfast ever since except—"I slipped in 1916," he confesses, "and voted for Wilson because 'He kept us out of war!' But never again!" He was the Party's candidate for Governor in 1934.

"Are you going to put the unemployed back to work? If so, how?"

It is this question put to capitalist candidates that George Duemler, 35-year-old St. Louis labor lawyer, has used as the basis for his aggressive Socialist campaign for the governorship of Missouri. Duemler is known throughout the country for his militant defense of Joe Morris, striking tiff miner, who was jailed illegally during a strike in the tiff country. He spent many weeks in an effort to establish the right of free speech in Washington County, Mo., and carried the case twice to the state supreme court and finally into the federal courts.

His boyhood was spent with his two brothers in his father's black-smith shop in St. Louis. While going to high school, he worked evenings as a newsboy, messenger and hotel clerk to pay his way. He is married and the father of two children.



DUEMLER

What The Socialist P

The following speech was delivered by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, at the Wisconsin State Fair, Milwaukee.

Perhaps the best way to begin is to remove certain fears based on false charges against us. We Socialists no more intend to take homes from those who live in them or farms from those who work them than we intend to take religion from those who cherish it in any of its forms. Emphatically we do not intend to imitate in America the kind of agricultural collectivization by brute force which was used in Russia almost to the point of jeopardizing that great adventure in socialization. We do not intend to treat working farmers on their own land as "kulaks" were treated in Russia.

The Farmer As A Worker

But we shall not get far with our program simply by saying what we shall not do. Positively we begin by reminding you of something which everybody knows and then too often forgets. Farmers are human beings. Farmers are workers—very badly paid workers. Farmers are producers of things indispensable to others and they are consumers who must buy the many things that they need over and beyond what they produce. For instance, the farmer as farmer has no more interest than any other consumer in a tariff subsidy to growers of sugar beets. A very small percentage of farmers raise sugar beets.

In other words, farmers share what ought to be the common interest of mankind in freedom, peace and plenty. No farm program in these days of crisis is worth anything which ignores the danger of war or accepts the possibility of war, perhaps with some eagerness of anticipation of the better prices that war would bring.

How Shall We Win Liberty?

If there is no way of guaranteeing farmers as a class escape from war or immunity in it, neither is there a way to guarantee them liberty. Some of the worst crimes against liberty in America occur not in great cities or huddled mining camps, but in country hamlets.

This reference to regions where the problems of day laborers and sharecroppers are particularly acute brings me to a second general observation. Just as it is true that farmers as a class cannot be separated from the general community, cannot be kept in poverty without impairing its prosperity or rise to prosperity regardless of its poverty, so is it true that farmers among themselves have not an absolute identity of interest.

There is no one farm problem which is the same for landlord, tenant, plantation owner and share-cropper, fruit farmer, dairy farmer, and wheat farmer. There are as many farm problems as there are kinds of farmers. The bond that holds them is a rural setting for life rather than identity of economic interest.

Land Speculation

Land speculation which is an American institution has proscribed some American farmers; it has put a terrible burden upon farmers as workers. Unquestionably the burden of debt on the working farmer is a big part of the farm problem, but a program which would simply relieve the farmer as landowner without thought of the plight of the sharecropper or of the tenant who in state after state numbers more than 50 per cent of the population, is no solution at all,



but only another form of class legislation.

The business of "helping" farmers by subsidizing scarcity bears almost as heavily on them as on other consumers. Very few farmers raise even the larger part of the food they need.

Moreover, the farmer as producer is handicapped, like every sort of producer, by the fact that under the profit system he cannot produce in order to provide abundance, but is compelled to think of profit. And his profit is made to depend upon relative scarcity.

Not The AAA But Capitalism

Once you accept the profit system as against the system of production for use, the idea behind A. A. A. was as reasonable as the idea behind other subsidies. The tragedy lies in the profit

system which in emergency drives men loyal to it to subsidize scarcity and call it prosperity. At a time when a well fed America would have required more of every single food product except wheat, A. A. A. set out to reduce agricultural production. Repeatedly health authorities in New York, Chicago, and other large cities, have announced that we ought to use twice as much fluid milk for our children, as on the average we use, for the sake of their best growth and development.

A. A. A. and its substitute both seek to reduce the quantity of cotton, yet the children of the real growers of cotton are clothed in rags, their wives have no sheets, and the average per capita consumption of finished cotton goods to use for clothing, sheets, towels, rugs, hangings, etc. is only a little over nine pounds for

each person

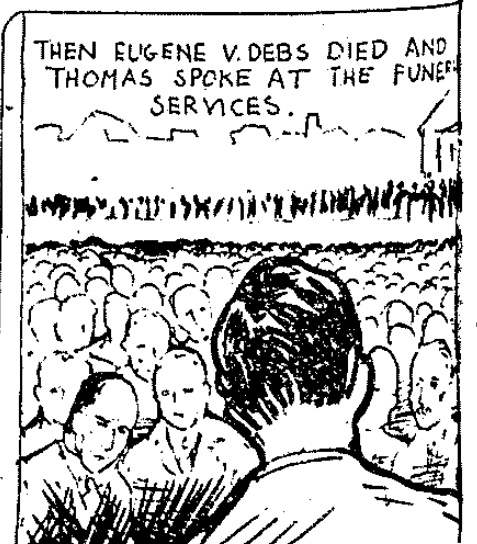
Clearly we must use of A. to produce but it can get and such is the minimum year, we problem the industry. Neverthe peculiar problem was ed.

More in the production in agriculture as the restoration possibly the tain grass dry farms

THE LIFE OF NORMAN THOMAS



AFTER THE CAMPAIGN OF 1924 THE LAFOLLETTE ORGANIZATION FELL TO PIECES AND WITH IT THE HOPES FOR A LABOR PARTY.



THEN EUGENE V. DEBS DIED AND THOMAS SPOKE AT THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

Party Offers The Farmer

continuous menace of dust storms. Then there are all the problems connected with land ownership, the increase in the south of tenantry, the middle west and the far west—35 per cent of the fertile valley lands of California are now corporation farms—and the unfair burden of taxation borne by the farmers.

There is also the burden of mortgage debt, much of it contracted in boom time and under the lure of false hopes, for which the government was partly responsible. This debt burden makes many a working farmer no more than a tenant of the banking or mortgage company. Then there is the whole problem of the efficient and economical distribution of what the farmer raises.

Finally there is the problem of the peculiar hazards of farming arising from weather conditions. It is sometimes urged that those hazards make planning impossible. On the contrary, they make the right sort of planning more necessary. The right sort of planning requires the accumulation of a surplus and also it requires the immediate working out of a governmental system of crop insurance for individual farmers.

The Socialist Answer To This

In the face of these problems what does the Socialist Party propose to do? I have already suggested some of the answers but I want to state them categorically and in direct language.

First of all, and most important of all, the Socialist Party intends to establish a system of planned production for use based on the social ownership of the great means of production and distribution. This is the economy of abundance. The right of a farmer to his land will be in terms of his use for it, and the great purpose will be to reward him for his essential labor of hand and brain rather than because he has a title deed somewhere.

We shall protect the working farmer on his land. We shall end absentee landlordism in town and country. We shall also end corporation farming and the monstrous plantation system as it exists in the cotton country by substituting cooperative collectives under expert guidance for farms and plantations.

As a means of ending absentee landlordism we shall apply the principle of the land value tax. The rental value of land—apart from improvement—in so far as it is a human creation, is social, not individual, and if there is to be rent it belongs to society. In general, however, we shall shift the burden of taxation to income and inheritance taxes, and we

"To improve the conditions of life and labor and thereby to weld together the strength and solidarity of the masses, the Socialist Party pledges itself to fight for the following immediate steps:

- ... We propose—
- "A. That immediate relief be provided for debt-laden working farmers by advancing government credit on such terms as do not threaten the farmer with the loss of his farm.**
- "B. That farm prices be stabilized at cost of production to the working farmer, such stabilization to be made by representatives of organized working farmers and consumers.**
- "C. That the marketing, processing and distribution of farm products be taken over by bona fide cooperatives and other agencies to be created for this purpose.**
- "D. That social insurance be provided against crop failures.**
- "E. The abolition of tenant and corporation farming by the establishment of a use-and-occupancy title for family-sized farms, and the conversion of plantations and corporation farms into cooperative farms."**

—From the Socialist Party Platform.

shall exempt small homesteads. We shall call a halt to the present system which penalizes the improvement of land by piling taxes on everything which makes a farm more comfortable and more productive.

End Landlordism

We shall use with caution the principle of training tenants into small proprietors, and, as I have said, in the case of plantations and corporation farms, we should set up cooperative collectives and end once for all the rule of the absentee landlord.

In the case of working farmers we shall arrange for a social taking over of mortgages on easy terms, but not on terms which make for wholesale inflation. Such inflation if carried far enough would, indeed, wipe out the farmer's debt, but at the price of destroying his potential market because under inflation salary and wage workers are virtually starved out, since their wages lag so far behind prices.

We shall institute crop insurance.

We shall vigorously push for scientific means to end erosion

of soil and to restore forests where necessary, and in general to plan for the best use of land.

We shall encourage cooperatives, and stimulate their growth and extension.

Cooperative Marketing

With the aid of cooperatives we shall socialize marketing, both of what the farmer sells and what the farmer buys. To give one illustration: There is no possible solution of the milk problem so long as processing and distribution of milk—a product as necessary to human welfare almost as water—is left in the hands of great private companies.

We do not believe that it is necessarily a crime to import any foodstuff that conceivably might be grown in America or that higher tariffs will do great good to American farmers. It is certain that we cannot have protection for manufactured goods and free trade in agriculture. It is also probable that in the disturbed condition of the world our principal hope is in developing the American market.

Nevertheless Socialists are not isolationists. A Socialist society in a transitional period would probably use the mechanism of import and export boards and it would try to work out trade relations with especial care with those nations which are seeking to improve the living standards of the working masses.

Is Experimental

This program is not a rigid, inelastic one which would be imposed on farmers from on high. We invite farmers through their own organizations and above all through membership in the Socialist Party to help in working it out. It is a program which must in a genuine sense be experimental.

But the principles behind it are sure. They are the principles of Socialism, the principles on which we must build a Federation of Cooperative Commonwealths. They mean that to the labor of hand and brain in farm and city must go the wealth which it creates. That means that at least man who has learned to produce enough to conquer poverty must cooperatively own and control the means of production and distribution so that no longer shall men, women and children go hungry in the midst of potential plenty.

We can produce enough to take care of the young and old. We can produce enough to give to the workers abundant recompense for toil and leisure for living. But the effort requires cooperative action. Now is the time to begin!

A CAMPAIGN CARAVAN

Even In This Tragic Age Of Retreat There Are Those Who Stand Steadfast

By AARON LEVENSTEIN

SITTING in the comfort of a Socialist society, some historian of the future is going to delve into the 1936 political campaign. He will undoubtedly call this period, "The Great Retreat."

For everywhere men are in flight. Principles are tossed aside as cumbersome baggage. Ideals are dropped as if they had suddenly become glowing coals. There is such a grotesque confusion of bands blaring in the night that men can keep step with none of the tunes. An intellectual illiteracy has fallen upon them; they can read none of the sign-posts on the highways of progress but turn desperately down any lane they meet at the cross-roads.

Take, for example, those progressive labor leaders, who for years have warned their followers to lay no trust in the goodness of men's hearts. "Keep the sword ever in your hands," they said. "The bulwark of your defense is the power you possess, not the sham generosity of those who live by exploiting you."

Forget Contempt

And after all these years, they have forgotten their own contempt for the "good man" theory of social development, throwing themselves into the hands of a "great humanitarian."

Or consider the case of the Communist Party, which has just been lifted by William Randolph Hearst, the enemy of all that is decent, into a prominence it had never earned as a factor in American politics. Because of his personal quarrel with Rooseveltian capitalism, the yellow journalist has been firing away at the President.

This week, the unmentionably dirty journalist "revealed" mid a flow of quotations from communist sources that Roosevelt was a bolshevik. The proof?—the very queer policy being currently pursued by the American section of the Communist International under the slogan "Keep Landon out of the White House at all costs."

The significant thing is not that Hearst has attempted to link Roosevelt with the Communist Party—that will only amuse those who have watched the President administering artificial respiration to the gasping, drowning Profit System. Roosevelt's reputation as a friend of capitalism will hardly suffer.

The important thing is that Hearst should have been able to link the Communist Party with Franklin D. Roosevelt. Even if it were no more than idle gossip, such a connection would be a severe blow to a revolutionary reputation. But then, when you are willing to pay all costs to keep Landon out of the White House, revolutionary repute is surely a small price.

An age of retreat, indeed. Has not Hearst retreated from his old friendship with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man whom his votes in the Democratic convention of 1932 nominated, the man to whose campaign fund in the same year he contributed \$25,000?

An age of retreat indeed. Has not the revolutionary of yesterday retreated from his loyalty to the class struggle, when he surrenders to the converse of the "good man" theory and points a trembling finger at the "bad man" Landon as the centre of a political campaign?

An age of retreat indeed. With Landon seeking to lead the nation back to the dead laissez-faire of pre-war capitalism.

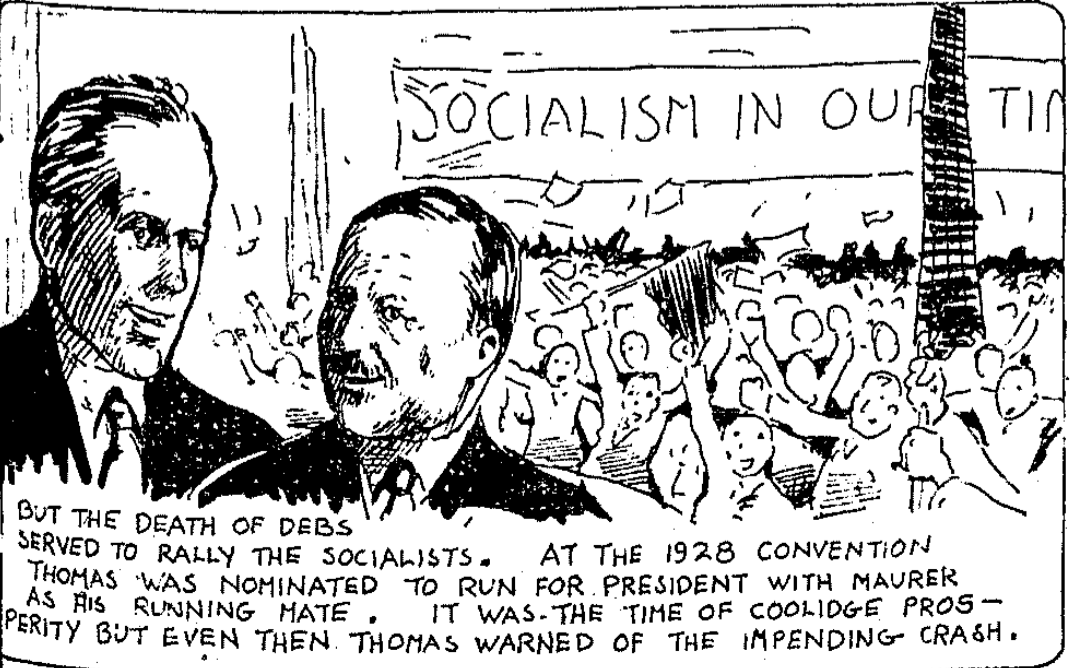
An age of retreat, indeed. With Franklin D. Roosevelt, the commander of a nation in flight. Running away from abundance as if it were a dread plague visited upon men by a relentless Nature. For Roosevelt, the master of "humanitarian" strategy, has pretended to advance, only to be able to sound the bugles for a real retreat.

Two Steps Backward

But last week, he gave a choice example of marching two steps backward for every one step forward. In the midst of the campaign, he has called a conference of the utility magnates, who anticipate, as the New York Times reports, that:

"In return for a satisfactory agreement, the government would abandon its efforts to influence retail electrical rates, either by dictating such rates to municipalities who purchase power directly from a Federal organization or by providing loans and grants for municipalities who seek to build their own power plants. This also would entail abandonment of activity by TVA or other Federal officials to stimulate municipal ownership by the promise of cheap power."

The age of retreat, indeed, but fortunately, not all are in flight. For many, 1936 may be the rout of Bull Run; to many, it is only a Valley Forge. For the men and women who are eager to build a world without want, the battle still goes on. The solid ranks of Socialism still hold fast, still face the enemy across the barrier of class, still recognize that those who toil must make common cause against those who own.



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By RALPH LEVINE

George Nelson, A Fighting Farmer

By SAMUEL ROMER

George A. Nelson is a man without frills. His entire life has been spent in honest toil; he has never sought anything more than to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He knows no oratorical tricks to catch an audience. On the public platform, he speaks as he thinks—there are no fine phrases, no careful meandering into elegy.

Yet this is the man who is now touring the nation, speaking to huge crowds everywhere. For George A. Nelson is a candidate for Vice-President of the United States. With Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President, he is making history as the greatest Socialist campaign in years nears its great climax.

Interviewed By Reporters

I first met George Nelson at a press conference in New York City. In one of the tremendous office skyscrapers where the Socialist publicity bureau is located, George Nelson, met the aces of newspaperdom—those men who have made and unmade American public figures. There were representatives from such internationally noted papers as The New York Times, from the giant news services such as the Associated Press, from those daily papers that represent the forces of labor such as the Milwaukee Leader. They were there to judge this dirt farmer whom the Socialist national convention had unanimously nominated as its candidate for Vice-President.

Newspapermen are notoriously hard-boiled. And this becomes more and more true as one nears the great metropolitan area of New York City, the newspaper capital of America. They are not easily fooled. They met Gerald L. K. Smith of Louisiana and stamped him a Fascist. They have met the genuine and the phoney and have distinguished between them. And they gathered together once more to pass judgment—this time on a simple dirt farmer, a man without frills.

They sat around in a circle awaiting Nelson's arrival. On the walls hung the Socialist campaign posters—graphic, striking portrayals of the evils of capitalism and the hope of the Cooperative Commonwealth. They glanced languidly at the mimeographed biography of Nelson in their hands—born on the farm, sourdough of the Yukon, life-long Socialist, active fighter for farmers' rights.

Then George Nelson came in, accompanied by young, energetic John Herling, director of publicity for the Socialist campaign. Wearing an unassuming sack suit with a careless press, he glanced around him and nodded.

"Hello, folks."

And those two plain words depict the man's character as no amount of pretty words can describe it. "Hello, folks." At ease with the world. The worker and the farmer, the dispossessed and the hungry—these are his neighbors, his friends. These are "folks."

U. S. Grant was President of the United States when George Nelson was born on a farm in Polk County, Wisconsin, on November 15, 1873. As a child, he served the hardy apprenticeship of a farmhand under the tutelage of his father. But restless, ambitious, he left the farm to see the world. Before he was 25 years old, he had worked in 38 states of the union and in Canada and Mexico. He had sailed the full length of the Mississippi and the Yukon and knew the long coastlines of the Atlantic and Pacific. Iron worker, laborer, machinist, hobo, coal miner he saw Amer-



ica first. It wasn't an easy life—but the training young George had received from his Danish parents stood him in good use.

In the adventurous days of '98, Nelson found himself on the Yukon, participating in the famous gold rush of that year. Through a combination of fortune and hard work, he was among the first on the scene when the news of "Gold! Gold!" was flashed to the four corners of the world; as one of the original sourdoughs, he accumulated his small pile of that shiny dust that men lust and die for.

Operates Own Farm

With the gold he had mined, he returned to the country in which he was born and near Milltown (a small agricultural center in Wisconsin) he purchased a small farm. Today, he still lives on that farm, now 180 acres, where with his 20 cows and small crops he earns his living. Morning and evening he milks his own cows with the aid of his sons and operates his farm without the aid of hired labor.

George Nelson early learned the lesson of workers' solidarity. While in Alaska, he had joined the Ancient Order of Yukon Pioneers, the union of the Alaskan gold miners. In his travels in 38 states, he had held union cards in the various unions of his trade, like the structural iron workers in Los Angeles and the Industrial Workers of the World in Nevada.

He began applying the lessons of labor unionism to his work on the farm. He saw the insurance companies and the banks slowly reduce the American farmer to what was virtual peonage and tenantry. He saw the land he and his neighbors had worked for stolen by the bankers—stolen with the aid of the law. He saw his own farm, once debt free, become burdened by a heavy mortgage as he found himself at the mercy of the gamblers in wheat and the profiteers of the milk trust. He saw that the farmers' only hope lay in economic and political organization of the men that worked.

For many years, he served as the president of the Wisconsin Society of Equity, a militant farm organization. He led his neighbors in the famous "penny

sales" of 1934 when quick action by farmers forestalled the axe of the sheriff. He has served as one of the national directors of the National Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union. Always taking an active part in the farmers' fight, he is now the county president of the Farmers' Holiday Association in Polk County and was recently honored by the farmers of the nation when they elected him a national vice-president of the Holiday Association.

One of the reporters at the interview was slightly hazy about which farm organization was which. He asked Nelson why he belonged to both the Farmers' Union and the Holiday Association. Flashing his gold-capped teeth, Nelson answered simply:

"Why, the Farmers' Union is a cooperative and educational organization which we join to advance our interests. But when we start raising hell, we're all members of the Holiday Association."

Nelson believes in cooperation. His pride is evident as he speaks of the 462 large cooperative creameries in the country, run by the farmers themselves. Slowly and quietly, he explains the Socialist farm program—a program which would do away with the evils of absentee landlordism, a program which would provide for use and occupancy for the title of land. He first joined the Socialist Party in 1899 and since then has loyally fought for what

he conceives to be the solution of our economic evils.

"We must substitute cooperation for capitalism," he says.

Opposed World War

He was one of those gallant few who fought vigorously against the war and against Wilson's smooth words. During this time he lined up with "Old Bob" La Follette and served in the State Assembly in Wisconsin where he was speaker for one term. He has also been a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin.

In 1934, as Socialist candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, he polled more than 50,000 votes.

"Hello, folks" represents Nelson's theory of living—of friendliness toward his fellow man. But, with the matter-of-factness of his Danish ancestry, he has seen that "Hello, folks" does not work out under capitalism. He becomes bitter as he speaks of the havoc wrought by a system that knows no limit to greed and rapaciousness. He hates with all his heart the sham battles of the Republicans and Democrats, of "both branches of the Capitalist Party," as he terms them. The terror of the drouth, the suffering and misery which could be prevented under a system of production for use, anger him. He loses a little of his Middle Western drawl as he speaks of "1,000 evictions a day in the richest nation in the world."

FDR Program 'Topsy-Turvy'

The Roosevelt program for him is topsy-turvy. "Why," he says, "the AAA may have helped the landlord but it hurt the working farmer. The Federal Land Banks are no better than the insurance companies!"

Capitalism has meant to him only suffering and misery. His voice breaks a little as he replies with a sad smile to a question as to whether he owns his farm.

"Why, I guess, me and the banker, we own it together!"

For the farm represents a half-century of toil, a half-century of clean living, a half-century of search for security—now all gone to the banks and the insurance company.

He is impatient with the idea of regulation. "Why, bless your soul," he says, "you can't regulate what you don't own." And in this sentence he has vanquished the much-quoted figures of the statisticians and economists who seek for a solution within the limits of capitalism.

The system to him is "looney." "Look," he points out, "we've got CCC boys growing trees while we're destroying them. Have you ever heard of anything so crazy?"

He is at his best in explaining how the Roosevelt program works. Thousands have heard his analysis, now nearly a folk tra-

dition in the farm homes of America.

"We farmers were asked to ship six million little pigs to fertilizer plants—not to slaughter houses," he says. "We then had the further privilege of buying back fertilizer so we could raise more and better corn to feed our hogs, so the hogs could be sent to the fertilizer plant to start the circle all over again!"

"But there's a certain advantage to the plan. Mother can use all those fertilizer bags to sew patches on our overalls!"

It is men like George Nelson who are building the world of tomorrow—a world of peace, freedom and plenty. For George Nelson and Norman Thomas, the Socialist standard bearers in 1936, represent the hope of the millions of America's dispossessed—the fighters for the Cooperative Commonwealth of International Socialism.

Consumers' Cooperation

By BENJAMIN WOLF

More than any other group, the American farmers deserve the eternal gratitude of every worker for the possibility of a successful cooperative movement in this country. The farmers did not organize the first cooperative nor did they consciously plan to build the movement that today is doing an annual business of more than \$500,000,000. We honor them, nevertheless, because, having had it fall to their lot to be the first major industry which capitalism plunged into decline and decay, they became aware of their historic mission and consciously redoubled their efforts to transform the artificial scarcity of the profit system into the abundance of non-profit production and distribution for use.

Their collectivism flowered first into the "Grange" movement—officially the Patrons of Husbandry. Later, as the "patrons" grew strong and powerful, it became the happy hunting ground for demagogic politicians and died from the confusion and lack of leadership that resulted.

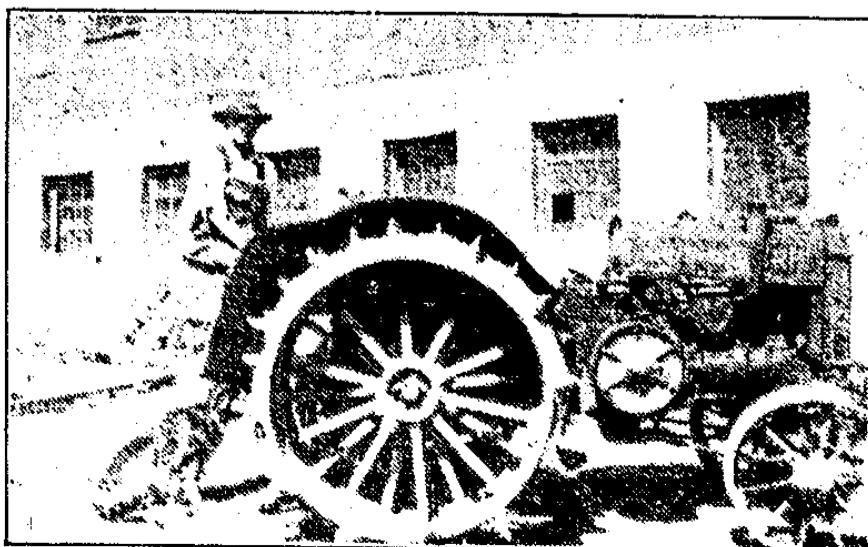
Turn To Cooperation

In the lean years that followed, the farmers felt even more sharply the pinch of their economic bondage. Again, they turned to each other for collective action, this time in the form of producers and marketing cooperatives. Their efforts were crowned with moderate success, but fell far short of solving their problems. In what success they did enjoy they saw the principle of collective action as the basic reason.

Encouraged by this recognition, they extended the principle to their everyday purchasing. From buying oil, gasoline, seed and fertilizer, they soon turned to groceries, paint, tractors and a host of other items that make up the movement today.

Most significant in the farmers' cooperative movement is the growing conviction that the principles of cooperation are opposed to those of capitalism and that the two are mutually exclusive. As yet these convictions are mainly inarticulate. Those who have grasped the full significance of their movement have been urging their fellow cooperators to join hands with their comrades in the trade unions and the Socialist Party to accomplish the abolition of capitalism and the realization of their goal—the Cooperative Commonwealth of Socialism.

HOME ON THE FARM



George Nelson driving a tractor on his farm near Milltown, Wis.

California Strikers Hold Ranks Despite Vigilante Terrorism

By FRANK STERN

SALINAS, Calif.—Armed vigilantes roaming the streets, tear-gas bombs scattering union meetings, strikers interned in a barbed-wire stockade—but 2,000 members of the Lettuce Pickers Union are standing firm for their union.

Hit Framing Of Unionist

By MIRIAM ALLEN de FORD

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP)—The threat of another Mooney case looms in California, as Alameda county authorities prepare to prosecute Secretary Earl King of the Marine Firemen's Union and two co-defendants on a murder charge. The San Francisco bay district council of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific declares the prosecution is "an obvious attempt to turn public sentiment against maritime unions at a time when the unions are negotiating with employers for amendments and renewals of working agreements."

Form Committee

Already 15 San Francisco unions have formed a joint defense committee to aid King and the other defendants—E. H. Ramsey and Frank J. Conner. The San Francisco Labor Council, after hearing Harry Bridges charge that King had been "framed by employers' stoolpigeons," passed a resolution demanding that the accused men "be given a fair and impartial trial before a court and jury of competent jurisdiction." The local maritime federation has wired to Senator LaFollette demanding a Congressional investigation.

King and the others are charged with the murder of George Alberts, chief engineer of the S. S. Lobos last March, because "Alberts was a fink." George R. Anderson, defense attorney, told the San Francisco Building Trades Council that the charges constitute "a worse frameup than the Mooney case," that "confessions" were obtained by trickery and the third degree, and that District Attorney Earl Warren "wants to be next governor of California and is using King's neck as a stepping stone to the governor's chair."

Denied Writ

King was held incommunicado and his attorney denied a writ of habeas corpus, while the prosecution publicized an alleged confession by George Wallace, seaman, that King hired him to kill Alberts. As a "corroborating" witness, the district attorney is using A. M. Murphy, King's assistant, who has been at odds with King for some time and has been promised immunity from prosecution. Their account involves a lurid story of "red conspiracy" with many inconsistencies as to time and place.

"The entire plot dovetails too nicely with the program of the shipowners, which is to disrupt and destroy the unions of the maritime workers," says a statement of the International Longshoremen's Association's district publicity committee. "The membership will rally to the support of these framed men. There will not be another Modesto case or Mooney-Billings frameup."

MARITIME STRIKE?

WASHINGTON—Maritime leaders of the Pacific appeared here seeking postponement of enforcement of the new Safety-At-Sea Act until Congress reconvenes. They declared that the bill outlawed strikes and that, unless its enforcement was delayed, a general maritime strike might result.

In a story which has become less and less novel as big business attempts to smash militant labor unions, the city of Salinas has been thrown into terror since September 3 when the lettuce pickers, augmented by the crate-makers and teamsters, went out on strike seeking preferential hiring to the union. The bosses have met the strike with Hitler-like, barbaric cruelty, knowing no limits to their strategy as they try unsuccessfully to smash the union.

Engineers Organize

But union ranks hold firm. For even while the bosses carry through the anti-labor offensive, the engineers and ice makers, not yet chartered, are organizing and will soon join their fellow workers on the picket line.

Vigilante terror has been riding high for two weeks. State police have joined the vigilantes and participate in the tear-gas raids, carrying their badges in their pockets to avoid identification. Armed mobs roam the streets day and night looking for anyone wearing a union button.

Unionists Kidnaped

Cars of strikers are being followed and union men kidnaped. They are then confined in a barbed wire stockade, 4,800 feet long, on the grounds of the Salinas Ice Co., the biggest packer in the area. In the stockade the workers are subjected to a veritable torture if they refuse to work in the packing sheds.

One of the strikers, Jack Thompson, has been missing for several days and it is feared that he may have been murdered. He has a wife and a 5-month old baby.

Despite a bribe of higher wages offered to the strikers to come back to work, they have refused to return to the open shop.

When a small independent grower, Tracy Waldron, signed with the union, his ice supply was immediately cut off and he was forced to violate the agreement in order to save his crop.

Last week, the vigilantes attacked the Salinas Labor Temple with the avowed purpose of destroying the union "printing plant," a typewriter and mimeograph machine which are used to publish daily strike bulletins. Despite a 45-minute barrage of tear gas and nausea gas, the strike committee succeeded in removing the equipment.

Union propaganda among the strikebreakers has influenced many of them to try to quit, but they are forced to work by vigilantes. Early this week, a band of mounted vigilantes surrounded a Filipino labor camp and shanghied many of the Filipinos into the packing sheds and fields. But despite this forced labor, shipments are less than 25 per cent of normal.

The State Federation of Labor convention in Sacramento this week pledged complete support to the strikers and collected more than \$1,000 for the strike fund.

McMAHON ELECTED

NEW YORK—Thomas F. McMahon was re-elected international president of the United Textile Workers of America at its convention here. Other officers elected include Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president; George Ballanzy, second vice-president; and James Starr, secretary treasurer.

VIGILANTES IN ACTION



Using wagon-spoke clubs and armed with guns, 250 self-appointed vigilantes attacked picket lines in Salinas, Cal. Here is a general view of the battle.

Croppers Slandered In Arkansas Probe

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—"Worthless people can't be helped!" Such is the opinion of Gov. J. M. Futrell of Arkansas, New Dealer and Roosevelt-adherent, of those hosts of valiant farm laborers and sharecroppers who for more than two years have defied the guns and whips of Southern planters in their fight for a living wage.

"Worthless people can't be helped!"

It was with this slimy slander upon the backbone of Southern agriculture that the Futrell Farm Tenancy Commission began its sessions here. They were called together to "investigate peonage." But who ever heard of a jury of felons finding a burglar guilty?

The peonage investigation was forced after widespread publicity about conditions had been obtained by Norman Thomas and other Socialists who have supported the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union since its inception. The peonage investigation was Roosevelt's answer to the national outcry against the feudal slavery in the Democratic South. But—

"Worthless people can't be helped!"

Sharecroppers Honor Thomas

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Indicative of the high regard in which Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, is held by Southern sharecroppers is the remarkable journey to Memphis undertaken by more than a 100 local union leaders to meet Thomas when he spoke here.

Journeying across cotton fields by night, ever fearful of being caught and kidnaped by Southern lords who have sworn to take them dead, or alive, they came to Memphis to pay tribute to the one man who more than any other, has aided them in their heroic struggle to obtain a living wage for themselves and their families.

In an inspiring speech, Thomas pledged the full resources of the Socialist Party to them in their fight.

Thomas first attracted national attention to the condition, in the southern cotton fields when, journeying to Earle, Ark., in 1935, to make a speech, he was attacked by planters and hired thugs and driven from town.

Many of the leaders of the sharecroppers are Socialists, including H. L. Mitchell, executive secretary of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, and Howard "Back" Kester, STFU organizer

helped!" says Roosevelt's Governor Futrell, close friend and political bedfellow of Senator Joe Robinson.

Repeated demands on the part of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, fighting sharecroppers organization, resulted in the granting of consent to have a representative of the STFU set forth

FLOGGED



Claude Williams, now Socialist candidate for U. S. Senator from Arkansas, was a victim of Southern planters when with Willie Sue Blagden, Tennessee Socialist, he tried to investigate the murder of Frank Weems, Negro Sharecropper. Both he and Miss Blagden were kidnaped and flogged.

the viewpoint of the victims of the peonage system. The threat of a picket-line thrown around the State House where the committee is in session is believed to have won the hearing.

Futrell made a grandiose speech in opening the sessions. "We have a large class of people in this country who are incapable of simple management," was his smug analysis. "They cannot manage for themselves but must be directed by others. This class will not buy and own a farm. Complete annihilation of tenancy is a dream.

"The average sharecropper has the mentality of a 12-year-old child. I am in favor of sterilization among sharecroppers and tenants who pass into the care of state institutions.

"Worthless people cannot be helped!"

Neighbors, Friends Welcome Nelson

MILLTOWN, Wisc.—A rousing reception was given George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for vice president, when he returned to his home in Polk county, Wisconsin, for a few days rest. Neighbors from 50 miles around came to give an ovation to their friend. After his rest and a check-up on his farm, he will tour the Middle-West. His schedule is as follows:

Sept. 27 to 30—Wisconsin. Oct. 1—Waukegan or Elgin, Ill. Oct. 2 to 7—Michigan. The cities where he will be heard will be announced soon.

Church Youth Endorse Thomas

"Building a New World Through the Socialist Party" by Albert W. Hamilton and Edmund Churchill. Published by the Church Section of the Youth Committee for Thomas and Nelson, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. 12 pages, 5 cents.

This pamphlet was published simultaneously with the national conference of Methodist Youth at Berea College, Kentucky, Sept. 2 to 6, on "Christian Youth Building a New World."

The authors base their pamphlet on the desires of Christian youth as expressed at the Christian Youth Conference of North America, in which over 900 young people participated.

The conference declared, "We do see a marked contrast in our conception of the economic foundations of the Kingdom of God and the nature of the present economic system.... Therefore, we are driven to the conclusion that the present economic order is anti-Christian...."

The pamphlet concludes with "Roosevelt, Landon and Lemke are all representatives of reaction, of capitalism, of the system that leads to war. The Socialist Party declares that 'no program short of building a Socialist world will answer the needs of America. No program short of this one will fulfill Christian youth's expressed hope for a new world based on brotherhood and cooperation. We urge you to act on your convictions; give your voice, your vote, your energetic support to the candidacy of Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson."

Single copies of "Building a New World Through the Socialist Party" sells for 5 cents. Quantity rates are 12 for 50 cents, 25 for \$1, 100 for \$3.50.

Ballot Fight On In Ohio

CLEVELAND.—Ohio politicians continued their disregard of free election laws last week and through a series of arbitrary rulings continued their raid on workers' political parties by using every technicality available to keep the ballot pure for only the Republican and Democratic parties.

In Akron, in the vicinity of which some of America's most stirring labor battles were fought in the past year, the Board of Elections threw out the slate of the Farmer-Labor party, headed by Wilmer Tate, president of the Akron Central Labor Unions. In Cleveland, both the Socialist and Communist local tickets were disqualified through technical rulings. The national tickets of both the Socialist-Labor Party and the Prohibition Party were disqualified despite the fact that they had filed sufficient signatures.

Politicians At Work
Commenting on this situation, the Cleveland Press writes:

"In 1929, the politicians rewrote the election laws. Part of their labors was to make it extremely difficult for any but the two old line parties to get on the ballot. The Democratic and Republican politicians have set things up so that new political parties can't be organized."

John Newton Thurber, a prominent Cleveland Socialist, pledged a determined fight against "the undemocratic character of Ohio election laws" as he announced plans for an intensive write-in campaign for Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson and for John C. Taylor, Socialist candidate for Governor of Ohio. The Socialist national ticket is not on the printed ballot in Ohio because of the extraordinary legal requirements.

Wage Campaign
"The election code," Thurber declared, "is designed to stifle any movement which challenges the place of the present job-holding political machines. The write-in campaign waged by the Socialist Party will be focussed in part on the undemocratic nature of the code."

Maine On The Ballot
CHICAGO (LSP)—The Socialist national ticket will be on the ballot in Maine. Using a legal trick the secretary of state had voided the petitions of the Socialist Party of Maine to put their state ticket off the ballot. He ruled that each signature on the petition had to be notarized and sworn to individually. In spite of this difficulty, the Maine Socialists secured enough signatures to place the national ticket on the ballot.

Hoan To Speak In Baltimore

CHICAGO—Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee for the past twenty years, is touring eastern cities in behalf of the Socialist Party. Important centers to be reached by Hoan include Baltimore, Md., Cleveland, Ohio, New York City and other cities.

The Socialist mayor will be greeted in Baltimore at a special campaign dinner on Wednesday, September 30, in the New Howard Hotel, at which he will be the chief speaker. Reservations can be made at \$1.50 a plate by communicating with Elisabeth Gilman, 513 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Hoan's Cleveland address will be delivered at the City Club, 706 Vincent Avenue, on Saturday, September 26 at 8 p. m. and his subject will be "Political Issues in the 1936 Presidential Campaign."

The next day will find Hoan in New York City, speaking at 2:30 p. m. in Town Hall at the Socialist

Rotogravure Picture Pamphlet Off Press

NEW YORK.—A striking pictorial representation of "What Socialism Will Really Mean To You" in rotogravure has just come off the press under the imprint of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In graphic and startling illustrations, the breakdown of capitalism and the nature of a Socialist society is portrayed. Charts and figures demonstrate the futility of letting the world muddle along in hunger and starvation, and point the way to a better world.

Like British
This brilliant and attractive statement of the Socialist position now does for American workers what a similar pictorial, issued by the British Labor Party, did for English workers. Telling portraits of the bankruptcy of capitalism and the promise of abundance under Socialism can now be put in the hands of Americans who are awaiting just such an opportunity to learn what can be done by a decent economic system in the fields of food, clothing, housing, education, recreation art and travel.

Lawrence Benjamin, prominent British Socialist, who prepared the English edition and who is now visiting the United States, spent considerable time working on the American version. He includes in the novel pamphlet pictures of Norman Thomas and George Nelson, who head the Socialist ticket in the present campaign, and brings home the many reasons for supporting the Socialist Party.

Special Sections
Special sections are devoted to the problems of the farmers, the industrial workers and white-collar workers. Illustrated statistics and cartoons reveal how capitalism is inevitably leading to further economic collapse and war, how the hope of peace and plenty lies in an advance to Socialism. No American is prepared to vote this November or discuss current economic and political problems unless he has a knowledge of the facts and figures contained in these 16 beautiful pages which measure 16 x 11½ inches in size.

Alongside of illustrations revealing the misery brought to workers in the form of unemployment, starvation and other kinds of social waste, the story of America's productive capacities is unfolded. "Socialism releases for all the full forces of production, so that as production increases, the best becomes available to everyone," is the point made by the editor.

Socialist Deeds
Whole sections display the accomplishments of Socialist administrations in different parts of the world. In the face of the American failure to meet the problem of slum-clearance and

Imprison Leaders Of WPA Strikers

BURLINGTON, N. J.—WPA workers on strike here asking fifty cents an hour and a 121-hour month have returned to their jobs pending an appeal to Washington authorities. More than 1,000 members of the Workers Alliance are involved, according to John Spain, chairman of the unemployed organization.

Meanwhile three leading members of the Alliance are under charges of "inciting to riot" having been convicted of disorderly conduct for picketing activities

ratification meeting. Newark will hear him September 28, Philadelphia the 29th, and the Press Club in Washington the 30th.

How's Your Neighbor Voting?

housing, the achievements of Socialist municipalities in England and Vienna before the advent of fascism, stand out as an eloquent appeal to voters in the coming election to throw their support to the candidacy of Thomas and Nelson.

A glimpse of the future society is spread before the readers of "What Socialism Will Really Mean To You" in illustrations of what can be done with a proper use of the labor-saving devices that have already been created. The opening of new avenues of culture and entertainment to the masses is emphasized.

Sells For Dime
Individual copies of the pictorial are being sold for ten cents. Bundle order rates are reduced to permit a wide distribution, the cost being 6 for 50 cents, 15 for a dollar, 100 for \$5.00 and 1,000 for \$35. Orders are being filled from the National Campaign Headquarters of the Socialist Party, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., and the Thomas and Nelson Independent Committee, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

Do You Want To Hear Thomas?

Do you want your neighbors to hear Norman Thomas over your own local broadcasting system? Or do you want Norman Thomas to visit you in your own home? Then here's the way to do it:

The national campaign headquarters of the Socialist Party has manufactured a record with a 15-minute electrical transcription on each side.

Both begin with the "International" sung by Rebel Arts Chorus, then Norman Thomas speaks on "Campaign Issues of 1936." The speech is brilliant, persuasive, and so perfectly recorded you would think Thomas was in the room.

The other recording is a spontaneous interview of Thomas by Upton Close, commentator in the World Parade for the United Broadcasting System.

Here are four specific ways to use it.

1. Have your local radio station put on Thomas' speech one week, the interview the next, or vice versa. Take the record to the station and let them hear its perfection and its interesting content.
 2. Use the record with loud speaker for special campaign meetings.
 3. Use it with loud speaker for open air meetings.
 4. Use it for home meetings.
- Hear your presidential candidate in your own home town. Send \$3.50 for the record to Socialist Party, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

and fined \$10.50 each. Bail on the "inciting to riot" charges was fixed at \$5,000 each.

The victims of the frame-up are George Breitman, member of the Newark Workers Alliance and prominent young Socialist, Nicholas Marinella, Camden Alliance chairman, who had been scheduled to speak at a meeting, and Louis Porter, chairman of the local Alliance.

When they demanded the opportunity to state their defense at the summary hearing, they were told by Justice of the Peace Throckmorton: "We're hearing only one side of the story."

Other arrests have been made, four others being kept in the Mt. Holly jail.

CAMPAIGNS



Roy Burt, popular organizer for the Socialist Party, has just completed the first of two weeks he will spend in Pennsylvania campaigning for Thomas and Nelson. This week he will speak at Jeannette, Sept. 25, Pittston, Sept. 27, Mt. Carmel, Sept. 28 and 29, Erie, Sept. 30.

Rally Barred In Allentown

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—Four members of the Socialist Party were arrested here this week when they attempted to hold a meeting on the court-house steps with Roy Burt, national organizer, as the principal speaker.

The four arrested Socialists, who were later released on bail, are Lester W. Heckman, local organizer, Charles H. Hautman, treasurer, Walter Huhn, secretary and candidate for the general assembly, and Ray Spaeth, financial secretary.

Burt was seized by the police when he addressed the crowd that witnessed the suppression of the meeting and declared that the action was the basis for a free-speech test. Though removed by the police from in front of the court-house, he was not taken to the station-house or booked.

Socialist sentiment in Allentown is growing tremendously.

Does Your Neighbor Read The Call?

Landon Sunflowers Made In New York Sweatshop Plants

NEW YORK—Political campaign time in America is gadget time—and the streets of the nation are filled with men who carry on their lapels the donkey of the Democracy Party or the smiling face of Roosevelt, or the elephant of the Republican Party or the sunflower of Landon.

But it's a good bet any day of the week that these emblems of politicians who boast that they are "friends of labor" are manufactured in non-union shops under sweatshop conditions. Next time you see one, look for the union label.

Typical are the sunflowers—or as the workers in the artificial flower industry call them, the "sweatshop posies." The Artificial Flower Workers Union last week pointed out that the sunflowers manufactured in New York were made by a notorious anti-union factory with all the evils of the

FALCON CALL
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September Issue Out Now
One Stick of Dynamite
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Boy Scouts and the Bosses
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Five States Begin West Federation

REDFEATHER LAKES, Colo.—Pledging themselves to revolutionary Socialist principles and a program to build the Socialist Party in the West, delegates from five states ended their 2-day conference here last week with the organization of the Western Federation of the Socialist Party of the United States. Seven Western states had previously endorsed the formation of the Federation.

A statement of the purposes of the Federation includes the following measures:

The carrying out of national policy; taking responsibility for the support of the national office; discouraging sectionalism and violation of national discipline; the building of a lasting party based on Marxian fundamentals; and an intensive program of Socialist education.

Plan Speakers Bureau
The conference laid plans for the formation of a speakers' bureau to route speakers throughout the West, the financing and routing of "foot-loose rebels" to distribute literature and do Jimmy Higgins work in unorganized sections, the securing of a sound truck, and the formation of a special committee to study the problems of racial minority groups in the West and to bring those groups into the socialist movement.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the Committee for Industrial Organization. With the formation of an executive committee composed of three delegates from every state, including the state secretary, provision was made for representation of the Young Peoples Socialist League.

Elect Crary Trimble
Crary Trimble of Los Angeles was elected general secretary of the Federation.

The conference followed a Socialist summer school held under the direction of Leo Vernon of the national office.

States represented at the conference were California, Wyoming, Montana, Kansas and Colorado.

By **Norman Thomas**

Why I Am a Socialist 5c
16 Pages

War As a Socialist Sees It . 5c

Appendix with Excerpts from St. Louis Declaration and Debs Speeches. 32 Pages

On Orders With Cash! \$2.50 per 100

League for Industrial Democracy
112 E. 19th Street

\$100,000 For Socialism:

Have You Done Your Share In The Drive?

Only fifty days left to go over the top! What are you doing about it!

Radio broadcasts, sound trucks, speakers, or-

ganizers, pamphlets, mailings—all of this activity depends on the amount of money YOU raise in the campaign fund drive.

Are you a stockholder in the Cooperative Commonwealth? You can insure your share by a contribution from \$1 up. We need \$100,000 to bring to America the message of Socialism. Do your bit!

On your mark! Get set! Let's Go! And run a stiff, hard race in this 1936 presidential campaign by our combined efforts and good, hard work.

"I am crippled and slide on my hands and so far, by getting around that way, have sold \$11 in Cooperative Commonwealth bonds and have pledges of \$7 more. Am not through yet," wrote C. E. Younginger, Wheeling, W. Va., to Socialist national campaign headquarters, 549 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill. Younginger, an active CALL booster, sold 130 copies of the CALL to a crowd of 500 people—one to every fourth person—at a meeting in Wheeling.

A limited number of the Cooperative Commonwealth bonds, which Younginger is selling, has been issued by the Socialist campaign committee to be given as a gift to those contributing to the \$100,000 campaign fund.

"This is only one of scores of examples of people willing to sacrifice for the cause of Socialism," Marjorie Kipp, fund drive director, said. "It is this sort of sacrificing and willingness to work that makes a dollar contributed to the Socialist campaign go further than in other parties."

Throw a Party For the \$100,000 Campaign Fund.

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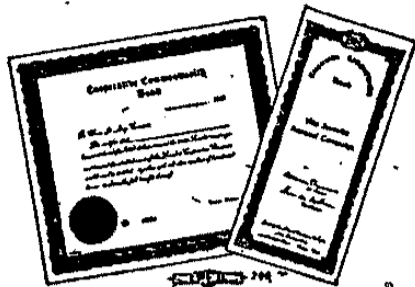
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BUY A COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH BOND

Illinois

The tour of John Fisher, candidate for governor, will take him into Sterling on Thursday, September 24; Rockford on September 25; Chicago on September 28-9 and DuPage County on September 30. He will be in Elgin on October 1.

Kansas

The state convention, which meets in Wichita September 25-26, will hear reports of increased growth in membership and will consider plans for the campaign. A huge campaign meeting in the Arcadia Theatre, to be addressed by Norman Thomas on September 26 will climax the convention.

Maine

A flying squadron to cover small towns surrounding Bangor has been organized by the Penobscot County local. E. R. Rideout has been put in the field as a full-time organizer to direct the work.

Maryland

With five congressional candidates in the field, special campaign drives are under way in the different districts. Congressional candidates are O. S. Hunt, S. M. Neistadt, Elisabeth Gilman, Samuel Angel and Merle Boyer. Socialist campaign literature headquarters are located at 2134 N. Fulton Street, and 513 Park Avenue, Baltimore.

Missouri

In connection with the recent state executive committee meeting, educational rallies were held in Newburg, Monett, Joplin and Carthage. A new, live-wire local in Monett is expected to be chartered shortly.

Philadelphia People's Forum Sunday Evening Lectures

Sept. 27 "Education In Our Changing Social Order" by Dr. JESSE H. HOLMES

Oct. 4 "What I Saw in Germany" by JOSEPHINE HERBST

Social Service Auditorium 311 S. Juniper St. 8 P.M. Subs. 25c

A SATIRIST VIEWS THE 1936 CAMPAIGN

McAlister Coleman Discusses The Symbols Of America—A Pamphlet Which Makes History

It's campaign time now. The detective-story writers, the wood-pulp hacks, the advertising-copy writers, are picking up a few extra dollars by turning to political propaganda. From the brain-petrifying mills of the Democratic and Republican publicity departments, the little essays are being poured into the heads of millions.

Rare privilege indeed is it for readers of political literature to come upon a campaign pamphlet that is clearly marked for a permanent place in the library of controversial writing, alongside, for example, the hot pages of the pamphleteers of the French Revolution.

The 1936 campaign—no matter into which of the two old party sewers a majority of voters may cast their ballots—will remain historic in political literature because of the publication by the Thomas and Nelson Independent Committee of McAlister Coleman's "Symbols of 1936" (112 E. 19th Street, N. Y. C., 10 cents).

Under The Microscope

Under the microscope, Coleman throws the ant-like figures of Roosevelt, Landon, Lemke and Browder. They squirm and wriggle as Coleman pokes them with his darts of humor and finally consumes them in a blaze of ridicule.

Here is Roosevelt, of whom the Tammany boys gloat:

"Cheez, boys, he's even better than the Professor. That's what we used to call Woodrow Wilson I'm telling you that he has Wilson beat. I mean he gets all the high-brows with that stuff. 'Economic Royalists.' Cheez, that's a good one."

But—"no matter how fine-sounding the name Franklin Delano Roosevelt on the outside, it's Farley and the hiccupping post-masters at Philadelphia, Robinson and terror in Arkansas, Governor McNutt of Indiana and his strike-breaking militia, Sholtz and murder in Tampa, Vincent Astor and his New York real estate that you take home when you pick the Democratic package."

Dissolve Alf Landon

And now dissolve Alf Landon in a little water, put a drop on the slide, turn up the light a little and watch "the local lad who made good," Alf Landon, "tailor-made for the suit which the Republicans cut out for him."

Notice the betraying traces of his close contact with "the railroad presidents, the munition-

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COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH

Buy a Cooperative Commonwealth Bond by contributing to the \$100,000 CAMPAIGN FUND

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Form with fields for Name, Address, City and State, and checkboxes for \$1.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00.

cial order, wherein no man exploits his fellow man, where government is in the hands of those who live by working rather than by owning; to co-operation rather than competition; to service rather than gain; to peace rather than war.

Candid Camera

Coleman's candid camera has caught the symbols of 1936, has trapped the violent gestures of labor's enemies, has grasped the essence of labor's hope. To thousands, this pamphlet will be like a window flung open, letting in the fresh air of truth, the clean breezes that sweep away despair.

Voltaire once said, "My son, it is astonishing with what little brains the world is governed." That has been a history of the past; it is a record of the present; but it need not be the story of the future. Intelligence and understanding can be placed at the helm. In 1936, the masses have the opportunity to lay the foundations of an intelligent social system by supporting the Socialist Party, as Coleman makes plain.

One of the glories of the Socialist Party is that under its banner is enlisted the sharp, glittering pen of satire, wielded by such men as McAlister Coleman. As the outcry of the oppressed summoned Voltaire to throw his battering-ram of wit and logic against the walls of feudalism, so too the call of the exploited in our age brings now Voltaires to the task of hurling their sledgehammer blows against the citadels of capitalism.—A. L.

Symbols of 1936

A spirited Analysis of the Campaigners with a stirring Tribute to Socialism.

Written by the inimitable McAlister Coleman

A pamphlet you will want to own—and to sell to your neighbor.

6 for 25c 15 for 50c 40 for \$1.00 100 for \$2.00 1000 for \$15.00

"What Socialism Will Really Mean To You"

16 pages—120 pictures Brilliant pictorial review of capitalism in bankruptcy—and the promise of abundance under Socialism—special sections for the farmer, industrial and white-collar worker.

Edited by the author of the British Labor Party's pamphlet

Order NOW 10c a Copy 6 for 50c 15 for \$1.00 100 for \$5.00 1000 for \$35.00

"Emancipate . . . Youth From Toil Old Age From Fear"

Norman Thomas' speech to the Townsend convention—a masterpiece as a Socialist appeal against panaceas which leave capitalism enthroned. 5c each, 50c for 12, \$3.50 for 100.

Arm Yourself With

Campaign Material

Platforms

Leaflet edition. 35c for 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 for 1,000.

Campaign Buttons

Three arrow design—red background, white arrows, black lettering on arrows—buttons read "Vote for THOMAS—NELSON—SOCIALISM." 15c for 12, \$1.00 for 100, \$7.50 for 1,000.

"Smoking Out The Candidates"

Photographed reproduction of an interview with Norman Thomas—size 17" x 22"—suitable as a poster. 15c for 12, \$1.00 for 100, \$10.00 for 1,000.

"Farmers, Where Are We Going?"

An analysis by George A. Nelson, candidate for Vice-President, of the farmers' problems and of proposed solutions. 16 pages. 10c each, 50c for 12, \$3.50 for 100.

"Is the New Deal Socialism?"

Radio speech by Norman Thomas, Pamphlet. 2c each, 1c each for 10 or more.

"You Can't Cure Tuberculosis With Cough Drops!"

Radio speech by Norman Thomas. Leaflet. 35c for 100, \$1.00 for 300, \$3.00 for 1,000

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Norman Thomas Says:

SOCIAL OWNERSHIP THE ROAD AHEAD

NOWHERE have I seen a finer campaign waged on a shoe string, financially, than the Tennessee comrades are putting up for the ticket headed by Mrs. Stockton for Governor and Howard Kester for the United States Senate. In every way they have the right Socialist spirit.

They arranged what would have been a pretty big luncheon in a room in a Nashville cafeteria. For the first time in a public restaurant Negroes and whites were to sit down together. When the crowd began to gather, the manager, under pressure of some sort, met with the announcement that, after all, he would not admit Negroes. He dared not keep his oral promise.

Unhesitatingly the Nashville comrades called off the meeting at that place, reconvened it as best they could at the Labor Temple, and sent me to speak from a radio studio, accepting the loss of the wire charges at the cafeteria. I used the occasion to devote much of my radio address to denunciation of the stupidity and danger to the workers of a race prejudice which makes white people refuse to eat with colored people, in the same restaurant, food which had been prepared by colored cooks.

The Solidarity Of Employers

In Nashville the employees of a subsidiary of a National Dairy Products Company are striking for a \$25 wage, for a fifty-four hour week, and union recognition. The company, aided by the moral and financial support of the Chamber of Commerce, is fighting these demands. That's an illustration of employers' solidarity with which workers must reckon. The Socialists are trying to help the strikers form a cooperative.

Free Speech In America

The refusal of Southern cities to hear Earl Browder may help communist publicity and votes more than hurt it, but it is a terrible reproach to democracy. The same statement applies to the action of Harvey, supported by at least one judge, in denying the Jamaica Town Hall to a communist meeting. It is probably appropriate that in the corrupt and cruel city of Tampa civil liberty should be denied to a communist meeting. The community sentiment which forced the indictment of the murderers of Joseph Shoemaker is apparently not sufficient to force the weak and rather incompetent States Attorney to go on with the trial.

What Socialists Are Proclaiming

We Socialists insist that this profit or capitalist system has outgrown its historic mission and lost whatever sanction it once had. Today it is not inventors, engineers, builders of society, who get the rich rewards, but manipulators, speculators and the inheritors of wealth that they never create. There is no salve of this or that reform, this or that social measure, which can cure this cancer. There are things which can be done to help the aged and the unemployed, now, even under

the present system. We Socialists have been and are pioneers in outlining what can be done. There are things that can be done to keep the United States out of war while we try to change the system which breeds war.

We Socialists stand almost alone in proclaiming these things. But our great emphasis is not on them so much as on the supreme task of achieving social ownership of the great machinery of production and distribution and substituting, for the dog-eat-dog chaos of the capitalist system, planned production for use, private profit.

This does not mean that Socialists regard public ownership as equivalent to Socialism. That, of course, depends upon who owns the government and for what purpose there is social ownership. When Mussolini talks of owning heavy industry for the sake of efficiency in war he is not talking Socialism but the grim doctrine of the totalitarian state whose chief end is war.

We Socialists do not intend that socialized industries shall be run by a lot of Socialist Jim Farleys, political appointees of the President of the United States, the governor of the state, or the mayor of the city. We want appropriate enterprises run by consumers' cooperatives, and others administered under directorates representing the workers of different categories in that industry and the consumers. Over all we want a national planning council, as a board of strategy in the holy war against poverty.

We intend to socialize the things necessary for the common life in order that we may have more private property for individual use. We shall guarantee civil and religious liberty.

American Tradition

Could there be any task more in accord than this with the greatest American tradition, or which more truly calls for the spirit of the pioneers? Our great adventure is social. It calls for us together in our unions, our farmers' associations, our consumers' cooperatives and our political party work for the realization of that fellowship of free men in which alone plenty, peace and freedom are to be found.

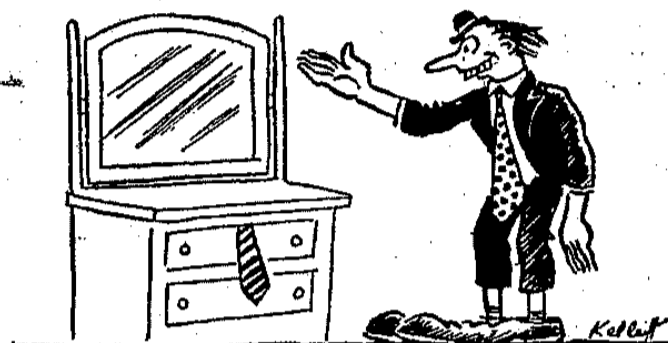
What we seek requires struggle. In that struggle, we in America can make far better use than we have yet made of the right to vote. We do not as pioneers make the best use of the right to vote by choosing the lesser of two evils. There is no difference between Roosevelt and Landon great enough to make the difference between success and failure in checking the drift to war or fascism. That requires developing the positive forces of constructive change, and in this task every vote cast for the Socialist ticket will count. We honor the great men of the past, the patriots, the prophets and the sages only as we, like them, strive to meet and master the problems of our time. For us that means the use of our heritage, material and spiritual, to conquer poverty, exploitation and war.

Do Your Clothes Fit You?

Simple Simon needed clothes—shoes, hat, trousers and a coat. He rose bright and early in the morning to go shopping.

His first stop was at a shoe-store. He threw a few bills on the counter, snatched up the nearest pair of shoes and tore out of the store on his way to a haberdashery. There he grabbed a hat, tossed over a few dollars and continued his frantic tour to a clothing store where he pulled a suit off the rack, emptied the remains of his purse, and dashed home.

Smiling at the thought of what a handsome, well-dressed figure he would make, he set the hat on the top of his head, barely balancing it on his skull. With much groaning and grunting, he twisted into the tight-fitting suit, the sleeves hardly reaching his elbows and the trousers hang-



ing high above his ankles. His feet slid all too easily into the shoes which extended half a foot beyond his toes.

And Simple Simon considered himself well-dressed, ready to make a fine impression on his less fortunate friends who could not afford such glorious raiment.

You haven't laughed at this story. Simple Simon is to be pitied in his ignorance. Think of a man so idiotic as to buy clothes without trying them on, without seeing if they fit his needs.

But hold on! If you're going to pity Simple Simon, what shall you say about the nation which allows industry to run without seeing if it is turning out too much or too little to meet the needs of the people?

What would you think of a simple-minded soul who insisted on buying three shoes for his feet instead of a pair, or a coat with only one sleeve to cover his two arms?

That is exactly what the nation is doing every day in the week. We do not stop to consider how many mouths we have to feed, how many feet we must cover with shoes, how many backs we must clothe in coats. We just let industry run riot, produce as much or as little it wants, without paying any attention to the necessities of the country.

Planning Production

Look at it this way. In the United States, there are, roughly speaking, 120,000,000 persons.

If I Can't Get Any Power Now, How Can I Buy An Electric Cow? Asks The American Farmer

HERNDON, Va.—The American National Committee of the Third World Power Conference has set up its modern, electrified farm.

As the shades of night fall fast in Rosedale, near Herndon, the plodding plowman wends homeward his weary way. After his hard day's work in the fields, he sets himself at rest under an electric sun lamp while an electric dishwasher cleans the remnants of the supper food from the plates. Electric vibrators keep him in good physical form while electric hair-driers and water heaters keep him beautiful so that he need not be ashamed to face the fair flowers of nature.

As for work, that is merely a matter of knowing what switches to pull. Feed grinding, wood chopping, milking and hay-hoisting are tasks for the kilowatts. Even the cows live in imperial luxury, gently milked by the shake of an arm. Individual drinking fountains, ventilating fans, hot and cold running water are details in the life of a properly electrified cow. Electric screens that electrocute trespass-

I never saw an electric cow, I never hope to see one; But let me tell you, here and now, I'd rather see than be one.

ing flies bring rest to the nervous bovine tail.

Even dust-storms and the beating sun have no terrors for the occupants of Rosedale. Air-conditioning and electric heating defy the ravages of the changing seasons.

Sweet, isn't it? But Rosedale is only a rosy dream to the average American farmer. For some 29,000,000 of the 33,000,000 people living on farms have no electricity even for lighting purposes, while the public utilities hold on to their power.

But if the farmers want volts, they'll use votes to demand social ownership of the public utilities. And that means Socialist volts to electrocute the system of private ownership.

Multiply that by two and you know just how many shoes are needed at any one time.

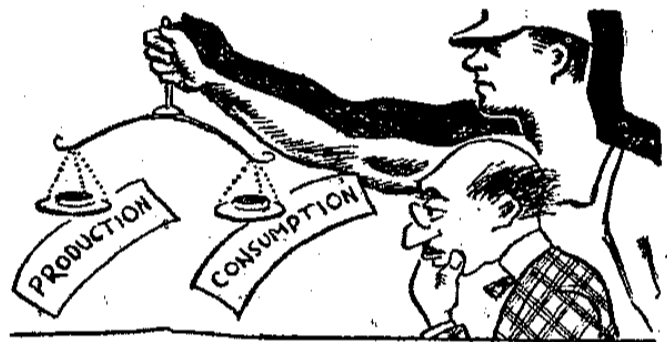
When you go out to buy shoes, you order a pair, because you know you have two feet. When the shoe industry is in operation, the nation ought to order at least 240,000,000 shoes to be made. If less are made, some people will have to walk barefoot or go about with shabby pieces of leather tied to their toes.

There is only one way to stop this miserable carelessness. If Simple Simon had taken the time to have his size measured and then to get his clothes fitted to that measure, he would have been well-dressed indeed.

Now, we know the measure of the nation. Our experts on facts and figures know how much is needed. They also know how much can be created by our factories. If only we'd put two and two together and plan our industries on the basis of turning out the goods we need, we could be a well-dressed, well-fed, well-housed people.

But why aren't we?

For the simple reason that we permit our industries to be owned and operated by private individuals, who just think of how much profit they can get. The merchants who sold Simple Simon his clothes were only concerned about making a profit, not with fitting him out properly.



The bosses of industry are just occupied with the same idea; they are not interested in caring for the economic needs of the country.

Socialists say that society must take over those industries, plan production with a view to giving the needed articles to the nation. Private ownership will not do it. Social ownership can.

Norman Thomas has said:

"We proclaim the possibility of planned economy for the conquest of poverty. Under such an economy no able-bodied adult will live without working and none shall seek work in vain. For the young, the old and the invalided there will be security. Men will hail with delight each new invention, knowing that it will help in the supplying of abundance and leisure."

[The above is one of a series of articles on various phases of the Socialist program.]

Sunday Broadcasts Sponsored By LID

CHICAGO.—The local chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy will sponsor a radio symposium of American politics Sunday afternoon, September 27, when adherents of Norman Thomas, Roosevelt, Browder and Landon will speak over the Affiliated Broadcasting Company hookup. The symposium will be the second of a series of "Arm-Chair Conversations" every Sunday afternoon.

Maynard Krueger, a member of the Socialist national executive committee, will represent the Socialist point of view. The broadcast will begin at 12:30 p. m.

The first program on "The Threat of War" will be held Sept. 20. Among those who will speak will be Albert Goldman, noted Socialist attorney.

The program will originate from Hammond, Ind., over WVAE. Other stations on the network include:

- WOMP, Mantowau; WJOL, Savannah; WJHL, Racine; WCLM, Chicago; WKBW, Fond du Lac; WJAB, Springfield; Dubuque, Iowa; WJAN, Rock Island; WJBL, Decatur; WMBL, Decatur; WCLS, Joliet; and WRCR, Rockford, Ill.; WTRC, Elkhart; WJGA, Evansville; and WEBG, Muncie, Indiana.