Repeal Unemployment!

# MERICA FORAL

Vote

No. 13

OCTOBER 29, 1932

Chicago, Illinois

# THOMAS BARES BANK SCANDALS URGES HUGE LEVY ON BIG FORTUNES



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

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

Insull Sr. and his brother, Martin, were permitted by Chicago and federal officials to flee the country after the companies crashed. Young Insull was later permitted to leave the country and take \$100,000 to his father to be used by him to fight extradition. No wonder he thumbs his nose at all America.

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

# orman I homas on the Kadio

Over the National Network of the Columbia Broadcasting System Election Eve., Monday Night, November 7th

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

# Socialist Proposes Drastic Steps to Aid Jobless and Cut Debt

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

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

Names Owen Young in Fraudulent Deal The visible audiences of scores of thousands and the radio audience of over a million heard three principal addresses in which Thomas challenged the very basis of capitalist maladjustment. Thomas stress: 1:

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

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

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

(THE TEXT OF THOMAS' SPEECH ON BANKING AP-PEARS ON PAGE 2 OF THIS

ISSUE.)
O - Peters a huge - dience in

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

#### Warns Drift Will Bring National Disaster

broadcast, picked up from a rally in pointed out.

stone around a runner's neck, and practical." Thomas warned, and makes it im-possible to win the fight against bers of the owning class . . . which economic disaster. This debt, public has profited at the expense of workand private, totals nearly 200 billion ers by war debts and indeed by the dollars with a service charge of over whole debt policy of capitalism. Let 20 billions, Thomas said. The failure it now pay in proportion to its of the two old parties to balance the wealth—a wealth derived not from federal budget is piling up the debt. toil or constructive service to men, Unemployment relief and the social- but from speculation, manipulation ization of industry, which must and control of credit and natural recome if violent revolt is to be avert-sources," Thomas urged.

At the outset of his national radio | ed, will increase the load, Thomas

Columbus, Ohio, Thomas paid a cisive criticism, the various ways beautiful tribute to the life and proposed to ease the debt purden. work of Eugene V. Debs, on whose He opposed the policies of thrift, of anniversary the address was delivered. He then launched into his and inheritance taxes (this, said far-reaching proposal for a giant Thomas, would be helpful but insuflevy on the swollen fortunes of the ficient to meet the great needs), and of uncontrolled inflation

Against these proposals. Thomas The load of debt hangs like a mill- urged the capital levy as "both just He contended it

### Would Take Over 40 Billion from Wealthy

As a basis for the capital levy, corporate bodies, and on total net by the British labor party in its the procedure of the ordinary in-similar proposal. Thus a man with heritance tax. Payment could be by graduated scale, the assessments would rise so that a man worth \$50,000,000 would pay \$29,574,000. or 59 per cent of the total. This under \$250,000 were exempt, the sum of between 36 and 44 billions could be raised. Such a sum would take care of the national debt, unemployment relief and a considerable part of the reduction of municipal and farm debts, Thomas said.

Thomas followed with a description of the mechanics of the proposed levy. The tax, he suggested, would be levied on individuals, not

Thomas took the figures worked out wealth. Assessment would follow \$30,000 would pay \$250. Then, by a cash, government bonds or approved securities. "Bonds paid in could be canceled; cash would be used to purchase and retire bonds, Securities could be sold gradually in the would raise between 46 and 57 bil-lion dollars. Even if all fortunes by the government as a step in gain-

ing control of the industry,"

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

(Continued on page 2)

ONA

**(ALISTS FIGHT** 

) PARTIES IN

THE STATES

nce McGivern, miner, So-

a member of the bar in

d Colorado, is the Social-

date for Governor of Ariz-

as well as fighter for So-

As his running mate for U. S.

he has Lester B. Woolever, a

r. and a keen student of social

n. A strong local campaign

g waged in Yuma with good

ts of electing local officials.

r, at Yuma, is the Socialist

Stitt Wilson in Berke-Billen C. Dempster in San

cisco occupy the Socialist spot-

s in California. Wilson is wag-

a compelling campaign in the

district and hopes are running

n that the former Socialist may-

of Berkeley may be California's

rdy, at 1834 West 43rd Street,

Angeles, is Socialist state sec-

Carle Whitehead, Denver attor-

y and advocate of social justice,

alist campaign in Colorado. As

indidate for the U. S. Senate,

'hitehead has been hammering

way at the unemployment problem

exander is the Socialist candidate

governor. Bruce Lamont, So-

st state secretary, is the party's

ee for congress from the Den-

s the principal issue. Morton

carrying the burden of the So-

Socialist congressman. J. C.

ressional campaigns

Fantastic Profits for Owners, Huge Losses by Depositors Bared by Thomas

By NORMAN THOMAS

ONE is hard pressed to find the most striking illustration of moral and practical breakdown of our capitalist system. The history of railroading contains some striking examples. The history of the electric light and power industry contains even more striking examples. Its deliberate prostitution of democracy by its publicity campaign is a matter of record before the Federal Trade commission. The Insull crash shed light on its buccaneering practices.

Nevertheless, I should give the palm for collapse in morals and social competency to privately owned banks in the United States of America.

We have come to an age of finance capitalism. With few exceptions, it is the bankers rather than the industrialists who control our industries and public utilities. Their mastery over credit, which is the life blood of a modern economic order, has been almost dictatorial. The big bankers have used it to exact extortionate profits without giving protection to the great army of depositors. So conservative an agency as that employers' research bureau, the National Industrial Conference board, has said:

Record of Reckless Ruin

"If the test of a sound banking system is its ability to maintain its position and usefulness through conomic adversity as well as prosperity, the American banking system failed signally in recent years.' In the latter part of the year 1931 alone, continues this organization, a total of 1,611 banks was suspended "constituting one of the ' catest financial catastrophies in According) the Federal I. derve

k suspen ions in 1929, 1,6 1930 and 2 28 in 1931. The posits in the banks suspended ing 1931, amounted to \$1,691,510,000 From 1922 to 1932, inclusive, a 10year period, 8,784 failures were recorded in banks, the deposits of which totaled over four billion

Most of these failures were of small banks. From 1921 to 1930 about one out of every two banks, with a capital of \$25,000 or less, failed as against 3.5 per cent of banks with a capital of a million dollars and over. Only the emergency measures of the government ulminating in the foundation of the federal Reconstruction Finance Corp., prevented many of the larger banks in the country from following the Bank of United States into disaster. In no country are bankers so powerful as in the United States. In no country is credit more concentrated, and in no country was there a record of such reckless ruin

1,900 Per Cent Dividend!

Turn now to the profits of bankers. The national bureau of economic research has recently maintained that, from 1922 to 1929, there was an average increase in net income among the financial institu-16.2 per cent a year, as compared with an increase in profits among corporations, generally of 7.3 per cent per year during that period, and in real wages of factory workers of less than 11/2 per cent a year.
For every dollar of profits gath-

ered by the financial institutions the country in 1922, nearly \$2.50 were exacted in 1929. For every dollar received by factory workers in 1922, less than \$1.15 was received by them in 1929.

While many banks have of late been in the doldrums, the net profits of some of our financial institutions in the period before the Wall Street crash seem in a number of instances incredible.

The First National Bank of New York, for instance, was first capitalized at \$500,000. In 1901, a stock dividend of 1,900 per cent was declared, giving each stockholder, without extra charge, nearly twenty times as much stock as he originally possessed. In 1908, a divi-dend of 100 per cent in the stock of the First Security Company was declared on the stock of the First National Bank, one share of the Security Company being thereafter attached to such share of First Na-

the dividends of the First National Bank and the First Security Company began to rise, starting at 32 per cent, and reaching by 1926, 100 cent, which figure it held for several years thereafter. It has been estimated that each person who origital of this giant New York bank and held that capital intact was receiving-at least until recentlya snug return of nearly \$2,000 in an-

Corruption in Banking Dividends of National banks generally averaged, in the years 1914 to: 1931, 12.35 per cent, ranging from 10.63 per cent in 1915 to 13.59 per cent in 1930. When so many other businesses were cutting dividends,

average dividend of 12.52 per cent. Along with immense profits goes immense concentration of control. One per cent of the banks of the United States control greater resources than the other 99 per cent. The private banking house of J. P. Morgan and Co. dominates the field,

domestic and foreign. The immense profits of our banks are not made in ways that older bankers, even under capitalism, would have regarded as honest. Insull's manipulations would have been impossible without the support of the Chicago bankers. The bankers in Lee, Higginson and Co. can only hope to escape criminal prosecution in the Krueger and Toll case by proving that they were complete dolts-worse than the farmer who bought the Statue of Liberty for \$200, because he at least saw the statue. A great many banks had the custom of forming affiliating which brought the Bank of the United States to ruin. Affiliates mean that bank directors buy with their depositors' money what they sell as directors of the affiliated, thus playing both ends against the middle. Space fails me to dwell on the role of the National City Bank gambling orgy on Wall Or of J. and W. Seligman

ing to bribery to ound reruvian loan widon du aped on the country. Neither can I discuss at length the situation presented by banks in relation to investment trusts and to holding companies, including holding companies for holding banks themselves.

The Postal Savings Example By contrast, consider the only publicly owned banks-the U. S. Postal Savings Bank. Ever since the establishment of this system, bankers have tried to limit its activities, while Republican and Democratic governments, interested in private enterprise more than in service to the public, have obeyed the dictates of the bankers. Postmasters are instructed to pass over to commercial banks all moneys re-

ceived by the Postal Savings Banks. Notwithstanding this policy and some cases even hostility on the part of public officials, deposits during the last few years have grown out of all proportion to those of every other type of bank. In November, 1930, these deposits ounted to \$200,700,000. By Feb-

ruary, 1932, they had increased to \$683,600,000.

Among other features, the Postal Savings Bank issues 2½ per cent bonds, salable to the government at par whenever the holder so desires. In some ways these bonds are the best security in the world. Yet, in order to avoid competition with private enterprise, the government chooses to borrow money in the open market at a higher rate of interest rather than develop the 21/2 per cent market which is ready at

In addition to the non-profit postal savings banks are the co-operative banks, or Building and Loan Associations, mutual savings banks, and credit unions. The assets of the Building and Loan Associations increased from \$3,342,531,000 in 1932 to \$8,828,612,000 in 1930, while deposits in mutual savings banks ad-

The resources of credit unions in 1929 totaled about \$25,000,000, more

In the light of this record of private and public banking in the U.S., what shall we do? The obvious answer is to socialize the banking system. Socialization means more than nationalization or government ownership of banks. A capitalist government would use governmentowned banks as it now uses the R. F. C. to prop up capitalism. Socialization of banking must be part of a general process of socialization looking toward the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. Here then is the Socialist plan:

The federal reserve system must be completely socialized by governmental acquisition of stock of the 12 federal reserve banks. All ommercial banks should be compelled to belong to the system. They should be forbidden to have affili

tribute to a central fund administered by the federal reserve board

to guarantee deposits. The postal savings banks should be expanded into a federal bank connected with the federal reserve system with carefully segregated thrift accounts.

Publicly-owned municipal and state banks and soundly organized credit unions and mutual banks connected with the federal reserve system should be encouraged.

For a National Planning Council

The reserve banks should be 4. empowered to lend directly to municipal state and federal authorities which operate socialized public utilities. And probably, also to companies which operate under stringent public regulation.

A central financial administra-O. tion should be established in connection with the federal reserve system on the one hand, and, on the other, with the national economic council, with steadily increasing powers over the issuance of credit and the direction of investment into various industrial channels.

Such a program would bring about the socialization of banking along with other processes of socialization without compelling us to either confiscate or purchase existing banks. If we allow jealousy for states rights over banks, or an unreasonable fondness for giving the little banks another chance to try and then to fail, to block this program which I have outlined, we shall almost deserve our fate.

This is the program I offer as against President Hoover's record in the nation and Gov. Roosevelt's record in New York

Thomas Far Ahead of Roosevelt in College Straw Votes

Straw votes taken on the campuses of 15 colleges and universities show Norman Thomas leading Roosevelt. The vote is Hoover, 4,812; Thomas, 2,078; Roosevelt, 1,693; Foster, 81. Individual reports received to date by the Socialist cam-

| Paign neadquarters 10    | MOHO  |      |           |
|--------------------------|-------|------|-----------|
|                          | Rep.  | Soc. | Dem.      |
| San Mateo                | 22    | 25   | CONTRACT. |
| University of California | . 933 | 460  | 23        |
| Rollins                  | 237   | 92   | 9         |
| Detroit                  | 438   | 360  | 24        |
| Eden                     | 28    | 48   | 1         |
| Amherst                  | .358  | 85   | 7         |
| Haverford                | .209  | 21   | 1:        |
| Washington State         | .478  | 112  | 275       |
| Oberlin                  | .844  | 274  | 101       |
| Antioch                  | .144  | 147  | 91        |
| Buffalo Teachers'        |       | 241  | 261       |
| M. I. T                  |       | 57   | 1100      |
| Channing Club            | . 19  | 27   | 14        |
| Colgate                  |       | 26   | 88        |
| Friends                  |       | 33   | 26        |
|                          |       |      |           |

### Where You Can Hear Thomas and M

NORMAN THOMAS Oct. 29—Boston, Mass. For and Policy Assn., noon; mass meeting 8

Oct. 30 - Connecticut, Hartford, Bushnell Memorial hall, 3 p. m.: New Haven, 7 p. m.; Bridgeport Central High school, 9 p. m.; WJ broadcast, 9-9:30 p. m., Yankee

Oct. 31-Buffalo, N. Y., El Music hall. Nov. 1-Rochester, N. 7, syra-

cuse university, noon; Convention Nov. 2-Syracuse, N. Y., Lincoln auditorium, 8 p. m. Nov. 3—New York city, Madison Square Garden.

Nov. 4-6-New York city. JAMES H. MAURER Oct. 29-Lansford, Pa. Oct. 30-Scranton, Pa. Oct. 31 -- Sayre, Pa.

Nov. 1—Williamsport, Pa. Nov. 2—Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Nov. 3-New York city, Madis Square Garden. Nov. 4-Corapolis, Pa.

**)REGON** 

district.

DLORADO

On the slogan, "Tax Large Ines to Provide Relief," the Ore-Socialists have been hard at nich gives meation of bringing in a ite. The party has nomin-

Thomas of Medford for y has nominated Lee Giddings e 1st district: O. D. Teel in the nd Albert Streiff in the 3rd. narles Jolb, 401 Labor Temple, ortland, Oregon, is state secretary.

EXAS

The Texas Socialist platform ledges immediate and adequate to the unemployed, a central, ate-owned bank with a rural redit department; exemption from exation of homes farms used by eir owners up to \$3,500; and 24 ther planks designed to lift the urdens of the workers and farmers

the state. Headed by George Clifton Edards, of Dallas, for governor, tas Socialists also present the of Dr. H. M. Shelton, San utonia; Ben O. Miller, Waelder, nd P. L. Peterson, of Houston, for gressmen-at-large. Texas Soits state headquarters are at North Texas Building, Dallas.

*CHINGTON* 

m in the state of Washs grown in the last year steps. The party hopes its heaviest percentage of a in this extreme northwestern ace. John F. McKay of Spokane the Socialist candidate for govor, while Andrew T. Hunter of Elm is the party's nominee for Senator. For congress the

has nominated McCaughty of ett, in the 3rd district; and Leo ich of Spokane in the 5th dis-L. Harry H. Yount of Everett up for Lieutenant-Governor. te Socialist headquarters are at Riverside Avenue, Spokane, th Charles Grant as state secre-

a, rock of Socialist presents as the Socialist didate for governor Frank Met-'e. For U. S. Senator, as alterdve to the Ku Klux mountebank apple, the Wisconsin Socialists ent Emil Seidel. Behind these addates, and behind Thomas and there is a strong list of nd congressional can-id fair to give Wisn the biggest vote Walter Palakowski, district, and Herman O. Kent, are among the leading Socialist enders for seats in the House Representatives.

# **Old Parties Scorned** Demands of N.A.A.C.P.

Both Democratic and Republican national conventions scorned to place in their platforms the planks demanded by the National Associa- Foster. Colored People. The N. A. A. C. P. asked for a pledge against racial discriminatioa, against economic discrimination on federal work, for laws against lynching, for the independence of Haiti.

The Socialist Planks

declares for "enforcement of constitutional guarantees of economic. political and legal equality for the Negro" and for "the enactment and enforcement of drastic anti-lynching laws." It favors the immediate withdrawal of armed U.S. forces from Haiti.

Seven Million Leaflets

Counting only material printed for the national campaign committee, the total literature distribution for the campaign up to last Friday



"The programs of the Democratic and Republican parties are two bottles with different labels,

# for Justice to Negroes

These demands were ignored by both old party conventions. Instead, the Democrats elevated the notorious Huey Long to the position of king-maker. And the Republican party continued its policy of de grading Negro workers to the point where the N. A. A. C. P. had to protest recently that Negro workers in the government flood-control camps are working under conditions of "virtual, slavery."

The Socialist national platform

State Ticket For United States senate: Charles

Pegorelec. For governor: Roy Burt. For lieutenant-governor: Meyer

Illinois Socialists'

Halushka. For secretary of state: Adolph Dreifuss.

For attorney-general: Kellam Ivar A. Anderson.

For state treasurer: Morris Franklin. For clerk of the Supreme Court:

M. McGuire. For congressman-at-large; Hyman Schneid and George Koop. For trustees of the University of Illinois: Jacob Siegel, Ethel Senior and Florence C. Hanson.

#### Cunnea Heads Slate of Farm-Labor Party in Cook County Poll

Socialist candidates in Cook county will appear on the ballot under the designation of the Farmer-Labor party. The Cook county Farmer-Labor party has endorsed the state and national ticket of the Socialist party.

William A. Cunnea, for state's attorney, heads the Farm-Labor Socialist ticket in Cook county. Other candidates include Lillian Herstein for congress in the 7th district; John Collins for congress in the 2d district; Dr. R. B. Green for coronor; Karl Borders for county commissioner; Thomas L. Slater for county surveyor; Peter Sussman for judge of the Superior court; George A. Mead for recorder of deeds; Stephen Skala for clerk of the Circuit court; and Leo Brackhoven for clerk of the Superior court.

#### Famous Wilburisms

Quotations from, and comments upon, the secretary's speech at the University of Chicago.)

"Are you going to vote for the depression?" (no, we did that in

"Don't let your emotions run away with you . . . stop, look, and listen." (Why didn't he think of that in 1929?)

"We must take the bad with the good." (Yes, that's why we don't mind having the secretary on the campus—once.)

"Somebody passed off a \$5.00 confederate bill on me." (At least Mr. Wilbur probably succeeded in passing it on to someone else, which is more than he has been able to do with Herbert Hoover.)

"As for the tariff-you may not think very much of it-" (laughter from the audience) "--but--"Who's going back to work; the Chinese coolie or the Oklahoma fam-

(Neither - the Oklahoma "It's a poor time to add further to unemployment." (Has been for

a long while.)

"Credit depends on confidence; confidence depends on credit." remarks Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur, A.B., LL.D., A.M., LL.D., M.D.

(Columnist Wilbur will continue his well known feature-FAMOUS WILBURISMS-wherever he goes. Many of them go well in Social Science 2 student's FALLACY NOTE BOOK.) Incidentally, Mr. Wilbur hired a hall seating 10,000 at the University of Wisconsin and had an audience of 400. NORMAN THOM-AS had a turnout of 6,000 for his U. of Wisconsin meeting!

-"The Epidemic," organ of the University of Chicago Thomas for President Club.

# THOMAS GAINS BY FORTHRIGHT TALKS ON ISSUES

By McALISTER COLEMAN

At last we have heard from that great Proletarian of Hyde Park-Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who broke out into a red rash last week and said that all the time what he has been wanting in this country is sizeable revolution. Of course, Franklin doesn't want the sort of revolution that you boys and girls may have in mind. He wants a sociable revolution, with its hair brushed and teeth all cleaned up.

When I first started this job, I wrote you that I would have a tough time following the candidates of the old parties, and following the revolutionary aberrations of Franklin D. is all of that. One day he goes out and hollers for a revolution and the next he tells a bunch of gloomy Wall st. lads that they won't have anything to worry about if he is elected. Maybe it's the weather or something, but at all events Franklin's political temperature goes up and down like a barometer, and a real chart of it would lead one to suspect that he is suffering from intermittent fevers, blowing hot and cold, according to the makeup of the crowds who turn out to listen to

#### An Historic Speech

What a relief to leave this Liberalities business and find the real fighting speech of Norman Thomas in which he advocated a capital levy. That speech made an enormous impression here in the east. Both the New York Times and the Herald-Tribune printed it in full. I came in on the train to New York with a bunch of white-collar boys who were simply glued to this outline of what Socialism in our times will be like. This was a history-making talk, one that will loom large in Socialist annals. Filled with facts, as concrete in its definite proposals for financing our ownership plans as desire, it flung our challenge into the face of the capitalist world with magnificent courage.

The next time someone

Socialists have some good discrete, but you can not put them into ef-fect," chuck the capital levy speech of Norman's at him, and make him

One of my scouts reports that the final returns of a conscientiously conducted, national straw vote gives poor old Pudge Hoover only four states. To be sure it doesn't make much difference to any working man or woman whether Herbert or Frankie moves into the White House next March, but we can't help breathing a sigh of relief over the thought that for the next four years we won't have to look at the crybaby countenance of the worried gentleman who is telling us how he worked up the Great Recovery, while no one was looking.

A Dull Line This new line of Hoover's is about as dull and unconvincing as anything he has yet pulled, and that is going some. He would have us believe that for the past three years he has been sobbing into his sour every night over the pathetic fate of the unemployed, and, that by be ing kind and generous to a lot of crippled railroads and insurance companies, he has snapped us all out of the depression, which was brought on because a lot of dirts foreigners acted persnickety. If anyone over the mental age of six months believes that, he or she believes in storks and Santa Claus and there is no hope for them.

But when Herbert finally sobs himself out of the picture, what then? Then it's Franklin who will be telling us bed-time stories about how badly he and his boy friend, Vincent Astor, and his broker buddy Barney Baruch, feel about poor peo ple, and how they would like to help us as soon as they can get that darned old budget balanced.

So whatever way you take it, it's still the same old apple-sauce. Stewed in reactionary Republican juice or flavored with Democratic liberalism, the mess is made up of the same ingredients. I have a hunch that an enormous number of common sense folks are going to the polls on November eighth to let the country know that they have lost their appetite for this sort of fare and that, from now on, they want the nourishing meat of So-

Drawn by Art Young OLD-TIME POLITICIAN: "Who are you?" "I'm Socialism, the guy you ignored—I've grown up."

the banks which survived paid an

vanced from \$5,686,720,000 in 1932 to \$10,017,225,000 in 1931. than double those of 4 years before.

The Socialist Plan

Thomas Assails Private Banking System (Continu from page 1) y legal ou tion, the Socie ist

arty would go to the length of mending the constitution to make ch a step ssible." ch a step ssible."
In his Bal more address, Thomas k up the composition of Demoic lead ship, and in particular men cli je to Gov. Roosevelt. He pais most attention to Owen D. Roosevelt's acknowledged

advise on power and utility prob lems, as well as on foreign affairs "I have information which should be investigated concerning two companies largely controlled by Mr. Young which illustrate capitalism at worst, and make a mockery of Mr. Roosevelt's pledge, in such com-

pany, to make Wall street behave. "On Nov. 5, 1931, the directors of Radio-Keith-Orpheum, according to my information, voted to assess shareholders \$5 a share on penalty of losing three-fourths of the value of their holdings. It was one of the most gigantic squeeze-outs. Before and after R-K-O shares were dumped on the market, with the re-

sult that as former shareholders dis-

posed of their holdings, voluntarily or otherwise, the Radio Corporation of America obtained B.K.O assets once valued at \$65,000,000 for about \$11,500,000.

"On Dec. 29, after a long decline, trading in R-K-O stock was entirely suspended. This has been described as the biggest crash, barring two, since the first stock market was organized in Amsterdam in 1630. These two were the collapse of the Insull Utility Investment Corporation and the collapse of the Kreuger and Toll organization. The Insull stock depreciated 72,000 per cent, the Kreuger-Toll stock 18,400

per cent and R-K-O stock 15,000 "There is a Maryland law which forbids the reduction of the stock of a solvent company. R-K-O is a Ma-

ryland corporation. "Both R-K-O and the Radio Corp., which now controls the first, are in turn controlled by the same interests and are members in a group which includes the General Electric Corp. and the Westinghouse Electrical

Manufacturing Co. "Officials of these corporations ong the most active supporters of Gov. Roosevelt and President Hoover. Gov. Roosevelt in his rhetorical denunciations of financial juggling has limited himself to naming the Insull collapse. There are other financial maneuvers which require investigation. On the basis of my Information I believe that the operation of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum

and the Radio Corporation of America set-up is one of them. "Against this outline of financial juggling and the slow-motion picture of government officials moving in the public interest, I again set the Socialist program and philosophy. By freeing men from the lure of insane profits and the whip of poverty we can make possible a planned soclety where all may have enough of

our new abundance." After stirring meetings in Kansas on Sunday, Thomas swung south to Oklahoma. Convention hall in Tulsa was filled with a record crowd. 4,500 jammed the aisles, climbed the rafters and stood on the platform, finally overflowing to the street to listen through amplifiers. Hoover, Roosevelt and two of Oklahoma's sons drew Thomas' fire. He raked Gov. Murray and Sec. Hurley mercilessly, and denounced the action of the state's democratic election board which had ruled the Socialist electors off the ballot. Oklahoma City gave Thomas an audience of 1,500. Radio talks at both

cities carried his message to scores

large audiences, a luncheon ar radio address gave Thomas ar portunity to uring his camput, sues to Fort Worth, Tex. The s day he addressed more than 1,000 Dallas where a packed hall necessi tated an overflow meeting.

"Sleepy South Awakes," states telegram reporting Thomas' Tennes see meetings. Three hundred eager Nashvillians gave Thomas a rousing welcome at 6 a. m., Wednesday morning, as he spoke between train at Union station. Deeply moved the surprise reception. Thomas r for the co-operation of all clas and races in a mighty effort to

abolish poverty and insecurity. The early morning meeting was followed by a large meeting at the court house in Elizabethton, and a meeting of 1,000 later in the day at Lerangton. At Louisville that evning, where Thomas delivered h address on banking (printed els. where in this issue), 3,000 men and women gathered to hear him and

remained to cheer. The day previous Memphis workers and progressives had give ings and two radio broadcasts-one the main address in the Public Auditorium, focused attention of the entire city on the Socialist campaign. More than 2,500 gathered to hear Thomas at his evening meet-

From Louisville, Thomas moved north into Ohio, his native state. An early morning reception greeted him in Cincinnati, followed swiftly by an address before a good breakfast audience, interviews with the press and a mass meeting that filled every seat in the Shubert theater. Over 2,200 were present at mid-day. Columbus that evening welcomed the Socialist candidate royally with an inspiring parade and a mass meeting of 4,000 at the University of Ohio stadium. The first part of this address was broadcast to millions of listeners over the national net-work of the Co-

lumbia Broadcasting System. The next day Thomas spoke before an audience of 300 Washington. D. C., newspapermen, including correspondents of all of the leading dailies in the nation. moved south to historic burg, Virginia, where a meeting greeted the first tial candidate the city h heard. The day ended with a rall in Richmond, where the Socie of the south have been making their greatest strides forward.

# Illinois Politicians Betray Jobless, Fight Coal Miners with Terrorism

# TWO OLD PARTIES PASS RELIEF BUCK TO THE COUNTIES

By MATTIE DE HAAN.

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

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

With this serious warning ring-ing in their ears, Illinois legislators met in special session in September to consider, among other things, the ways in which the state might show really good intentions of helping its own unemployednot for the sake of the unemployed so much, of course, as for the sake pleasing the gentlemen of the R. F. C. As is usually the case when a special session of the legis-lature is called—but especially when that session just precedes an election, and a vote on an important issue might endanger the political future of the legislator seeking office for another term-considerable difficulty was experienced in enticing enough of the state's law-makers to constitute a quorum.

#### Buck Passed to Counties

ım was finally achieved, the legislature did actually consider the next step to be taken in Illinois' further aid had been practically re-fused by the federal government, and that relief agencies reported present funds nearly exhausted.

Pleas and threats were heard, and, finally, after much cogitation, pursued his educational career in the mighty legislative lion-in the traditional old party fashionbrought forth a mouse. The mouse from the University of Kansas, he was a nice little, buck-passing took graduate work at Garrett inmouse, too. It saved the Democratic stitute and Northwestern university. and Republican officeholders, seek- and then worked successively as ing re-election, from making any teacher, principal and superintenddefinite commitments in the way of ent of a high school in northeastern further taxation that would give to Oklahoma. Later, he served as pasunemployment sufferers the assur- tor of the Methodist Episcopal ance of existence during the next church in Rock Springs. Wyoming few months. Instead, they ruled for four and one-half years. During

us difficulties. In the first place, eration of Labor, here is no reason to assume that gas tax fund for relief purposes. Fur- education of the Methodist Episcopal Increased state aid to public educa- for the windup of Burt's tour: hermore, the amount of money that church. oes into county treasuries from the as tax fund is not large, and there re already other strings attached o it. In Cook county, for instance, is estimated that the county's share of the motor fuel tax to July 1, 1933, after the retirement of last winter's \$20,000,000 relief fund is deducted, will support necessary relief work for about one month! And gromises consist of no more than pretty phrases.

Horner, Small Evade the Issue

What promises do the candidates Democratic parties hold forth to the ans, of course, haven't really come to any agreement as to what their ment relief, state platform should be. The democrats have come out in support of the issuance of bonds to take up the \$20,000,000 worth of tax anticipation warrants sold to provide relief last winter which might release more of the gas tax fund for pres-ent relief needs. Beyond that, their promises consist of pretty phrases like "we declare our firm belief that it is possible through proper leader-

For Governor



ROY BURT Candidate of the Socialist Party

# Closely Linked with Interests of Workers

While Roy E. Burt, Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois, has his roots in the soil of the state in which he is seeking public office, much of his early life was spent in Sufficient relief to maintain health. III. "There is no hope for the coal incounty where his father was a farmer, on Sept. 16, 1890, but when he was still a small child his family migrated to Kansas. Later they left the farm to move to a mining community in the southeastern section of this same state, and it was here State aid for bona fide farmers' corelief program, keeping in mind, it is to be assumed, the facts that problems of the laboring groups. As State supervision of marketing faa boy, he worked in and about the mines themselves, and clerked in the stores of this small community.

With this early background of farm and labor experience, Roy Burt WORKER. the schools of the middle west. After earning his teacher's degree hat counties, by resolutions of this period, also, he conducted a heir own governing bodies, be au-horized to use their one cent por-the Central Trades union of Rock ANCE. of the gas tax until July 1. Springs, and served in the capacity Unemployment insurance paid for 933, to provide relief for their resi- of associate director of workers' ed The new measure involves numer- under the auspices of the State Fell

Since 1928, he has been engaged he county boards will be easily per- in educational work among young uaded to allocate monies from the people, as a member of the board of CHILDREN.

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

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

## SOCIALIST PLEDGE TO MAKE STATE **SERVE WORKERS**

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF ILLINOIS Wasteful, competitive production

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

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

Illinois Socialists pledge:

1. JOBS FOR EVERY ONE. An emergency 30-hour week law. State aid to municipalities for publie works.

An adequate system of public employment exchanges; private agencies to be abolished.

A minimum wage law 2. ADEQUATE IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT RELIEF. No evictions.

No gas, water or electricity to be for us, we want to know amout it." cut off.

POSITORS.

Establishment of a state bank. Enforcement of liabilities of bank-

A JUSTICE TO THE PARMER. Equitable assessment on land.

cilities.

o eviction of farmers for non-payment of interest, rent, or taxes. 5. JUSTICE FOR THE CITY

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

Abolish injunctions in labor disepeal criminal syndicalism law.

emove arbitrary limits on free speech, press, and assemblage. 6. CHEAP GAS, POWER, LIGHT AND TRANSPORTATION.

chabling acts to permit full public ownership of municipal utilities. State ownership of all state-wide

by state and employers ucation for the state of Wyoming. Adequate old age pensions, and

maternity allowances pward revision of workmen's compensation benefits.

tion; free medical and dental care, and free lunches in the schools. 9. EFFICIENCY IN GOVERN-MENT

Consolidation of overlapping departments.

Break-up of the alliance between crime, big business, and politics. Extension of civil service to all emplovees.

10. FAIR TAXATION. Constitutional amendment to put

the burden of taxation on incomes and inheritances.

Amend the constitution to enable classification of property, and to replace the present personal property tax by a tax on forms of luxury wealth.

Collect full rental value of land held for speculation.

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

STRAIGHT.

For U.S. Senator



CHARLES POGORELEC Candidate of the Socialist Party

## Big Audiences Cheer Burt on State Tour in Gubernatorial Race

"We are sick of the two old parties, and if Socialism has anything From the farmers of Humboldt.

dustry excepting through social mana coal miners are ownership!" The message of 650 because they have had to compete

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

Among the farmers, the same kind of experiences. Audiences, ranging from 100 to 2,000 people, have been greeting Comrade Burt at every turn. At the University of Illinois he spoke before three groups of students. Before the Rock River con ference at Dixon, he called Methodist ministers to the challenge the 7. ADEQUATE SOCIAL INSUR- clergy should see in the present need for social change

Judge Henry Horner, Democratic candidate for governor, and Atty. Small, will cross political swords in holding an open meeting in Taylor-Evanston at the Patten gymnasium vine, in order to establish the right 8. A FAIR DEAL FOR THE on the Northwestern university of miners to hold public meetings. campus. Here's the schedule planned

Oct. 25th (afternoon), Beards town, (evening), Jacksonville, Oct. 26th, Quincy. Oct. 27th, Galesburg. Oct. 28th (a m), Northwestern U. and at 8:00 p. m., Lombard, Ill.

## **BURT DENOUNCES** OPERATORS' WAR ON COAL DIGGERS

By ROY BURT

Socialist Candidate for Governor of Illinois

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

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

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

miners and their wives at Gillespie, with Kentucky and West Virginia, which states are governed and that daily to the ears of Roy Burt. So- It is the same old story. The Democialist candidate for governor, as he crats and the Republicans both repcrats and the Republicans both represent the owning interests and not the workers.

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

But the Socialist Party uses not limit itself to platform promises. Inevery strike the Socialist Party has played a prominent part. Norman Thomas Emergency Strikers' Relief Committee has fed scores of thousands of striking miners in West On the evening of Oct. 31, Burt. Virginia. Kentucky and Pennsyl-

The Socialist party of Illinois re-Gen. Carlstrom, representing Lee cently defied the state militia in The party is always ready and willing to participate in these struggles

Finally and ultimately the Socialist party is fighting for the overthrow of capitalism, for a workers world as against capitalism and its Evanston; (p. m., aft.), City club terror and exploitation. It is the with Hoan; (evening), Workmen's party of the workers. No honest Circle. Oct. 29th, Freeport. Oct. worker would support a "company Circle. Oct. 29th, Freeport. Oct. worker would support a "company 30th (2:30 p. m.), Waukegan: (7:30 union." Don't support a company p. m.), South Chicago. Oct. 31st, political party. Don't scab at the Mandel Hall, U. of C. Nov. 1-8 in-ballot box. Vote Socialist, and, clusive, Cook county. Nov. 5th, can-what is more important, join the didates dinner and the City club Socialist party, the party fighting (evening). Nov. 6th, Chicago Forum, your battles and fighting for a workers' world.

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