

Hear Norman Thomas on the Radio Over NBC Saturday Night, Sept. 12

OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN PAPER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Socialist Call

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES
The Milk Crisis

ON PAGE 9



ROOSEVELT



LANDON

Roosevelt Or Landon: It Makes No Difference!

The air is filled with brick-bats. Landon heaves away at Roosevelt, and Roosevelt fires back. Boy, what a battle!

But is it a real battle? To be sure, each wants to occupy the White House for the next four years. Landon thinks he'll be the best tenant, and Roosevelt doesn't feel like packing up his furniture and moving. But is there any other difference? Will the fate of the nation be changed by the results of the voting this coming November?

Here's one answer—

The financial reporter of the New York Times last week, in the column "Topics in Wall Street," declared that "an increasing number of members of the financial community is showing in difference concerning the outcome of the election."

Why shouldn't they? No matter who wins—Roosevelt or Landon—they can go their merry way without fear. They know that both old-party candidates stand four-square behind the profit system.

It makes no difference to Wall Street who rides down Pennsylvania Avenue next Inauguration Day. Whichever of those two candidates wins, Wall Street wins.

And by the same rule, whether it be Roosevelt or Landon, Labor will lose.

Wall Street is comfortable about the elections, but labor cannot afford to be. Wall Street's security is labor's insecurity.

The fight between the Democratic Party and the Republican Party is a race between two horses from the stable of the same wealthy owner. The fight between Roosevelt and Landon is a fight between two friends of capitalism.

Labor can make a real fight out of this election by supporting its own candidate—Norman Thomas—and its own party—the Socialist Party. Such a fight will make a real difference to Wall Street and a real difference to labor.

VOTE SOCIALIST!

U. S. Aids Spanish Rebels, Says Allen

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States government is permitting shipments of supplies to the Spanish Fascists by allowing exports to ports now in the hands of the rebels.

Devere Allen, American representative on the executive committee of the Labor and Socialist International, made public this week a letter he had sent to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, protesting against "the policy enunciated by the government of the United States toward the importation of supplies from this country by the rebellious forces of Spanish Fascism at strategic sea ports."

Hits Hull

Warning that "the people of the United States will know

Thomas Protests

NEW YORK — President Roosevelt was urged to refuse permits for the shipment of supplies to the Spanish Fascists in a telegram sent him by Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President. Thomas attacked the present policy of the Roosevelt administration in permitting such exports as making "Americans potential allies in a Fascist triumph which endangers the peace of the whole world." He also declared:

"In America, there has been abundant precedent for a refusal by our State Department to permit shipments of supplies to rebels who take up arms against a duly constituted and democratically elected government."

Thomas described the Spanish uprising as "a singularly cruel and dangerous military revolt engineered by the economic royalists of Spain."

whom to hold responsible," Allen, who is a member of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party, declared to Hull:

"Whatever authorization you may feel you have in international law for your insistence on the right of American exporters to ship goods into Fascist ports in Spain, in effect your policy is actually an open notice to the rest of the world that you intend to permit the making of profit by commercial interests willing to do business with the Spanish rebels, no matter how barbarous their aims and conduct."

Sadoff Returns

NEW YORK — The drive to raise funds to aid the Spanish workers in their fight against fascism continues. Dr. Louis Sadoff, recently returned from Spain and the authorized representative of the government in arranging for medical and relief assistance, will lecture at Irving Plaza, Sunday, September 20, at 8:30 p. m. on "What I Saw in Spain, France and the Soviet Union," under the auspices of the New York Socialist Party. The price of admission will be twenty-five cents.

In addition to the amount raised through the United Committee, New York Socialists have collected \$375.22 through collection cans and donations.

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

Establish Fund

CHICAGO—The Socialist Party of the United States has established the Socialist Solidarity Fund to raise money for the Spanish workers. The address of the Fund is Room 721, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill. The money will be sent to Spain through the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labor and Socialist International.

SOCIALIST BABY



This baby daughter of a Socialist militiaman in Saragossa, Spain, raises her fist in the Socialist salute as she wishes her daddy good luck when he leaves for the battle front in the Spanish fight against Fascism.

AFL Council Order On Trial In Conn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor Day of 1936 will have an atmosphere of suspense about it, for it falls shortly after the deadline set by the craftist executive council of the American Federation of Labor for the unions affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization to disband or stand suspended.

The members of the CIO have already indicated that they will stand firm.

First test of the executive council's order will come on Tuesday, September 8, when the Connecticut Federation of Labor will meet and will have to determine whether it will seat delegates from the suspended CIO unions. The major test will come at the AFL convention in Tampa this November.

Connecticut Meet

One of the most important unions in the Connecticut Federation is the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, whose international president, David Dubinsky, cast the only vote in the executive council against the suspension ruling. That the garment workers will remain in the

Judge Mack Admits CALL's Accusation

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—"I'm not worried about what they print about me in the newspapers," said John E. Mack, "who twice nominated Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency, when questioned about the editorial published in last week's CALL, which revealed that he had obtained an injunction against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in 1933.

Admitting that he obtained the injunction, he refused to discuss the matter further, saying, "I'm not worried over that."

CIO is one of the certainties in the situation.

This week, the ILGWU demonstrated continued support for the CIO in its energetic drive to unionize the steel industry, its executive board voting \$100,000 to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and assessing its 225,000 members \$1 each to support the campaign.

ON LABOR DAY

A Message From

NORMAN THOMAS

Socialist Candidate For President

American workers on this Labor Day have much for which to be thankful. We have liberties which our brethren in fascist Italy and Germany know nothing of. We do not have to take arms to wage grim war against fascist rebels as do our brethren in Spain.

But we shall not keep our liberties unless we extend them. We shall not ward off war or fascism except as we win a degree of peace, plenty and freedom which the workers of America do not know. There are black clouds on the American skies.

Prevent Split

But also there is hope. American labor has shown an inspired interest in organizing factories and industries. That hope is consistent with unity. It will be a sorry ending to the year 1936 if it should see the forces of organized labor divided. Such division is wholly unnecessary. The rank and file of the workers can prevent it. And they can prevent it without paralyzing the magnificent efforts of the Committee on Industrial Organization in the steel industry and in other key industries which today are unorganized.

Seek Unity

The first wish, then, of all Socialists for the American work-

ers is for a vigorous and united movement which will forward industrial unions among the unorganized workers. But industrial organization is only one of the means of our emancipation. Year by year the character of the state and its government become more important to the rank and file of the people; to all farmers and to all workers. The same kind of argument which has led labor to organize on its own beh-



NORMAN THOMAS

New Deal Meeting Picketed By Labor

ABERDEEN, Wash.—New Deal Governor Clarence D. Martin had to walk through a picket line of sawmill and lumber workers here last week to get into his own meeting.

Martin, who was one of the six governors chosen by the Farley National Committee to defend the New Deal over the radio last month, made a weak defense of his sales-tax program and his anti-labor policy before a lukewarm audience of 150 people.

The pickets, acting for the huge Aberdeen local of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, carried signs announcing:

"Martin Is Unfair To Organized Labor."

"We Asked For A 6-Hour Day; Martin Sent 600 Armed Guards."

— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

N. Y. PRIMARIES

Enrolled Socialist voters in New York should be reminded that Tuesday, September 15, is Primary Day. They must vote.

on the industrial field must lead it to organize on its own behalf on the political field.

"No Mere Annex"

I have respect for the hope of those labor leaders who trust that out of the Non-Partisan Committee for Roosevelt will grow a farmer-labor party. But we Socialists cannot believe that a genuine farmer-labor party can ever be a mere annex to one of the capitalist parties. It is no good for the workers that they should sell their suffrage as cheap; this to Roosevelt and Garner who offer so little—even a well thought out amendment to the Constitution to make democracy constitutional!

It is not good that they should be rallying to candidates whose advisors and supporters, like Sen. Robinson of Arkansas, in the South in recent years intensified flogging and kidnapping — yea murder itself in order to maintain power over the exploited workers. Whatever the differences may seem to you to be between the old parties or their leaders, we Socialists say that they are not great enough.

Today we cannot be kept out of new world war or of fascism except as the workers with hand and brain in town and country organize for themselves and under their own banner.

To the toilers who create all wealth the wealth belongs. Let this be our slogan and each year will see ever brighter Labor Days in this great land of ours.

'CRUSH FASCISM'



These Socialist girls of Barcelona, Spain, lead a workers' battalion into the war zone with the flag of the Socialist Youth of Spain. The banner reads: "Crush The Fascist Assassins!"

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 the number appears on your wrapper it means that your subscription has expired. Renew immediately.

77 EXPIRED! RENEW NOW

Labor in Action

CINCINNATI—A special anniversary edition of The Brewery Worker, official organ of the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, celebrated the 50th birthday of the union. It is the oldest industrial union in the AFL.

— THOMAS —

ELIZABETH, N. J.— Striking workers at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corporation here won a 10 percent wage raise and a 48-hour week after 1,690 participated in a 4-day strike.

— NELSON —

CUMBERLAND, Md.—George Nelson, militant farm leader and Socialist candidate for Vice-President, spoke to a strike meeting of rubber workers who walked out at the Kelly-Springfield Tire Company plant. The strikers are asking for the Akron wage scale and union recognition.

— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

YOUNGSTOWN, O.— Express drivers won union recognition and a 10 per cent wage increase after a hard-fought 8-day strike. When the heavy-hauling companies they struck transferred their loads to other lines, the strike was spread to include all hauling in the district.

— THOMAS —

SEATTLE, Wash.— Labor forces have organized a Citizens' Committee to counteract the activities of a secret vigilante "Law and Order Committee" set up to break the successful Newspaper Guild Strike against the Hearst Seattle Post-Intelligencer. The paper hasn't been published for more than three weeks.

— THOMAS —

NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.— An independent international charter allowing them autonomous action has been asked of the AFL executive council by Local 18356 of the Aluminum Workers of America. The union, located at the home plant of the Mellon-owned Aluminum Company of America, is now a federal local.

— NELSON —

PHILADELPHIA—At its convention here, the American Federation of Teachers endorsed the Farmers' and Workers' Rights Amendment to the Constitution.

— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

POTOSI, Mo.— Clashes between strikers and cops marked the beginning of the second week of the walkout of 2,000 "tip" miners in the southeastern Missouri fields. The strike is sponsored by the Internal Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union.

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

NEW YORK—The walk-out of 12,000 union painters tied up New York's seasonally busy building trades industry. The strike was called to win \$9 for a 7-hour day and to eliminate the kick-back racket from the industry.

— THOMAS —

PITTSBURGH— When 750 workers walked out of the Coraopolis and Moon Township plants of the Standard Steel Spring Company, the company was obliged to stop operations immediately. The strikers are asking for union recognition and more wages.

— \$100,000 —

SAN FRANCISCO— Possibility of a coast-wide seamen's strike October 1 was seen as shipowners informed union officials that they would not grant demands for increased wages and continued union control of hiring halls.

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

SYRACUSE— Hand-to-hand fighting marked the 14-week strike against the Remington-Rand Company here. Two cops and several scabs were injured when they attacked strikers.

THOMAS ON THE AIR

BIG BUSINESS



Fooled the public is "big business" with the Democrats. Here is a picture of the propaganda mill in action—more than 150,000 campaign letters have flooded the country with fake Roosevelt propaganda.

Nation To Hear Socialist Speak On N B C Chain

NEW YORK.—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, will speak to America Saturday night, September 12.

He will speak over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting System for fifteen minutes at the following time:

- 10:00 to 10:15 p. m. Eastern Daylight Time.
- 9:00 to 9:15 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.
- 9:00 to 9:15 p. m. Central Daylight Time.
- 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. Central Standard Time.

- 8:00 to 8:15 p. m. Mountain Daylight Time.
- 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. Mountain Standard Time.
- 7:00 to 7:15 p. m. Pacific Daylight Time.
- 6:00 to 6:15 p. m. Pacific Standard Time.

The following stations are affiliated with the Blue Network:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| WJZ—New York | WSAI—Cincinnati |
| WBZ—Boston | WMBJ—Milwaukee |
| WBZA—Springfield | WIBA—Madison |
| WFIL—Philadelphia | KSTP—Minneapolis |
| WBAL—Baltimore | WBCO—Duluth |
| WSYR—Syracuse | KFYR—Bismarck |
| WHAM—Rochester | KLO—Ogden |
| KDKA—Pittsburgh | KGO—San Francisco |
| WGAR—Cleveland | KECA—Los Angeles |
| WXYZ—Detroit | KFSD—San Diego |
| WENR—WLS—Chi. | KEK—Portland, Ore. |
| KWK—St. Louis | KJR—Seattle |
| WMT—Cedar Rps. | KOA—Spokane |
| KSO—Des Moines | WRVA—Richmond |
| KOIL—Omaha | WTAR—Norfolk |
| | WREN—Kansas City |

If one of the stations listed above is in your vicinity and does not announce the speech, telephone or write urging that you and your neighbors be allowed to listen to the country's foremost speaker and thinker.

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

Where You Can Hear Thomas
September 3—Delaware County, Pa.

September 4—Wilmington, Del., at the New Century Club, 1014 Delaware Ave.

September 5—Moosup, Conn., mass meeting of textile workers.

September 6—Clementon, N. J., near Camden, at 1 p. m. Olympic Park, Irvington, N. J., at 6 p. m.

September 7—Rockland County picnic, N. Y.

September 8—New York, Manhattan Opera House, 8:30 p. m.

September 9—Greensburg, Pa., banquet at Penn-Albert Hotel, 5:30 p. m. Jeanette, Pa., high school auditorium, 8 p. m.

September 10—Morgantown, W. Va., noon. Fairmont, W. Va., afternoon. Wheeling, W. Va., evening. Radio broadcast over WWVA.

Vote Straight Socialist For a Better World.

Casey Resigns Post On 'Daily Worker'

NEW YORK—James Casey, former managing editor of the Daily Worker, Communist organ, announced this week that he had resigned his post with that newspaper as well as his membership in the Communist Party. His reason was the party's "hypocritical tactics in the present election campaign" in working for Roosevelt's re-election while ostensibly running its own ticket.

He declared that he had been instructed, as managing editor of the Daily Worker, to follow the line of the party and "swing the support of its membership and affiliated mass organizations to President Roosevelt." Roosevelt, according to Casey, "was to be chided gently, as a blind to the readers, while all the fire was to be concentrated on Landon."

"The very thought," he said, "of my having to share the platform with candidates who speak in the open for Earl Browder and then confer at closed chamber sessions for the election of Roosevelt was more than my mind or my stomach could endure." Casey has declined a nomination for congressman.

The day after his resignation, he was expelled by the party's Central Control Committee and Casey was attacked for opposing "the Party's policy of rallying labor to defeat the Hearst-backed Landon at all costs."

Smith Hits Landon Militarism Record

NEW YORK—Governor Landon was called upon to make good his speech at Chautauqua last week in which he placed himself on record against teachers loyalty oaths and declared that "freedom of educational opportunity is a priceless asset of American life."

In a telegram to the Republican candidate for President, Tucker P. Smith of the Committee on Militarism in Education declared that Kansas was the only state in the union "which today makes military training compulsory by state statute in its tax-supported college."

Asks Change

Smith declared that "doubtless wide praise will follow your statement on academic freedom and the importance of keeping education free from government pressure and control," and caustically inquired "if this statement constitutes a change in your attitude insofar as compulsory military training under the War Department administration is concerned."

He charged that in February, 1935, Landon if he so wished could have vetoed the compulsory drill measure which is now Kansas law and under which student conscientious objectors are suspended. Smith challenged the governor publicly to define his attitude toward proposed federal legislation which would prohibit compulsory military training in American colleges.

Thomas Will Open St. Louis Campaign

ST. LOUIS—A vigorous Socialist Party has taken to the campaign trenches here, making extensive arrangements to inaugurate the Thomas-Nelson battle for votes in Missouri at a gigantic mass meeting for Norman Thomas at the Coliseum on Sunday, September 20.

Both city and county Socialist forces have joined hands to make the Thomas meeting the most successful Socialist meeting in Missouri since the world war.

Missouri workers are refusing to be pushed around by either of the two capitalist parties, according to Dave Holden, member of the Hoisting Engineers Union, and chairman of the joint Public Meetings Committee of the local Socialists.

Lemke Prefers Scab Labor

MILWAUKEE—(LSP)—The "friendly" attitude of Father Coughlin's Union party and his candidate for president, William Lemke, toward organized labor was exemplified again.

Only the threat of a mass picket line forced the Lemke supporters to replace non-union musicians to entertain the audience at a Lemke rally here. The change was made at the last minute, after several days of negotiations in which the Lemke outfit insisted on scab players.

CAPITALISM WINS -- 5 DEAD



Profit-hungry capitalism won again—and five miners were killed in a cave-in that followed an explosion in a Pittston, Pa., coal mine. Under a Socialist administration, prevention would replace the speed-up. Above somber-faced miners carry the body of one of their fellow-workers from the shaft.

THE SOCIALIST CALL


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OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN PAPER, SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

Editor: Aaron Levenstein

Business Manager: Hal Siegel

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DON'T SCAB AT THE BALLOT BOX!

On Labor Day, a holiday dedicated to the hosts of organized labor, it's a good idea to ponder a while over an important principle that in its use and rust has meant success or defeat in the war of the workers versus the shirkers. It reads:

Unorganized workers get nowhere. Organized workers go places.

This principle means just as much on Election Day as it does on the picket lines and in the shops. Because you can't divorce your daily life from your daily job. If you're a workingman, you're a workingman on the streets just as much as when you're plying your trade.

We've learned that we need unions to get ahead on the job. The same idea applies to politics.

No worker would think of casting his vote in his union elections for a candidate approved by his boss. Nor would any worker in his union elections cast his vote for a candidate who campaigned with funds that came out of the company's treasury. To do that would make the union a company plaything.

Why then should workers make America itself a gigantic company union by voting for the boss-picked, boss-supported candidates who are running on the Democratic and Republican tickets? Big business has filled the campaign chests of both Roosevelt and Landon.

Company unionism is organized scabbery. Voting the old-party tickets is company politics.

Clip this editorial and show it to your friends. Tell them:

DON'T SCAB AT THE BALLOT BOX!

And remember on Election Day, vote for labor's candidates, not for the choice of the employers. Vote for Thomas and Nelson! Vote Socialist!

— VOTE SOCIALIST —

THE MOSCOW TRIAL

Our readers know well the attitude of The CALL towards the Soviet Union. In common with Socialists the world over, we regard it as a workers' government, striving to establish a Socialist society. We are pledged to defend it.

But our loyalty has never been blind adulation; on the contrary, it has been the highest kind of loyalty possible, the critical loyalty which recognizes errors when committed but nevertheless maintains the comradeship that binds together all who would effect the emancipation of labor.

In this spirit, we approach the problems raised by the recent trial in Moscow. Sixteen men, almost all of whom had served many years in the international labor movement, were charged with the heinous crime of plotting the assassination of the Soviet leaders and allying themselves with German Fascists to accomplish this despicable end. Before an open court-room they confessed. They were immediately sentenced to death and executed. In their confessions, they alleged that they had conspired with some of the highest officials within the Soviet regime and with Leon Trotsky, former commander of the Red Army, now exiled in Norway.

But the story is not a simple one. It has many amazing angles which defy clear interpretation. To begin with, credulity is taxed by the thought that men who had won the confidence of the international workingclass through years of revolutionary activity could thus betray their own past and their hopes for labor's future. We cannot believe that events have occurred in the Soviet Union of such extraordinary character that loyal servants of the workingclass could be transformed into Fascists.

There have been other trials of a similar nature that have raised very real doubts. For example, Rafael Abramovitch was accused of joining in a conspiracy in the Soviet Union during the summer of 1928, at a time when he could have been nowhere near the alleged rendez-vous of the conspirators since he was attending an international Socialist congress. Workers want to know if the accusations against Trotsky are of the same kind.

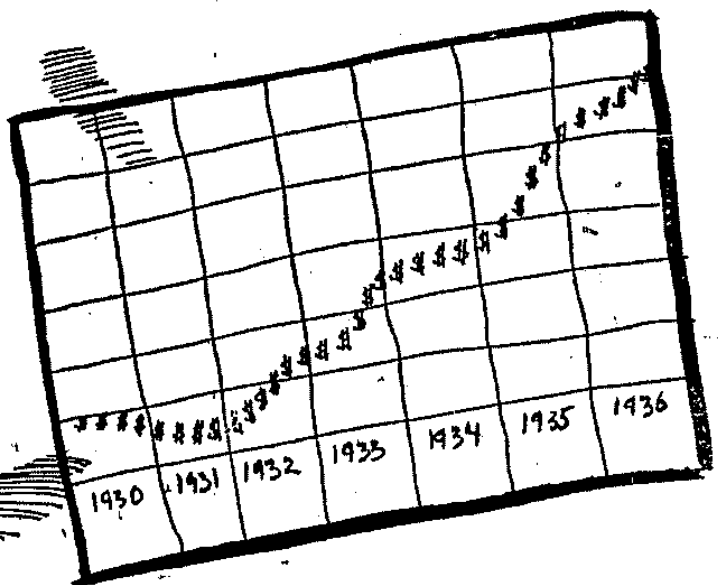
From his exile in Norway, Trotsky has maintained his innocence and has pointed the finger of accusation at the Soviet rulers. Despite the astounding confessions—which, by their very unusual character, raise doubts of themselves—there is much to be explained.

The Soviet Union owes it to itself, if not to Trotsky, one of its earliest servants, to permit all the circumstances to be investigated by an international labor commission. To evade such an inquiry would add tremendous weight to the already existing doubts in the minds of many. To submit to it would help to close an unsavory chapter in the history of the workingclass.

HEADLINES ON THE SAME DAY

AUGUST 23, 1936

BUSINESS GAINS ON MANY FRONTS
Many Lines Pay Extra Dividends; Cement and Steel on Upgrade; Electric Consumption Increases.



A Picture Of George Nelson

To the Editor:

The Socialists of New York City have met their candidate for Vice-President and they are enthusiastically his to a man.

They are as one in praising the wisdom of the party convention in nominating a man who presents to American workers in field and factory no shoddy Americanism, twentieth century style, but a bona fide Socialist product of American soil. A man whose record of performance in the co-operative movement is the best of Socialist platforms, one which is a final answer to those who question the practicability of Socialism.

George Nelson's simple, unadorned recital of the successes of that movement needs no help from oratorical tricks. He does not tell of his great contributions to that movement. He does not have to. The farmers know it.

George Nelson is not one of the usual "politician" types—a hail fellow well met one minute, a very exclusive, self-important individual the next. As he is on the platform, I can picture him on the farm. And the same kindly, unassuming ways that bespeak him a good neighbor, bespeak him a genuine comrade in the party. The word, comrade, on his lips is a heart-felt recognition of the need of one man for another, a

need which capitalism exploits but which genuine Socialism serves.

The middle west may surprise the country this fall with one bumper crop—a crop of Socialists.

FRANK D. SLOCUM
New York City
— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

Not A Babe In The Woods

To the Editor:

When I returned home from my recent vacation and found three letters telling me that my subscription had run out, I rushed to the post office, placed a one dollar bill and the subscription blank in an envelope and sent it to your office by air mail.

It goes without saying that I am becoming a babe in the woods of capitalist propaganda without my weekly CALL. While I am anxious to get my subscription started again, I would like, if it is at all possible, to receive those back copies. You see, I do a great deal of public speaking and I have always used the back files of the Socialist CALL for reference sources.

Plymouth is so hopelessly reactionary that I sometimes get discouraged. I would like to do so much to help the Socialist candi-

dates, and there is not even a branch of the party in town which I am able to join. The only Socialist influence in town comes from me and my copy of the Socialist CALL. This messing up of my subscription unwittingly destroyed half of the Socialist movement in the whole town.

JACK A. SESSIONS
Plymouth, Mich.
— VOTE SOCIALIST —

A Great Teacher

To the Editor:

In the death of Haim Kantrovitch, the Socialist movement has lost not only its greatest mind, an irreplaceable teacher and theoretician, and the man who more than any individual person is responsible for the uncompromisingly Socialist position on which we justly pride ourselves in the present campaign, but many of us also mourn one of our dearest personal friends.

What speaks better for the Socialist movement than the fact that it has produced leaders of the caliber of a Haim Kantrovitch?

HERMANN ADLER
New York City
— RAISE \$100,000 FUND —

A Socialist First Vote

To the Editor:

I didn't get The CALL one week, and did I miss it! It is the only anti-capitalist, and the finest paper I have read.

With Norman Thomas in the White House and with Roosevelt and Landon in the ash-pile, America will be free for democracy. I am proud to say that this is going to be my first presidential vote. And it is going to be cast for Norman Thomas.

JOSEPHINE BUKOVICH
Lackey, Ky.

How's Your Neighbor Voting?

MAIL THIS TODAY!

CLARENCE SENIOR,
Socialist Party, U. S. A.,
549 Randolph Street, 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 _____

EDUCATION AND FOOD

By Pete Hawks

I haven't been a columnist very long, as some of you folks who read this paper every week know, and maybe I'm not much of one yet. And I don't know too much about politeness between columnists and other writers;—and maybe today I'm going to step on somebody's toes like I shouldn't.

You see, it isn't my job to sit around worrying about what the Republicans and Democrats are saying; doing that belongs to Mr. Coleman on the right-hand side of this page. I haven't much education and he's an old-time newspaperman who's wise to all the tricks of those political fakers.

But I heard a speech by Landon the other day (he's the Kansas oil millionaire the Republicans are running for President) and I got to thinking about it. So, with all apologies to Mr. Coleman for trespassing on his property, I'd like to tell you about Landon's speech in case you didn't hear it over the radio.

He said that we Americans have "recognized that an education is the birthright of every American child, that to provide for it is a common obligation of the community and of the State."

Now I got nothing against that idea. Maybe if I'd gotten a good education and went to college instead of trade school, I'd be better off now—even if college graduates feel lucky to get jobs as bus-boys in restaurants nowadays. Education never hurt anyone. So when Landon says he's in favor of education, I've got to agree with him 100 percent, even if he is a Republican capitalist.

Go On, Landon

But what gets me sore is this. Why don't he go on and say the same thing about clothes and food? That's just as necessary as education. As a matter of fact, kids can't take to education unless they've got some food in their stomachs and a stitch of clothing on their backs. A kid who's got to walk to school with holes in his shoes and a hole in his stomach ain't going to bring home much learning.

Now if teaching kids to read is a "common obligation of the community and the state" and if it's the "birthright of every American child," how about eating? That's just as important to the kid, and maybe more. Why shouldn't that be a common obligation, too?

Landon won't say that, though. And Roosevelt neither. Only the Socialists are willing to come out and say, open and shut: Feeding children is a public responsibility. The state ought to give them milk, even if the milk profiteers don't like it, just as it gives them education. But it's a funny thing: nowadays, they don't seem to be getting much schooling either. Thousands of them leave grade school

to go to work in the shops and mills because their father don't earn enough to feed the family. It seems the state don't even take care of that "obligation."

Well, the Socialists are fighting to see that the children get a square deal. It seems that the only way you can get anything in this world is to put on a fight for it. Even Landon admitted that free education, or what we've got of it, "was the result of patient labor, long struggle and sustained devotion." But now, the old party politicians want to stop such struggles.

Keep On Fighting

The Socialists are keeping up that fight. Years ago they led in the struggle for education. In fact, way back in 1848, the great Socialist Karl Marx demanded "free education for all children in public schools." But all of the things he demanded haven't been won yet. The Socialists are still fighting—and it's a fight against the Landons and the Roosevelts.

That's why I'm voting for Norman Thomas this year and for the straight Socialist ticket. Because if I vote for any other ticket, I know I'm throwing my vote away, throwing it to the dogs. If you and me and our shopmates and our neighbors all get together and really campaign for Norman Thomas and Socialism; life's going to be a lot better for all of us. I wouldn't be able to look my own kids in the eye if I didn't vote straight Socialist.



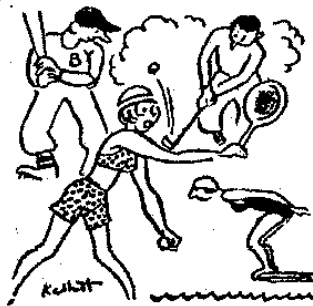
Don't
Leave
Him
Stranded

The CALL Does Its Job . . . Are You Doing Yours?

Two encouraging things happened this week. The first was when a young man walked into The CALL editorial offices. He explained that he hitch-hiked to New York from the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania where he had slaved in the mines. There was no Socialist Party branch in his town, he said, but a friend who subscribed to The CALL had passed along his copy regularly, week after week.

"The CALL made a Socialist out of me," he said. That made us feel happy because it meant that The CALL was doing its job; it was bringing to American labor the living message of Socialism.

On Vacation
The other encouraging feature of the week was a letter we received from some Socialists vac-



ationing at Unity House, labor camp in Forest Park, Pa. They wrote:

"Even on our vacation, we can't help thinking of The CALL's desperate need for funds. So some of us arranged a CALL party at Unity House here and \$22 was raised for The CALL. Enclosed please find the money."

That made us feel happy because it meant that some CALL readers were doing their job; they were raising money so that The CALL can be spread throughout the nation.

Aided By Funds
But the trouble is that not enough CALL readers are doing their job—a glance at the Contribution List this week makes that part clear. You know how badly we need money. The CALL is financed through voluntary contributions from its friends. Your donations are listed in advance in our yearly budget. We aren't out for profit but primarily to get the Socialist point of view into as many homes as possible—

And you've got to make up for the losses we suffer. Send in your contributions immediately.

A National Fight

"Labor must fight its battle on more than one front. Day by day what the state and its government may do or leave undone matters. Of course we are concerned with local government and state government. But the great economic forces which shape our destiny are more than statewide.

The problem is national! There must be national standards for relief, a national fund for relief. There must be national standards for labor. It is your job and mine to see that they are won.

"This will require the amending of the Constitution. It requires taking power in the nation as well as in the city and the state. That in turn means united political action."

—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President.

ARE YOU LISTED?

We blush. The total of donations this week was \$15.75. And you ought to blush if you're not listed here:

DONATIONS

Village Branch, N. Y. C.	\$5.25
Lebanon Branch, Pa.	5.00
Waukegan, No. Chicago Br.	2.50
Rana Tonks, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Prescott, Sioux City, Iowa	1.00
Mrs. Al Kramer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
Irving-Oatrowsky, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50

Previously received \$1,684.45
Total \$1,700.20

The total subscriptions for the week were 104. You folks must have Labor Day vacations on your mind. Well, it will soon be over and we expect to see you all included with the following:

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Alfred Baker Lewis, Boston, Mass.	1
H. Eichelberg, San Diego, Calif.	5
F. T. Schwartz, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
T. Harry Dahlen, Racine, Wisc.	2
Walter Davis, Hamden, Conn.	2
E. W. Studie	2
Emil Kesselring, Erie, Pa.	2
Louise Jensen, New Orleans, La.	1
R. E. Tornell	1
M. Stuart, New York City	1
Mrs. A. M. Prescott, Sioux City, Iowa	1
Henry Pinski, New York City	1
Ben Horowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1
Mrs. Stanley Glass, Rochester, N. Y.	1

"The fully developed labor unionist uses both his economic and political power in the interests of his class."—Eugene V. Debs.

What Socialism Means

Lawrence Benjamin, author of "What Socialism Will Really Mean to You," published by the British Labor party and which has turned out to be the most popular and effective piece of literature ever issued, is at present in this country preparing an American edition of this famous pamphlet.

The pamphlet contains scores of photographs which graphically show the possible abundance under a socialized society accompanied by a suitable text. The American edition will be published shortly in an initial edition of 100,000 copies.

REPUBLICAN JITTERS

By McAlister Coleman

MARK SULLIVAN is a garrulous old Dodo who writes propaganda in the Republican papers, which goes under the heading of political comment. He sees "red," literally, every time he sees the name Roosevelt. It is his ridiculous thesis that Rex Tugwell and other young economists are Socialists, conspiring to turn the country over to Bolshevism.

Of course very few people around Washington take this long-winded bore seriously. But there seem to be gullible souls here and there who still utter shrill cries of terror at the thought of the Sullivan bogey.

Right now, old Mark is het up about government "propaganda" in the shape of pictures showing the effect of soil erosion. As usual Mark is not specific, because when people don't tell you things it is hard to be specific, but we take it that he has reference to "The Plow Breaks the Plains," a picture made for the Resettlement Administration by Pare Lorenz, and as fine a thing as has ever come out of an American studio. If it is Bolshevism to be against soil erosion, then presumably the Resettlement Administration is a hot-bed of reds. If it is Communism to teach people what Americans have done wantonly to destroy their natural resources, then Pare Lorenz, one of our most distinguished motion-picture critics and scenarists, should be exiled to the Virgin Islands.

The Roosevelt Run-Out

Naturally the Republican shock troops have to go all around the block to pick on the Roosevelt Administration, since Republicans cannot very well launch an attack upon the most vulnerable salient of the New Deal which is, of course, the fact that when the New Deal bosses had a chance to do something real to our present cock-eyed economy they ran out on the plain people of the country and acted as door-keepers to the returning money-lenders.

In the great mass of pro and con New Deal literature now coming off the presses, you don't find any mention of the surrender of the leaders of the Roosevelt "Revolution." Future historians are going to have a tough assignment finding out what happened to all those glittering plans and promises of the days of the Roosevelt "honeymoon." They didn't all go out the front window of the Supreme Court. Not by a long shot. Plenty of them were thrown away in sheer panic. Roosevelt squadrons were constantly riding up to a real approach to fundamental problems and as constantly turning tail, when they found that this meant a body-blow for capitalism. In short you can't make plans that will last five minutes in such an economic insane asylum as we are inhabiting today. And according to the Republicans you can't even go out and fight soil erosion, without destroying our "fundamental liberties" or whatever euphemism the firm of Sullivan, Hearst and Landon are now employing to conceal the special privileges that are their political goals.

Just One More Swig

But we are told by our friends who are going to take just one more swig from the Democratic bottle and then come home to Socialism, that in the event of Roosevelt's re-election, all will be well with let's call them, "liberal causes," because this time, honest, Roosevelt is going to finish something that he starts.

Where are the guarantees that make any such wishful thinking plausible? What promise has labor, for instance, that Roosevelt with all his Southern labor-baiters, marching under his standards, and the union-busting Democratic governors riding in the vanguard, that there will be any new freedom for labor? It would seem that men who are abandoning beliefs for which they have fought since youth, would insist on some definite posting of mile-stones along their new course.

I come back to what is ironically called "civilization" to find some of my friends wavering in their long-held allegiance to Socialism. Oddly enough they are using a phrase, an alibi rather, at which they used to jeer: "I can't throw my vote away."

I am going into no pulpit to exhort these backsliders. A preacher's garb would not sit lightly upon these unworthy shoulders. But I would like to ask the brethren how they get that way? What do they see in the set-up of 1936 that makes either of the old parties of capitalism any more acceptable to a genuine Socialist than in the past long years? What is there in the cards to indicate that Roosevelt, given four more years, will be any more effective in bringing about needed economic changes than he has been in the critical years of his first term? And as for Landon or Lemke—but let's not be frivolous.

FIGHTING FOR SOCIALISM

Mrs. Kate Bradford Stockton Carries On The Tradition Of Colonial America

The state of Tennessee has been startled, stirred to a new and vital interest. For the first time in years, a woman is running for governor. She is Mrs. Kate Bradford Stockton, the Socialist candidate.

Though fifty-six years old, she has already put the younger old-party candidates to shame with the energetic campaigning she has done. Mother, school-teacher and farm-woman, Mrs. Stockton with directness and simplicity is bringing to thousands in the Tennessee hills and valleys the message of the Socialist Party, the thought that "we can organize the country to abolish poverty, restore America to its original ideal as a place of peace, plenty and equal opportunity for all."

Descended from early pioneer stock, she could boast, if she wished, that William Bradford, who came over on the Mayflower in 1620 and who was the first governor of a colony to be elected in America, was one of her ancestors. Her husband's great-grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. But of all this, she says: "Having a distinguished ancestor is only good for making us see that we do not degenerate. As we country people say, it may serve to hold us up in the collar."

Her campaign drive has already brought more listeners to Socialist meetings than any former Socialist campaign in this state. Through a microphone wired to one of the red sound trucks put in the field by the Socialist Party, she tells her hearers that they "must wipe out the profit system which makes for so much inequality and misery in our world."

Like the school-teacher that she was in her younger days, she illustrates her message. She draws from her pocket a bright ribbon, 100 inches long. Measuring it off like a seamstress, she says:

"Let's suppose that 100 men represent the total population of the United States and that \$100 represents the total wealth of the nation. (That's easier because they are round figures.) Now this ribbon represents the total wealth. I measure off 59 inches or dollars—that belongs to one man of the 100 citizens. And here's another nine inches or dollars—and that belongs to one man. Now this bit here belongs to 22 men who won \$1.22 each. Finally, there are 72 men who have this part or just seven cents each. We distressed and hard working people, we dirt farmers and school teachers, factory workers and gardeners—our share is just seven cents, while two of the hundred own the largest lump of it."

Mrs. Stockton and her husband joined the Socialist Party in 1912. They have never hesitated since to express their convictions.

She speaks with pride of her colleague, Howard Kester, the Socialist candidate for United States Senator. Though still a young man, Kester is known throughout the nation for the heroic efforts he has made in behalf of the sharecroppers of Democratic Arkansas. One of the first to recognize the horrible plight of these Negro and white toilers, Kester took a leading part in organizing the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

Fought Planters Repeatedly, the young Socialist has exposed himself to assassination at the hands of armed planters and their thugs, but he has never hesitated to return to the aid of the most bitterly exploited section of the American working class. Brutal beatings have never been able to deter him from his duty to help his fellow-workers.

Together Mrs. Stockton and Kester are waging a remarkable campaign. Though their funds are limited, they feel that every penny is doing effective work because, as Mrs. Stockton puts it, "there is no smell of oil or our dollars. They are not bootstamped. But Socialist dollars are heavy dollars; they mean sacrifice."

Nevertheless from party headquarters, located at 401 1/2 Church Street, in Nashville, their propaganda for a better world is spreading out in a widening circumference. Signboards on the roadways summon Tennesseans to join in the struggle to bring peace and security. Many a traveler on the highways is stirred to thought by reading slogans like the following:

"Of the horse and buggy, we are rid; Don't vote the way your grand-dad did—Vote Socialist!"

HILLQUIT



Morris Hillquit, founder of the Socialist Party, whose analysis of Wilson's record in 1920 reads like a condemnation of Roosevelt today.

—VOTE SOCIALIST—

Failure Of Good Men

[When Morris Hillquit delivered the keynote speech at the 1930 Socialist convention which nominated Eugene Victor Debs for the presidency while in jail, his speech was hailed as a brilliant analysis of the administration of Woodrow Wilson, inventor of the "New Deal." Today, Hillquit's words serve as a reminder and a warning to those who look upon the inventor of the "New Deal" as labor's savior. We reprint a portion of that famous speech.—Editor.]

"If there remain any large sections of workers who put their naive faith in old-party Messiahs, Woodrow Wilson must have effectively destroyed their faith. For he it remembered that in 1916, Woodrow Wilson ran as a 'radical.' He promised practically Socialism through the short cut of the Democratic Party. Mr. Wilson's administration in the last three years has furnished the most striking and abhorrent proof of the fallacy of the 'good man' theory in politics.

Wilson, the pacifist, drew us into the world's most frightful war.

"Wilson, the anti-militarist, imposed conscription upon a country in war.

"Wilson, the democrat, arrogated to himself autocratic powers.

"Wilson, the liberal, revived the medieval institutions of the inquisition of speech, thought and conscience. His administration suppressed radical publications, raided houses and meeting places of its political opponents, destroyed their property and assaulted their persons.

"Wilson, the apostle of the 'New Freedom,' infested the country with steel pigeons, spies and agents provocateurs, and filled the jails with political prisoners.

"Wilson, the champion of labor, restored involuntary servitude in the mines and on the railroads.

"Woodrow Wilson was probably inspired by the best of intentions when he ran for reelection. But when the great crisis came and he was forced to choose between the class and the Party to whom he belonged and the workers for whom he professed a platonic affection, he rallied to his class and Party interests.

"The only active and organized force in American politics that combats reaction and oppression, that stands for the large masses of the workers, and for a social order of justice and industrial equality is the Socialist Party."

Has Your Neighbor Read Norman Thomas' Speeches?

Socialists And A Labor Party

Is The American Labor Party Genuine? ... A Statement of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of New York:

The Socialist Party has long urged the formation of a bona-fide Labor Party consisting of a federation of trade unions and other working class groups and committed to independent political action. Under the leadership of Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, Norman Thomas and others, it has for years been in the vanguard of every movement for the organization of a Labor Party. It has expressed its willingness and desire to become a component part of such a party and to do everything possible to strengthen it.

Back Roosevelt

Recently in New York State an American Labor party was formed as an affiliate of Labor's Non-Partisan League. The League, a national organization, was initiated for the purpose of securing the reelection of President Roosevelt. In practically every state, this League urges the voters to cast their ballots for the Democratic Presidential Electors for Roosevelt and Garner under the Democratic column. In New York State, the leaders of the LNPL felt that there were thousands of members of organized labor who had long since become disgusted with the twin parties of capitalism who could not be persuaded to vote for Roosevelt's and Garner's Presidential Electors under the Democratic emblem, but who might be induced to do so if the names of these electors were placed in a Labor party column. These leaders of Labor's Non-Partisan League initiated a movement for the formation within the state of an American Labor Party.

The American Labor Party is now in existence. The reelection of the Presidential and gubernatorial candidates of the Democratic party is set forth in its Declaration of Principles as the party's primary objective. Nowhere in this Declaration can be found any demand for the building of a permanent labor party.

Not a Labor Party

Some elements in the party would like to see it pass out of existence after election. Others honestly desire to see its emergence as a bona-fide labor party. Today it is not such a party. It is not a party created by labor to elect labor-controlled candidates to office. It is a party created by the followers of the candidates of the Democratic Party to elect Democratic candidates to office. It is not committed to the principle of independent political action. It is based on the dis-

carded and futile principle of non-partisanship.

No group can affiliate with the American Labor Party without pledging itself to vote for and work for the election of Roosevelt and Lehman, candidates of a party controlled in large part by corrupt political machines in the North and reactionary bourgeoisie.

Politician



President Roosevelt, who is endorsed by the American "Labor Party," earned the title of "Labor's Public Enemy No. 1" after he gave the Newspaper Guild the run-around on the NRA.

bon interests in the South. No group can join, unless it pledges itself to refuse, in this election, to support candidates for President and Governor who are nominated by working class parties and who are committed to labor's emancipation.

Seek Labor Party

Because the Socialist Party is committed to the principle of independent political action, it finds itself, in the interest of such action, unable to give support to Labor's Non-Partisan League or the American Labor Party so long as this party prescribes as a condition of cooperation support for capitalist candidates. It will, however, cooperate with those groups in the labor movement which are definitely committed to independent political action of labor and will do everything in its power, with them, to develop a genuine and powerful labor party.

The British Example

Labor parties that have survived have repudiated the policy of non-partisanship. At the 1903 conference of the Labor Representation Committee, forerunner of the British Labor Party, this

"When you organize industrially, you will soon learn that you can manage as well as operate industry."—Eugene V. Debs.

building up of a powerful working class movement. It must have nothing to do with the policy of non-partisanship. It must be separate and apart from the capitalist parties and throw its united support back of labor, not capitalist candidates.

Must Be Labor Candidates

The policy of non-partisanship has always led to confusion in the ranks of labor. On the industrial field, organized labor has long maintained that a union, to be effective for labor, must be organized and controlled by the workers, not by the capitalists. The officers of the union must be elected by the workers to represent the interests of the workers, not the capitalists. Company unionism, organized labor has maintained, is no unionism worth the name.

By the same token, on the political field, organized labor should insist that the political party which it supports should be controlled by labor. The candidates supported by labor should be candidates of that party, accountable to labor; not candidates of capitalist parties, accountable to big business and its political machines. The development of the independence of labor on the industrial and political field will be one of its best guarantees against the access of fascism and war.

Experience has shown, times without number, that "good men" elected on the Republican and Democratic party tickets as "friends of labor," and themselves, when elected, pressed into the service of their old party political machines, do nothing fundamental for labor. Labor can be assured of "friends" in politics only when it has organized a political party of its own so powerful that it needs no friends.

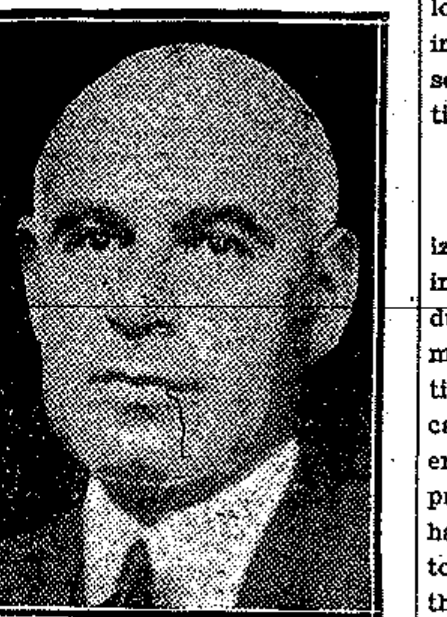
The LaFollette Campaign

In 1924, the Socialists in America saw forces at work which, in their opinion, promised to develop into a powerful party of labor. Labor in that campaign nominated Robert M. LaFollette, a candidate who ran on the Progress-

ive ticket, which was distinct from, and opposed to, the Republican and Democratic parties. The Socialist party gave its endorsement to this movement in the belief that a labor party would result.

It continually urged during this campaign, however, that all elements in the LaFollette movement divorce themselves completely from the old parties. Some of these elements, despite the pleadings of Morris Hillquit and others, still retained capitalist party ties and, soon after the campaign was over, this promising movement, on account of the refusal of these elements to follow the Socialist pleadings, disintegrated. A labor party must sever all ties with capitalist parties if it is to survive.

Banker



Governor Herbert Lehman of N. Y., by profession a millionaire banker, who is endorsed by the American "Labor Party," Lehman sent state troopers to smash the milk strike in 1933.

firting with the Liberal party. Hardie declared, "Let them (the trade unionists) beware lest they surrender themselves to Liberalism, which would shackle them, gag them, and leave them a helpless, discredited and ignorant mass. Let them have done with Liberalism and Toryism... Let them give the rank and file a straight and honest lead." Hardie's warning was heeded. Increasing labor groups joined the Labor Representation Committee committed to independent political action. The British Labor Party was built as a party that refused to have any dealings with old party candidates, either of the Liberal or Conservative parties. The party grew and flourished.

The LaFollette Campaign In 1924, the Socialists in America saw forces at work which, in their opinion, promised to develop into a powerful party of labor. Labor in that campaign nominated Robert M. LaFollette, a candidate who ran on the Progress-

committee pledged its members, among other things, "to abstain strictly from identifying themselves with, or promoting the interests of, any section of the Liberal or Conservative parties."

The Socialist Task

The Socialist Party was organized to work for the overthrowing of the capitalist order of industry under which labor was mercilessly exploited. The contention of the Socialist Party that capitalism means insecurity, poverty, fascism and war has been proved to the hilt. Never before has it been more important than today to educate the masses in the need for Socialism as a way to security, abundance, genuine democracy and international peace. The Socialist party in this campaign will remain true to its historic mission and continue to work for labor's real emancipation.

The Socialist Party is convinced that the formation of a genuine Labor Party is the next step for the American workers in the fight for its immediate interests and for the development of their class consciousness. In the present election campaign, only the Socialist Party appears as the representative of the interests of the workers separate and apart from all capitalist parties and politicians.

The Socialist Party, therefore, appeals to all class-conscious workers, to all those who desire a real Labor party in this country, to vote for the Socialist candidates, headed by Norman Thomas for President, and George Nelson for Vice-President, to support the Socialist campaign, and to assure a tremendous vote for the entire Socialist ticket. This will be the most effective method of working for a Labor Party in the future.

HIT NRA



Joseph Schlossberg, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, who declared "The history of the NRA is a history of the struggles of the workers in that period."

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

The Fruit Of NRA

After the NRA "honeymoon" passed, labor learned at first hand the meaning of the New Deal. Here is what some of the labor leaders then said:

Schlossberg "The experience of labor under the NRA supplies another strong argument in favor of the development of a powerful labor party. Under the NRA, as before, the capitalist class owned our industries and dominated our lives. The NRA tried to rescue capitalism from its own mess and make it stronger.

"The history of the NRA is a history of the struggles of the workers in that period."
—Joseph Schlossberg of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Brown "Labor's public enemy number one is Franklin D. Roosevelt. And labor's public enemy number two is William Randolph Hearst."
—Eugene Brown of the American Newspaper Guild.

Gorman "Our people are desperate. Their average wage is \$10 a week. Under the NRA the wage differential is being rapidly wiped out and all wages are now the minimum wage."
—Francis J. Gorman of the United Textile Workers of America.

Spang "The slogan of the steel workers is: To hell with all labor boards!"
—William Spang, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Dubinsky "Interpretations of Section 7-A nearly nullified the original intent of the law. Company unions were encouraged and the persistent defiance of the National Labor Board by several outstanding non-union manufacturers was not met with a strong hand by the Administration."
—David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Krzycki "Roosevelt, who alone among the capitalist politicians has seemed to labor to be its Messiah, has stripped himself of the protection of his 'brain trust,' and stands disclosed to the American workers in his true colors, as the creature of the exploiting class."
—Leo Krzycki of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

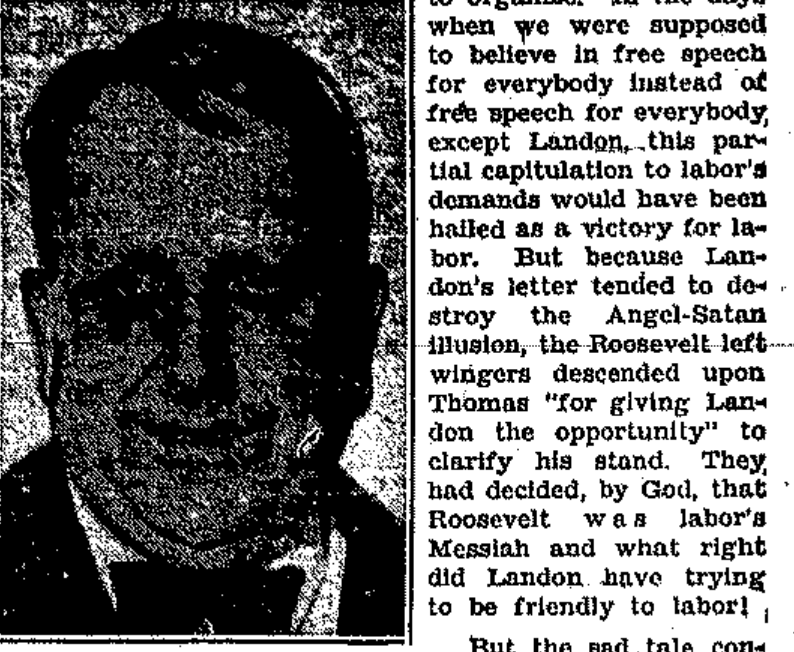
A CAMPAIGN CARAVAN

Contrast in Black and White Begins to Fade Into a Dull and Ominous Gray

By SIDNEY HERTZBERG

IT'S getting harder and harder to maintain the illusion that Roosevelt is the Angel Gabriel and Landon is Satan. Every time Landon says something that is acceptable to liberals, the Roosevelt left wing, from Berry to Browder, breaks out into a cold sweat. Its whole plan of campaign, its whole justification for existence, is based on the maintenance of a black and white contrast between Landon and Roosevelt. And it looks as though the only way to keep this contrast will be by muffling Landon.

First came Landon's reply to Norman Thomas's letter in which the Republican candidate ate a few of the words he had uttered in his acceptance speech on the right of labor to organize. In the days when we were supposed to believe in free speech for everybody instead of free speech for everybody except Landon, this partial capitulation to labor's demands would have been hailed as a victory for labor. But because Landon's letter tended to destroy the Angel-Satan illusion, the Roosevelt left wingers descended upon Thomas "for giving Landon the opportunity" to clarify his stand. They had decided, by God, that Roosevelt was labor's Messiah and what right did Landon have trying to be friendly to labor!



HEARST

But the sad tale continues. Last week, undiminished by the forces of progress, the famous old Chautauqua Institute again "gave Landon the opportunity" to clarify his views. And cold as a sharecropper's novel in winter was sweat that spread over the progress monopoly when Landon, in language more unequivocal than Roosevelt has used to date, kicked Hearst in the face by denouncing teachers' loyalty oaths and other forms of interference with academic freedom.

Aha, they said, you can't believe Landon—you must believe Roosevelt. Landon says he believes in academic freedom, but if Kansas the teachers are underpaid, Landon only seems to oppose loyalty oaths; if he is elected, he will do everything Hearst tells him. Landon may say he believes in the right of labor to organize, but Wall Street will take care of that.

Agreed, Landon is the tool of capitalism. The arguments are very much to the point. But why stop with Landon? Why not look beyond Roosevelt's kind words?

"Progress" Under Roosevelt Teachers in Kansas may be underpaid, but for many southern communities they are non-existent. In Kansas, illiteracy is lower and school attendance higher than in almost any Democratic state in the Union. Academic freedom in the public schools of the Democratic South is no problem. They just don't have it and don't expect it. In Tampa, a high school teacher who told his students that they should pay more attention to economics and less to baseball was taken to the police station and questioned concerning his subversive ideas.

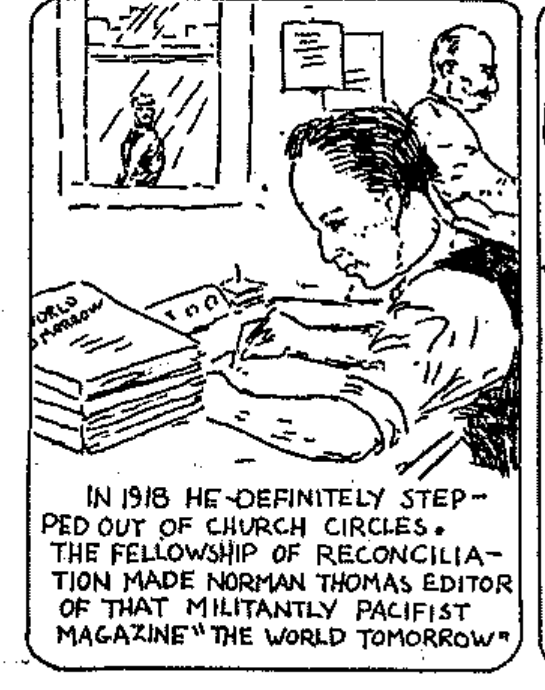
And what about Hearst? Has Roosevelt been so free of the taint that he can afford to adopt a holler-than-thou attitude toward Landon? Hearst supported the Democratic ticket in 1932 after clinching Roosevelt's nomination in the national convention. Yet most of Roosevelt's current left wing apologists voted for him in 1932 anyway.

The list of questions that labor must ask Roosevelt is long and embarrassing. It includes strikebreaking with a smile in textiles and in autos; the sharecroppers and Robinson; Terre Haute and McNutt; the tremendous increases in military appropriations, especially for the National Guard; the knifing of housing and anti-lynching legislation; the failure to enact adequate neutrality or pure food legislation; the WPA "security wage"; the pussyfooting on the Supreme Court.

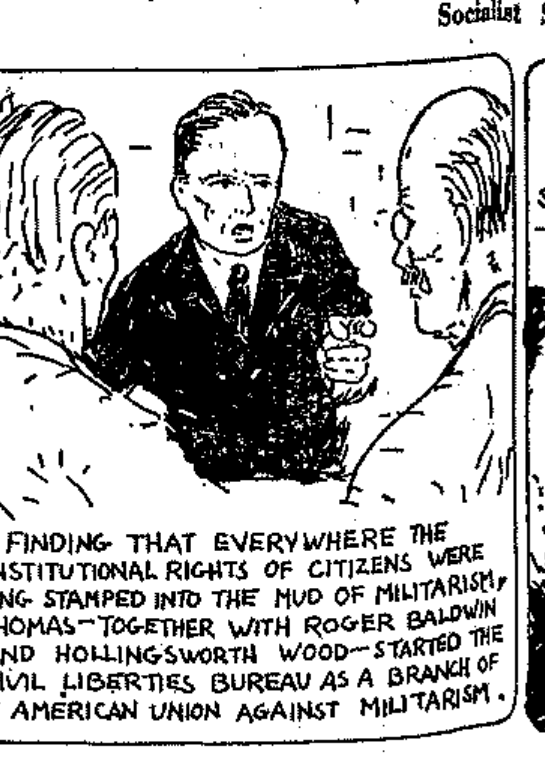
As between Roosevelt and Landon, there is very little black and white. It's all pretty much a dull and ominous gray.

Voice From The Vest Pocket From out of the vest pocket wherein Major Berry keeps his small change, last week emerged Louis Waldman to utter his "me too." He brought forth ten "fundamental reasons" why "Constructive Socialists" should support Roosevelt. Typical is "fundamental reason" No. 6: "By his legislative measures, by his utterances, and by his sympathies, he has given to labor and to the friends of labor everywhere the hope that the government can be an instrument for protection of their rights and the advancement of their interests to the same extent that in the past it has been an instrument for the enrichment of the favored minority who were the special wards of government." Give this sentence an enema and it becomes: Roosevelt has "given" labor the "hope" of an even break with capital, (All "Constructive Socialists" will stand up and cheer.) Back into the vest pocket!

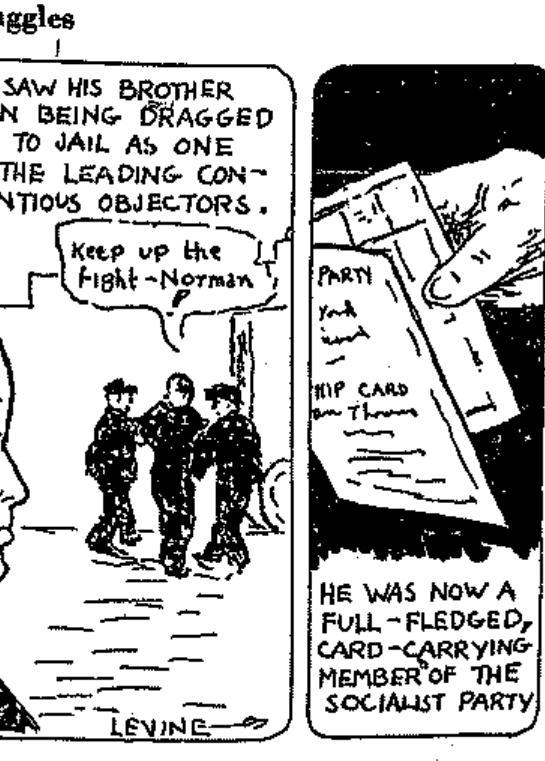
THE LIFE OF NORMAN THOMAS



IN 1918 HE DEFINITELY STEPPED OUT OF CHURCH CIRCLES—THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION MADE NORMAN THOMAS EDITOR OF THAT MILITANTLY PACIFIST MAGAZINE "THE WORLD TOMORROW"



FINDING THAT EVERYWHERE THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS WERE BEING STAMPED INTO THE MUD OF MILITARISM, THOMAS TOGETHER WITH ROGER BALDWIN AND HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD—STARTED THE CIVIL LIBERTIES BUREAU AS A BRANCH OF THE AMERICAN UNION AGAINST MILITARISM.



HE SAW HIS BROTHER EVAN BEING DRAGGED OFF TO JAIL AS ONE OF THE LEADING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

Keep up the Fight—Norman

HE WAS NOW A FULL-FLEDGED CARD-CARRYING MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY



IN 1920 THOMAS STUMPED FOR E.V. DEBS—WHO RAN FOR PRESIDENT WHILE IN JAIL.

Socialist Struggles

By RALPH LEVINE

The
**AMALGAMATED BANK
of New York**

11-15 UNION SQUARE
New York, N. Y.

MILWAUKEE JOINT BOARD
**Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America**

302 WEST HIGHLAND AVENUE
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

A. G. Piepenhagen, Mgr. Fred Tramitz, Pres.

GREETINGS

**FURRIERS' JOINT COUNCIL
OF NEW YORK**

250 West 26th Street, N. Y. C.

SOL WOLLIN, Chairman

WILLIAM WOLINER, Recording-Secretary

Greetings

FROM

**Cloak, Skirt and
Dress Pressers
Union**

LOCAL 35 - I.L.G.W.U.

J. Breslaw,
Manager-Secretary

L. Biegal,
Chairman

60 West 35th Street, U.Y.C.

Greetings!

On this Labor Day, we want to voice our sorrow for our Spanish comrades who have so valiantly and courageously given their lives to save Spain from Fascist claws. We shout our cheer and courage to those who continue in this struggle against the military bandit, Francisco Franco and his bloody gang.

Things are happening in the world today with a terrifying swiftness.

We, the workers in the United States, therefore, must re-affirm our class solidarity. We must have this indelibly carved in our minds: That a united labor movement will not permit Fascist tentacles to reach out and stifle the voice of democracy.

**A United Labor Movement Will Deal
Fascism Its Deserved Death Blow**

We salute the International Labor Movement!

**JOINT BOARD DRESS AND
WAISTMAKERS' UNION**

Julius Hochman, General Manager
Ben Ery, President
Phillip Kapp, Secretary-Treasurer

**BRANCH 84
Workmen's Circle**
2157 Wallace Ave.
J. Gorfien, Secretary

**Workmen's Sick and Death
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Regulating Robbery:

The New Deal In Somewhere

In the land of Somewhere, people were very unhappy. They worked long hours and many days, but during the nights under the cover of darkness, thieves would steal into their homes and rob them of their wealth.

The land was filled with complaining and crying out against the guilty wretches. Finally, one man arose and said:

"It is time, fellow-citizens, that we acted—vigorously and with determination. What we must do is establish regulation of this business of thievery. Let us eliminate unfair practices and have a New Deal."

Amidst the cheers of the people, the Statesman (for so he was called) was elected to high office and given power to carry out his policy of "regulation."

Immediately, he announced:

"Be it enacted, that hereafter no burglar may carry more than twenty skeleton keys, nor use a jimmy more than two feet long. The use of chloroform to silence victims who might interrupt the activities of members of the Burglars' Association and the Chamber of Second Storymen is hereby forbidden."



There was great rejoicing throughout the land of Somewhere. That day huge parades and demonstrations were held. Millions marched in the big cities and bands of music played.

EVERYBODY WAS HAPPY

But that night, when the people returned to their homes and went to their beds, tired but rejoicing, the members of the Burglars' Association and the Chamber of Second Storymen set themselves to work again. This time, they carried only nineteen skeleton keys, and used jimmies less than two feet long. No citizen whose home they patronized that night was silenced with chloroform; a stroke of the black-jack over the skull of a citizen assured his continued sleeping during the night.

In the morning when the populace awoke, they heard the newsboys in the streets shouting: "Extra! Law and order triumph! Three thieves captured with jimmies more than two feet long. Mr. Statesman announces that we are back to normal."

Hearing the good tidings, the people jumped out of their beds only to discover that their homes had been looted by the burglars with one-foot jimmies. On their foreheads, they felt large lumps where the blackjacks had fallen.

Then there was much gnashing of teeth and the citizens gathered in crowds at the street corners, and said:

"What has government regulation done for us? The thieves still have the instruments of their nefarious trade of plunder. The prowling footpad still has his will with us and satisfies his lust for booty. It is not enough to regulate the Business of Thievery; we must destroy it."

With this thought, they sent messages to their leader, Mr. Statesman, and pleaded with him to crush thievery and not to legalize it by sanctifying it with regulations.

They said: "Let us disarm the thieves and the robbers. Let us take away from them their jimmies and their skeleton keys."

'DESTROYING FREEDOM'

But Mr. Statesman answered: "Would you have us destroy freedom of enterprise? Would you abolish individual initiative?"

That is the story of the people of Somewhere. They are still debating while the burglars are looting their homes and the government continues to regulate the process. The burglars still tip-toe through their homes with crude masks tied over their faces.

But in other lands, the burglars do not walk about at night, hiding their faces. They walk fearlessly in the day-time. They are respected and honored. Their jimmy is not a metal crow-bar but private ownership of the factories and mines and mills. And while the government "regulates" their methods of jimmying the people, the nation continues to be robbed.

Some day the people will take the jimmies away from the burglars. They will learn that you cannot control what somebody owns any more than you can control an automobile that somebody else is driving.

To save themselves from being robbed, the people who work to create will have to stop trying to regulate industries which they do not own and instead make the industries the property of society as a whole, not of a few individuals.

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



Norman Thomas:

HOW SOCIALISTS WOULD DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF MILK

REFLLECTIONS on an interesting and valuable day at the Wisconsin State Fair especially devoted to the dairy business, the news of the rising price of feed for cattle along with food costs for men, and the many reports of probable milk strikes, all combine to give outstanding importance to the Socialist demand for the socialization of the whole business of processing and distributing milk. That socialization probably can best be accomplished by a combination of bona fide cooperatives and the establishment of correlated Federal and state processing and marketing agencies.

I should be inclined to think that ideally—as ideally, that is, as anything that is possible under capitalism—the proper approach would be to take over plant and equipment from existing private companies, if necessary by condemnation, on the basis of a declaration that the milk industry is a public utility. That certainly it is. Milk is almost as necessary for the life of the American people as water.

It is folly for farmers to believe that we can solve the milk problem by continually tinkering with the price while private companies are in control of this basic industry. The National Dairy Products Company, for instance, to which the Sheffield Farms group in New York belongs, has 66 subsidiaries and 10 sub-subsidiaries and has paid its president more than \$100,000 a year. The arrangement is ideal for concealing profits.

I listen, and I listen with respect, to various farm proposals for lightening the burden of mortgages, for ending tenancy, etc. Some proposals to that end are good and some not so good. None of them alone can solve our present problem. Certainly it cannot be solved by inflation or legislative fiat commanding that the farmer receive a profit. These are empty proposals.

There must be a socialization of the means of processing and distributing milk. Otherwise we face a long vista of Socialist struggle, poverty for the dairy farmer, and possibly high prices for the consumer. What is true of Socialists in the dairy industry is true in principle with regard to the business of processing and distributing other food-stuffs.

The Seattle Guild Strike

One of the very significant features of the strike of the American Newspaper Guild against Hearst's Post-Intelligencer in Seattle is the evidence that it gives of the unpopularity of Hearst. That is encouraging. As I wrote to the Guild, when I first heard of the strike, apart from all other considerations they are doing a public service by fighting against the great danger to everything worth while in American life — William Randolph Hearst.

Soviet Russia And Trotsky

The honor of Soviet Russia, the glory of its achievements for the workers, the growing tendencies toward working class solidarity in the world, the contrast between Socialist ideals and fascist — these are all tragically impaired by the Soviet trials of Zinovieff and his companions and by their aftermath.

I repeat my conviction that no explanation can deliver Zino-

WHEN MILK FLOW STOPS



When dairy farmers decide to take a "holiday" and withhold delivery of milk until the middlemen pays at least production cost, here is what happens. Above is a scene during the Chicago milk strike in 1935 when farmers stopped a scab truck. The scene may be repeated in the New York milkshed soon.

vieff, Kamenoff, and the rest, from the contempt of the workers. Whether or not they were guilty of all or a large part of what they confessed, their confessions were not substantiated by any material evidence introduced by the government, and most emphatically those confessions did not construct an orderly and convincing picture of a plot in which Trotsky and others not yet arrested were involved—certainly not the kind of a plot which the prisoners described.

Since the trials the procedure of the government has made matters worse. The prisoners were executed without the usual 72 hours delay and apparently without witnesses. The government began new arrests on the basis of these confessions, and the men arrested can never confront their accusers who have been shot. Then the Stalin government demanded that Norway deny all right of asylum to Trotsky. One can scarcely imagine a more dangerous precedent in the world as it is today. Hitler and Mussolini would follow it by similar demands on governments against the liberty of exiles who had escaped to foreign countries.

In conjunction with Devere Allen I have cabled to the organ of the Labor Party in Norway urging the preservation of the right of asylum.

The facts that I have cited, coming at this juncture especially, weaken, if they do not destroy, faith in the communist profession of belief in their new slogan: "Through Liberty to Socialism." They make one doubt the value of the guarantees of increased civil liberty in the new Soviet Constitution. In particular it would seem to be an ominous sign that the Writers' Union has been the object of special attack.

I do not say these things because I believe that the Socialist Party of America is in a position authoritatively to dogmatize upon the facts of an astounding case. We are in a position, in the name of the interest of the working class and all lovers of justice throughout the world, to challenge the methods pursued by the Soviet authorities. More than ever must we back the right of asylum for Trotsky and urge the necessity of inquiry into his own

acts and the charges of the Soviet authorities by a competent commission.

America And Spain

I intend, as soon as I can find the proper method and opportunity, to call not only upon President Roosevelt but upon all candidates for the Presidency to declare themselves on the subject of the insistence by the American State Department on the right of American exporters to ship goods into fascist ports in Spain. Leaders of the workers should inquire diligently into the possibility of ascertaining what military supplies of any sort are intended for the fascist rebels and how effective a strike could be made against producing or transporting those supplies.

It may well be that the peace of Europe, if not of the world, and the emancipation of the workers, so far as the next generation is concerned, depends upon the triumph of the democratically elected government in Spain and its working class allies over these cruel fascist rebels. The United States government had before now an embargo on supplies to rebels against duly elected governments in Latin-American countries. It is not a principle of universal and binding validity nor is it automatically to be applied. In this case it is a principle that should be applied. It is not out of line with a true understanding of neutrality. It is in line with a zeal for both peace and justice. Devere Allen, as representative in the United States of the International Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International, has written an admirable letter on this subject to the Secretary of State.

Bennett Is Saved

Heartiest congratulations to Chicago Socialists and all their allies in their successful fight before Governor Horner of Illinois against the extradition of Sam Bennett back to Arkansas, in which case he would have been outrageously punished for trying to defend himself against the attack of an overseer.

Educator Invests In Campaign Bond

CHICAGO, (LSP).—The first person to "invest" in the Co-operative Commonwealth by buying a Co-operative Commonwealth bond was George A. Harimann, professor of psychology at Pennsylvania State Teachers' College.

The initial orders have been so great that the printers have not been able to keep up with the demand, Marjorie Kipp, fund drive director of the Socialist party, announced.

The bonds, issued in denominations of \$1 and \$5, will help finance the Socialist campaign. They are suitable for framing and certify that the buyer has contributed to the establishment of the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth. They are signed by Mayor Daniel W. Hoan of Milwaukee, chairman of the Socialist national campaign committee, and Clarence Senior, national campaign manager. They contain the signatures of Norman Thomas and George A. Nelson, Socialist national standard-bearers.

The bonds are sold directly from national campaign headquarters, 549 Randolph Street, Chicago.

—THOMAS—

Florida

The secretary of state has refused to list Socialist candidates on the ballot. Walter Roush, party secretary, announced that a writ of mandamus will be sought to compel the listing of the Socialist ticket. If necessary, an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

—NELSON—

Illinois

A whirlwind campaign is being waged, with September 10 as the deadline, to obtain more than 25,000 signatures from fifty counties to put the party on the ballot. Thirty-nine counties have secured their legal minimum of 200 signatures, and the drive is being concentrated on the remaining 17 counties.

John Fisher, candidate for governor, will soon start his campaign tour, to last through most of September and all of October.

—\$100,000—

Kansas

The state convention is scheduled to take place in Wichita on September 25-26 to coincide with Norman Thomas' campaign meeting here. The sessions will be held

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Members of the New Jersey Socialist Party mourn the death of two comrades, Tekla Huber, member of the Elizabeth branch, and Thor Tobiasen, branch secretary.

at the Labor Temple, 417 E. English, Wichita.

—NELSON—

Michigan

The Detroit Jewish Branch is holding a Kantorovitch memorial meeting together with the Wayne County local on Wednesday, September 2, in the Workmen's Circle Center.

—THOMAS—

Minnesota

Vincent R. Dunne, famous leader of the 1934 Minneapolis teamsters' strike, is the Socialist candidate for secretary of state. He is the sole candidate for state office nominated by the Socialists. The state platform calls for "critical support" of Farmer-Labor candidates and support of Socialist candidates when the latter are nominated.

—\$100,000—

New York

By September 15, five full-time organizers will be in the field directing the state campaign. Frank Trager, state secretary, is now touring the locals. Regional conferences have been held with representatives from Auburn, Geneva, Watertown, Rome, Oneida, Rochester, Utica, and Syracuse.

—THOMAS—

Ohio

Various branches are organizing pilgrimages into neighboring territory where there is no organization for the purpose of securing signatures to put the party on the ballot. Douglas Anderson was assigned to work in Toledo, Columbus and Cincinnati for several days.

—NELSON—

Pennsylvania

A series of lectures on "The Socialist Viewpoint of the Spanish Struggle" is being held Wednesday evenings at the meetings of the Socialist Party of Erie, at 11 West 8th Street. The meetings are open to the general public.

Party organization work is proceeding under the direction of Max Putney and Paul Cotton, organizers for the temporary state committee, and Alice Hanson, temporary state secretary with offices at 4553 Adams Avenue, Philadelphia.

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Books

Fires Underground

By BRUNO FISCHER

Several months ago a group of us gathered in New York to meet a German Socialist active in the underground movement against the Nazis. He was here to raise money for the left-wing Socialist "New Beginning" group, which is the most realistic and best organized of the several radical underground organizations seeking to overthrow Hitler.

He had arrived secretly and he would return to Germany as secretly. He was an intense, highly intelligent young man; and from the comparative safety of the United States he was returning to the hell which is Germany in 1936, there to face certain death by torture if caught.

It is men like him who will ultimately free Germany. They know that Hitler will not be overthrown tomorrow. It is a long and difficult and almost suicidal task, but they face it with a determination and courage which has inspired the world. Nazi terror has not succeeded in crushing the underground labor movement, nor will it.

It is of men like him that Heinz Liepmann writes in his graphic novel, "Fires Underground" (Lippincott, \$2.00).

The book opens with news reaching Hamburg of the Reichstag fire, which the Nazis themselves started and blamed on the communists. It is a few days before the elections, but the Fascist terror has already begun. Hitler's seizure of full power follows. While the workers hold themselves ready for an open fight against Fascism, the leaders vacillate—until it is too late.

Nazi Torture

In stark prose Liepmann tells of the ruthless attempt of

LAST WEEK

"Turpentine," the WPA production about the fight of Negro workers to better their conditions, enters its last week at the Lafayette theatre, Seventh avenue and 131st street, New York city.

Labor Day Greetings from GREENSTEIN

(See WHERE-TO-DINE Column)

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Colonies And Capitalism

"A Place In the Sun" by Grover Clark (MacMillan, \$2.50) easily proves what it sets out to prove—that colonies do not pay.

Mr. Clark has no difficulty in showing that very few people have ever migrated from the mother country to colonies, thereby disposing of the "colonies for surplus population" cry of Japan and Italy; that profits from colonial trade are not enough to cover the expense of maintaining colonies; that, finally, political control over colonies cannot give substantial advantage of the mother country in obtaining raw materials.

All very true, but Mr. Clark has not yet proven that colonies do not pay. Colonies pay in other ways than on a cash basis to the country as a whole. They pay individual industrialists and traders, however much the expense to his country. They pay Italy and Japan and Great Britain and Germany and France in whipping up nationalism. They build up great empires.

They might not pay a decaying capitalism where they did pay a rising capitalism; but they remain an intrinsic part of capitalism as long as capitalism exists.

Nevertheless, "A Place In the Sun" is a good reference book for facts and figures.

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

AT THE PARAMOUNT

"The General Died at Dawn," a movie about war-torn China by Clifford Odets, inaugurates the new season at the Paramount theatre. It co-stars Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll and was directed by Lewis Milestone.

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Alfred Bingham, author of "Insurgent America: The Revolt of the Middle Class";

James Burnham of New York University; and

Joel Seidman, economist and director of studies at Brookwood Labor College.

Problems confronting American labor will be dealt with not only by

the speakers but also in a thoroughgoing and ample discussion from the floor.

Separate discussions will be held on "Political Perspectives" and "The Tasks Before The Labor Movement." In addition to discussion by noted Socialist leaders, special attention will be paid to trends within the labor movement in discussions led by Hapgood and Seidman.

The change in location of the Institute to Camp Niavelt was

forced by the decision of the national executive committee of the Workmen's Circle which refused to rent its camp to the Institute. The change, however, makes possible a reduction in rates. The total charge, including transportation and the registration fee, is only \$5.50. If no transportation is required, the price is only \$4.00.

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Astaire-Rogers Team Dance Old Dances In Swing Time?

"Swing Time," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, screen play by Howard Lindsay and Allan Scott, music by Jerome Kern, lyrics by Dorothy Fields, directed by George Stevens, produced by RKO. At the Music Hall.

By MANUEL WEIN

Judging from the material in "Swing Time," those critics who noted a decline in the screen effectiveness of the popular dancing team will be vindicated to a greater degree than they had dreamed.

Astaire and Miss Rogers breeze through eighty minutes of a practically non-existent plot mouthing facetious nothings and moving through excruciatingly familiar situations. This is relieved only by the prodigious support of three comedians, two fairish songs by Jerome Kern and much of the characteristic dancing which skyrocketed the two leading players to the top ranks. True, the last named merit is sufficient to make "Swing Time" an entertaining musical in the Astaire-Rogers tradition, but one is compelled to ask the stars, as well as their studio, how long they expect the hackneyed, almost identical plot formulas of their last five pictures to last them.

show of indifference, they become a dance team, a success, he falls for her, considers previous obligations, she learns of same, sulks about like an unhappy herring, in retaliation plans to marry a sleek "furriner" who's a crooner to boot—and need I say that things straighten themselves out sufficiently for boy to get girl and finish?

Fred Astaire doesn't add a single new facial expression to his limited repertoire, but makes up for it with some miraculous, fleet dancing. Ginger Rogers dances and plays her role capably, considering she's done the same one a couple of times before. Victor Moore, Helen Broderick and Eric Blore are excellent in supporting parts.

Boy Gets Girl

The story concerns Lucky Garnett, gambler-dancer, who must raise \$25,000 before he can marry the girl he once left waiting at the church. He goes to New York accompanied by his faithful pal and card-shark, Pop, drolly conceived by Victor Moore. Here he meets a red-headed dancing instructress (Ginger Rogers). She falls for him after the customary

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Norman Thomas

DISCUSSES
The Milk Crisis
ON PAGE 9

OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN PAPER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Socialist Call

Vol. II—No. 77

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1936

PRICE FIVE CENTS

N. Y. WORKERS TO HEAR THOMAS ON LABOR DAY

Candidate Will Make Socialist Position Clear

NEW YORK—Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for president, is scheduled to deliver one of the most important speeches of the campaign when he speaks here on "Should Labor Support Roosevelt?"

Thomas will speak to thousands at the Manhattan Opera House, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York, on Tuesday, September 8, at 8:30 p. m.

Thomas will deal with the questions, "Is the 'American Labor Party' a Labor Party? Whom Are the Communists Supporting?" Murray Baron, manager of the Suitcase, Bag and Portfolio Workers Union and Socialist candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will be chairman. A question and answer period will follow the address.

The speech is being awaited by New York workers as the occasion for an analysis of Labor's Non-Partisan League which is working for the re-election of Roosevelt and Herbert H. Lehman, New York state's banker-governor. The American Labor Party, launched by the League, is running as its presidential electors the full slate of Democratic electors which includes David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, who is now raising funds for the Spanish workers, and former Ambassador to Germany James W. Gerard who recently announced he was hoping for the success of the Spanish fascists. Also included in the joint Democratic Party-ALP slate is Sidney Hillman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and John E. Mack, who placed Roosevelt's name in nomination and who obtained an injunction against Hillman's union during a strike.

The Socialist candidate, it is understood, will deal with the Socialist position on the question of a labor party.

—RAISE \$100,000 FUND—

READING, Pa. — Norman Thomas, following an enthusiastic meeting in the Socialist city of Milwaukee, stirred a crowd of 6,000 here last Sunday with an appeal to "build for Socialism in America before it is too late."

Turning his fire on the Lemke candidacy, after discussing Roosevelt and Landon, he declared that the Union Party was a combination of "three Messiahs."

"The three Messiahs," Thomas said, "are Father Charles E. Coughlin, anti-Semite priest; the Rev. Gerald Smith, the Fascist forerunner, and Dr. Francis Townsend, the well-meaning medicine man."

Vote Straight Socialist For a Better World.

Nelson, Blue Pledge Milk 'Holiday' Aid

NEW YORK — Wholehearted support of the Socialist Party in the projected 5-state milk "holiday" was given New York Dairy farmers by George A. Nelson, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, and Edna Mitchell Blue of Schenectady, Socialist candidate for congressman-at-large from this state.

Nelson, who is vice-president of the National Farmers Holiday Association and leader in Wisconsin milk strikes in 1935, assured New York producers that

Where You Can Hear Nelson
Sept. 3—South Carolina.
Sept. 4—Atlanta, Ga.
Sept. 5—Tampa, Fla.
Sept. 6—Jacksonville, Fla.
Sept. 7-8—Alabama.
Sept. 9—Biloxi, Miss.
Sept. 10—New Orleans, La.

if a strike is called, "we in Wisconsin will see to it that our milk does not reach the New York market." The strike is expected to stop milk deliveries in New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

Miss Blue, addressing a meeting of 7,000 dairy farmers held at Poland, N. Y., last week, was loudly cheered when she declared that Socialists would support the farmers' demand for \$3 per hundredweight and abolition of the classified price-system.

Will Cooperate

Meanwhile, Socialists laid plans for full cooperation with the farmers during the strike. Frank Trager, Socialist state secretary, completed a tour of the dairy area last week during which he conferred with the Piseck brothers, leaders of the New York State Producers Federation, and with Paul J. Woodward, leader of the North Country dairymen. Trager's offers of cooperation were readily accepted. Thomas Shallercross of Syracuse represented the Socialist Party at a pre-strike conference in Adams, N. Y.

Has Your Neighbor Read Norman Thomas' Speeches?

SOCIALISM NEEDS YOU!



A Spanish poster appealing to the masses to join with the heroic militia in defending the cause of labor against the fascist attack. Here in America, in behalf of the same cause, the Socialist Party summons the workers to join the political campaign for establishment of peace and security—for Socialism.

Socialist Organizer Released In Illinois

CHICAGO.—Edward Parker, state organizer of the Socialist Party of Illinois, and four others, arrested last week and railroaded to prison without even the formality of a trial, were released this week, following the Workers Defense League's threatened legal action against authorities.

Parker immediately returned to the field to help secure sufficient signatures to put the Socialist ticket on the ballot.

The five were arrested when they attempted to hold a meeting of relief workers. No charges were placed against them, nor was any defense permitted.

—THOMAS—

Bennett Freed

CHICAGO—Sam Bennett, the Negro sharecropper whose extradition was sought by Arkansas authorities, has been freed. Bennett, member of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union, was accused of attempting to assault an overseer. The evidence showed the overseer had tried to force the sharecropper to work at the point of a gun during a cotton choppers strike.

Bennett's defense was handled by the Workers' Defense League.

—NELSON—

Dodge Tampa Trial

TAMPA, Fla. The men guilty of murdering Joseph Shoemaker last November may never be brought to trial in spite of the

mountain of evidence against them revealed in the trial of the kidnapers of Eugene Poulnot.

State Attorney Farrow has announced that he will not bring the other flogging cases to trial until the convictions in the Poulnot case are finally disposed of. This means the lapse of more than a year before the district attorney's office will begin to move again—the usual procedure in dropping an uncomfortable case.

—THOMAS AND NELSON—

Baron Leads Union To Strike Victory

NEW YORK—Murray Baron, Socialist candidate for president of the Board of Aldermen and manager of the Suit Case, Bag and Portfolio Workers Union, announced that his union had concluded a two-week strike with a settlement described as "a decided improvement in the conditions of the workers which established the union as a real factor in the industry."

Under Baron's leadership, the union effected a complete walk-out.

Union Chiefs Back Thomas

CHICAGO—Three presidents of international unions and the president of the Workers' Alliance of America form the spearhead of the Labor League for Thomas and Nelson. The League, branches of which are being formed in every local union in the United States, has pledged its support to the Socialist candidates in recognition of the year-round Socialist fight for militant unionism against the Roosevelt Run-Around and Landon Strike-Breaking.

Among the nationally known members of the League are included:

John C. Lawson, president of the Quarry Workers' International and of the Vermont Federation of Labor.

I. Laderman, president of the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

David Lasser, president of the Workers' Alliance of America.

Frank Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee.

Alan Strachan, chairman of the Detroit District Council of the United Automobile Workers.

Leo Krzycki, of the Steel Workers' Organization Committee.

George Baldanzi, president of the Federation of Dyers and Bleachers.

Hugh Wilson, secretary of the Sullivan County, Ind., Central Labor Union.

Murray Gross of Local 22 of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union.

H. L. Franklin, secretary of the Monongahela Valley, W. Va., Trades and Labor Council.

Franz Daniel, southern organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Sam Baron, president of the Bookkeepers and Stenographers of New York.

Tillman K. Garrison, vice-president of the Seattle International Typographical Union.

John Sommerlatte, organizer of the United Textile Workers Union in Cleveland.

Dan Killinger, chairman of the Potters Union of Hopewell, Va.

Eugene Cooney, president of the Machinists Union of Gary, Ind.

Don Swetland, secretary of the Carpenters Union of Portland, Ore.

Harry M. Pierce, district organizer of the Electrical Workers, Rosebud, Mont.