











# The Call

Organ of the Workers of the World

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1930

## THE MAINE OVERTURN

The sweeping Democratic victory in Maine is a line with the results of the special Congressional elections in Missouri, Massachusetts, and New York, with the striking reduction of the Republican majority in Vermont, and with the successes of the Republican insurgents in California, Kansas, Iowa and New Hampshire. It is a continuation of the tide of public opinion which set against the Taft administration immediately after the adoption of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and which has been gaining in intensity notwithstanding the numerous setbacks from Taft by the managers in Congress in regard to railway, postal savings bank, and other legislation.

The Maine election, it is true, was influenced by many considerations of an exclusively local character, particularly the prohibition question and the factional quarrel in the Republican camp between the Hildes and the Fisher followers. Nevertheless, the Democratic politicians are insistently right in asserting to it a national significance. For while, on the one hand, the outcome in Maine but confirms the general trend that has been discernible for months past, on the other hand it is bound to exert an influence on the coming general elections because of the sheer magnitude of the overturn. A Democratic victory of so decisive a character in a rock-ribbed Republican state cannot fail to affect the outcome in the more doubtful states. If Maine goes Democratic, what may not the Democrats expect from such states as Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Indiana?

But granting that the Democratic politicians have the best of reasons for confidence in coming victory, the question still remains: What are they going to do with it? For the victory that according to all probability is going to be theirs, will not be of their making, but of Taft's. The masses are turning away in horror and disgust from the administration that started out as and that at heart still is an obedient servant of Wall Street. But will the Democrats in power by any different? Will they be willing or able to offer relief to the oppressed masses groaning under the burdens of the new fiscalism? Will they allow the Democratic party claims to be what it is. Will they allow the Democratic party become faithful to its traditional doctrine of "leave rights" and "personal liberty"? Will they allow the Democratic party become a party that looks to the future instead of the dead past?

But there is not the slightest indication of any change of this nature in the Democratic party. A Democratic victory in the nation is bound to strengthen the elements of its conservative wing and to weaken their hold upon the party. So long as the radical wing was in control under the leadership of Bryan, the Democratic party was led from defeat to defeat. All the efforts that have recently been made towards a "rehabilitation" of the Democratic party, have all tended to the same end—to confirm the control of the conservative elements. Even so supposedly "radical" a newspaper as the New York World declares the Republican disaster in Maine to Roosevelt's credit at Casco Bay—the most progressive utterance that has been heard on either the Republican or the Democratic side in many a year. "Maine read the Casco Bay speech with its declaration of the New Nationalism—and voted the Democratic ticket," says the World. In fact, the attacks on Roosevelt in the Democratic press were directed against him, not because of his imperialistic and imperial purposes, but because of his progressive proposals.

But even if, in the interests of party harmony, the radical elements of the Democratic party are not to be entirely eliminated, what is there that the Democratic party can do to alleviate the hard lot of the working masses? It cannot do anything substantial in the way of labor legislation, which is prohibited by the traditional Democratic creed. It cannot "raise" or "reform" the tariff, now, any more than it can do to effect this under Cleveland. The protectionist element within the Democratic party will always be able to defeat any proposed laws aiming at a general reduction of the tariff. There remains only the courts and the corporations, two problems—the one political, the other economic—of the first order. But to deal effectively with these great problems a political party must possess, first, a deep insight into the laws of economic evolution, and secondly, a truly revolutionary energy and fearlessness of innovation. And the Democratic party possesses these two prime requisites in even a smaller measure than the Republican party.

The Democratic control of the House of Representatives, or else of the Presidency, holds out no promise to the capitalistic interests in so far as they are concerned by the way in which Wall Street resumed the course of the Republican defeat in Maine. Almost from the very beginning of this year the prices of all securities have been declining. But on the day after the Maine election the prices of all the leading stocks, and particularly of railway stocks, made a pronounced advance.

The Democratic party may now be the immediate beneficiary of the Republican dissensions, which are the inevitable outcome of the clash of interests between its agricultural and its financial-industrial elements, just as the Republican party was the immediate beneficiary of the Democratic dissensions in the nineties. But it does not appear likely that the Democratic tenure of power will last very long. For the Democracy is a house divided against itself. It has been permanently rent in twain. Even now, with the prospects of victory before them, a good many Democrats are longing for the return of a Roosevelt to power. And when the conservatism which is inherent in the Democratic party assumes a concrete form in the shape of official acts of commission and omission, the disaffection is bound to become general.

But whatever the immediate outcome, one thing stands out clear and unmistakable. The two leading capitalistic parties are in process of dissolution and re-formation. And the ultimate beneficiary of this process can be none other than the Socialist party. The traditional ties of party allegiance have been among the greatest obstacles to the success of the Socialist party, particularly among the native elements of the population. The loosening of these ties must therefore be regarded as its permanent advantage.

## THE EXPLOITATION OF THE FARMER

By A FARMER

Sectional struggle of farmers is essential and is their very life-line. It is the only way in which they can defend their interests against the capitalist class.

The farmer is exploited by the capitalist class. He produces the food and raw materials which are necessary for the survival of the capitalist class.

The farmer's struggle is a class struggle. It is a struggle against the capitalist class, which exploits him.

The farmer's struggle is a national struggle. It is a struggle for the liberation of the farmer from the capitalist class.

The farmer's struggle is a social struggle. It is a struggle for the betterment of the farmer's social conditions.

The farmer's struggle is a political struggle. It is a struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of a socialist society.

## CLASS RULE IN AMERICA

By OSCAR LEONARD

How do you like the class rule in America? It is a rule that is based on the exploitation of the masses by the few.

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## Letters to the Editor

Editor of The Call: I have read your article on the exploitation of the farmer and I am glad to see that you have given the farmer's struggle the attention it deserves.

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### NEW YORK SOCIALIST TICKET

For Governor—GEORGE EDWARD RUSSELL, of New York.  
For Lieutenant Governor—GREGORY A. STIMMEL, of New York.  
For Secretary of State—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of New York.  
For Attorney General—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of New York.  
For State Treasurer—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of New York.  
For State Comptroller—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of New York.  
For State Engineer—WILLIAM J. BRONKHORST, of New York.  
For Assistant Justice, Court of Appeals—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of New York.

### PENNSYLVANIA SOCIALIST TICKET

For Governor—JOHN W. RAYMOND, of Philadelphia.  
For Lieutenant Governor—LEWIS L. COOPER, of Philadelphia.  
For State Treasurer—CHARLES W. COOPER, of Philadelphia.  
For Secretary of Internal Affairs—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Philadelphia.

### NEW JERSEY SOCIALIST TICKET

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For Lieutenant Governor—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Newark.  
For Secretary of State—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Newark.  
For State Treasurer—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Newark.  
For State Comptroller—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Newark.  
For State Engineer—WILLIAM J. BRONKHORST, of Newark.  
For Assistant Justice, Court of Appeals—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Newark.

### CONNECTICUT SOCIALIST TICKET

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For Lieutenant Governor—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Hartford.  
For Secretary of State—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Hartford.  
For State Treasurer—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Hartford.  
For State Comptroller—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Hartford.  
For State Engineer—WILLIAM J. BRONKHORST, of Hartford.  
For Assistant Justice, Court of Appeals—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Hartford.

### MASSACHUSETTS SOCIALIST TICKET

For Governor—JOHN A. WHELAN, of Boston.  
For Lieutenant Governor—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Boston.  
For Attorney General—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Boston.  
For State Treasurer—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Boston.  
For State Comptroller—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Boston.  
For State Engineer—WILLIAM J. BRONKHORST, of Boston.  
For Assistant Justice, Court of Appeals—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Boston.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE SOCIALIST TICKET

For Governor—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Concord.  
For Lieutenant Governor—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Concord.  
For Secretary of State—WALTER B. HILGERT, of Concord.  
For State Treasurer—JAMES J. BRONKHORST, of Concord.  
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For State Engineer—WILLIAM J. BRONKHORST, of Concord.  
For Assistant Justice, Court of Appeals—EDWARD W. FRANKEL, of Concord.

### WHAT'S IN A NAME?

There is a name that is the name of the Socialist party. It is a name that is the name of the Socialist party.

### ALBERT EINSTEIN

Albert Einstein was a great physicist. He was a great physicist who was a great physicist.

### Potpouri

LAURENCE G. BROWN

### STREET VIEWS

Street views are the views of the street. They are the views of the street that are the views of the street.