New Foreign Tuning System!

Built-in! Automatic! By tuning the aerial as well as the set, the new 1937 Philco Foreign Tuning System more than doubles the number of foreign stations you can get and enjoy. This expertly engineered Foreign Tuning System is connected by a completely shielded lead-in to the new Philco High-Efficiency Aerial . . . scientifically designed to pick up the faintest signals. Overseas stations are named, located and spread six times farther apart on the Spread-Band Dial . . . the visible symbol of the Philco Foreign Tuning System. . . .

"Only Philco has it!"

New Automatic Tuning!

Forget American station numbers! On the new 116X De Luxe . . . Philco gives you Automatic Tuning. Automatically . . . with electrical precision . . . you tune-in favorite American stations more easily than you dial an automatic telephone. You tune by call-letters. With a single twirl of the dial you are listening to the station of your choice. Back of the dial, Philco Magnetic Tuning . . . the development which makes Automatic Tuning practical . . . puts you on the exact frequency and holds the receiver there as long as you care to listen.

"Only Philco has it!"

New High-Fidelity!

High-Fidelity means thrilling realism! Tune in a symphony orchestra and every instrument registers its presence. You hear the overtones which distinguish violin from viola and 'cello . . . catch every delicate shading in pianissimo passages . . . thrill to the thunderous finale as if you were in the concert hall!

Reproduced so perfectly because Philco Acoustic Clarifiers automatically eliminate barrel-like boom while the Inclined Sounding Board preserves and projects up to ear-level all the extended musical range and clarity of tone of the Philco High-Fidelity Audio System. . . . "Only Philco has it!"

PHILCO

A Musical Instrument of Quality

See and hear it at:

Davidson's Electric Co. Inc.
PHONE 66
CALLICOON, N. Y.
HE political battle is on! And every day it waxes more intense and more exciting. From now right up until election night, millions of radio owners will be enjoying, first hand, the thrills of this historic presidential campaign.

Not in years has there been a more bitterly fought and, therefore, more interesting campaign. Read the platforms of the two major parties and you will realize clearly the controversial issues at stake. Never has there been such a conflict between different schools of thought and policy. Those convinced of the benefits of private industry argue against government regulation. The very Constitution itself comes in for discussion. And in the midst of it all, you radio listeners sit comfortably at home, listening . . . weighing . . . and passing judgment. Upon you, in large part, depends the outcome on November 3.

Every true American makes it his prime duty to vote on election day. But this is not enough. He must know how to vote intelligently. He must be sure that he is casting his vote for that party and those candidates he believes will best serve the nation. Radio, together with the valuable information contained in this non-partisan Philco Political Radio Atlas, will help toward this knowledge.

Without any doubt, the next President of the United States will be elected by radio. With the great wealth of information being made available to you during the next few months, therefore, make sure that you have a radio that is up-to-date . . . that brings the many fine speeches and discussions into your home naturally, clearly, as if the speakers were present in person. Enjoy to the fullest the abundance of enlightening, interesting political programs now on the air by getting a new 1937 Philco. Only with such a radio will you be able to catch every word and understand perfectly the many celebrities who are bidding for your attention.
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was born at Hyde Park, N. Y., January 30, 1882. He received his education first at Groton School in Massachusetts and then at Harvard. After a short law practice, he was elected in 1910 State Senator from Dutchess County, the first Democrat in 30 years to hold that seat, and re-elected in 1912.

In 1913 he resigned from the State Senate to accept the post of Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Woodrow Wilson. In 1920 he was named vice-presidential candidate on the ticket with James M. Cox of Ohio. After his defeat he resumed the practice of law and later became vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of New York City.

While vacationing at the family summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick, in 1921, President Roosevelt became stricken with infantile paralysis and his life hung in the balance. However, he fought his way back to health. He found the healing waters at Warm Springs, Ga., so beneficial that he established the Warm Springs Foundation to enable sufferers without means to obtain treatment there. He was elected Governor of New York State in 1928 and re-elected in 1930. He was nominated for the Presidency at the 1932 Democratic Convention at Chicago and was elected the following Fall with an overwhelming majority.

JOHN NANCE GARNER is one of America's best examples of a self-made man. Born of pioneer stock at Blossom Prairie in Red River County, Texas, November 22, 1868, he received his early education from an aunt, later going to Vanderbilt University. He studied law in offices at Clarksville, Texas, then went to the cattle country and made his home at Uvalde. Here he engaged in law practice and banking.

His first entry into public life was as county judge. Later he served four years in the Texas legislature and became a staunch fighter in behalf of the Rio Grande district which he represented. He was a delegate to the Democratic conventions of 1900 and 1904 and a delegate-at-large to those of 1916 and 1924. His first appearance in Washington was in 1903 as representative from the 15th Texas District.

Serving on various minor committees, he finally became ranking member of the influential Ways and Means Committee. Here he became an authority on tariff and finance. During the Harding landslide in 1920, he became minority leader. His talents for organization were soon recognized and when the Democrats won control of the House, was elected Speaker in 1931. In 1932 he was elected Vice-President, after 30 continuous years in the House.
ALFRED MOSSMAN LANDON was born in West Middlesex, Pa., September 9, 1887. While still in early childhood, the Landon family moved to Marietta, Ohio, and from there to Independence, Kansas. In 1908 he was graduated from the University of Kansas Law School and began work in an Independence bank where he obtained his first insight into business and finance — an experience which has served him well in later years.

Having saved up more than $2,000 during his three years as a bookkeeper in the bank, young Landon stepped out to make his way in the oil fields of Kansas and Oklahoma. He was successful.

His entrance into politics came in 1928 as a worker in the gubernatorial campaign of Clyde Reed. Landon was elected governor of Kansas in 1932 in a three-cornered campaign that old-timers said was hopeless. He served two years with such success that he was the only Republican Governor to be re-elected in 1934.

During his two terms in office as Governor of the State of Kansas, Landon built up an enviable reputation by surrounding himself with competent officials, reducing state taxes and putting the state on a pay-as-you-go basis.

COLONEL WILLIAM FRANKLIN KNOX was born in Boston, January 1, 1874. He has been a soldier, business man, political leader and editor.

During the Spanish-American War, he fought with the famed "Rough Riders" and in the World War was in command of an ammunition train. His newspaper career began as a reporter on the Grand Rapids Herald. Later he went to Sault Ste. Marie when the Soo was a booming, lawless country. As newspaper publisher here, he crusaded for law and order. It was here, also that he made his first entrance into politics, putting over the election of Chase Osborn as Governor of Michigan, and later as one of "Teddy" Roosevelt's ardent supporters in the history-making "Bull-Moose" campaign of 1912.

After these successes, Col. Knox went east to Manchester, N. H., where he became co-proprietor of two newspapers there, and then to Boston to take charge of a number of newspapers for a large national publisher. In 1931 he went to Chicago as editor and publisher of the Chicago Daily News. Col. Knox has gained a nation-wide reputation as a crusader fighting for his beliefs and views through the editorial columns of his publications.
We hold this truth to be self-evident—that government in a modern civilization has certain inescapable obligations to its citizens, among which are:

1. Protection of the family and the home.
2. Establishment of a democracy of opportunity for all the people.
3. Aid to those overthrown by disaster.

These obligations, neglected through 12 years of the old leadership, have once more been recognized by American government. Under the new leadership they will never be neglected.

In the protection of the family and the home:

1. We have begun and shall continue the successful drive to rid our land of kidnappers and bandits. We shall continue to use the power of government toward the activities of the malefactors of great wealth who defraud and exploit the people.

2. We have safeguarded the thrill of our citizens by restraining those who would gamble with other people's savings, by requiring truth in the sale of securities; by putting the brakes upon the use of credit for speculation; by outlawing the manipulation of prices in the stock and commodity markets; by curbing the overweening power and unwholesome practices of utility holding companies; by insuring 50 million bank accounts.

SOCIAL SECURITY

3. We have built foundations for the security of those who are faced with the hazards of unemployment and old age; for the orphaned, the crippled and the blind.

4. We will set to secure to the consumer fair value, honest sales and a decreased spread between the price he pays and the price the producer receives.

5. This administration has fostered power rate yardsticks in the Tennessee Valley and in several other parts of the nation. As a result electricity has been made available to the people at a lower rate. We will continue to promote plans for rural electrification and for cheap power by means of the yardstick method.

6. We maintain that our people are entitled to decent, adequate housing at a price which they can afford. In the last three years the federal government, by saving more than two million homes from foreclosure, has taken the first steps in our history to provide decent housing for people of meager incomes. We believe every encouragement should be given to the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the government should steadily extend its housing programs toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

7. We shall continue just treatment of our war veterans and their dependents.

PLEDGE TO FARMERS

For the establishment of a democracy of opportunity, we have taken the farmers off the road to ruin.

We have kept our pledge to agriculture to use all available means to raise farm income toward its pre-war purchasing power.

The farmer is no longer suffering from 15 cent corn, three cent hogs, two and one-half cent beef at the farm, five cent wool, 30 cent wheat, five cent cotton and three cent sugar.

By federal legislation we have reduced the farmers' indebtedness and doubled his net income. In co-operation with the states and through the farmers' own committees, we are bringing the facts of his farm and checking the erosion of his soil.

We are bringing electricity and good roads to his home.

We will continue to improve the soil conservation and domestic allotment programs directed toward the farmer.

We will continue a fair-minded administration of agricultural laws, quick to recognize and meet new problems and conditions. We will recognize the gravity and will apply the full co-operation of the government in the refinancing of farm indebtedness at the lowest possible rates of interest and over a long term of years.

We favor the production of all the market necessities of life.

We will continue to promote the building of new homes by private enterprise; and that the government should steadily extend its housing programs toward the goal of adequate housing for those forced through economic necessities to live in unhealthy and slum conditions.

We will continue just treatment of our war veterans and their dependents.

LABOR

We have increased the worker's pay and shortened his hours; we have undertaken to put an end to the sweated labor of his wife and children; we have written into the law of the land his right to collective bargaining and self-organization free from the interference of employers; we have provided federal machinery for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes.

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights.

The worker has been returned to the road of freedom and prosperity. We will keep him on that road.

CONSTITUTION STAND

If these problems cannot be effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment as will assure to the legislators of the several states and to the Congress of the United States, each within its proper jurisdiction, the power to enact those laws which the state and federal legislatures, within their respective spheres, shall find necessary, in order adequately to regulate commerce, protect public health and safety and safeguard economic security. Thus we propose to maintain the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

For the protection of government itself and promotion of its efficiency we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified Civil Service—which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices—to all non-policy making positions in the federal service.

We shall subject to the Civil Service law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempt from its operation.

ECONOMY PLANNED

We are determined to reduce the expenses of government. We are being aided there in the reduction of unemployment. At the same time we must reduce our expenditures to a level that will enable our farmers and manufacturers against unfair competition and against the dumping of foreign goods.

We will continue to protect the worker and we will guard his rights.

We have saved his home, his farm, his job, his independence, and his life. We are fulfilling the promises made by this administration; to seek by mutual agreement and economic security. We are raising the public credit of our people and reducing the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

In our relationship with other nations this government will continue to extend the policy of good neighbors. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared, resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.

In our relationship with other nations this government will continue to extend the policy of good neighbors. We reaffirm our opposition to war as an instrument of national policy, and declare that disputes between nations should be settled by peaceful means. We shall continue to observe a true neutrality in the disputes of others; to be prepared, resolutely to resist aggression against ourselves; to work for peace and to achieve a balanced budget and the reduction of the national debt at the earliest possible moment.
The following telegram from Governor Landon was read by Mr. John Hamilton to the Republican National Convention before he placed Governor Landon in nomination for President.

The telegram represents the Governor's interpretation of the Platform and contains his pledge with respect to it.

To the delegates of the Republican National Convention: My name is to be presented for your consideration as a candidate for the nomination for President of the United States.

The platform recommended by your committee is adopted by the convention has been communicated to me.

I note that according to the terms of that platform "the acceptance of the nomination tendered by this convention carries with it, as of honor and public faith, an undertaking by each candidate to be true to the principles and program herein set forth." I accept the Republican party as the instrument for the achievement of those purposes and undertakes to be true to the principles and program therein set forth.

"If nominated I unqualifiedly accept the word and spirit of that undertaking. However, with that candid hope that you and the country are entitled to expect of me, I feel compelled to say that I must be advised as to your views. I could not in conscience do otherwise.

Under the title of labor the platform commits the Republican party as follows: "Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands."

"If I am nominated, I shall favor a constitutional amendment per-
to know that, if elected, I will favor a constitutional amendment permit-
ing the states to adopt such legislation as may be necessary to protect women and children in the matter of maximum hours, minimum wages, and working conditions. This obligation we cannot es-
cape."

"The convention advocates 'a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards.' I agree that 'the first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget.' The second requisite, as I view it, is a currency expressed in terms of gold and con-
vertible into gold."

"I recognize, however, that the second requisite must not be made effective until and unless it can be done without penaliz-
ing our domestic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural prod-
cuts and other raw materials."

"The convention pledges the party to the merit system and to its restoration, improvement and extension."

"In carrying out this pledge I believe that there should be included within the merit system every position in the administrative service below the rank of assistant secre-
taries of major departments or agencies, and that this inclusion should cover the en-
tire Post Office Department."

Alfred M. Landon

We pledge ourselves:

1. To maintain the American system of constitutional and local self government, and to resist all attempts to impair the authority of the Supreme Court.
2. To preserve the American system of free enterprise, private competition, and equality of opportunity, and to seek its con-
stant betterment in the interests of all.

RE-EMPLOYMENT

The only permanent solution of the un-
employment problem is the absorption of the unemployed by industry and agricult-
ture. To that end, we advocate: Removal of restrictions on production. Abolishment of all New Deal policies that raise production costs, increase the cost of living, and thereby reduce volume and prevent re-employment. Encouragement instead of hindrance to legitimate business. Withdrawal of government from com-
petition with private pay rolls. Elimination of unnecessary and hamper-
ing regulations. Adoption of such other policies as will furnish a chance for individual enterprise, industrial expansion, and the restoration of jobs.

RELIEF

We pledge:

1. The return of responsibility for relief administration to non-political local agen-
cies familiar with community problems.
2. Federal grants-in-aid to the states and territories while the need exists upon com-
pliance with these conditions: (a) A fair proportion of the total relief burden to be provided from the revenues of states and local governments; (b) all engaged in re-
lief administration to be selected on the basis of merit and fitness; (c) adequate provision to be made for the encouragement of those persons who are trying to become self-supporting.
3. Undertaking of federal public works only if those merit and separate from the administration of relief.
4. A prompt determination of the facts concerning relief and unemployment.

SECURITY

We propose a system of old age security, based upon the following principles:

1. We approve a pay-as-you-go policy, which requires of each generation the sup-
port of the aged and the determination of what is just and adequate.
2. Every American citizen over 65 should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its own, up to a fixed maximum.
3. Each state and territory should receive from the federal government a graduated contribution in proportion to its needs, up to a fixed maximum.
4. To make this program consistent with sound fiscal policy the federal revenues for this purpose must be provided from the proceeds of a direct tax widely distributed. All will be benefited and all should con-
tribute.

We propose to encourage adoption by the states and territories of honest and practical measures for meeting the problems of un-
employment insurance.

LABOR

The welfare of labor rests upon increased production and the prevention of exploita-
tion. We pledge ourselves to:

Protect the right of labor to organize and to bargain collectively through repre-
sentatives of their own choosing without in-
terference from any source. Prevent governmental job holders from exercising dictatorial powers over labor. Support the adoption of state laws and interstate compacts to abolish sweatshops and child labor, and to protect women and children with respect to maximum hours, minimum wages and working conditions. We believe that this can be done within the Constitution as it now stands.

AGRICULTURE

We propose:

1. To facilitate economical production and increased consumption on a basis of abun-
dance, steadiness of supply, and security.
2. A national land-use program, includ-
ing the acquisition of abandoned and non-
productive farm lands by voluntary sale or lease, subject to approval of the legislative and executive branches of the states con-
cerned, and the devotion of such land to appropriate public use, such as watershed protection and flood prevention, reforestation, recreation, and conservation of wild life.
3. That an agricultural policy be pursued for the protection and restoration of the land resources, designed to bring about such a balance between soil-b disturbance and self-
propriation of crops as will permanently insure productive capacity.
4. To extend experimental aid to farmers developing new crops suited to our soil and climate.
5. To promote the industrial use of farm products by applied science.
6. To protect the American farmer against the impairment of all live stock, dairy, and agricultural products, and derivatives therefore, and derivatives therewith, which will depress American farm prices.
7. To provide effective protection against imported live stock, dairy and other farm products from countries which do not im-
pose health and sanitary regulations equal to those required of our own pro-
ducers.
8. To provide for ample farm credit, at rates as low as those enjoyed by other in-
custries.
9. To provide for decentralized, nonpari-
sional control of the Farm Credit Adminis-
ration.
10. To provide in the case of agriculture products of which there are exportable sur-
plus, the payment of reasonable benefits upon the domestically consumed portion of such crops in order to make the tariff effective.
11. To encourage and further develop co-
operative marketing.
12. To furnish government assistance in disposing of surplus in foreign trade by bargaining for foreign markets to exchange this surplus and not for punitive or political purposes.
13. To give every reasonable assistance to producers in areas suffering from tempo-
rary distress, so that they may regain and maintain a self-supporting status.

We will propose:

1. To provide the present reciprocal trade agreement law. Its continuation would work to the advantage of the wage earner and the farmer.
2. We will strive for a stronger flexible trade agreement in which we have suf-
ficie to establish some kind of agreement on management terms and conditions.
3. To re-examine the tariff and other international trade agreements that we have in force with our neighbors in order to make them more just and bountiful and to benefit all.

We will consider the secret negotiation of re-
ciprocal trade treaties without public hear-
ing or legislative approval.

MONOPOLIES

We favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal laws, as well as the civil laws, against monopolies as established by their of-
officials, and we demand the enactment of such additional legislation as is necessary to make it possible for the free monopo-
logy to exist in the United States.

We will employ the full powers of the government to the end that unreasonably high prices shall be eliminated and that free enterprises shall be fully restored and maintained.

BUSINESS REGULATION

We recognize existence of a field within which governmental regulation is desirable and salutary. The authority to regulate should be vested in an independent tri-
unal acting under clear and specific laws establishing definite standards. Their deter-
moments on law and facts should be sub-
ject to review by the courts. We favor federal regulation, within the Constitution, of the marketing of securities to protect in-
vestors. We favor also federal regulation of the interstate activities of public utilities.

CIVIL SERVICE

We pledge ourselves to:

Stop the folly of uncontrolled spending. Balance the budget—not by increasing taxes but by cutting expenditures, drastically and immediately.

Revise the federal tax system and co-
ordinate it with state and local tax systems. Use the taxing power for raising revenue and not for punitive or political purposes.

MONEY AND BANKING

We advocate a sound currency to be pre-
served at all hazards. The first requisite to a sound and stable currency is a balanced budget. We oppose any further development of the dollar.

We will restore to the Congress the au-
thority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value there-
of by repealing all the laws delegating this authority to the Executive.

We will co-operate with other countries toward stabilization of currencies as soon as we can do so, with due regard for our na-
tional interests and as soon as other nations have sufficient stability to justify such ac-
c tion.
Radio Increases Interest in Politics

America is a nation of home-lovers and it is natural therefore, that radio has taken such a hold upon our lives. Because of radio, we are able to lounge comfortably in our easy chairs and have the world's greatest artists entertain us while world-famous speakers and international celebrities speak to us as if face to face. Radio entertains us, educates us, keeps us informed about the affairs of our country and the world.

It is the ability of the radio to entertain, educate and inform us within the living rooms of our own homes, that has done more than anything else to make us politically conscious and intelligent. Millions of people who never attended a political meeting or took the slightest interest in politics have listened to political talks through radio, been intelligently informed concerning the issues at stake, and been able to vote intelligently.

Some idea of the tremendous influence radio has been in crystallizing public opinion is found in the popular vote before and since the advent of radio. During the period from 1900 to 1910, the popular vote increased approximately 13,000,000 while the population increased 30,000,000. However, from 1920 to 1932 (the last Presidential election) the popular vote increased another 13,000,000 while the population increased 17,000,000.

There are two facts of particular interest in these figures: First, since the advent of radio, the popular vote increased as much in 12 years as in the entire previous 20 years. Second, a comparison between the two periods, before and after radio came into being, shows that the rate of increase in popular vote from 1920 to 1932 was approximately double that from 1900 to 1920. This is striking proof of how radio has increased the political consciousness of the American people.

More people will hear the campaign speeches this year than ever before. It is to be expected, therefore, that 1936 will break all records in the popular vote rolled up on November 3.
The figures printed in red indicate the number of votes to which each state is entitled in the electoral college. This is equal to the number of Senators and Representatives in Congress allotted to each state.
The Republican Party of today is the younger of the two major political schools of thought. It was formed after the dissolution of the Whig Party, at a meeting of Whigs, Free Soilers and discontented Democrats at Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. It had for its aim opposition to the extension of slavery and the assertion of national supremacy as against the states’ rights tendencies of the Democratic Party.

After the Compromise Measures of 1850, the Whig Party rapidly disintegrated, the Southern Whigs going over to the Democratic Party and the Northern Whigs affiliating with what were known as the Free Soils and the Know Nothings. The Whig members in Congress repudiated the party name upon passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill in 1854 and for a time were known as the Anti-Nebraska men. The name Republican Party originated with a group of Anti-Nebraska men in Congress in 1854 and this name was officially adopted by a state convention meeting in Jackson, Mich., in the same year and soon came into general use.

The new party spread rapidly, especially in the West and a national organization was effected on February 22, 1856. A national convention which met in June, 1856, adopted a platform opposing slavery and declaring that Congress was sovereign over the territories and should prohibit slavery therein. Its candidate for the presidency, John C. Fremont, was defeated in the election but the party succeeded in electing most of its candidates for Congress in the Northern states. In the 1860 campaign the party succeeded in electing Abraham Lincoln as its first president, owing to a split in the Democratic Party.

The Republican Party has consistently taken a stand against states’ rights, holding that the national government was supreme and state governments subservient to it. It was the organization most effective in crystallizing sentiment against slavery and opposing its extension. It early declared itself in favor of a Pacific railroad and a program of river and harbor improvement. The Party has always favored a high protective tariff and has as early as 1866 definitely opposed monetary inflation as a means of alleviating economic distress.

The germ of the Democratic Party originated in the Anti-Federalists who opposed the adoption of a Federal Constitution. A moderate party, led by Jefferson and Madison, recognized the need for a stronger central government than the Articles of Confederation afforded but viewed with alarm the centralization tendency manifested by Hamilton and the Federalist Party. To this moderate party was given the name of Republican about 1792.

During the French revolution, extreme sympathizers with the new French Republic formed so-called “democratic clubs.” These clubs advocated egalitarianism and extreme liberty for the individual. Though not in complete accord with the Republicans, adherents of these views were forced to act in harmony with them in opposition to Federalist measures and were eventually absorbed by the Republicans which came to be known as the Democratic-Republican Party or simply as the Democratic Party.

In 1798, the fundamental Democratic principles were clearly formulated by Jefferson and Madison in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions. The state governments were declared to be the basis of our system and the Federal government had only those powers which were conferred upon it by the Constitution.

The Democratic Party has always advocated the widest extension of suffrage and the highest degree of popular control of the government. It has always been traditionally opposed to a protective tariff and extensive military and naval establishments. In its early days, the Party was opposed to the establishment of the National bank, to internal improvements and to indirect taxation.

Because of its tendency toward egalitarianism, the Democratic Party was forced to adopt at least a passive tolerance toward slavery inasmuch as a large part of its strength lay in the slave states. For a similar reason, it opposed extension of suffrage to the blacks in 1868.

In 1896 and again in 1900, political exigencies induced the Party to embrace the advocacy of the free coinage of silver. In spite of these discrepancies in party policy, however, there has always been a tendency to return to fundamental party principles after a brief trial of newer issues.
PRESIDENTS of the UNITED STATES, 1789-1936

GEORGE WASHINGTON
President 1789 to 1797

JOHN ADAMS
President 1797 to 1801

THOMAS JEFFERSON
President 1801 to 1809

JAMES MADISON
President 1809 to 1817

JAMES MONROE
President 1817 to 1825

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
President 1825 to 1829

WILLIAM H. HARRISON
President 1841 to 1841

President 1841 to 1845

MARTIN VAN BUREN
President 1829 to 1837

President 1837 to 1841

ANDREW JACKSON
President 1829 to 1837

FRANKLIN PIERCE
President 1853 to 1857

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
President 1877 to 1881

President 1881 to 1881

President 1881 to 1885

President 1885 to 1889

President 1889 to 1893

1893 to 1897

JAMES BUCHANAN
President 1857 to 1861

President 1861 to 1865

HARVEY TAYLOR
President 1865 to 1869

ANDREW JOHNSON
President 1865 to 1869

ULYSSES S. GRANT
President 1869 to 1877

JOHN TYLER
President 1869 to 1877

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
President 1861 to 1865

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
President 1877 to 1881

BENJAMIN HARRISON
President 1877 to 1881

WILLIAM MCKINLEY
President 1897 to 1901

HERBERT C. HOOVER
President 1929 to 1933

THEODORE ROOSEVELT
President 1901 to 1909

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
President 1909 to 1913

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
President 1909 to 1913

WOODROW WILSON
President 1913 to 1921

WARREN G. HARDING
President 1921 to 1923

CALVIN COOLIDGE
President 1923 to 1929

HERBERT C. HOOVER
President 1929 to 1933

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President 1933 to 1945

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
President 1933 to 1945

WARREN G. HARDING
President 1921 to 1923

CALVIN COOLIDGE
President 1923 to 1929

HERBERT C. HOOVER
President 1929 to 1933
### Presidential Election—1900

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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1904**

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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1908**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Prohibition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>7,579,096</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>6,649,106</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>13,625</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11,474,212</td>
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</tr>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1912**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Prohibition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>6,186,714</td>
<td>209,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>29,657</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,217,511</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1916**

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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Democratic</td>
<td>9,179,866</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>29,657</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9,359,755</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1920**

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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>16,152,200</td>
<td>209,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>29,657</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,711,733</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1924**

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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>15,725,016</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>29,657</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16,480,899</td>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1928**

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<thead>
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<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Prohibition</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>15,152,200</td>
<td>209,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>29,657</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15,711,733</td>
<td>209,466</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—1932**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Popular Vote</th>
<th>Prohibition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Republican</td>
<td>13,788,296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Populist</td>
<td>50,232</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Socialist-Labor</td>
<td>13,844</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>28,654,632</td>
<td>209,466</td>
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</table>
HOW the PRESIDENT is ELECTED

WHEN you have made up your mind as to the man and party of your choice your ballot is not cast directly for that candidate on Election Day. Instead you vote for a list of Presidential Electors, varying in number from three in Wyoming and others of the less populated states to 47 in New York State. Each state has as many Presidential Electors as it is entitled to have Senators and Representatives in the National Congress and as each state must have two Senators and at least one Representative in Congress this automatically establishes the minimum of Electors per state at three.

On the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following the election, the Presidential Electors meet in their respective states at such place as the State Legislature may designate, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, “one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves.” On the sixth day of January in Washington, the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, opens the certificates forwarded by the several states and votes are then counted. The person having the greatest number of votes is proclaimed President, if his votes are a majority of the whole number of Electors.

If no candidate for President receives a majority (266 votes), the House of Representatives immediately proceeds to choose a President from among the three with the greatest number of Electoral votes. In such an election, the vote is by states, each state entitled to one vote.

The election of the Vice-President is decided in the same manner, save that in case no candidate for that office receives a majority of the Electoral votes, the Senate chooses a Vice-President from the two candidates who received the highest number of Electoral votes. Each Senator is entitled to one vote in such an election.

The present President’s term was automatically shortened by the adoption of the 20th Amendment to the Constitution. In accordance with this Amendment, Inauguration Day is moved forward to January 20th and the next President will take the oath of office on that day instead of March 4th.

Article II of the Constitution of the United States sets forth the qualifications of the President and certain regulations concerning his office as follows:

“No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

“In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

“The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his services a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

“Before he enter on the Execution of his Office he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—‘I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.’”

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM IN BRIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

We pledge ourselves to promote and maintain peace by all honorable means not leading to foreign alliances or political commitments.

Obedient to the traditional foreign policy of America and to the repeatedly expressed will of the American people, we pledge that America shall not become a member of the League of Nations nor of the World Court nor shall America take on any entangling alliances in foreign affairs.

We shall promote, as the best means of securing and maintaining peace by the pacific settlement of disputes, the great cause of international arbitration through the establishment of free, independent tribunals, which shall determine such disputes in accordance with law, equity and justice.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

We favor an Army and Navy, including air forces, adequate for our national defense. We shall co-operate with other nations in the limitation of armaments and control of traffic in arms.

BILL OF RIGHTS

We pledge ourselves to preserve, protect and defend, against all intimidation and threat, freedom of religion, speech, press and radio; and the right of assembly and petition and immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures.

We offer the abiding security of a government of laws as against the autocratic perils of a government of men.

Furthermore:

1. We favor the construction by the federal government of head-water storage basins to prevent floods, subject to the approval of the legislative and executive branches of the government of the states whose lands are concerned.

2. We favor equal opportunity for our Colored citizens. We pledge our protection of their economic status and personal safety. We will do our best to further their employment in the gainfully occupied life of America, particularly in private industry, agriculture, emergency agencies and the civil service.

3. To our Indian population we pledge every effort on the part of the national government to ameliorate living conditions for them.

4. We pledge continuation of the Republican policy of adequate compensation and care for veterans disabled in the service of our country and for their widows, orphans and dependents.

5. We shall use every effort to collect the war debt due us from foreign countries amounting to $12,000,000,000 — one third of our national debt.

6. We are opposed to legislation which discriminates against women in federal and state employment.
SHORT-WAVE STATIONS of U.S. and CANADA

Ordinarily, you will hear the many political broadcasts which will feature through your nearest regular broadcast station which you can find in the table above. However, many radio set owners will find the short-wave station list below extremely valuable.

Most of these short-wave stations operate in conjunction with the network stations on the broadcast band, relaying the same programs. Short-wave stations provide satisfactory daytime reception in isolated localities where regular daytime reception on the broadcast band is impossible. Also, atmospheric conditions on the broadcast band are so unfavorable as to prevent reception of a desired program, the same program may very often be heard perfectly by dropping down to the short-wave band.

With this log, you can identify any station almost instantly by its dial setting, its power and the network with which it is affiliated. It also facilitates your tuning to any city you desire instantly as stations are grouped geographically, according to the part of the country in which they are located.

For a desired City, or State, follow its geographical column, then look at your recorded dial number in center column.

Copyright: 1936 by Haynes Radio Log, Inc W. Harrion St. Chicago
The owner of a powerful, modern, up-to-date radio receiver can keep abreast not only of affairs in this country but also of happenings throughout the world. Through the many news reports broadcast in English from foreign stations, the American radio listener is able to hear news as it is made and receive immediate information concerning events as they occur. 

Hundreds of thousands of listeners have found short-wave radio one of the greatest aids to self-education and enlightenment ever developed. It opens one's home to world-famous lecturers and international authorities not only of this country but of countries abroad.

Leaders of many nations have recognized the value of radio as a means for informing the world concerning events that transpire within the borders of their domains and for helping other nations to understand their points of view.

Thus, short-wave reception gives the listener valuable insight into the thoughts and feelings of different peoples throughout the world. It enables the owner of a powerful, modern, up-to-date radio receiver to get and enjoy the greater wealth of information and education, short-wave radio provides a most lavish abundance of delightful and fascinating entertainment. Fortunately, indeed, is the owner of a new 1937 Philco Political Radio Atlas does not fully realize just how much delightful foreign entertainment can be had — or how consistently it may be enjoyed. The list of stations from which the average owner of a new Philco radio receives delightful entertainment almost nightly reads like a gazetteer of millions and brought the nations of the earth into their living rooms.

Perhaps many of you who receive this Philco Political Radio Atlas do not fully realize just how much delightful foreign entertainment can be had — or how consistently it may be enjoyed. The list of stations from which the average owner of a new Philco radio receives delightful entertainment almost nightly reads like a gazetteer of millions and brought the nations of the earth into their living rooms.

For the adventurously inclined radio listener, short-wave reception undoubtedly provides the greatest thrill in radio. The marvel of tuning-in broadcasts from many countries throughout the world has captured the imagination of millions and brought the nations of the earth into their living rooms.

Countries You'll Hear Most Often . . . .

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### Principal Short-Wave Stations of the World

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cycle</th>
<th>Station</th>
<th>Time (Eastern Standard)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.54</td>
<td>W9XK</td>
<td>7 to 9 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.55</td>
<td>W5X</td>
<td>9 to 11 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.56</td>
<td>W4X</td>
<td>11 to 1 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.57</td>
<td>W3X</td>
<td>1 to 3 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.58</td>
<td>W2X</td>
<td>3 to 5 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.59</td>
<td>W1X</td>
<td>5 to 7 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.60</td>
<td>ABO</td>
<td>7 to 9 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.61</td>
<td>ADT</td>
<td>9 to 11 P.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The above information was furnished through the courtesy of the International Short-Wave Radio Club, East Liverpool, Ohio — an organization with members throughout the world. For the PHILCO owner who wishes additional information regarding short-wave reception, including changes in stations and time as they occur, a subscription to the "International Short-Wave Radio" magazine, published monthly by this club, will prove very interesting and helpful.*
Every Mile is a Happier Mile with the amazing new PHILCO Auto Radio

Dull roads seem brighter and long trips shorter with a Philco in your car! Over boulevard or cobblestones, through city traffic or on quiet byways, the new Philco Auto Radios give you greater power, increased sensitivity and selectivity, finer tone and the best all-around performance in auto radio history. And new low prices make Philco more than ever the World's Greatest Auto Radio VALUE!

Decide now to own a Philco — the exclusive choice of 29 great car manufacturers. Quickly installed in ANY car, regardless of make, model or year — or easily transferred from one car to another. New streamlined control unit fits in or on car instrument panel.

Five New Models—$39.95 to $77.60

See and hear it at:

PHILCO Home Radios
$20 to $600

Printed in U.S.A. by J. W. Clement Co., Buffalo
Introducing the new 1937 Philco Foreign Tuning System

BUILT-IN, AUTOMATIC AND

"Only Philco has it!"

Europe...South America...Asia...not as an occasional thrill, but as reliable, enjoyable sources of radio entertainment and education. The 1937 Philco Foreign Tuning System brings in many more foreign stations...and we have made it easy for you to find them.

NEW SPREAD-BAND DIAL
used in Philco
Foreign Tuning System

Foreign stations
spread 5 times farther
apart...named and
located on the dial
REDUCED SIZE

PHILCO
A Musical Instrument
of Quality

And remember—by automatically tuning the Philco High-Efficiency Aerial...the built-in Philco Foreign Tuning System more than doubles the foreign stations you can get and enjoy.