Readers For The American Socialist Now Means Party Members Later On

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Press Has Right To Oppose Draft Law Postmaster General Tells Socialists

Abolition Of All Profits Is **Urged By President Wilson In**

Condemning Business Interests ROFITS must go!" is the only interpretation that can be put on President Wilson's edict to the big business interests of the country issued Wednesday, July 11.

The heart of the president's declaration is found in the paragraph in which he outlines what he means by "A just price". He says:

"A just price must, of course, be paid for everything the government buys. By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises.

NO Socialist could demand more. We certainly believe in maintaining industry at a high state of efficiency. We certainly believe in paying a living wage, a good living wage, to all engaged in industry. We certainly be-lieve in making possible the expansion of

This leaves no room for profits. This is the "War Socialism" that so many of the warring countries of Europe have already adop-

"FORGET profits!" the slogan of this presidential proclamation to the money changers, will take its place beside those other happy phrases that have come from the White House at Washington, "A War For Democracy" and "Peace Without Victory"

As in the past every Socialist in the land will hope for the substance to follow the sound of these inspiring enunciations.

There is no possible way of realizing this definition of the President's other than confiscating the coal, iron, copper, lead and zinc mines and oil wells, and operating them without profit for the good of the nation. This is the first step toward Socialism.

It will be this fear of "War Socialism" becoming "Real Socialism" that will force the big business interests to oppose the president's program. Their protests can even now be heard in Washington.

THE president's declaration on the abolition of profits for the period of the war shatters some of the most beautiful dreams entertained by our industrial overlords.

The president's declaration that there must be but one price for th government and the public, is dream shatterer No. 1.

Even before the war started, and every day since then, the market letters of Wall Street have gloated over the fact that altho the government would force a "just" price for the things needed, the business interests would be left free to rob the public to their heart's content.

"The public is now as much part of the government as are the army and navy themselves. WE MUST MAKE PRICES TO THE PUBLIC THE SAME AS PRICES TO THE GOVERNMENT.

"Prices mean the same thing everywhere now. .They mean the efficiency or the inefficiency of the nation, whether it is the government that pays them or not".

"PATRIOTISM has nothing to do with profits", says the president's dream shatterer

And all the time big business interests were complimenting themselves on their patriotism when they cut down profits to a bare 10 per cent or 20 per cent. "A patriotic profit," they called it. altho they did not all agree as to just how much this profit should be.

THE president scores these patriotic profiteers as follows:

"I hear it insisted that more than a just price, more than a price that will sustain our industries, must be paid; that it is necessary to pay liberal and unusual profits in order to 'stimulate' production; that nothing but pecuniary rewards will do-reward in money not in the mere liberation of the world".

Capitalists have always preached that the hope of acquiring riches is the big incentive under the competitive system of society. They have preached that Socialism would destroy this incentive. Now the president takes up the cudgels of Socialism and berates the money monarchs and their false incen-

With its incentive gone, capitalists must also go, and on its ruins Socialism will rise with a new incentive—the liberation of civilization from wage slavery.

HAVING taken this decided stand against profits, the president lashes the ship owners

PRESS GAG FIGHT Special to The American Socialist.

Washington, D. C., July 16-All important business in two of the big departments of the national government came to a halt today to give way to the consideration of the

By J. L. ENGDAHL.

the freedom of its press. The story of the American Socialist and other publications that have been held up under the espionage law of June 15th was told to high officials in both the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department.

biggest war problem before the nation now-

I cannot say now what will be the outcome of these historic hearings, fraught with the greatest importance to the liberty loving people of the nation, but I believe that a way has been opened which will make it possible for socialist, trade union, radical and pacifist publications to continue legally to state their war views without any serious embarrassment from postal officials.

Many misunderstandings have been swept aside. In order to guide the editors of publications most seriously affected, the Department of Justice will issue a statement-clearly defining the application of the censorship clause of the espionage act to newspapers and magazines.

Must Be Rich To Fight For Liberty.

"I wish they were all so rich they could fight for their rights and guarantee their liberties," declared Postmaster General Burleson, addressing the committee sent to Washington by the Socialist Party National Executive Committee, and others who joined them here in the struggle to preserve liberty of press and speech.

It was pointed out to the head of the nation's postoffice, member of President Wilson's cabinet, that the law was being unjustly and harshly enforced against the weakest and poorest publications in the country. It was shown that the holding up of even one issue of some of these publications meant complete suppression.

Then it was that Postmaster General Burleson uttered his wish that Socialist newspapers were rich so they could fight for their rights and guarantee their liberties.

I am sure that altho the AMERICAN SO-CIALIST may not be endowed with much wealth, it has the enthusiastic support of its great army of readers, which is worth more to it than riches.

Remember this-The AMERICAN SO-CIALIST is going to continue publication. Keep this in mind—let there be no let up in sending in subscriptions. The more readers we get the more powerful we become.

Great Labor Lawyers Gather.

Inspired by their great faith in the cause they represented, the free press committee gathered early this morning for a preliminary conference before calling upon the govern-

There was Clarence Darrow, perhaps the nation's greatest labor lawyer, and Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the now famous United States Commission on Industrial Relations. There was Morris Hillquit, interna-

of the United States for the exorbitant

is the International Mercantile Marine Co.,

at the head of which is J. Pierpont Morgan,

who has without doubt profited more by this

war than any other one man. In referring

to Morgan and other ship owners, the presi-

"They are doing everything that high

freight charges can do to make the war a

In this Morgan and his fellow plunderers

are merely repeating their record during

peace times and during past wars. The Mor-

gan fortune, as has often shown, was built

on the graft that the late J. Pierpont Morgan

was able to get away with during the Civil

It just happens that all of the big steel

producers, who control the American steel

supply, constitute the entire committee on

steel and steel products of the council of

We quote from an article by Arthur Sears

"The steel producers present were Elbert

Henning in the Chicago Tribune, telling of

the meeting of the steel producers to fix steel

failure, to make it impossible".

Let us remember that the shipping trust

freight rates they have been exacting.

dent said:

national defense.

prices, as follows:

mittee member of the Socialist Party, and Seymour Steman, one of the founders of our organization and former member of the Illinois legislature. With them were Amos Pinchot and Roger Baldwin, representing the civil liberties bureau of the American Union against Militarism, Miss Fannie May Witherspoon for the Woman's Peace Party, Julian Pierce, Socialist national Committeeman for the District of Columbia and Thomas A. Hickey, editor of The Rebel, spokesman for the Texas farmers.

This made an impressive delegation as it went to the Department of Justice building, where Judge William C. Herron, special assistant to the attorney general in charge of the enforcement of the espionage law, received them.

Darrow Opens Argument.

Darrow opened the argument for the papers that had been held up, stating his belief in the principles of free speech and free press, which are fundamental to American institutions. He said he had come to Washington without any hope of compensation for himself, merely to take advantage of this opportunity to raise his voice for liberties that he wanted kept alive.

"The espionage act is ambiguous," he pointed out. "You can construe anything in or out of it.

He said the whole method of holding up the 16 publications that had already been interfered with was bad. He then told of the workings of the conscious under the espionage act, with which the readers of the AMERICAN SOC ALLEGO are already familiar.

"This censorship mounts to the suppression of a paper," he are at, emphatically, "I am sure that the tions that have be willing to comply wish the law. But I am sure that no two lav and would construe this law alike. I am orger wared the question,

While fighting for species y, what are we getting here at hom to What shall we say when newspapers an being suppressed all about us? We must do all we can to safeguard the rights of our individual citizens.'

Judge Herrol. Cives Views.

This was followed by quite an extended discussion, during which Judge Herron gave some of his opinions concerning the meaning of the law. He said the daily papers published much that might come under the interpretation of the law, but that this was lost in the great mass of other matter, whereas it nearly always completely filled the smaller Socialist papers, thus making it more promi-

Morris Hillquit then reviewed the efforts of the AMERICAN SOCIALIST to comply with the law, declaring he could find nothing in the three issues declared unmailable, that is in violation of the law. Hillquit inquired whether it was the intention to cut off all discussion of war and questions that arise incidental to war.

"Of course that is not our intention," said Judge Herron. "We don't claim the law calls for any such thing." He felt, however, that we must have regulated freedom of speech and press.

Walsh Makes Impassioned Plea.

Walsh delivered an impassioned plea for a free press, declaring we must all do what

tional secretary and national executive com- | we can to preserve the ideals on which our government is built.

STIRS CAPITOL

Pinchot said that the kind of suppression brought about by the espionage act does not suppress. "It is the kind of suppression that defeats itself," he said. "It doesn't get anywhere. Suppress these papers and what they would print is carried from mouth to mouth.' Stedman urged that the issue be faced

openly, and that an effort be made to find out what we can and what we cannot say.

This ended the hearing at the Department of Justice, which had extended over three hours, and after which Judge Herron renewed nis promise to issue a statement giving a more concrete interpretation and application of the law.

Can Work For Draft Repeal.

"There isnt the slightest inclination here to place any limitation on the freedom of the press," said Postmaster General Burleson, after pointing out the provisions of the law. "It is the right of editors to advocate a repeal of the draft law, for instance. It is their right as American citizens. But they must be careful how they do it.'

He agreed that the wisdom of any attempt to suppress the press was very doubtful. In reply to Hillquit's declaration that some postmasters under the espionage act might hold up publications thru personal spite, Burleson declared.

"IF ANY POSTMASTER USES HIS POW-ER TO VENT HIS PERSONAL SPITE ON ANY PAPER, I'LL FIRE HIM! I'LL CUT HIS HEAD OFF!"

Hillquit said he would present such a case. Burleson repeated he had absolutely no prejudice against the Socialist press.

Walsh repeated the plea he had made to Judge Herron, declaring that the law ought that the orderly, democratic and right thing

ought to be done.
"It is a lamentable fact that these papers that are being held up are being strangled to death," he said.

He then pointed out the great change in public opinion that is being brought about as a result of the war and especially the Russian revolution, declaring that Socialist publications have always fought to correct the wrongs in the present social order.

"The people of America have been fed on the idea that this is a free government," said alsh. "These suppressions to the ordinary mind mean the bringing here of conditions that prevailed in old Russia and that now obtain in Prussianized Germany.'

Walsh urged that the interpretation of the law be made as clear as possible in order to minimize mistakes, and then to let it be known that this is the policy of the govern-

"By suppressing a paper, you do not suppress an editor's idea," he said, "you accelerate it. There is nothing that will bring this law into more disrepute, there is nothing worse than to have the law in its present state of indefiniteness.

"I respectfully ask you on behalf of my clients that you make the regulations as clear, as concise, and as definite as you can conceive."

It is the hope of all socialist editors that such a clear, concise and definite statement will be issued by these two departments of the government, the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department.

ference were reticent, it transpired that there was some heated discussion of the steel ques-

"More than one veiled charge was made that the producers have boosted the price of steel to an inexcusable degree.

"There has been a good deal of talk, chiefly promoted by Secretary of the Navy Daniels, that the government would commandeer the steel plants if the steel producers failed to come to terms."

IT IS inconceivable to us that the profitmakers in steel, nor the big profiteers in any other industry will separate themselves from their precious dividends during this war. Profit is the life's blood of the capitalist system. Take that away and the system dies.

It will not die without a struggle. Talk is easy, but to break an organization like that of the Money Kings, united by the lust of gold, - a strong organization, held together by the love of life itself, is needed. There is no possibility of "Patriotism without Profit" save in the triuumph of Socialism.

Join us-make the iridescent Presidential eloquence a prophecy of fact! That must come—is coming—thru the Socialist Party!

Kaiser's Promised Vote Reform May Mean Another Red Republic Socialism Dominant In Germany

As we go to press chaos seems to prevail in Germany. Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation was followed by the appointment of Dr. Michaelis, a bureaucratic reactionary. The Kaiser, willing to grant vote reform, is unwilling to agree on peace without annexation or indemnity, and the Reichstag insists on this. Michaelis' appointment seems to be a blow in the face of the progressives. If so, it seems likely to produce a vast explosion.

The Crown Prince, now in power, is hated. But one thing seems clear in the confusion; Socialism is gaining the upper hand!

By the Kaiser's vote reform, granting the full, secret and equal ballot to all citizens of Prussia, the Socialist majority in Prussia will become the controlling factor in the German Federation.

Then the fall of Kaiserdom cannot be long delayed. This vote grant is but an attempt to stave off impending fall. The cry "Long live the German republic" has already echoed in the halls of the Reichstag. When that Republic does come, it will be a Socialist republic, even as Russia is now.

Rising thru the black clouds of disaster, the red sunburst of the new day first bathed Russia in its crimson rays. Spreading westward the dawn has broken in Germany. On westward it will roll; France, now a capitalist republic, with a strong Socialist tendency, will clasp hands with a Commonwealth of Britain in which there is no crown, but a President or Protector of the united commonwealths. Ireland will become a Republic, and in the seat of Padraic Pearse a new President will sit. Then on westward!

The whole world turns slowly out of the black wreckage of the universal disaster into the bright sunlight of the great new Day—the triumph of Universal Peace in the Cooperative Commonwealth of the World.

How It Started.

At Easter time the Kaiser delivered an Imperial rescript in which he promised sweeping reforms to take place after the war. The general idea was to be the establishment of a "Volkskoenigtum"-"People's Kingdom of the Hohenzollerns". With this yielding to feed upon, the radical papers began to shout for more definite terms. A specific demand for the statement of the war aims of Germany and especially for an answer to the demand for peace without annexations and without indemnities was raised. Several times the Chancellor promised to reply to this demand. When he finally gave his answer on July 10, it was with a flat refusal to accept any such terms.

Immediately the upheaval began to shake the throne. Over in Saxony, the country of Luther, Erzberger, a clerical deputy, raised again the cry of revolution. The main committee of the Reichstag held stormy session after session, with each session proving more and more plainly that the anti-government forces were in the majority.

Socialist and Catholic forces were united for internal reform. The Socialists are a majority in number, and with the Catholics or Centrists constitute an overwhelming preponderance, numbering some 225 of the

On July 12 the Socialists and Catholics united in refusal to vote any further war credit unless the war aims of the empire were defined, and were satisfactory when so defined. This was a body blow; for the war cannot be prosecuted without money, and if the Reichstag refuses to vote money, is cannot be collected without withdrawal of the whole army from the front and employing it against the recalcitrant citizens at home.

The Kaiser immediately replied with an order, issued by him in his capacity as King of Prussia, giving the full, equal and secret vote to all citizens of Prussia, but without stating when this vote will begin.

THIS WILL MEAN THAT PRUSSIA WILL BECOME A SOCIALIST STATE: FOR THE SOCIALISTS HOLD AN OVER-WHELMING MAJORITY OF THE VOTERS. They have been held in subjection only because of the three-class system of franchise and the "circle system" of voting, by means of which the landed proprietors known as 'junkers" have dominated Prussia; and since Prussia is constitutionally the head of the Empire, they have dominated the Empire. Since the German Empire is head of the Teutonic alliance, they have dominated the alli-

By this vote reform therefore, the Teutonic Alliance will be dominated by Socialist votes in Prussia. Whenever the vote reform is put into effect, Prussia will take its place beside Russia as a Socialist State—doubtless in course of time to become a Socialist Republic.

H. Gary, chairman of the executive committee, and James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation; Charles M. Schwab, chairman, and E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel corporation; J. A. Burden, president of the Burden Iron and Steel company; E. A.S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel company; H. G. Dalton, president of Pickands, Mather & Co.; A. C. Dinkey, vice president of the Midvale Steel and Ordinance company; W. L. King, vice president of the Jones & Laughlin company; and J. A. Topping, president of the Republic Iron and Steel company.

"While these men were invited to the conference as the individuals who control the steel supply of the country, it happens that they constitute the entire committee on steel and steel products of the council of national defense.

"One cabinet member thought that from the burden of their arguments the steel men appeared exclusively as producers. One of the manufacturers, however, waxed indignant at this insinuation and asserted that he and his associates were acting primarily as patriotic representatives of the government in their capacity as defense council

"Altho all of the participants in the con-

committeemen.

Making For Socialism

By MORRIS HILLQUIT.

OCIALISM is distinctly a modern movement. Contrary to prevailing notions, it has no connection, historical or intellectual, with the Utopias of Plato or More, or with the Utopias of Plato or William (No. 100 topias of Plato or Willia the practices of the communistic sects of former ages.

into life by economic conditions relations of the people. which have sprung up within very recent periods.

tion of the problems inherent in these modern worker cannot revert to the conditions.

the abolition of private ownership in plants, machinery and equipment. His the principal sources and instruments of wealth production, and there was practically no physical basis and no industrial cripple. But the individual rational justification for such a demand before about the beginning of the nineteenth century.

worker cannot own the modern machine, and the workers collectively do not own it. The machines, factories the nineteenth century.

economic condition of the United States in the early days of the republic. The main industry of the resources of persons other than the workers. country was agriculture, and land was plentiful and accessible to all. physical and basis of individual effort and use. pendence upon his employer. ne was a pupil learning the trade from the amid plenty. "master," and as soon as he was equipped for the task, he could set producer. His tool was his own, his

But within the last generations a ple. In normal times about two mil-silent revolution has taken place in lion workers in this country are demodern factory under whose roof hun- Our economic system condemns the dreds, sometimes thousands of workers are congregated for joint labor. worker to suffering and privation amid wealth and affluence.

Mass production, division of labor and specialization of functions have in industry. The impersonal "market"

economic evolution has brought about a most thorogoing The Socialist movement was called change in the social conditions and

For the first time in history free producers found themselves divorced Its program is an attempted solu- from the tools of their labor. The simple tool of his forefathers. He The cardinal demand of Socialism is must have access to the up-to-date entire social usefulness depends on and plants, the land, mines and rail-AS AN illustration, let us take the roads—in brief, all the modern sources

The most gruesome picture of The mechanical arts and crafts were evolved by the human brain is probpracticed on a small scale, and on the basis of individual effort and use. The victim of divine wrath stands in Such tools as there were, were in the water up to his chin with the choicmain hand-tools, simple and inexpensive. The old-time mechanic could readily acquire them and ply his trade in his home or small workshop. It was not capital but skill and leaves to make the cool and sweet water around him was not capital but skill and leaves to make the cool and sweet water around him and stretches his trackless his parket hand hunger. was not capital, but skill and knowledge that the worker required. As a rule, the apprentice or helper was not in a position of permanent dependence upon his employer. He was a number of the luscious fruit temptingly dangling before his eyes. But the water always recedes, the fruit always retreats, and Tantalus is left to starve

THE morbid imagination of Greek up in business as an independent antiquity has become a social and economic fact in modern America. skill was his own, and the finished Our country abounds with natural product was his own in the moral as wealth. Millions of workers yearn for well as in the legal sense of the term. He relied on his individual efforts for his living. He had the means for saries is right around them. They earning his living always ready at are eager to make their food and hand. It is obvious that under such clothing with their own toil. They labor unions of Canada, in which he conditions no advantage could be have the requisite skill and ability. says: gained from socializing the tool or But between them and their living from national or collective operation stands the capitalist owner with power to withhold its use from the peoour methods of producing and distrib- nied the right to work, and in times uting wealth. The simple tool of the old-time mechanic has gradually number of "unemployed" mounts to evolved into the modern machine of five millions or more. Yet all that wonderful complexness and gigantic time the people need food and comdimensions, propelled by steam or modities, and are ready to produce electricity, and oftentimes doing the them, and all that time the land work of hundreds of human hands. abounds with raw material waiting The modest workshop of our grand- for the magic touch of labor to be fathers has grown into the immense turned into consumable products.

A Document For The Times

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With the loss of their tools the workers have lost their economic inlargely superseded individual effort, dependence. They work and they general efficiency and acquired skill live or they idle and starve according to the convenience of the powerhas replaced the specific "customer." ful tool-owners. The reward of their Production has become social in industry is at best a mere subsistence industry is at best a mere subsistence wage. The fruits of their labor go largely to the possessor of the productive capital as an involuntary tax or license fee.

Urge Draft Of Wealth

in Canada.

bring the same burden on wealth that and annexations by all the governis being placed on labor. For this ments—neutral and belligerent. purpose a conscription card on the rich has been devised by the union leaders, in which they hope to have registered the exact nature and amount of the incomes of the wealthy.

Would Register Rich.

This registration card asks the enumeration of the income derived from land or property, from interests, annuities or dividends and from other sources as well, and finally takes a census of the amount of land and buildings, jewels and plate, automobiles and other possessions of the individual wealth possessor.

Then this question is asked: "Do you claim exemption from

placing at the disposal of your country the whole of your income and possessions? (Specify

"We give all we have. Why shouldn't the rich, who have something to give, turn theirs over to the state," is the naive way the labor men put this proposition.

Refuse To Work For Profit.

J. C. Watters, president of the Defining the aims of the revolution, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the extremists declare that the only makes this view perfectly clear in a way to gain them is to sever all constatement that has been sent to the nections with the capitalistic elements,

"I am strongly of opinion, then, that the greatest and most patriotic service we can render to our country our motherland and our allies in the struggle to preserve our liberties and our democracy is, on the day con-scription of man power is put into alone.

"In other words, not a wheel of industry would turn, save only for the storm of which all the successes nation in its hour of need. Not a guided by the revolution would perish. sary to be operated for the successful prosecution of the war would be operated for the profit of the owners of such but solely for the councils is verified by events of the last three months. Revolutionary Russian demoof such, but solely for the purpose, in conjunction with man power, for military purposes, to protect the nation.

"If our liberties and our democracy are at stake, the government will gladly and courageously conscript the material wealth of the nation to per-mit of work being executed for the nation by eliminating the last vestige of profit.

"If such is not done, then we have either been deceived, as the existence of the state is in danger, or betrayed as the whole power of the nation is not being consecrated to the task of winning the war.'

Socialists Supreme

Yucatan, Mexico, describes the remarkable supremacy of the Socialists worthy need apply.) in that state. The workers have conthat even the president of the semi-

den, 99 per cent of the vote went to make nourishing soup. the Socialist candidates—all the rest going to the capitalists.

Plea From Russia

Petrograd council of workmen and poor". soldiers' deputies makes the formal declaration that the onward policy of the Russian provisional government "can only be fruitful if supported by the democracy of the whole world," says James O'Donnell Bennett in The Chicago Tribune.

"All depends on this support," the pronunciamento continues. gates will visit the neutral countries. as well as England and France, and Agitation for the conscription of in the name of the revolution directly wealth and organization of a labor party along Socialist lines among the telling them the Russian revolution labor unions is making great progress bleeds to death and awaits from them help in the struggle for the speedy The main work of the Trades and ending of the war on the basis of Labor Congress of Canada now is to camplete renunciation of indemnities

> Imperialists Now Active. "The explanation to western Europe's proletariat, of the great prob- from the Marne. lem the Russian revolution must solve will meet with obstinate resistance from imperialistic circles in allied and talistic newspapers in Germany, Austria-Hungary. England and France, because the press has distorted the significance of the Russian events. "The governments of England, France, Germany and Austria-Hun-

gary have done all in their power to prevent the Russian revolution's voice penetrating into other nations. "We can not say today that the Russian revolution has found a worthy understanding and a corresponding

echo among other nations. This understanding will come and this echo will respond, but perhaps not as soon as we would like to hear it. And time does not wait.
"Without the support from the de-

sian revolution will never achieve the ending of the war on its platform."

Must Overcome Capital.

ary democracy's rule.
The workmen and soldiers' council commenting on this suggestion, say "though in general agreeing with those aims, we think the time is not ripe for enforcing them decisively, scription of man power is put into force to supplement the pledge of the sufficiently organized and consolidated. prime minister by forcing the govern- Furthermore, we believe co-operation ment to conscript material weath with the capitalistic elements, which thru every worker in the Dominion slightly incline to certain democratic refusing to work for the gain of the private profiteer and offering his serv-quently, breaking with those elements ice to the uation, and the nation and seizure of the power by the council at the present time, would cause civil war in the near future, in the storm of which all the successes

cracy, represented by an overwhelming majority of organized forces, has now only to follow that line.

"If is does, the constitutional assembly will bestow upon the democracy powers on a legal basis and will reduce the danger of a civil war to a

A Word For The Poor

By MARY A. PATTERSON. WISH to make a plea for the for the worthy poor. further conservation of garbage

A short time ago I saw a news item in a daily paper, which told of A short time ago I saw a news the noble efforts of some ladies in New York City, in accumulating quite a number of bushels of potato A returned Socialist traveler from parings from hotels and restaurants,

It gave me a glow of pride to think trol. The stevedore's union, with the aid of Gov. Salvadore Alvarado, has devote themselves to so beautiful a complete control of the shipping. The cause. We all know the satisfaction railroad workers' union is so strong we derive from digging up a lot of old that even the president of the semi-public corporation that operates the wouldn't wear to a dog fight) and railroads has had to take out a union unloading them on the worthy poor. But the food question opens new avenues. Who of us would not be

courages cooperative trading estab- willing to save our tea and coffee lishments, the free distribution of land grounds, for distribution among the to the natives, and is rapidly building humble ones! Think of the corn cobs schools. In a recent election in Meri- which will go to waste, that would Indeed the possibilities are limit-

less. But these are merely a few sug-

gestions to the good ladies who are so untiring in their efforts toward The latest pronunciamento of the that long suffering class, "the worthy

BOOK REVIEWS GERMAN DESERTER'S WAR EXPERIENCE, translated by J. Koettgen. B. W. Huebsch, 225 Fifth Ave., New York, 192 pp. \$1.

Imagine yourself a Socialist in Germany, hating war, militarism, and exploitation, serving your second year of military service and about to leave eagerly waiting for the time to leave the hated service, and then—a declaration of war. This is the experience of the author of this book who finally escaped to America after fourteen months service. Caught in the military machine and universal military service he was with the first troops in the march across Belgium and part of France and participated in the retreat

It is in the account of the horrors of war, the feelings of the soldiers their quiet talks among themselves hostile countries and from the capi- the insane lust for blood once the most humane of them were thrust into battle, and the longing for peace among the soldiers that the reader will find the greatest interest. His description of the fighting is a plain recital without any attempt to stir the feelings of the reader, yet for sheer horror it rivals anything even recorded in fiction.

Yet there is hope. He tells of the hatred of the men for the officers who remain in the rear and direct the firing, of their comfortable automobiles and food accomodations contrast with the treatment of the soldiers. What is more, there are German officers lying "somewhere in France" who received a bayonet in the back or a knife in the stomach at mocracies of the entire world the Rusmeans of knowing. But discontent is ripe among the German rank and file and this is no doubt true of the other armies. It is the one hopeful item in a dreary waste of blood and muck.

—James Oneal.

> A GERMAN DESERTER'S WAR EXPERIENCE.

Revelations of Real Conditions in the German Army—Frightful and the draft law. He stated a person True. Four Editions Already Ex- may express disapproval of any law

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FREE SPEECH UPHELD. According to a Baltimore dispatch to the Chicago Examiner, "The right

Henry M. Hyde, writing in the Chicago Tribune, says that, "At the representations."

Ten Socialists are now serving terms of one year each in the house of correction at Detroit, Mich., for failure to register. The cases of Ell wood B. Moore and Morris Frucht University of Michigan students, are still to be heard on the same charge.

a frank attack on the conscription

Jeannette Rankin, congresswoman from Montana, has won her fight to stop working women more than the legal number of hours in the government bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. She has been spurred on by this victory to ask the house labor committee for a general investigation of the hours of labor for all women in government employ thruout the country.

Walter G. Mathewson, member of the California 'Industrial Welfare Commission, announces that the commission of which he is a member will establish \$10 per week as the minimum wage for women.

university, a Sinn Feiner, has been to parliament from East Clare. He received 5,010 votes against 2,035 for Patrick Lynch, the nationalist candidate. Prof. De Valera is one of the Sinn Feiners arrested at the time of the revolution last year and recently released from prison.

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of free speech was upheld by Federal Judge Rose, who discharged a man brought before him for opposition to passed by the government."

stockyards alone, it is reported on excellent authority, about 1,000 Negroes who apply for work each morning are turned away. Many of these people—and the number increases—are brought to Chicago as the result of what are actually false

Members of the group of 13 suffragists who were arrested on July 4th for picketing the White House and sentenced to jail for "obstructing the traffic" and "holding unlawful meetings" were welcomed back into the suffrage fold after their release by a committee of the National Woman's Party and by an audience that filled ball room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Washington. "It was terrible" was the description of the jail given by the women.

"It is of the utmost importance that there shall be no lowering in the efficiency of our system of education" says Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, discussing education and the war.

The demand that the rich province of Quebec secede from the Dominion of Canada and set up a new republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence river is made in a sensational editorial in L'Ideal Catholique, generally regarded as the semi-official spokesman of the French Canadian Catholic clergy. The paper is violently fighting the draft law. LaCroix, another Roman Catholic organ published here, also makes

Henry Jager, New York Socialist peaker, who was released from Blackwell's Island recently, after serving a three months' sentence for holding meeting in Madison Square, New York City, has issued a letter voicing his appreciation of the splendid assistance rendered to Mrs. Jager and to himself during the term of his ncarceration.

Prof. Edward de Valera of Dublin

John M. Baer, of Fargo, N. D., supported by the Nonpartisan League, has been elected to congress in the face of opposition from both old parties. This is the first entry of this farmer's organization into national

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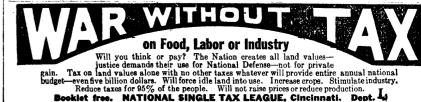
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ADDRESS

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"All the national boundaries on earth and all the selfish interests that may profit by maintaining conditions of enmity among men, cannot for long silence the world-message, that even out of the blood and welter of the world war struggles for expression—'I AM MY BROTHER'S KEEPER!—AND ALL MEN ARE MY BROTHERS!" Mayor Van Lear of Minneapolis, to the National Editorial Association.

New Machinery Forcing Brotherhood on World at War Cries Van Lear to Editors

Thomas Van Lear, Socialist mayor of Minneapolis, was one of the principal speakers at the Convention of the National Editorial Association recently held in that city. The local press, always hostile to the Socialists, quoted from Van Lear's speech as a matter of form and followed this up with mild sarcasm, but hesitated to challenge the issues raised. Van Lear's speech

WHAT VAN LEAR SAID: N SPITE of the agony of our time, the world it seems to me is a more satisfactory place to live in than it has hitherto been. For this I believe Tennyson has stated the best reason in these words:

"The individual withers but the world is more and more.' A strange force has arisen in the the question:

"Am I my brothers' keeper?" rampant individualism, the answer predominance of the commercial most commonly given to that question has been, "No—every man for himself and the devil take the hind-proportunity to sell profitably the prothe commandment that men love one has been fundamental in driving the flict, printed reports that came to it another could become a reality in the peoples of the world into the present lives of men. Slowly but surely, how- war. ever, men learn that each must be his brother's keeper, not only for the sake of the brother but for his own sake as well. Nor has it been thru the stand that language.

those who used it, sapping their importance to industry must be held, and the 30 per cent which they could paper men. We do not seed a new energy ruthlessly while it used them perhaps, government which gives us command abroad, the press sang loud kind of teacher in the sacratic services and the sacratic services are sacratic services and the sacratic services and the sacratic services are services as the sacratic services and the sacratic services are services as the sacratic services and the sacratic services are services as the sacratic s and throwing them out when it had the law or the rule of the industrial paeans in praise of the patriotism of as we need to work to privilege glutted the market with wares which game. To control the game itself it the munition makers. Later when their wages would not permit them is clearly necessary to control the these munition makers tried to dodge that are injured by the same of the to buy. As the private possession of individuals, operated for private profit, the machine has increased the productive power of men but its productive power of men but buy and consume.

Morgan Likes China.

in China, that country is an ideal place for the manufacture of steel. It was suspected that Morgan could disgood deal of understanding.

With the machine has come the age screw" in the editorial office. of manufacture for profitable sale and its inevitable accompaniment, the cheapening of men. The legal right to manufacture for profit has carried with it the logical right to seek and camps. defend profitable markets. National competition for these markets has begotten the colossal armaments of the beast. The commercial clubs gave

The Socialists And The War

A documentary presentation of the attitude of the Socialist Party since the outbreak of the Great War, August 1914.

By Alexander Trachtenberg, Director, Department of Labor Research, Rand School of Social

With an exhaustive introduction by Morris Hillquit. A pamphlet of the hour.... Full

of authoritative material on the true Socialist position toward war and militarism..... The best instrument to counteract the slander of the Party by the foes of Socialism.... Should be placed in the hands of every citizen. Order copies from the

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destruction of men in the modern commercial wars. It has remained for the twentieth century to give us the spectacle of a civilized world so-called turning the highest scientific knowledge of our time to the destruction of the best results of that same knowledge which have accrued since the world emerged from the Dark Ages. Mixed motives and impulses have had world to teach men a new answer to their influence in the present war, but no man who has listened to the profoundest words of the professional Through a century and more of statesmen of our time will deny the The time had not come when ducts of the unpaid labor of workers

Machine Teaches Brotherhood. The machinery of industry has been The machinery of industry has been edges and deeply regrets such a potent teacher of brotherhood. The mistakes and will seek earnestly to preachments of the preacher nor the machinery of warfare is an irresistible rectify them." thunderings of the moralists that men teacher. Men may bow to the inevithave learned their lesson, but thru able necessities of the war, but they the new force of which I speak, the are nevertheless in rebellion against modern machine of industry. Around it, and the clearly audible cry that this machine men touch elbows. Here goes up against this universal fratrithey learn the common pain and the cide can never more be stilled. All common failure. They hear the inof the heart of life and they all under- by maintaining conditions of enmity among men cannot for long silence

ing increase in the ability of men to the government, since men vote largeam driving straight at the press as a maker of public opinion. My formula Machine-made goods have traveled it set forth in so many words would the world over and the machine, itself be that those who control industry a commodity, has followed its product must control the government in order to the remotest corners of the earth. to safeguard their privileges. In order Not only has cotton gone into India to control the government it is nebut the machinery for making cotton cessary to control the opinions of men cloth has gone there, and the cheap who, theoretically at least, make the children in the textile works of India government. Those who hold industrial have displaced the stalwart men of control must establish what may be mission in 1910, from figures submit-Fall River, Massachusetts. Steel rails called institutional control—that is, ted by the railroads, that there was have gone into China but also the control of government and the sources no justification for the increase in machinery for the manufacture of of public opinion which in our time rates for which the roads were asking, steel rails have gone. The late J. P. are conceded to be the press, the not a word of his testimony appeared school, the stage, the church, but toon account of the cheap labor available day it is the press with which we have mony of the railroads was given in particularly to do.

Men intimate with publicity business cuss steel spelled either way with a would, I believe, be the has been aptly the power of what has been aptly would. I believe, be the last to deny "the business man's thumb

Ruled By Advertisers.

Labor troubles in Indianapolis, in of unconsciousness to a hospital and Akron, Ohio, in the Michigan metal camps. in the Colorado and West Virginia coal camps and elsewhere Virginia coal camps and elsewhere, have served to expose the trail of the competing nations and the brutal orders to the bankers; the bankers thru their control of credit gave orders to the merchants, and they thru their control of advertising gave orders to the press. The press gave to the reople what their largest advertisers nermitted them to give. I believe it is granted that publications receive from five to ten dollars in advertising for every single dollar they receive

from subscriptions. In an editorial convention held in Albany some years ago, S. S. McClure was reported to have expressed the opinion that his calling was badly prostituted by the selfish business interests which controlled it, and I believe that no serious issue was taken

with his statement. When some eighteen women and children, burned and shed like rain, of the emissaries of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the press generally softpedaled the story. The ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS, however, was uncompromising in its critisism and on April 14, 1914, made the following

editorial comment: "The horror of the shambles at Ludlow is overwhelming. Not since the day when pitiless red men wreaked vengeance upon intruding frontiersmen and upon their women and children has the western country been

stained with so foul a deed. "The blood of the women and children, burned and shed like rain, cries aloud from the ground. The great state of Colorado has failed them. It has betrayed them. Her militia which should have been the impartial process of the peace,

men and women, whose only crime was an effort to earn an honest living. were bought and paid for by the mine owners. Explosive bullets have been used on children. Does the bloodiest deed in the French Revolution approach this in hideousness?"

By September 22nd of the same year, the Rockefeller interests had bought the ROCKY MOUNTAIN

NEWS, and its editorial columns gave reason. It is impossible to induce a evidence of the new control as fol-

Evidence Of Rockefeller Control.

"In the rush of events attending the early days of the strike there was difficulty in obtaining accurate information on what was going on. It when he was advocating the Boer War, had only to dub those opposed to him as 'Little Englanders.' it probably true that our newspapers that success we have to attain if we ments which if true, had better not have been published. In the stress of "In the use the conflict Colorado people took issue and became partisan on one side of the other. They may have said things which only increased the intensity of the struggle, and done things which they would not have done had they taken time for sober second thought.

over the wires that proved to be only rumors, and in that way inadvertently injured the state, this paper acknowl

Volume 9 of the Final Report and Testimony of the Industrial Relations Commission goes far to establish the fact that the reddest news which came over the wires scarcely did justice to

the situation at Ludlow.

The part played by the press of sistent cry for bread coming up out all the selfish interests that may profit Europe in fomenting the war and in- I hope you will accept rather as an Machine Is Harsh Teacher.

Eight men working on a stand that two hundred men were required to do with hand shovels, learn the necessity for the practice of brother's keeper and all men are my the necessity for the practice of the press and the necessity for the protect his body he must year do some the protect his body to day of the press and the necessity for the protect his baby is hungry and that Jim's baby, is hungry and that Jim's baby is hungry and that Jim's baby is hungry and that bay the next town in search of the more to the next town in search of work and there they find themselves black-listed and that the bajoes of the workers have no protection. Presently they learn that the only way to make the world a safe place for any child is to make it safe for all the children. The midstrial control is to the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the product of all men are my brothers."

I have wished to speak briefly to this body today of the press and the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the product of all men are my brothers."

I have wished to speak briefly to this body today of the press and the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the product of all men are my brothers."

I have wished to speak briefly to this body today of the press and the production of goods for use and to for profit. In the meantime I blante on the product of all men are my brothers."

I have wished to speak briefly to the product of the profit of the product of the product of the profit of the product the government, since men vote large-ly as they think. You will see that I tax dodging story, though it was news preach the gospel of Jesus Christ unwhich would be eagerly read by a less that gospel conforms to the in-majority of citizens. No editorial comment on this breach of patriotic play the part of money changers in spirit on the part of the munition the temple. makers has yet appeared in the local

> Press Aids Railroad Grab. When Clifford H. Thorne proved before the Interstate Commerce Com-

> It is well known to this assembly that the art of suppression in publicity work is no small part of the game Not many years ago a baby was killed by the fall of an elevator in one of the large department stores of this city. The mother was taken in a state met its death. The young reporter who got a scoop on the story had his trouble for his pains for not a stick of news on the occurence ever appeared in the daily press. Mr. Ivy L. Lee, for many years

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have acted as murderous gunmen. | publicity man for the Pennsylvania The machine guns which played in the Railroad, and later employed by the darkness upon the homes of humble Rockefeller interests in connection with the labor troubles in southern Colorado, gives some rather interesting suggestions concerning mass psy-

"From the beginning of history, popular leaders have taken account of the fact that the people in the mass move upon impulses different from

crowd to proceed toward any propo-

sition on a logical basis. "Again, crowds are led by symbols and phrases. Joseph Chamberlain when he was advocating the Boer

"Success in dealing with crowds, made many statements which were are to solve the railroad question, mere rumors, and many other state-

"In the use of symbols we must replace with sound phrases and symbols those symbolic words, symbolic terms and phrases that have got into the public mind and created a false impression. We have heard a great deal about 'full crew' laws. The labor people were very happy in their selection of the term 'full crew.' Now if we had referred to that from the beginning as 'extra crew' it seems to me we would have made considerable

THE YIPSEL SPIRIT.

NOTE.—In no way can the spirit of an organization better express itself than by the letters which circulate among its members. Newspaper articles are generally written with a clearly defined notion of the effect they are to produce. not so with correspondence. We therefore publish two letters which differ wide-ly, yet both express the spirit of the Y. P. S. L.

County Jail. St. Paul. Minn. public mind and created a false imme we would have made considerable

cidentally in helping munitions makers analysis than as a criticism. For many to sell their wares has been somewhat years my political effort has been di-

THOMAS VAN LEAR.

Difficulties Confront Labor Paper in Alaska By R. E. HEGNER.

We are having here in Anchorage, Alaska, a fine sample of the tactics which are being resorted to out in the states and judging from our experiences up here we have a pretty good idea of what is going on outside.

The owner of the Times Publishing Company whose printing plant we hired to print the Alaska Labor News agreed to publish the paper for a percentage of the gross receipts and we had entire control of the editorial policy and reading matter. The owner of the plant left here last October and the manager of the plant was at the mercy of the contract which gave us the right to publish anything we wanted to put in the Alaska Labor

News. On the arrival of Lena Morrow Lewis last fall in the interest of the Socialist campaign we took up the matter of her remaining here for the winter for lecture work, general educational and newspaper service.

We placed Comrade Lewis on our editorial staff as associate editor and after a few months made her coeditor with Comrade Ganty and myself.

Not being a proprietor of the paper and working for wages she was the only member of the staff with a voice and vote in the Alaska Labor Union. You may well know that she never missed an opportunity to get in some resolutions that would have a propaganda value whenever the opportunity presented itself; and was generally active in helping the Union to be an aggressive militant organization. addition to her newspaper and Union work she gave a series of socialist lectures during the winter and was

very active.

The return of the owner of the Times plant precipitated matters and the upshot of the whole matter was that we were obliged to give up the editing of the Alaska Labor News for the reason that the only available press in town refused to publish it under our management.

The paper now is edited by a man who is either dictated to by the Times or has ideas that exactly suit the Times owner. The paper (A. L. N.) has taken a complete flop and is getting the good will of the Chamber of Commerce and the business element.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT. Organization - Education - Solidarity.

WILLIAM V. KRUSE - - Director

To reach the nation's youth with the nessage of Socialism and to bring them message of Socialism and to bring then into the organized Socialist movemen through Young People's Socialist Leagues Address all communications to:

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Due to the generosity of one of the Comrades to whom the cause of Socialist education is very dear, it is possible for The American Socialist to assure every winner of this contest, on behalf of the Rand School management, financial assistance to the extent of Fifty Dollars in cash. Besides this it will be easy to get work for a few hours a day to materially help in paying living expenses at the school. No live-wire socialist need hesitate going to New York if he or she can win out in this contest.

THE YIPSEL SPIRIT.

County Jail, St. Paul, Minn.

And Another Letter.

From The Firing Line

Comrade Wade Blackburn, of Larimer, Pa., sends in a list of subs to help Mae Garber, of Greensburg, Pa., win a Rand School Scholarship.

Comrade W. A. Wright, of Pine Bluff, Ark., orders a bunch of sub cards to her pail down the movement so that it will not blow away after the majority report on war and militarism has been adopted, as some renegades fear.

One of our hustlers in Mitchell, S. D.,

orders sample copies sent to a list of names as his bit in the struggle for a better government.

better government.

Comrade H. Lowenstein, of Phoenix, Ariz., urges that we make an appeal to all unemployed Socialists to sell Socialist papers. He says they can make a living at it. "Last week I sold 242 Socialist papers from house to house", he writes. "For the last 10 years I have sold Socialist literature. Never has it been so easy to sell Socialist literature as now, especially since the Russian revolution". Many comrades ought to be able to take this advice.

"The other day I subscribed for The American Socialist and sure do admire the way it comes out with the truth", writes a new Recruit out in Orange, Cal. "I am anxious to have others read it, too", and so he has decided to set aside a certain sum each week to help the cause of Socialism.

"Nearly everyone is reading and talking Socialism", says J. C. Potter, of Plainview, Ark., as he sends in his bit, "to pay for leaving our valuable paper sent to some more recruita".

Comrade H. Plaggenburg, of Covington, Ky., sends in an order for 18 subcards as his answer to those Socialists who are now leaving the party. He hopes other comrades will respond to the call to double the circulation of The American Socialist.

"Four different persons have told me, without asking, that they were going to vote the Socialist ticket in the future", writes Comrade W. E. McRee. "Our paper is getting better all the time", and he sends in a bunch of subs and orders a bundle."

Joe Burnham, of Old Mystic, Conn., reports 15 more volunteers enlisted for a year in The American Socialist's army of the social revolution.

"Can't do without The American Socialist", 1s the message that accompanies the renewal of Comrade Leonard Lowe, of Tavernier, Fla. State Secretary Stark, of Kentucky, sends in a list of six to be credited to Comrade Mae Garber in the Rand School Scholarship Contest.

Twenty new names go on our list at Milton, Ind., as a result of the efforts of J. M. Doddridge, who intends to stick on the job till the people have won. Two weeks ago he sent in a list of 80.

"The pen is mightier than the sword; let us prove to the world that this is correct", and S. Hawkins, Cleveland, Ohio, sends in a bunch of subs to help prove it. Comrade Ole Hjelt, organizer for the Scandinavian Federation of the Socialist Party, sends in a list of 21 from North Dakota.

Another list of 12 comes from T. J. Brown, of Denver, Colo., which makes it 60 in two weeks.

Comrade B. J. Frey, of Wanatah, Ind., comes in with another list of seven. This is his third list in a week.

"This is the best chance for Socialism I ever saw", writes Dr. T. J. Burgess, of Owensville, Ark., as he sends in a list of "This is my way of subscribing to the Liberty Loan", says Comrade C. W. Lund, of Kalispell, Mont., as he renews for a

Comrade J. D. Gentis, of Jenks, Okla., sends in a list of six to help bring the Social Revolution in 1918.

"I have been looking for something like your paper for a long time", writes a new subscriber from St. Paul, Minn. "Send it to me at once"

Comrade C. H. Cook, of Temple, Tex., sends in a list of five hoping The American Socialist will, "Get their eyes open to the glorious light of Socialism. I am yours for the dawn of a better day".

"Every real Socialist will do his very best, NOW!" urges Comrade William Bryan, of Champaign, Ill., as he orders 30 sub cards.

Chester Alexander has established

Chester Alexander has established recruiting headquarters at Paris, Tenn., and sends in a list of 21 volunteers as a

Comrade Ada Dacey orders 100 sub-cards for Local Cincinnati, Ohio, 12n't there another local that can better this record?

"The American Socialist is splendid. Keep up the victorious fight for Social-ism," says Comrade Emil Schulz, of Cin-cinnati, Ohio, and backs it up with a

bunch of subs "Paper is getting better and better all the time," says Comrade J. J. Weigman, of Price, Utah.

State Secretary G. C. Porter of Ne-braska sends in a list of 12. Good for Nebracka! Nebraska!

"I think your paper is just grand and I want these gentlemen to read it," writes "A Friend" in Louisville, Ky., who sends in a list of four subs.

When four men out in Haskell, Okla., raised their right hands and swore they would never again vote for Wilson, but for Socialism, Comrade E. Hatch, immediately made them all subscribe for The American Socialist.

"I am knocking 'em over here now," writes Comrade D. H. Pratts, of Elkton, S. D., as he rounds up another bunch of Henry Dubbs.

Comrade D. J. Baldwin, of Hubbell, Neb., sends in a list of 10 subs and wants six petition blanks to help repeal the draft law. Comrade T. J. Brown, of Denver, Colo., makes it a list of 16, all soldiers in the social revolution.

John Hipp, of Denver, Colo., was so pleased with the May 5th issue that he subscribes for a year, and has the paper sent for six months to four Y. M. C. A. reading rooms in different parts of the

Comrade Charles A. Faessler, Buffalo, N. Y., sends in a list of seven as a protest against the government's refusal to grant passports to our delegates to the Stockholm peace conference,

"In passing, I want to say, without any artificial bouquets, I consider The American Socialist the best paper published in the U. S. today," writes. I. T. Barron, of Keene, N. H. "I expect every week to see it suppressed, but would rather see that than have the paper adopt a maudlin reform policy."

One of our latest volunteers writes, "I got one of your papers and it sure is the kind of reading that I have been looking for". He has enlisted and is going out after more subs.

"I hope to live long enough to see Socialism in actual operation in the entire United States", writes a "Miss" in Syracuse, N. Y., who subscribes for a year. "I can only convey the distinguished honor to the Socialist Party and papers, that it is the only friend of the tolling masses", is the way Comrade Charles Smith, of Joseph's Mills, W. Va., puts it.

Smith, of Joseph's Mills, W. Va., puts it.

Nathan Recht, of Pittsburgh, Pa., got hold of one of our May leaflets. He thought it sounded so good that he passed it on to a friend. We have just received their subscriptions to The American Socialist. This little instance is being repeated thousands of times nowadays all over the land. Distribute leaflets and then get the subs. The working class is ready for its education.

There is a postmaster in a western city who says that when he was appointed, he was the only Socialist in the place. "Now", he writes, "it would be interesting to you to hear the conversations of the general public". They are all talking Socialism.

One of our well wishers in Missouri writes, "I tell all the ignorant patriotic people I meet in this section that the real cause of this war is 10 per cents profits

"I am trying to boost this wonderful paper", writes J. H. Laeff, of Philadelphia, Pá., as he sends in a bunch of subs. "I think that many of the comrades will wake up and get busy now", writes a hustler who was a 17-year-old volunteer in the Spanish-American War, but who is doing his bit for the Co-operative Commonwealth now.

Commonwealth now.

"The Socialist Party organization is the only political institution in this country that is worth a ...", is the forceful message that comes from Nebraska. "The other parties have gone crazy and are ready for the bughouse. I don't want to go there so I am going to help a little to keep out", and he sends in \$5 for subs, literature and the "Defense Fund". Comrade W. A. Finley, of Fairmont, W. Va., has just rounded up 28 recruits, and writes: "We should double the subscription list of our paper in a short time. It's easy getting subs".

Comrade W. L. Patrick, of Goessel, Kas., went out and got 20 new subs.

The names of 10 Henry Dubbs come in from Bromide, Okla. The sender says he thinks these people need the kind of information they get in The American Socialist.

Ten subs come in from a sympathizer out in Bristol, S. Dak., who is going to organize a local in that town right away. "Subs are easy to get just now", writes Comrade B. J. Frey of Wanatah, Ind., who sends in a list of five, and promises State Secretary Edwin Firth, of West Virginia, writes in for a bunch of sub blanks. "Easy to get subs nowadays",

"I am getting to like The American Socialist better and better for every week it comes", is the message that comes from Comrade John Wilson, of Rupert, Ida. "Keep the fire up!"

Lewis E. Blaize rushes in some subs from Los Angeles, Calif., wishing The American Socialist success in its fight for true democracy.

"We are still on the job in Logans-port", writes Comrade J. B. Brandon, who is enlisting the Henry Dubbs in The American Socialist army in his Indiana

Comrade J. D. Gentis, of Jenks, Okla., has gotten into the habit of sending in a list of 12 each week and urges that other comrades get the same habit. He says it is easy to get into the trenches for The American Socialist.

28,470

37,743

1905

1910

ation write to

5,912

7,524

A PRESENT FOR HUSTLERS. As a token of recognition for the loyal comrades who are working for

The American Socialist's subscription list, we will send to every person who sends in 25 subscriptions a copy of The American Labor Year Book for 1916. This is published by the Rand School Department of Research. and is an encyclopaedia of priceless facts and figures. ASK FOR IT.

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Life which Drive Home the Lesson

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND

Table Showing Status of the Society at the End of Years stated, in 5 Year Periods At End of NUMBER OF MEMBERS | Amount of Benefits Paid Since Organization | Amount Saved In Cash Reserve Year Men Woman Sick and Accident Death 1885 116 \$525.90 \$150.00 \$6,062.57 2,919 25235,014.57 3,600.00 1890 10,992 1,924 310.846.07 75,581.00 35,265.38 1895 4,123 1,002,398.32 253,731.35 89,773.35 1900 21,616

1,962,960.82

No. I. THIRD AVE., NEW YORK

4,876,761.11 1,762,706.87 865,200.00 43,650 8,347 1915 Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund For fur her Inform-Entrance on 7th St

Sweatshops Favored, Union Labor Scorned, By Council Of Defense, Charges Wilson Organ; Labor Will Revolt And Establish Own Party Is Threat; Gompers Hands Unions To Despoilers

Labor, Sold, Bound And Gagged Into Hands Of Its Enemies, Must Form Own Party, Says New Republic

The New Republic, one of the strongest Wilson organs in the country, in its issue of July 9, makes a bitter attack upon the manufacturers and business men who have been placed in power on the Committee of National Defense This attack preceded by a few days the President's terrific assault on the "dollar patriotism" of these same men. The facts shown by the New Republic prove that labor has been delivered, bound and gagged, into the hands of

its foes.

The New Republic states that such treatment as Labor has received will give raise to an independent Labor Party, unless prompt action is taken to discipline the "business men" whom it so unmercifully scores. This means, and can only mean, the So-

principal trade unions, and by his parliamentary skill induced them to pledge themselves unanimously to the service of the country.
"Many of the men who attended this conference

had been passionately opposed to America's entrance into the war; some of them were on record as be-lieving in the general strike as a justifiable means of thwarting the prosecution of hostilities.

"Mr. Gompers was able to persuade them that the President had done everything in his power to keep this country out of war, and that by her revocation of the submarine pledge, Germany was anxieties of the administration and the country."

Mr. Gompers was made chairman of the committee on Labor of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. He made up his committee of an equal number of employers and trade unionists. He invited to its membership the President of the National Civic Federation, the General Manager of the Pennsylvana Railroad, and a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, the bitterest opponents of organized labor in the country. In organizing the sub-committees the same line was followed. Employers were given equal representation with labor on the Committee on Mediation and Conciliation, the Committee on Wages and Hours, and the Committee on Women in

Industry.

He thus placed the bitterest foes of union labor, of any sort of organized labor, in control of the situation. For with half of a committee consisting of enemies of labor, no steps favorable to labor's organization can possibly be taken. Thus labor was sold out of its only chance; for all the other departments almost without exception are composed of enemies of organized labor, only a few representa-tives of the miners being placed on the Committee

GOMPERS thought that the enemies of organized labor would show the same spirit that he showed toward them. But, to quote the New Republic

"But nothing of the sort happened. The Committee on Supplies and its sub-committees on cotton goods, on woolen manufactures, on shoes and leather are made up exclusively of manufacturers and ers as to the probable effect of economy and speed

upon them.
"The Committee on Transportation and Communi cation is likewise without labor representation. The sub-committees on shipping, on steel and steel products, on nickel and mica and lumber and copper and lead and every other commodity for which the government has entered the market are made up exclusively of bankers and merchants and manufac-

"The same is true of the General Munitions Board which has received special governmental recognition. By this one-sided arrangement it is made to appear that Mr. Gompers has patriotically pledged himself to restrain the workers from agitating for the conditions of a decent life without securing any guaranties for the protection of labor in return.

"Heightened color is given to this appearance of things by tht attitude of the various committees and the departments of government to the complaints of the trade-union men and to their attempts to secure fair cooperative arrangements for the adjustment of grievances. The Executive Board of the Metal Trades Department of the Federation of Labor offered to enter into an arbitration agreement with the Navy Department for the prompt and democratic adjustment of any disputes that might threaten to interfere with the work of the department. Their communication was not even acknowledged.

"Seventy-five miners who had been employed in certain southern mines were discharged for the sole reason that they were members of the United Mine attention of the chairman of the Committee on Coal an effort to bring about a fair settlement. With a shrug of the shoulder, the chairman regretted that there was nothing he could do inasmuch as "Those mines do not belong to me." It was at about this time that President White of the United Mine Workers | hand-wagon! protested that unless his organization was given adequate representation on the Coal Production Committee they would feel compelled to withdraw from the industrial truce His protest was heeded, but without establishing a precedent for other organized industries. Last week Mr. Gompers and the Executive Council of the American Federation addressed a letter to the Council of National Defense in which they demanded "direct representation by my slogan'".--Edgar Fogleman, Indiana. workers, coequal with all other interests, upon all agencies, boards, committees and commissions entrusted with war work." If America was England this demand would receive serious consideration. There the government has entered into an open collective agreement with the trade unions, the unions are officially "recognized," and they expect representation on all war work affecting the standard of labor as a matter of course.

"BUT THE ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT HAS ITS OWN POLITICAL PARTY; IT HAS ITS OWN REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT; IT HAS BECOME AN INTEGRAL PART THE INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATION.

"It remains to be seen whether the business men of America and the administration at Washington will so deal with labor as to compel the organized labor movement to resort to independent political action to protect its proper dignity and its just

"Take the situation in the men's clothing industry. The government has gone into the market for tens of thousands of uniforms. The contracts for these uniforms are let thru the quartermaster's department in Philadelphia. For some unknown reason the quartermaster's department has followed the practice of placing most of these contracts with unorganized factories where the cheapest labor is employed and with factories so ill equipped to do the work that their owners have resorted to subcontraction which in turn has spilled over into the We are in to avenge our country's wrongs. If we only by an organized system of production for use,

"Since the beginning of the war there has been the fault of the Germans.

a conspicuous recrudescence of the old sweat-shop conditions which the best manufacturers and the unions have struggled for years to abolish "The quartermaster's department has taken the

position that the government is not concerned whether or not union labor is employed. Most of the clothing on government account is manufactured in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it happens that in these cities approximately 85 per cent of the industry operates under protocol agreements which provide not only for the maintenance of decent labor standards in the establishment of which the manufacturers, the workers and representatives of the outside public have had a voice but which also provide a highly developed and ef fective machinery for the modification of standards in times of emergency and the adjustment of in-dustrial disputes. With few exceptions, the fac-tories which have remained outside the scope of collective agreements operate under sub-standard conditions of wages and hours, give the workers no voice in the control of the shop and provide ho machinery for the correction of grievances.

THIS is quoted from the New Republic:

"Weeks before the President asked Congress to take formal action against Germany, Mr. Gompers called a Conference of the executive heads of the IS RAPIDLY SPREADING THRUOUT THE IN-

"Would not the government be following a wise course if it called into consultation the representatives of the manufacturers' association and the union which control 85 per cent of the industry made preferential arrangements with them for the execution of government work and made them jointly responsible for the maintenance of uninterrupted production? Why should not the same done in all other industries operating unrevocation of the submarine pledge, Germany was der collective agreements? And where unions exist threatening the existence of democracy not only in but are "not recognized," why should not the gov-America, but in the world. The resolution adopted ernment lend its influence to the creation of collectory this conference dispelled some of the gravest tive agreements in the interest of industrial peace and efficiency? Until something of this sort has been done, the recognition which has been accorded to organized labor by the appointment of Mr. Gompers to the Advisory Commission will remain an empty compliment, a thing of no substance or practical effect."

> THESE charges come down to this; that labor has been sold by Mr. Gompers into the hands of its enemies, and that the only solution is an Independent Labor Party-independent, that is of the present dominant parties. There is only one such party possible for workingmen—that is the Socialist Party. Workingmen are ready to be convinced. There is great unrest in organized labor. The Socialist Party stands ready for them, and they for it. OUR DAY HAS DAWNED!

Welcome To The Band-Wagon!

Now comes the Chicago Tribune and demands Peace Terms". For months the Tribune has been reviling the "Peace Terms seekers" in unmeasured language both editorially and in its news columns. On July 14 it turns a complete flip-flop and joins in the chorus for a clear statement of Peace Terms.
Thus saith the Tribune:

MAKE CLEAR OUR AIMS.

"No more important step has been taken in the recent diplomatic conduct of the war against German imperialism than that just announced in the house of commons by the parliamentary under secretary of foreign affairs, Lord Robert Cecil. He reports the British government has notified the Rusbusiness men. Contracts are let with great regard reports the British government has notified the Rusfor economy and speed of production, but without sian government that it is ready to enter into nego-any consultation with representatives of the work-tiations looking to a revision of the war aims of the entente.

"If this revision is made we assume the United States will be invited to take part in it. The results of such a revision, we may hope, will be the elimination, so far as the allies are concerned, of the least justifiable obstacles to peace—namely objects of unfair imperial aggrandizement—which neither the American nor the Russian republic will shed its blood to obtain and which the German people would be most justified to oppose.

"England, and France to a less degree, have been charged with cherishing imperial designs, we trust, unjustly. It would help to clear the air of much distrust and would strengthen the democratic alliance if these suspicions could be laid and a concrete program of minimum terms be agreed upon among the

"The effect, not only in Russia but in America, would be to drive indifference and opposition out of camp. Many Americans who have no liking for German pretensions fear that America may be exploited by British imperial ambition. The war spirit would grow rapidly if a definite agreement on peace terms could be formulated at his time. We have, indeed, a clearer right to ask that this be attempted than Russia, which, however it may be inclined to throw off responsibilities fixed by the imperial regime, nevertheless is not without special moral responsibility for the defense of Serbian independence, which precipitated the war.

of legitimate purposes of defense and reparation. In that we believe the Russian people will stand Workers' Union. The matter was brought to the with us. But we ought to ask for a clear definition of common ends, so that we may prevent being Production, with the request that he should make drawn into enterprises which cannot concern us, and for which we are not ready to expend blood and

> This, dear brother, is what The American Socialist has been saying for quite a while. Welcome to the

Organization Leaflets Popular

"Send me The American Socialist for one year. think it is a great paper. Have been reading my neighbors' papers and leaflets. Send me the monthly pert but from a national standpoint, organization leaflets. 'Boost the Socialist Party, is

"The American Socialist has been good from the first, but it is getting better every issue."-J. C. Harkness, Washington. "This is the time to grow, and we are growing,"

says Comrade Nelson Billings, of San Franisco, as he orders a bundle of July leaflets. "Keep going, we're on the way to victory", says

M. M. Floren, Dell Rapids, S. D., as he orders a bundle of July leaflets.

"People in this community are beginning to look above comment when sending in an order for July to say nothing of the neutrals. leaflets. Wrap your name around a dime, send it in to the National Office, and get 100 leaflets.

What's Matter, Sweden?

Sweden is complaining. She says that the United States went into the war to protect the right of a neutral nation to sell munitions to a belligerent She says further that the moment we entered the ny than a muzzled or too servile press. war we began to prevent neutrals from trading with our enemy .Sweden, Norway, Holland and

Sweden has our sympathy; but she should understand that the needs of war make mock of logic.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDAHL.....Editor

Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1897.

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917.

Buy Our Books!

Twelve thousand Socialists have joined the party since the declaration of war. They need more than a party card; they need a careful grounding in the principles of Socialism. In this issue we are advertising many old and many new leaflets, pamphlets and books. The imperative NEED at the present time is STUDY. Be prepared to give a reason for the faith that is in you. Read over our book lists carefully; order them in quantities large enough for generous and general distribution. Stand by the National Office thru the time of stress and strain; the future is surely ours!

Buy our books!

Outrages in Arizona.

At the time when the American people are being roused to anger over the atrocities against Belgian workmen perpetrated by German soldiers, word comes from Bisbee, Arnzona, that turns our accusa-

tions against ourselves.

Twelve hundred men and women, comprising mine workers, attorneys, business men and clerks, were rounded up from their homes at dead of night, placed in cattle cars under armed guard and shunted for 24 hours over the blazing sands of the Arizona desert, without food, without water and with no possibility of rest or relief. This was done under the orders of two officials of the Copper Trust, as an act of vengeance for the strike of copper mine

workers for more pay.

The Associated Press dispatches telling of this outrage were censored at the pistol's point by these same two officials, who exercised all the power of United States officers with no shadow or warrant

of authority.
The 1200 deported men and women have been placed under heavy guard in a stockade at Columbus, N. M., and are there being fed by United States troops, who prevent on pain of death any attempt of the imprisoned ones to escape.

President Wilson wired a protest to the governor of Arizona against the inhumanity of this proceeding, and received an insolent reply, since which time no further stern have been taken. Back of the outrage lies the demand of the copper workers for sufficient pay to meet the increased cost of living, and the determination of the copper mine owners to permit no interference with the exorbitant profits they have been wringing from the govern-ment. Altho rebuked by the President and by the secretaries of war and of the navy, for their greed in "coining the lifeblood of our soldiers and sailors into dollars" the copper mine owners have continued in violation of every law of the land or of humanity in safeguarding their wealth.

It is true that they offered control of the mines of it, to the government, but on terms which were characterized by a cabinet member as "The government stands the loss, if there is a loss; the government pays us the profit, if there is any profit." On these terms the government refused the offer.

To such outrages there is but one adequate an swer; it is the immediate confiscation by the government of all natural resources, including copper, coal iron and lead and zinc mines and oil wells, and their operation without profit for the benefit of all the people, in time of war as in time of peace-

This must be done sooner or later. If it is not by this administration then by the next one. For f this administration fails to meet the issue in this way, the next administration, likely enough to be a Socalist one, will certainly be so.

"We shall never desert our allies in the defense France Demands Freedom of American Press.

(From the Chicago Herald)

Paris, July 10 .- The events of the last fortnight show that the American military authorities have still to find a satisfactory solution of the censorship roblem, which the French and British leaders now realize is of almost paramount importance in this war, not of armies but of peoples.

How the question strikes one of the Frenchmen best qualified to pronounce on it may be seen from a statement made by Joseph Reinach, who, as a deputy, one of the directors of the Figaro, and one of the foremost writers in France on military subjects, is in a position to speak not only from an ex-

Divided Into Three Classes.

Mr. Reinach said:
"The wartime censorship—I refuse to admit any other-may be divided into three categories-military, diplomatic and political. The first I consider not only desirable, but absolutely necessary; the second, desirable in a certain degree; the third, quite undesirable and pernicious.

Regarding Diplomacy.

"As regards the diplomatic censorship, the question is somewhat different. Its importance to you for some light—after economic depression. The lies in the fact that America now is one of the stomach seems to be the dominating source of brain allies, and, in my opinion, it is essential to avoid supply". A. C. Brookey, of Pittsburgh, makes the anything that might lead to discord among them,

"Perhaps in both cases a general statement from President Wilson indicating what to avoid would be sufficient—that and the patriotism of the American newspapers and of enlightened public opinion. "Political questions there ought to be coupled

with freedom of speech. After all, that is one of the cardinal principles we are fighting for. As Germany has shown, there is no greater instrument of tyran-

Denmark are brought face to face with starvation by the embargo, which is intended to prevent what we went to war to secure.

The Labor Socialists of Australia in conference to discuss terms on which a lasting peace can be secured, made the following declaration: "That as the governments of Europe have failed utterly to which shall reveal the methods and principles following declaration:

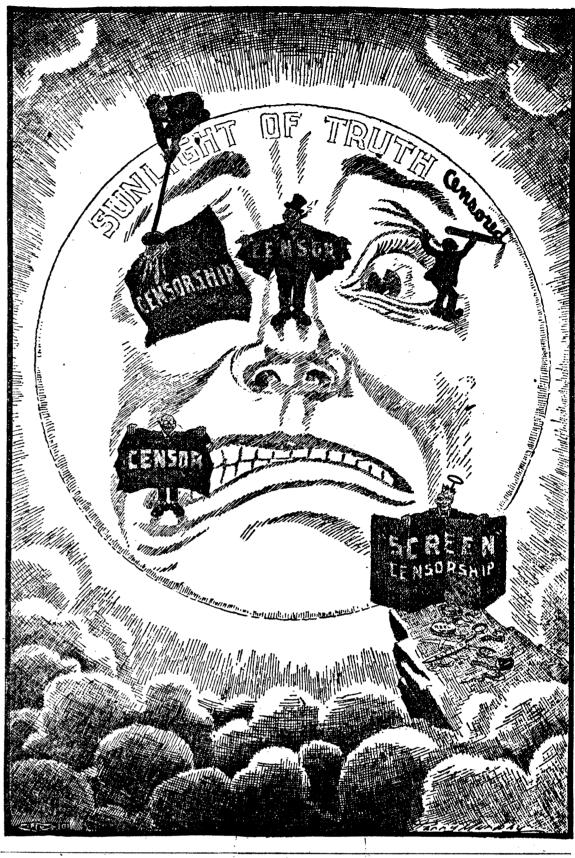
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The Labor Socialists of Australia in conference to discuss terms on which a lasting peace can be secured. The Labor Socialists of Australia in conference to preserve peace, or to bring the present war within lowed in the suppression of Socialist newspapers all

SUN SPOTS



"Marse Henry" On Censorship Of Press

OL. Henry Watterson, editor of the Louis-ville Courier Journal, and one of the "original Wilson men" denounces the Washington idea war censorship in unsparing terms. He writes There is treason to liberty in the very thought."

James Keeley, editor of the Chicago Herald, publishes a first page, first column attack on the war censorship, in which he tells of the extreme difficulty of knowing what is wanted by a government board which "does not appear to know its own mind" several minutes in succession.

The extracts below are republished verbatim from these two staunch upholders of the administration. James Keeley writes, under his own name, on July 7, 1917, in the Chicago Herald:

"It is in no carping spirit that the Herald asks Washington if there is any reason why the voluntary censorship should not be officially directed by some agency that can be relied on to know its own mind for several hours or even minutes in succession. The question comes out of the fullness of unnecessary and irritating recent experience

'The Herald is willing to cooperate to the limit with the government. It is doing so every day, Even when the original censorship proposals were discussed, it offered no word of protest. It remembers the Spanish-American war and what some newspapers did then, the editor of the Herald being one of the offenders at that time. It felt censorship might be needed to curb certain publications. And it believed that if an oppressive law should be passed public opinion would quickly rally to the support of the press. So it awaited the course of events.'

"A few examples of hodge podge official handling of information certainly justify the Herald, again speaking strictly for itself, in urging the powers that be in the voluntary censorship world at Washington to mean what they say the first time, to arrange things so that conflicting orders and requests will be abolished, to wipe out conflicting jurisdictions, and to put somebody—we don't give a last year's bird's nest who-in supreme authority who will end the present intolerable methods of handling the war news.

Marse Henry writes, referring to Mr. Keeley complaint:

"Why should we approach the little great men at Washington as if they constituted a throne of grace? And, finally, as a journalist—or even a plain citizen and just a common man—how can Mr. Keeley approve of an official censorship of the press:

"There is treason to liberty in the bare thought of it. Conceived by the arrogance of power, it is bound to degenerate into petty tyranny. It never fails to become the plaything of the understrapping bureaucrat. By no possibility could it ever serve any good, wise or large purpose. At its best it is but a whip to be flourished over slaves,

"The press-the upright, self-respecting and free press-can hold out one attitude toward public men; they are the servants, not the masters, of the people, and if any lash is to be held and applied that press will hold and apply it."

A Dangerous Power

jectionable publications is a species of absolutism which needs watching by the representatives of the people. It would be possible for the Postmaster General and Attorney General to Kaiserize this country in a manner which would make the imprisonment of Liebknecht look like an amateur job.

This is not said because The Republic believes the Postmaster General entertains any such purpose, but to call attention, without mincing words. to the danger that lurks in the Postmaster General's power at a time when the country is hourly on the verge of hysteria over one thing or another and even the grave and reverend Senate is running around in circles instead of getting somewhere with

The post-office authorities are no more immune from the unsettling effects of these abnormal times than other people. They may in an excess of zeal destroy the reputation of this country abroad as a land of free speech.

An investigation by Congress will have a sobering effect and will give the post office a chance to lay its cards on the table and show just what policy has been pursued and the reasons for it.

Don't Miss An Opportunity

Two congressional elections fought on the issue "support the president" have been lost by the democrats. In the sixth district of Indiana, Robert N. Elliott, republican nominee, defeated Findlay H. Gray, democrat, by a majority of more than 4,000 votes. In the same district last November, Gray was defeated by less than a thousand votes. feature of the campaign was a letter from the president urging that Gray be elected as an endorsement of his policies. This letter contributed to his defeat.

In New Hampshire in May, Sherman Burroughs, epublican, won over his democratic opponent by 1.200 votes.

Senator Harding of Ohio on the floor of the Senate hailed these elections as igns of a "return to the G. O. P." They are certainly signs of lack of confidence in the present administration. If the Socialist organization in these two districts had put up a determined fight, we might have taken advantage of the situation. Comrades, take warninguse every opportunity. Do not let the reactionary Republicans become dominant again for lack of our seizure of our chance.

Recall Ban On Letters.

(From the Chicago Herald)

Washington, July 10.—There will be no prohibitive egislation against innocent communication between a citizen of the United States and a relative in an enemy land, if the correspondence is not hurtful and ways can be found to forward it-

A storm of protests against drastic legislation forbidding such correspondence broke in the House today and two sections of the trading with the enemy act dealing with such correspondence by letter, document, radio or cablegram, except under license, were stricken from the bill-

East St. Louis.

The massacre at East St. Louis had an economic cause. Negroes were being used to beat down the wages of white men and girls. Instead of uniting their wrath against those who had betrayed and measurable distance of a conclusion, we contend that over the country, should be approved and acted upon. cheated them, the two victims of these criminal only by an organized system of production for use, The power of the Postmaster General over the speculators in human life slaughtered each other. step on anybody else in the process, that's always under democratic control, can a recurrence of such mails is singularly liable to abuse. His right to thus on a small scale the whites and negroes of the fault of the Germans.

Thus on a small scale the whites and negroes of the fault of the Germans.