

World Labor Rallies Behind Strike of Six Million Workers in Britain

Huge Muscle Shoals Steel Impends—Billions in Private Profits Seen

United States Senate by a large margin...

Could Slash Prices

That these other companies can cut present rates in half and still make a profit has been proved...

What It Really Costs

According to the experience of the publicly owned Hydro-Power Co. in Ontario and to the testimony of leading engineers...

Huge Possible Profits

The bulletin then figures the possible profits from another angle...

which generate power by both water and steam, sold about 5,500,000 kilowatt hours in 1924...

"To be safe," the bulletin adds, "let us make the violent assumption that it will cost as much to generate energy at Muscle Shoals by water power alone as in Pennsylvania with both steam and water..."

Fifty-Year Total

When interest at 6 per cent, compounded annually, is added to this annual profit, the bulletin asserts, the total for the 50 years for which it is planned to lease the plant would reach the billion-and-a-half figure cited...

Mr. Coolidge's political supporters among the power interests are convinced that they and not the government should run the plant in the future...

The Broadcaster

British aristocrats and plutocrats for the first time in their lives are doing useful work useful to themselves...

The big fear among the rulers and masters of England about the strike is expressed in this dispatch from London...

Members of the government are not anxious to smash the trades unions because they realize that by doing so they will strengthen the Labor party...

Do you ask the significance of this? Labor has two arms in Great Britain the trade union arm and the political arm...

One of the most significant things about the British general strike is that the first thing it did was to tie up all the opposition newspapers...

The worst indictment against the present system is that it artificially creates poverty where the machinery and labor and natural resources produce enough wealth for all...

More Coolidge prosperity: The Chicago Board of Health examined 1,000 school children in 1925 and found them nearly one-fourth undernourished...

The worst indictment against the present system is that it artificially creates poverty where the machinery and labor and natural resources produce enough wealth for all...

The trade-union fight for bigger wages and shorter work days is part of the Socialist process of getting the whole product over to the producer...

The farmer belongs in the Socialist movement because Socialism would remove the financial and industrial powers that are robbing him and rapidly reducing him to serfdom...

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has ascertained by investigation that the average United States farmer owes 85 per cent of his income to his own individual labor...

The interests that are engaged in robbing the farmers are lining up to put through a bill to aid co-operative marketing...

If advocates of the present system fought fair they would not fight at all, because they have nothing fair to fight for...

It is as silly to talk of the nation being prosperous because a few have good times as it would be to talk of it being happy because a few kings in Europe are playing the devil all the time...

The Facts

- 1. Number of workers that went out in the first defense line as reported by the strike leaders—4,342,932.
2. Number that went out in the second defense line—About 2,000,000, making a total of over 6,000,000.
3. Most complete national general strike in history.
4. "Stoppage Complete" is the trade union official report on the success of the strike.
5. Cause of strike—to prevent reduction of miners' wages from about \$2.50 per day to about \$1.75 per day and the lengthening of the work day by the employers.
6. Immediate cause of great walkout—Sudden breaking off of negotiations by Premier Baldwin, Tory minister of Great Britain.
7. Purpose of strike—to obtain a reorganization of the coal industry, preferably through public ownership, that will enable it to pay a living wage.

Next to the strike itself involving a walkout of more than half the inhabitants of Great Britain, the most significant and inspiring development connected with this event is the worldwide action of organized labor and of all the political parties of labor in support of the strike.

In practically every European country, in countries in North and South America, Asia and Africa, and in Australia, the economic and political movements of labor have taken steps to render every assistance possible to the greatest general strike in all history.

This labor reorganization over a whole planet may have a greater meaning than is now generally realized. It may mark the beginning of the worldwide labor mass movement, produced by Marx and the early Socialists, which would usher in the new social order and emancipate the whole human race.

Here are some of these events in this great movement reported in the daily papers:

International

Amsterdam, Holland. The International Federation of Trade Unions, embracing the unions of twenty-three countries, has announced it will strongly support the British Trade Union congress.

Word came from Amsterdam today that the Trade Union International had called meetings of the International Miners and the Transport

Workers, as well as other unions involved in the repercussions from the British general strike, to consider the situation.

Amsterdam, May 4. The secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions tonight that the unions of twenty-three countries and having at its disposal cash amounting to 200,000,000 Dutch guilders (about \$30,000,000) "strongly still support the general strike of the British Trade Union congress..."

Germany

Berlin. German labor today laid its plans to assist the British general strike.

An executive of the German trade union federation conferred with the executives of the miners, transport workers, and railwaymen, and the conference decided unanimously on steps to prevent German labor from giving unintentional assistance to the efforts to break the British strike.

The steps decided upon were: 1. They will prevent coaling British vessels at German ports. 2. German seamen will be directed not to make a second contract for service on a British ship.

3. German labor will do its utmost to thwart any efforts to stop German coal to England.

Essen, Germany. The German Miners' federation has issued a manifesto saying it will prevent transport of coal from Germany to Great Britain.

France

Paris, May 4.—The French miners' union today secured the support of the railway and dock workers for a boycott of all shipments of coal to England. The three unions agreed to strike if necessary.

Paris. Attempts to publish editions of London dailies in Paris for airplane transportation to England, failed here today on account of refusal of the organized workers in the printing trades to do the work.

Paris, France. A joint meeting of the leaders of the French mine workers, the railroad men and the dock workers has been called to decide on measures to defeat any attempt to ship coal to England.

Russia

Moscow. The Russian trade union council has appealed to all trade unions to contribute a quarter of a day's pay to the support of the British general strike.

This sum is estimated at \$1,000,000. One hundred and thirty thousand dollars has already been telegraphed to the British Trade Union council.

Sums already collected in Russia

for the benefit of the strikers, apart from the proposed trade-unionist contributions are estimated at \$1,500,000. Many newspapers have opened subscription funds.

The Russian dock and transport unions have refused to handle goods destined for England during the strike. Meetings of sympathy for the strikers were reported from Leningrad, Kharkov, Ekaterinograd and other centers.

Riga, Latvia, May 5.—When the English steamship Dago pulled alongside the Riga coal storage dock today for a cargo of Russian butter for England the captain was informed by an official of the local soviet trade delegation that the shipment had been canceled from Moscow. It is reported here that all Russian shipments of butter, eggs, poultry, and other produce to England have been halted by the soviet government.

London. The Trade Union Congress has announced that it will gladly receive assistance from every country in the world except Russia.

Belgium

Brussels, May 1.—Belgian miners today decided to meet May 8 to decide on their attitude toward the British mine strike. It is expected that they will take measures to prevent the export of coal to Britain if the British mines still are idle then.

Holland

Rotterdam, Holland. The transport workers have distributed a manifesto to the dock workers asking them not to assist in loading coal for Great Britain.

Denmark

Copenhagen.—Danish labor unions today decided to strike in sympathy with the British workers. The unions announced that they were preparing to send strike notices to the employers.

This was the first important instance of Britain's labor dispute extending to the continent.

Denmark supplies Britain with a major portion of the dairy products, butter and eggs and the like which is imported.

The effect of the Danish act will be felt immediately at the British breakfast table.

Australia

Sydney, Australia. Following the lead of English miners, the coal mine owners of the state of New South Wales have given notice of their intention to go on strike Saturday, owing to their dissatisfaction with the recent arbitration award.

Japan

Tokyo, Japan, May 4. The Japanese Federation of Labor has called (Continued on Page 3)

Espionage Victim Uncovers Real Reason of Disfranchisement Hoax

Department of Justice of the United States is still engaged in perverting the infamous lie that the victims of the War Espionage Act had their citizenship, despite the fact that this falsehood was punctured by the American Appeal and the Department of Justice.

It is the Department of Justice that is using it as a club to beat its victims to sign applications for pardon in which they themselves not to repeat the offense and swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

The fact, were disclosed during the recent national convention in St. Paul, May 1 and 2, by a delegate, Herman, national organizer for the Socialist party, who wrote Attorney General John G. Sargent for the purpose of testing out the present policy of the Department of Justice in alleged disfranchisement of these war victims and the restoration of their citizenship.

Apply received by Herman disclosed a doubt the real reason for the deception practiced by the Department of Justice and two Republican administrations which resulted in the sentencing of Debs and 1,500 other victims out of their citizenship.

Letter from Herman to Attorney General Sargent; the reply of the Attorney General and the application

blank supplied by the Department of Justice follow in the order named.

Herman's Letter

Lincoln, Neb., April 27, 1926. Attorney General John G. Sargent, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: In 1918 I was tried and convicted under Section 3, Title 1, of the Espionage Act and sentenced to serve ten years in McNeil's Island Federal penitentiary.

Will you please inform me on the following: Did said conviction carry with it forfeiture of my citizenship or any of my civil and political rights? If so, what is necessary to have said citizenship or civil and political rights restored to me? Please cite the law concerning this matter and mail your reply to me, General Delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Respectfully yours, EMIL HERMAN.

Attorney General's Answer

The reply was received during the Socialist national convention by Conrade Herman, and is as follows: Enclosed is an application blank for your pardon to restore civil rights. When it is duly executed and returned to the Department, your case will receive

appropriate consideration. This reply avoids every question asked by Herman.

It neither affirms nor denies that the citizenship of the espionage victim was forfeited. It does not attempt to quote the law.

BUT IT ATTEMPTS TO PERPETUATE THE INFAMOUS LIE THAT THESE WAR VICTIMS WERE DISFRANCHISED BY SENDING AN APPLICATION BLANK THAT FULLY IMPLIES A LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS.

Application for Pardon

The following is the application form:

I, _____ residing at _____ in _____ asking for pardon, do solemnly swear that I will law-abiding in future and will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will take this obligation freely and without mental reservation of mind in no whatever; SO HELP ME GOD.

Signature _____ Subscribed and sworn before me this _____ day of _____ A. D. 19_____

Notary Public. (Continued on Page 3)

Berger Bill Would Nationalize Big Utilities and End Strikes

Washington. Nationalization of railroad, telegraph, telephone and express properties engaged in interstate commerce was proposed in a bill by Representative Victor L. Berger, for introduction in the House this week.

Private ownership of public utilities must eventually lead to struggles such as that now occurring in England, which has all the characteristics of civil war, Berger said in making public the measure. Under his bill a federal department of transportation and telegraphs would administer the operations.

Pay on Valuation

The measure provides for payment to the present owners on a basis of actual valuation and for the establishment of advanced labor conditions in these industries.

Berger predicted a repetition of strikes such as the hard coal strike in Pennsylvania, more numerous and more serious than they have been in the past unless all natural resources and public utilities are returned to the people where they belong.

Not a Failure

Government ownership is not a failure, he said, adding that government wartime operation of the rail-

roads was merely control, under which private owners remained in charge of operation. The government took charge after private operation in the emergency had failed, and the rolling stock was much run down, he added.

"The government not only spent millions of dollars to put the railroads into excellent condition, but it guaranteed the owners a profit equal to that in the most profitable years of American railroading."

"Government control during the war was not quite the failure the owners and the press have been proclaiming ever since. If those who remained in charge had not sabotaged the government while it was busy planning for the war, it would have been a success."

Will End Graft

"The abolition of the private ownership of railroads and of natural resources will do away with the most prolific sources of corruption and graft known to American political life. Every form of federal aid and state aid was extended to them. They were given preferential rates, huge land grants—guarantees of profits."

"In spite of all these subsidies, the history of railroads in the United

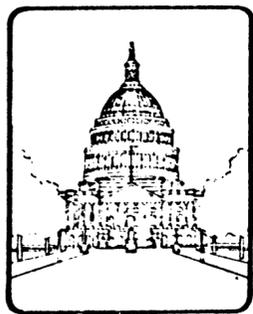
States discloses one failure after another. Small stockholders, the public at large, the farmers, and to no small extent the less organized of the railroad employes have been the victims of the railroad magnates."

Maim 8,746 Child Workers

NEW YORK—(FP)—The National Child Labor committee in the current American Child shows that 8,746 workers under 18 years of age were injured in Pennsylvania industry in 1923. The total fatalities are not given but 51 workers of the 16 and 17-year groups were killed on the job and 81 permanently injured. The textile industry maimed more children than any other. An examination of the 14 and 16-year group shows that 50 per cent of these children were risking their limbs and their lives for an average of less than \$10 per week.

Our Washington Letter

By Marx Lewis



which the Federal Government will appropriate \$12,000,000 in the next six years to States that will match that sum by appropriations equal to those given to the States.

The object of each of these bills is largely to remove the technical distinctions urged by State's rights advocates against measures which will improve conditions and preserve constitutional rights within the States. Literacy, lynching, and the defense of civil liberties set forth in the first amendment to the Constitution are declared by Representative Berger to be matters of Federal concern.

Anti-Lynching Bill

In introducing his bill to make lynching a Federal offense, Berger declares that the Republicans have betrayed their platform promise.

The failure of the Republican party to carry out its platform pledge of 1924 for the enactment of the earliest possible date of a Federal anti-lynching law, so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be added to exterminate this heinous crime is one of the major crimes of omission on the part of the Coolidge administration.

With a majority in both houses of Congress, powerful enough to carry out every other policy of the administration, including a tax bill that enables wealth to escape its share of the burden of taxation, the administration could bring sufficient pressure to bear to have the promise made to the people in 1924 kept. That anti-lynching plank, like so many others, helped to keep the Negro vote in line long enough to enable the Republicans to roll into office. To that extent that plank has served its purpose.

I hope Congress will not adjourn until a genuine effort is made to enact a Federal anti-lynching law.

Fighting Ignorance

In defense of his bill to fight illiteracy, Berger said:

It is surprising that the United States, which was one of the first nations to make elaborate plans to furnish an elementary school education in all those within its borders, should now compare so unfavorably with other countries in the percentage of illiteracy. In England the percentage of illiteracy is about 1.8, while in the United States, for the same class, it is in excess of 7 per cent.

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"In a democracy, where much depends upon the people's ability to read and write, the presence of millions of illiterates is a danger.

"Illiteracy is greatest in the South. That explains in a large measure why the Ku Klux Klan got its start and was able to make such headway in the South. On the other hand, the Klan has made little or no headway in, for example, Wisconsin, where the percentage of illiteracy was almost negligible until the recent immigration from eastern and southern Europe.

"Education remains a problem with which the State, not the Federal government, must deal. All the Federal government can do is to encourage the States to increase and improve their educational facilities and thereby reduce illiteracy. The Federal Government, however, has a vital interest in the subject, surely as much as it has in good roads.

Europe in Transition

About 5,000,000 workmen are unemployed in Europe, according to Paul Scott Maurer, a capitalist newspaper correspondent. These are distributed, according to this conservative writer, as follows: Great Britain (before the strike), 1,243,000; Germany, 2,030,792; Poland, 359,792; Austria, 223,896; Czechoslovakia, 48,384; Switzerland, 20,523. In Denmark, 31 per cent of the workmen are unemployed; in Norway, 23; in Sweden, 19; in Holland, 16; in Hungary, 15. Unemployment has been chronic in Europe since the war. It gradually grew worse on the whole. European capitalism has reached a stage of breakdown past all mending because production has definitely outrun the low purchasing power of the poorly paid European wage workers. Watch Europe: the old wage system is passing and the new social order is arising right before our eyes.

A dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor from Oslo (Christiania), Norway, indicates that the state-owned railroads and also the telephones and telegraphs are well on the profit side of the ledger. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, the government-owned railroads showed a net profit of 9,300,999 kroner (about \$2,000,000) as against an estimate of 8,700,000 kroner. The telephones and telegraphs showed a profit of 3,800,000 kroner, which is approximately 1,200,000 kroner in excess of estimates.

LISTENING IN ON THE WORLD

The Insurance Craft

Insurance reports show that insurance in the United States now amounts to seventy billion dollars. It is handled by numerous competing companies that pay fancy rewards to agents and specialists and for advertising and then charge enough to realize a handsome profit for the private owners. Consider the enormous cost and waste of this process. To get an agent to sell a policy, he must be paid as much as he pays to run the government. Under Socialism insurance would be a department of the government like the post office. One could be insured automatically at an extremely low cost. He would pay only this cost and no profits into any private pocket and would only cover every person in the United States.

Bread Trust Still Alive

The bread trust dissolution, so loudly touted as an achievement of the Republican administration, was a failure, says Samuel Untermyer, noted New York attorney. Basil Manly, well known economist, and Senator La Follette. This is the story they tell. In the "consent decree" of the court which was supposed to prosecute the Bread Trust, the charges were dismissed and the trust was left free to pursue its monopolistic activities. The same thing happened against the company by the Federal Trade Commission and the court should not interfere with the commission's work. But the reactionary majority of the Federal Trade Commission abruptly stopped the hearings and dismissed the very complaint which had been the condition for the omission of the Bread Trust from the court's decree. Senator La Follette charges "apparent collusion between the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission" in putting over this corrupt deal and rans to trial of the people. This is just another little bit to show how utterly venal, how utterly corrupt, how completely under the control of the trusts is the present administration. The trust is dead, long live the trust!

Another 100 Per Center Unmasked

Harry M. Daugherty, former Republican Attorney General, initiator of anti-red laws, head of a department that connived in provoking disorder and breaking the law, champion defender of the United States, now indicted in the tools of the law charged with the offense of a common criminal. This 100 per center was indicted this week by a grand jury in New York on charges of conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the investigation of the affairs of the office of alien property custodian during the time Thomas W. Miller was custodian. With Daugherty, Miller and John T. King, former Republican national committeeman from Connecticut, were also indicted. The indictment charges that Daugherty, Miller and King conspired to return to German and Swiss owners \$7,000,000 of stock and assets which had been seized as alien property during the war, for which a fee amounting to \$391,000 was paid.

One by one, as time goes on, the super patriots, war maniacs and prosecutors of honest persons for their sincere opinions are revealed in their true colors.

A Slumbering Volcano

The Mexican situation slumbers, but there is dynamite in it. President Calles this week asserted the sovereign rights of the Mexican people and carried out part of the new mining laws, declaring all subsurface property in Mexico the property of the nation. He has granted a fifty-year con-

tinuation of present concessions to foreign owners who comply with the present title law which is similar to that governing oil concessions. A storm of protests from foreign operators is expected, says the daily news dispatches. Mexico is attempting to socialize its basic resources. It is dangerously close to Wall Street and Wall Street is so heavily involved that any kind of move against Mexico need not be surprising. The Chicago Tribune, which is now preaching the invasion and seizure of Mexico, printed a map of a new revolutionary area in southwestern Mexico the day Calles issued his latest decree. We wonder how the Tribune came to have such detailed knowledge of this revolution.

The Italy We Saved

Faust Italy and the United States simultaneously announce ambitious war plane programs. The United States is to spend \$750,000,000 for war planes in five years, while "bankrupt" Italy, which the United States financed and saved by cancelling 76 per cent of its debts, will spend \$100,000,000 next year in a drive to make Italy supreme in the air. The potential danger of warlike imperialism is controlling the air is great. Italy running amuck and uncontrolled can have no other effect than to compel other nations to build air fleets faster than Italy. There is irony in the fact that the United States is trailing behind the nation it so recently financed in this race of death.

A Polite Gathering

For real law defiance and law breaking go to the leaders of the present Republican administration. The latest offender is Secretary of the Treasury Mellon who in conjunction with his brother controls the Aluminum Trust. This company has just refused to show its records to the Federal Trade Commission now conducting an investigation to determine if this company is a monopoly. Very obligingly the commission did not press the demand. Edmund Sheppard said that during an adjournment period that R. B. Whaley of the Federal Trade Commission and the Aluminum company officials should get together, go over the records, and DECIDE WHICH PARTS OF THEM SHOULD GO INTO THE RECORD. THESE WOULD BE ADMITTED WHEN THE INQUIRY REOPENS ON JUNE 21. These investigations of matters involving high Republican officials by a Republican Federal Trade Commission are such farcical, loving and polite affairs. Undoubtedly the record of the Aluminum Trust will be quite all right when it is produced next June.

People Slapped in Germany

By a vote of the entire German Reichstag against the Socialist party and the Communists, the German government refused to comply with the demand expressed in the recent referendum of 12,500,000 votes demanding continuation of the estates of royal traitors of Germany. The question now goes back to the people for a second vote. It will require two-thirds of the entire vote of Germany to oust these parasites from their estates, but the Socialists will undertake this immense educational task. All the property-holding classes of Germany are mortally afraid of this issue. They fear that the confiscation of the royal estates would constitute the entering wedge of Socialism in Germany. The fight is really a straight fight between organized Socialism and organized capitalism in Germany.

Every Appeal subscription helps the cause of labor. Are you helping? The Appeal for a year \$1—less than 2 cents a week.

Farmers Lose 7 Billions While Capitalists Double Their Wealth

Almost unbelievable conditions among the 30,000,000 farm population of the United States are described in a recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York. This report is particularly significant (1) because of the appalling facts disclosed; (2) because of the source of this report, and (3) because the efforts of the organized farmers to get through a relief measure has reached a crisis in Congress this week.

The National Industrial Conference of New York is composed exclusively of representatives of industry. Its composition removes it far from any tendency to exaggerate or make farm conditions look worse than they are. Its statements about farm conditions can safely be taken as moderate.

Lowest Paid Worker

Here are some of them: Actual earnings of the farmer in 1924 in return for his labor are computed by the board at \$730, or the average, as against average earnings of \$1,256 per wage earner in the manufacturing industries in the same year. Average earnings of \$1,572 by transportation workers, \$2,141 earned by clerical workers, and average of \$1,678 earned by ministers, \$1,295 by teachers, about \$1,850 by Government employees, and an average of \$1,415 per worker in all groups other than farmers.

The food, fuel, and housing supplied by the farm the board's report appraises at about \$630 per year, which leaves the average farmer a cash income of about \$100 out of the \$730 earned by his labor during the year 1924. An average return of about \$400 is allowed on the capital invested, making the total average cash income per farmer operator about \$500 a year. Since the cost of food and clothing purchased by the average farm family during the year runs to about \$475, the average farm income is only slightly more than enough to purchase the necessities of life.

The report also calls attention to the per capita income of farmers as compared with the incomes of other workers, bank failures in agricultural states, the increase of farm bankruptcies, and the tremendous increase of farm indebtedness.

To quote further from this report:

Appalling Shrinkage
The total value of all farm property in 1913 was \$45,227,000,000; in 1920, \$79,607,000,000; and in 1925, \$59,154,000,000. Reduced to terms of 1913

purchasing power, however, the total value of all farm property in 1925 was only equal to \$38,188,000,000 of 1913 purchasing power. In other words, all farm property in the United States in 1925 had only 84.4 per cent of its purchasing power in 1913.

Farm lands in the United States as a whole have an actual exchange value or purchasing power approximately 20 per cent less than the purchasing power of the same land in 1910, according to comparative figures from the United States Bureau of Census for 1910 and 1925.

Farm lands of the 12 North Central states had an exchange value in 1925 of only 78.96 per cent of their 1910 purchasing power. The extreme case was found in Indiana, where the census figures show the 1925 farm-land purchasing power to be only 61.25 per cent of the purchasing power of the same land 15 years ago.

In other words, this report from capitalistic sources brings out the following startling facts:

1. The farmer, in spite of his capital equipment in land and draft animals and machinery, REPRESENTS THE LOWEST PAID DIVISION OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

2. In spite of his "independent" possession of his labor power and his employment of it longer hours than any other division of labor, HE IS LOSING HIS PROPERTY VALUES FASTER THAN ANY OTHER DIVISION OF THE PROPERTY OWNING CLASS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cause and Remedy

That farm values in actual purchasing power have declined from 45 billion dollars to 38 billion dollars in thirteen years AND DURING A PERIOD WHEN THE GENERAL WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES MORE THAN DOUBLED AND THE CONSUMERS OF FARM PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE INCREASED 50 OR 40 PER CENT, ought to be enough to make every intelligent citizen pause and consider.

One does not have to go far to find the cause of the AMERICAN INDUSTRIALISM AND AMERICAN FINANCE HAVE ARISEN IN THE LAST TWO DECADES AND HOGGED THE WHOLE COUNTRY TAKING COMPLETE CONTROL OF MARKETING AND EXCHANGE PROCESSES AND THE DETERMINATION OF ECONOMIC VALUES AND CONDITIONS. While the above appalling facts

were being frankly revealed by the representatives of the industrial and financial power which had brought the farmers to these conditions, the political agents of these same powers in congress were blocking every attempt to pass the relief bill proposed by the organized farmers and were setting the stage for the passing of their own fake farm relief bill.

The farmers have been reduced to the status of economic and political serfs in capitalist America. They may as well face this fact and prepare to take steps to remedy this condition in common with the workers in industry who are in the same plight.

Notice: May Program Chicago Study Group

Saturday, May 15—Theater party, see Eva La Gallienne in the new play, The Master Builder. Call Miss Lane Armstrong 4312. By Monday, May 20, for reservations. At Women's City Club, 369 North Michigan avenue, 8:15 p. m.

Friday, May 21—Three connected debate between a Socialist, a Communist, and a Progressive Party representative (outside speaker). At Women's City Club, 369 North Michigan avenue, 8:15 p. m.

Sunday, May 22—Three connected plays by the study group, followed by dance. For tickets call Haywood 2010. At Women's City Club, 369 North Michigan avenue, 8:15 p. m.

Sunday, May 30, or Monday, May 31—Trip to sand dunes.

Hungarian Socialist Will Speak in Chicago

Fernze Gondor, a noted young Hungarian editor and writer, will speak at a meeting in Chicago Saturday evening, May 15, Kinball Hall, Jackson boulevard and Wabash avenue, at 8 o'clock.

Comrade Gondor was assistant editor for 10 years of a great Socialist Hungarian daily and was editor of our paper, At Ember, seven years. He is considered an authority on the Socialist and labor movement in Hungary.

Ten progressive Hungarian organizations are promoting the meeting. Among them the Socialists are strongly represented. He addressed an audience of 2,000 in New York City where the communists and reactionaries followed of Horthy tried to break up the meeting.

Appeal Army Column

May Day is past. It will long be remembered in the Socialist Movement of America. The inspiration of the convention will carry us forward with new hope. The army responded nobly. Bundle orders from every state in the union piled into the office until the office force was swamped. Now we are ready to go ahead. With our paper to carry our message we will build up a movement which will awaken the workers of America.

The Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation, of Chicago fired a broadside of one thousand. Charles Pogorelec, their secretary, is one of the hardest workers in the movement and the result of his efforts shows in the splendid work done by his organization. J. Hammond, Bellevue, Jos. Helfer, Monticello, and Chas. Young, Quincy, joined the Illinois battalion with 50 each. You just can't lose Comrade Carnella of Gillespie. He sends in one or two subs with nearly every mail.

Judging from the number of Appeals distributed in California we expect that state to wake up election day and give a big vote to Upton Sinclair. Comrades Pitt of Avampto, Swammar of Hobart Mills and P. L. and E. J. Casp of Loveland load up with 100 appeals. Los Angeles just couldn't get enough papers. Just when we thought it was satisfied back came an order for more. Mr. L. Baker took 50 and Thos. Johnson 25. E. Tobey writes that he will try a small bundle and perhaps he can put a little life in the old town. He orders 25. Twenty-five more went to J. P. Yimur, Fortuna. Fifty each were ordered by the following: C. F. Jamison, Fresno; C. Didden, Brown; Varian and Dickerson, Fresno; Comrade Payton, Oakland; W. Madsen, Pasadena; A. K. Kneeland, Frather, and A. H. Exler, Red Bluff, who want 25 a week for five weeks.

The scouts of the northwest went out loaded for bear. Sarah J. Brown, Albany, took 125. J. E. Quick, Coquella; W. Blanchard, Medford, and W. J. Morton, Portland, took fifty each. More orders came in from Washington. J. W. Bishop, Carson, ordered 100; Webster Seal, Bellingham, 50. G. A. Sweet, Edmonds, sent a regular order for 25 a week and he caught three yearlings to add to his company. Boise, Idaho, received 125 which were sent to C. H. Felton and Wallace in the same state was taken care of by Geo. W. Ramble who took 25. Emil Zimmerman of Butte, Mont., distributed 100. Comrade Clemons of Duchoane, Utah, caught two yearling subs and Wallace W. Gamble of Ferris Falls, Minn., two. C. M. Haasom, Minn-apolis, took a bundle of 50 and E. E. Walker, Grey Eagle, and R. M. Currie, Ironton, used 25 each to help spread the light in Minnesota.

The New York battalions never let up. Load after load of ammunition was sent to keep their big guns booming. Herman Rivkin of the twenty-third district, Brooklyn, supplied his crew with 500. The East Side Forum fired off fifty hot shots on the May Day Special campaign and distributed their regular order of fifty this week.

P. J. Gammonson, Brooklyn, and Glen Falls, N. Y., took 50 each. New Jersey stayed right with the big fight. Jas. Beer caught two yearlings while N. Abrahamson, Bayonne; Jos. Stites, Brookline; and P. Troilo, secretary of the Italian Branch, Hoboken, fired fifty shots apiece.

The name of Pennsylvania will shine in the history of Socialism for the steady, tireless efforts of the past weeks. Orders are coming in yet from squad captains who had that they can use more Maydays. John Chenik, Sec. of the Jugo-Slav B. C. 118, Cantonburg, ordered 100. B. Nickel, Shamokin and D. S. Conrad, Waynesboro, woke the mountain echoes with 100 each. Fifty each went to Michael Lescher, A. Bland, Comrade Fintchy, Bangor, S. Totten, Belle Vernon, W. B. Weeks, Sayre, Albert Gasnier, Shinton, Sam Young, Steeltown, and Ben F. Homing Williamsport.

New England was in the campaign hot and fast. The town of Roger Williams, Providence, R. I., took 50. D. H. Starr distributed 250 and H. H. Daubton 50. J. F. Mulloy, Boston, added 100 more to the big bundles which had previously gone to the Holy Carl P. Saksans, Appleton, and N. Angeline, Leominster, ordered 50 each. S. B. Zolo, Ansonia, Conn., also took fifty.

No they didn't all come from the east and west. The central states never stopped for a minute. The Garden Homes Br., Milwaukee, took another 100 and Leo Miletik, Sheboygan, Wis., 200. Fifty apiece went to Jos. Klos, Milwaukee, and Comrade Christensen, Racine. Twenty five for Clyde, 1930, was sent to Dr. Van Nette, and 50 sent to A. G. Henderson, Proctorville. A. L. Coombs of Bad Axe, Mich., was in early with his regular order for fifty.

Indiana kept pounding away. One hundred each went to E. E. Pettit, Logansport; Max E. Mathews, Muncie, and A. Kilgibiel, Richmond. Twenty-five went to Crawfordville and 50 each went to Comrade Ferrell and Bekkeli; J. L. Gillespie, Elginer, and Ben Hamilton, Terre Haute.

Comrade England, Antlers, Okla., writes: "Send me a bundle of 125 and I will show the need." Fifty each went to the following: Oklahomaans: W. Hawthorne, Anadarko; L. P. Smith, Cordell; W. C. Warren, Gateco; W. S. Jones, Kingston; R. G. Stearns, Lawton; and J. Woody, Oklahoma City. Bert Berry, Lincoln, Neb., took 55. Fifty for Kansas went to Ross McGill, Garnet, John Sular, Gross and J. T. Askew, Macksville, C. G. Fowler, Muscatine, Iowa, ordered 50 and Frank Mills, Covington, Ky., 25.

Bundles and subs are coming in from all directions: A. Garbarino, Morgantown, W. Va., 25 copies for two weeks; James W. Foley, West Virginia, bundle of 25; Charles A. Johnson, Lake Worth, Fla., 2 subs; J. S. Mercer, Ava, Mo., one yearly; L. G. Moore, La. Place, La., 50; Fred Miller, Shreveport, La., 2 subs; A. Smid, Knoxville, Tenn., bundle of 50.

Socialist Party News

Debs and Family Recovering From Recent Illness

In a recent letter to National Executive Secretary, William H. Henry, Debs tells of the distressing illness of himself and other members of the family which kept him from attending the Pittsburgh convention. It conveys the welcome news that Debs and the other stricken members of the family are recovering.

"I had made all preparation to attend the convention, and not to be able to go was one of the keenest disappointments of my life. But with all the will I had it was simply impossible.

"When I saw Theodore and his wife in their suffering it was more than I could stand. And then, to cap the climax, a telegram came announcing the serious illness of my sister in New York and another from Louisville, Ky., announcing the death of an aunt, whose funeral my wife had to attend although barely able to make the journey.

"But in spite of all this I hoped until the last to be able to attend the convention and grimly resolved to do so in spite of all the fates, and then, on top of all that had happened, I was seized with an attack of acute lumbago and was unable to move at the time I should have started for Pittsburgh. It was under those circumstances that I missed the convention and I am sure you can understand how keen was my disappointment.

"I am now able to be up again, but am in a shaky condition, and it will be some days before I am able to take vigorous hold again.

Kate Richards O'Hare

By J. A. C. Meng.

From The American Appeal, April 17, 1925.
My Socialism has always been of the mild sort known as Christian and my skepticism of the Quaker variety. There was a little hold on it. Notwithstanding my "radical" proclivities, my social contacts have been to a large extent with more or less conservative persons. Such perfectly respectable liberals as Judge Grossman, Senator Keator of North Dakota and Sorens of Nebraska, Julia Lathrop and Jane Addams of Hull House, and a host of others whose names and addresses I shall be glad to supply, will assure the members that my radicalism is scarcely of the new order creation that I am fairly reliable and stable, and in no sense a dangerous person. I was led into my connection with the Socialist party in 1922 not because I changed my views in the past, but because I felt it had served its purpose, since the fundamentals of our teachings had become a part of our American psychology.

Was it for this that Kate Richards O'Hare was incarcerated for two years in the Missouri Penitentiary? Was it for this she was kidnapped, subjected to humiliating indignities, persecuted and hounded wherever she went by the legally constituted authorities? Did this course of treatment lead her to sever her connection with the Socialist party, and to discover the fundamentals of our teachings had become a part of our American psychology? Of course, many of us were grieved to hear our dear Comrade Kate cry out whenever she found herself entangled in the toils of the law. "I didn't say that! Let me explain! You misunderstood me! I am not trying to stir up the people! I hold the lie that all men are created equal has been one great cause of man's inhumanity to man." We were charitable enough to attribute these utterances to the hysteria of a woman in distress. They sounded harshly out of time with the utterances of Debs under similar circumstances: "I said it! I meant it! I have nothing to explain! You understood me! I will never retract a single syllable! My life is dedicated to the single purpose of stirring up the working class to revolt against exploitation, oppression, and slavery! If I stand alone, I stand for equal rights to all and special privileges to none! Give me Liberty or give me death! I ever have been, am now, and always will be opposed to war, which is simply a slaughter of the slaves for the enrichment of their economic masters!"

The last time I saw Mrs. O'Hare was shortly before we entered the world

slaughter, and shortly before she entered the penitentiary. She was editor of "The Rip-Saw," and was detestable most of her time to lecture courses for the purpose of extending the circulation of that paper. We had a little talk on Olive Street in St. Louis. She concluded her remarks in effect: "I should worry! I can still talk. I can still write! I'll thought to myself, 'And what was the rest of us do?' Shortly afterwards "The Rip-Saw" plead guilty to subverting charge and went out of business.

What are the "fundamentals" of our teachings? I will mention a few. Everyone shall receive the full social product of his labor. All exploitation, rough, classified under the headings of profit, interest, and rent, shall be abolished. No human being shall be dependent upon the whim of his fellowman for the privilege to work and no man shall own the means of his living. Our plan for the accomplishment of these ends is that land and capital shall become the property of society, and be managed by the general good.

Have these "fundamentals" become a part of our American psychology? If so Psychology is indeed a social and mysterious science, without any face indications. They are essential part of our American psychology that it takes a trained observer to detect them. It would seem to be the dividing rod of one who has endured the fire of persecution and has covered these rich fundamental "deeps" buried from human eyes. "Christian Socialism." What is the phenomenon? That "Christianity" which inhibits the acceptance of truth, and ever found is a false Christianism. Socialism which denies any truth, is equally false and worthless. What is worth while unless it is true? He is a traitor, a coward, and a liar who refuses to accept the truth. Justice, Liberty, Equality, Faith, Faith, Hope and Love. These are the fundamentals for which we stand without which we die daily. This is an endless battle to be fought. These "fundamentals" have been a part of our American psychology that require eternal vigilance, lest that those precious foundations be not removed, and that that superstructure is erected thereon.

A Labor Co-op.

Over \$20,000 in sales was reported by the Chicago Union Label Co-op, 435 South Dearborn street, in its first year of its existence, ending last month. The stock is held by 100 and their members.

If your neighbors do not read the Appeal, you are not doing your duty. \$1 for 32 weeks.

Can You Follow a Chain of Thought?

The following propositions grow out of the first one to the conclusion: Can you follow this chain of reasoning...

Capitalism aims to establish a condition where land cannot be used for speculative purposes and productive machinery cannot be used by private owners to extort wealth from labor.

Under Socialism it would not be possible for any one to make a cent of land except by tilling it; but who would till it would get the full value of the product.

Under Socialism it would not be possible for any one to make money by owning machinery operated by others, but the man who operated the machinery would get all that the machinery produced.

When conditions are established under productive effort will get something and more ownership will mean we will have Socialism.

Socialism is merely an attempt under modern conditions to get back to the original and original condition of man wherein the producer had free access to the tool and source of energy and had the product after it was produced.

Under modern conditions tools have become great machines and machines have become interlinked industries, controlled by high financiers and monopolized profiteers. In order to obtain the producer free access to tools and free operation of machinery and get over to him his full value of these big tools have to be taken by all who work them and are controlled by their operation—hence the Socialism of ownership—co-operation—ownership and public ownership.

The first step toward the realization of Socialism is the public or cooperative ownership of all productive enterprises that are public or cooperative in their nature, and the public ownership of all productive enterprises that are individual in their nature.

The second step is the democratic operation of all publicly and cooperatively owned enterprises. Actual democracy in the industries would mean that the individual would possess certain rights and a vote that would safeguard his interests and guarantee to him his equitable share of the output.

Is there anything wrong with this kind of reasoning or the conclusion? Is the condition described in the conclusion desirable, or not? If not, why not? The Appeal invites BRIEF expressions from its readers on any of these points. Let's start something.

Espionage Victim Uncovers Hoax

(Continued from Page 1)

The signing of this application for pardon would bind the victim not to be allowed offense for which he was imprisoned. It would give the Department of Justice a strange hold on the thoughts, beliefs and opinions of the victims for all time to come.

The victim to swear new oaths to the Constitution of the United States, placing them by implication in the position of alleged criminals and enemies of the state.

The victim to be the real reason for the prosecution of the fiction that he had forfeited their citizenship by signing this action could be signed, the victims might be required to sign this disgraceful application.

THE SIGNING OF APPLICATION BY LARGE NUMBERS OF ESPIONAGE VICTIMS WOULD COVER UP THE MONUMENTAL CRIME OF THE ENTRY OF UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR. IT WOULD PLACE THE SIGNATURES OF THEIR NAMES.

IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TANTAMOUNT TO THE SIGNING AWAY OF FREE SPEECH AND CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA.

For every other country in the world has issued amnesty proclamations to all Espionage victims, giving all their civil rights by the act of justice, this cheap and dishonest conspiracy of corrupt politicians and war makers is carried on in this country.

The member of the Appeal should be an amnesty drive of the Civil Liberties Union. This drive aims at an amnesty proclamation by the government which will automatically remove the civil disability that any Espionage Victim may be suffering as a result of STATE.

The papers print is unlimited. The important truth on your pocket books.

Under Socialism everybody would have a job. It couldn't be

Young People's Department

National Office YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOC. LEAGUE 110 Broadway, New York, N. Y. James J. Parker, Nat. Director.

With the Circles

Warren, Ohio.—On April 28 and May 3, the Warren Circle arranged a meeting addressed by the national director. On the first occasion a general outline of organization work was presented, followed by general discussion.

On the second date the fundamental principles of the league were discussed, and new officers of the circle were elected. The two special meetings were arranged by Comrades Laimi Bjorn and W. Hatunen. Comrade Hatunen was elected an organizer.

Ashabula, Ohio.—A group of interested young people gathered at the party local hall April 27 and after a brief talk by the national director and a general organization meeting, an application for a charter was filed. Officers and committees were elected. The circle is meeting each week.

The Party and the Y. P. S. L.

Organization, Education, Solidarity is the slogan of the Young People's Socialist League, and organization, education and solidarity are the foundation stones on which is built the Socialist Party. The Young People's Socialist League is the adult organization related to the Young People's Socialist League. So essentially, the league and the party are organizations with a common ideal—a basis for mutual understanding. This is true in spite of the fact that the Y. P. S. L. is devoted primarily to education, while fundamentally it is a political organization as is the Socialist Party.

But in this league of young people are many types of circles, the units which make up the league. There are circles composed of young people averaging 21 years of age; those composed of members between sixteen and twenty-one; those made up largely of non-Socialist elements where the members have joined for a good time.

There is the circle which is so weak it barely functions, and needs to be continually re-organized by the Socialist Party local. This diversity in the composition of the League circles makes the task of outlining a general rule for the guidance of the League in its relation to the party a rather difficult one. But if we recall the unity of their ideals we cannot go far astray in saying that the underlying policy of the League in relation to the party should be one of co-operation.

More specifically, there are a number of ways that might be mentioned, by which this policy of co-operation can be carried out.

First, and most important, should be stated the necessity of the overlapping membership in the League and the party. Members of the Socialist Party must be at least 21 years of age, but members of the League may be sixteen to twenty-five years of age, inclusive. It also appears that from twenty-one to twenty-five a member of the League may also be a member of the party, and vice versa. Every effort should be made both in the League and the party to encourage this overlapping membership. Many League members are probably not aware that the constitution of the party provides for a dual Y. P. S. L. and S. P. dues stamp by which a member of both organizations needs not pay more for monthly dues than a member of the party alone would pay.

In addition to this, the national constitution of the Y. P. S. L. stipulates, "Any member upwards of twenty-one years of age who has been a member of the League for one year or more must become a member of the Socialist Party."

A second method of securing co-operation is by the exchange of delegates to the party branch or local from the League, and from the party branch to the League. Such delegates would be allowed a voice but no vote on all matters. The party will benefit by having a fresh and youthful point of view presented to it during its councils, and the League will benefit in having the experience of older members in matters of education and organization at its constant disposal. At least two delegates should be sent from each organization—one of the party members to help in matters educational and the other in matters of organization. The proper or improper party delegates will often decide whether the relationship between the League and the party shall be one of active co-operation, one of indifference, or even of open hostility.

This matter of exchange of fraternal delegates may be further carried out by offering the services of the Y. P. S. L. members on various arrangement committees of the party, whether for a large meeting, a social affair, or similar undertaking. League members should offer their assistance at these affairs as ushers, holders of literature, collectors, etc., and to help decorate the hall or arrange the program at social functions, or in any other manner which the occasion may demand.

While part of our education in the movement is derived from books, from teachers, and from lectures, we can get only the theory and the history in

this manner; our own experience must be our principal guide in learning organization method and practice, and what better experience can a member of the Y. P. S. L. gain than by active participation in affairs run by the party where the experience of the older comrades will help him in acquiring his own experience at not too great cost.

During party campaigns for membership, elections, or for funds, the League can give splendid service by holding affairs of its own. This function it is peculiarly fitted for through its very youth, for dances, entertainments, social functions of one kind or another are an excellent source of revenue as well as a means of attracting new members to the League.

The members of the League should remember that the primary function of the League is to make Socialists. The League should recognize that new members are often young people who would never be interested in Socialism otherwise. They join the League partly for the fun they will get out of it, partly because they want to learn something about Socialism. Which object predominates varies with the individual applicant, but every new member is a possible recruit for the party and the League should get him interested and immersed in its activities at once by giving him a job—some work to do—through which he will learn something of what the League really means.

These statements of what the League should do toward keeping close relations with the Socialist party would not be complete without mention of some things the League should not do.

The League should never take public action contrary to the principles and the policy of the party. If the members feel the policy is not right, they should join the party, and endeavor to make the changes in the regular manner available to every party member. A public disagreement will injure not only the party, but the League as well. In fact, no important public action of any sort should be taken without consulting some well informed member of the party.

If the League circles, whether composed of older or younger members, whether weak or strong in numbers or in Socialist sentiment, endeavor to carry out these suggestions of ways of co-operation—overlapping membership, exchange of fraternal delegates, assistance at various party affairs, and in raising money for the party, not only will the League be helping the Socialist Party, but it will be carrying out its own fundamental purpose—that of acting as a vehicle for the emancipation of the working class.

World Labor Behind Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

its sympathy and encouragement to the striking British workmen and offered any assistance within its power.

The Japanese authorities and leaders of industry and politics here regard the situation in England with deep anxiety owing to the example which Japan's immature labor organizations almost inevitably will endeavor to imitate.

The prospect is especially intriguing owing to the enormously increased power of the Japanese workmen when the occasion is offered at the next general election for them to cast 10,000,000 votes under the new universal manhood suffrage law.

Canada

Ottawa, Ont., May 4.—Canadian labor leaders tonight cabled the British strike leaders a pledge of the moral support of the workers of the Dominion. They announced in an official statement that if the strike was a long drawn out affair, the British strikers could rest assured that if Canadians were called on to respond financially the call would not fall on deaf ears, as thousands of Canadian workers fought in the trenches of Belgium and France in the world war with the men now striking on the other side of the Atlantic.

Mexico

Mexico City, May 7.—The Mexican Confederation of Labor has taken steps to assist the British strikers. Orders have been issued from headquarters to all branches throughout the republic to collect funds for sending to Great Britain. This action was taken after an exchange of cablesgrams in which the strongest support, material and moral, was offered by Mexican labor.

As a protest against the intransigent attitude of the British government with relation to organized labor, all the electrical workers throughout the republic will cease work from 11 o'clock to noon on Monday. There will be no light, power or street car service or anything else electric during that time. The probability is that no British ship will obtain fuel or oil at any Mexican port until the British strike is over.

The United States

The United States is the only country in the world that has not reported unanimous support of the British strike by the organized workers.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor gave out an interview in Washington, D. C., May 4 in which he expressed sympathy with the original demands of the British miners, but refrained from enforcing the strike.

A. F. of L.

"The American Federation of Labor believes the miners of Great Britain are justified in their demands that they be paid a decent living wage," said Mr. Green. "We believe their grievances are well founded and should be speedily redressed. We express the hope that those qualities of deliberation and judgment which have always characterized the British people in every crisis will so assert themselves as to bring about an immediate settlement of the causes of the strike and to avert the dire consequences which with the people of the nation are threatened."

United Mine Workers

Indianapolis, Ind., May 3.—American miners have no agreement with operators by which they could curb exportation of coal to Great Britain as a sympathy move for 1,000,000 striking miners of that nation. It was learned today at international headquarters of the United Mine Workers.

Illinois Mine Workers

This position of the United Mine Workers' national officials in Indianapolis, however, is not unanimous. An important branch of this organization, the Illinois Mine Workers, through its officials, has already pledged support to the British strike. Many other similar pledges will follow from progressive miners' unions and other progressive unions throughout the United States.

In view of this divided situation in America, the unqualified support voted the strike by the national Socialist Party convention in Pittsburgh is important. This action is reported in the capitalist papers as follows:

The Socialist Party

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 3.—The Socialist party of America, at its national convention today, adopted a resolution concerning the British strike situation, urging "American workers to render aid and that is possible to insure a victorious conclusion of the struggle for the miners."

The Filling Station

LINCOLN PHIFER

"Henry Ford is certainly the most level headed man in America," remarked the man from Indiana as his tank was being filled at the station by Joe, the Standard Serf.

"And why that remark?" asked Joe. "Have you read his articles on American business, particularly big business?"

"Yes; why?" "Why, he makes it clear that big business is saving so much that it is entitled to rule the world; and that seems sound to me."

"Yes, big business is saving so much that it has made Mr. Ford a billion dollars in sixteen years."

"Suppose it has; the workers have benefited by it?" "Doubtless they have. But it has enabled the workers to save so very much that many multimillionaires have been created and the workers have not got what they should have by all these multiplied millions."

"Surely, you would not deny the creators of the business the profits they make?" "Mr. Ford explains that he objects to profits so strenuously that he has entered upon more than twenty side-lines in order to cheat other people out of their profits. Why is it right for Mr. Ford to make profits and not for these others to make them?"

"Well, Mr. Ford cuts out some of the profits?" "He admits that is good. Why not cut out all of them and so serve the people still more?" "I don't like this class talk."

"Mr. Ford is creating classes of owners and workers; and with classes so created, class feelings can't be eliminated."

The man from Indiana seemed peeved.

Joels and Jobs Men work each but one purpose, that they may rest and pore at closing of the day. Fortune is he who fortune wins. So he may cease work ere he well begin.

What a fool the smart fool is! Small souls make large troubles. Some folks are happy though hateful. Don't let your nose shine in society. Wealth is not wealth so long as any are poor. The longer a man lives the shorter his face becomes. How often we apologize for wrongs that others do us! You can't keep a man down, if he has a strong breath. Most people think their misfortunes come from doing right. If you are a working mule prove it by kicking the system. It is easier to reduce the pocketbook than the 'al, the If the workers were not slaves they would not have to ask for a job. Another reason why we should smile is that it keeps us from whistling. The class struggle is becoming so acute that the master class would suppress mention of it. It is the head that is full of bumps that knows how to avoid the bumps in life's road. Capitalism makes men cowards, and because they are afraid of poverty they shy at the truth. Wouldn't it be terrible if someone should steal the baseball diamond instead of just the base?

Letters to Judd

By Upton Sinclair

Letter XVI

My dear Judd:

We have been discussing the problem of how the workers are to get possession of the industrial machinery of the country. I have proposed to pay for it; but there are some who insist that the workers should seize the plant. It has been built by the workers, and taken from them by fraud; if we purchase it, we merely continue exploitation under another form; the government replaces the owners as taskmaster, and collects the profits and pays them to the owners in the form of dividends.

This statement sounds all right, but it overlooks the essential factor in our business situation—that "iron ring" I have been telling you about. At the present time not one per cent of our factories are run at full capacity all the year round; but when we get possession of the workers, we break the iron ring, and can run them all day and all night. We have five million unemployed—the average of good years and bad, you remember—five million men to go to work, to turn out more goods for themselves and for all. We cut out the wastes and duplication; and according to the lowest estimate, we double our production of goods.

The plant we propose to buy is worth, roughly, one hundred billion dollars, and its annual product is twenty billions, possibly thirty; let us say twenty, to be safe. We pay for it with five per cent bonds, which means the former owners get five billions a year. If we double production, we have thirty-five billions for us. In other words, Judd:

WE CAN WORK HALF AN HOUR A DAY FOR THE OWNERS, AND FOUR HOURS A DAY FOR OURSELVES AND BE TWICE AS RICH AS AT PRESENT.

So you see why I am in favor of compensation? Not because I love the owners, but because, as a matter of cold cash, we shall do better that way. I will go so far as to argue that if we try to pay nothing, we shall really pay more. If we try to kick the horses out, and seize the factories, and run them by workers' councils—obviously, that may mean civil war. The bosses have the factories, and they have machine-guns and airplanes and poison gas—a system for wiping out the lives of thousands of workers, if necessary. One of the embarrassments of physical force revolution is that it may fail, and the workers, instead of getting the factories, may get castor oil and Fascist clubs. There is a big group of our masters who think that is what the workers need, and would take delight in administering it.

I know some young revolutionists who are prepared to die for the proletariat, in a fine spirit of martyrdom. They are impatient of talk about money, but I beg them to pause and consider the balance sheet of Compensation versus Confiscation. Even though they succeed in their revolution, they surely cannot do it without industrial waste. They will have to stop the machines while they are fighting; they may shoot holes in the factories, and even burn some of them down. And just what will that cost? We are reckoning, you understand, on our possible double produc-

tion—forty billions a year. The interest we pay, the owners is five billions a year. So now:

IF IN THE COURSE OF OUR REVOLUTION WE DESTROY ONE EIGHTH OF OUR INDUSTRIAL PLANT, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN CHEAPER TO PAY THE OWNERS. Or, suppose we have the good luck to get by without much fighting—what then? Well, the present management, which knows the industry, and is keeping the plant going—this management is hired by the owners, and is loyal to the owners, and will have to be booted out the back door, which will certainly stop production, cripple it for months, perhaps years. But if our government comes to the owners in a business deal, and buys the plant, the management will stay on, as it did when we took over the railroads during the war. On that basis, we shall not lose an hour of the plant's time, nor will the workers lose an hour of their wages. And how does this figure up, in the balance sheet of Compensation versus Confiscation? Listen:

IF OUR INDUSTRIAL PLANT IS IDLE FOR SIX WEEKS, WE HAVE LOST WHAT WOULD HAVE PAID THE OWNERS FOR A YEAR. And again, an obvious consequence: EVERY DAY OVER SIX WEEKS THAT THE PLANT IS IDLE, THE WORKERS ARE PAYING FROM THEIR OWN POCKETS!

Our young revolutionists are going by the Russian model, and that is natural, because many of them come from there. But Russia had a small industry, and we have a great one, enormously complicated. Moreover, Russia had no middle class, while we have a powerful one, ready to turn out at a moment's notice and use machine-guns and poison gas in the interest of property rights. The workers' revolution succeeded in Russia, because the country was broken by war; but to bring us to a similar state of disorganization would take decades of suffering and waste.

I venture the guess that it would be twenty times cheaper to buy the capitalists out, than to bring America to the point where a physical force revolution could prevail.

And yet, having said all that, fairness compels me to admit another side. I have been setting forth the ideal procedure, but this is not an ideal world, and many times we have to take what we can get, instead of what we want. Having told you my hopes, I will now tell you my fears. The masses of our country are ignorant and unorganized. More than half of them do not vote at all; a large percentage value their votes at two dollars each, and the rest take their party as they take their God—from their grandfathers. They are interested in baseball and prize fighting, and jazz, and the doings of the "smart set"; they do not know how to think, and they never read anything but the "kept" newspapers and magazines, which tell them they are the greatest people in the world. Never in history has there been so elaborate a system for the hoodwinking of a hundred million people; and they lap up the propaganda, and go to the polls and vote their government into a branch office of J. P. Morgan and Company.

But all this does not stop the

Learning is only the art of using wisdom; but if you are not wise to start with, learning will only give you more words with which to proclaim your folly.

The Sluggard and the Ant. Sluggard, who had gone to consider the Ant became involved with him in a dispute as to which was the wiser.

Putting the people in debt means trouble for the people for a time. But after the process has gone far enough it means trouble for the masters.

The money you deposit in the banks is loaned to build factories in foreign countries, so that your wages may be forced down.

All the charity drives are intended to care for the victims of the profit system; and they do not begin to do it.

Voting for capitalism enslaves you; but voting for plutocracy enslaves your children.

How much do you own? Precious little. How much do you owe? The public debt, and also all the stocks and bonds of all commercial enterprises, on which you are expected to pay dividends. The much you owe explains how little you own.

The worst enemy of private property is the system which causes 90 per cent of the people to die paupers. The best friend of private property would be Socialism which would give all a chance to possess it.

If Socialism would be the failure its enemies try to make out, still it would not be the wasteful failure that the profit system is.

process of industrial evolution; rather it spreads it up—giving the rich more money to produce, more goods, and causing the poor to have less money to buy the goods. So the crisis comes on like a cyclone; and we shall find ourselves with our factories idle, and millions of people starving, and no idea of the next step to take. There will be no time to teach the masses, no machinery for reaching them; but the desperate workers in our cities will hear the voice of the Communist soap-boxer, saying, "Take the factories, and produce goods for yourselves and your fellows." This soap-boxer will ask: "Do you have to starve, because the majority has not voted you food?" He will ask: "Does a man have to remain a slave because the majority has not voted him free?" So it may happen that the hungry workers seize the factories and attempt to run them; and we shall have to make the best of it and help them to success.

In such an emergency, the social changes will be sudden and drastic; and that is the reason why I do not attempt to fore-tell what the new industrial forms will be. Just how the business will be managed depends in great part upon those who now have the power in their hands; they may choose either to be stubborn and refuse to display vision and a sense of justice, not to say of common prudence. You can see the difference this makes if you compare the great French revolution of a century and a half ago with the series of changes that have taken place in England during the same period. England has become a partly democratic country in fact, while remaining a monarchy in form; the reason being that the governing classes never pushed the people to the last extreme, but made concessions, just enough to keep themselves in power.

There is room for a variety of compromises between the workers and the capitalists, and also between the workers and the state. The capitalists may permit the setting up of shop committees, with the right of control over working conditions; they may consent to representation of the workers in boards which oversee each industry, with power to make adjustments and enforce decrees. Or both sides may prefer to call upon the government to do the adjusting. Or again, the workers may get control of the government, and laws may be passed providing for the taking over of control by the trade unions. A practical program has been worked out by the railway brotherhoods, the Plumb plan; providing for the purchase of the roads by the government, and their operation by a board representing the government, the brotherhoods, and the bondholders, until the latter have been paid off. The day may come when the money-masters of this country will wish they had had the statesmanship to put that plan into operation while there was time.

Concerning such practical details we shall judge according to circumstances. What I am trying to do here is to set forth the guiding principles we must keep in mind; first, we wish to organize all the workers in each industry, and make them class conscious, awake to their own interests, and eager for mastery over the conditions of their own labor; and second, we wish to use the power of the state to open the books of each industry and expose the profits, cutting down the share which goes to the idle owners, and increasing the share which goes to the useful workers. These are the two great realities, and we must keep them in sight, and not waste time arguing about words.

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Strike Marked By Solidarity and Discipline

By Norman E. Ewer (Foreign Editor, London Daily Herald, Leading British Labor and Socialist Paper.)

London, May 5.—"The stoppage is complete," says the official announcement of the Trade Union Council.

That summarizes the situation. From one end of the country to another the general strike call of the Trade Union Council has been answered with unanimity and enthusiasm.

With the exception of two or three local provincial sheets not a single newspaper was printed yesterday.

The enthusiasm among the workers is amazing. The trouble is not to bring the workers out but to keep in those as yet not ordered on strike.

Complete order prevails everywhere. The only untoward incidents have been of the most trivial character.

Half the judges ought to be in prison, and half the prisoners freed.

Australian Labor Party Calls Peace Meet in Honolulu

A peace conference of labor in all countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean the third week in November this year has been called by the Australian Labor party.

A communications explaining the nature and purpose of this proposed meeting have been sent to the American Federation of Labor, many affiliated unions and the Socialist party of the United States and also to labor and Socialist organizations in other countries bordering on the Pacific.

The resolution authorizing this Pacific conference was passed by the All-Australian Trades Union Congress in 1921. It is as follows:

Resolution "Whereas we believe another war to be in the nature of things capitalistic; and

"Whereas we view with suspicion the Conferences of Washington and Geneva as responsible for merely a re-arrangement of warlike alliances; and

"Whereas, despite all the disarmament measures, increased preparations for war are being made in the world's laboratories and factories; and

"Whereas we fear that another war to end war will end civilization, culture and progress; and

"Whereas international working-class action is essential for the preservation of permanent peace—

"This Congress declares its uncompromising hostility to all forms of militarism and war, and urgently calls upon the workers to at once organize to prevent war by linking up with each other in order to oppose the designs, methods, and machinations of Capitalistic Governments, and as a step in this direction, this Congress instructs the Council of Action to convene a Pan-Pacific Congress of working-class organizations."

In his letter, Secretary McNamara says: "The object of the proposed Conference is to bring together the representatives of Labor and other organizations from countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean with a view of arriving at a better understanding in respect to the future peace of the Pacific.

"In addition to the question of Peace and War, any business may be

Introduced, providing it be of joint inter-Pacific importance and is notified in time for its inclusion in the Agenda of the Conference.

"Business for the Agenda should reach me by 1st July, 1926. "The basis of representation at the Conference is not fixed or arbitrary, but it is expected that the delegates from organizations participating will be accredited by the Chief Executive of their Organizations, and be financed by their respective organizations."

What Wall Street Thinks About the Big British Strike

The following is from Roger Babson's "Confidential Bulletin, No. 1264." Babson was for years a Wall Street operator and for a number of years has been publishing confidential reports for a large investing clientele.

Clients must not underestimate the possibilities of the struggle in England. This crisis has been years in developing and both sides are well prepared to fight.

Considerable liquidation of securities holdings by both English and Continental investors is inevitable. If the London Stock Exchange closes, it will throw the main burden on the New York market.

There are so many issues hinging on the robbery of the workers in a big way that the Republican and Democratic parties have agreed to make the tariff the issue so that the workers will not look at what really concerns them.

The wages system has made the masters so hypocritical that they themselves do not know when they are deceiving themselves.

Seek to Enjoin Passaic Muzzlers of Free Speech

Passaic, N. J.—Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union are preparing to apply for an injunction to restrain Bergen County officials from interfering with free speech and free assembly.

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Undermining British Capitalism



London News Dispatch—"For centuries the men who have mined the seams of coal thousands of feet underground have been working for the owners of the peaceful meadows above them."

The Collapse of Capitalism

By Covington Hall

"Hammering and thundering at the front door of every big-business council hall in the world is this commanding, dominating question demanding an answer—soon. On the walls of these council halls great bankers, manufacturers and railway kings read: 'The Collapse of Capitalism.'" George R. Kirkpatrick in the American Appeal, 1-30-1926.

I saw the "Whore of Babylon" go reeling to her death. And all the world was poisoned by her fatal dying breath.

I heard the panic in her court, the raging and distress; And, snarling at the Coming Age, her bathosome jacked press;

The cloth of gold and purple that so long had hid her form; Like rags were striped and scattered by the World War's mighty storm;

Her power born of violence no longer served her will; Her every word bred woe for her, her every act brought ill;

Amid the cheers of millions, lo! she staggered to her tomb; Thru rapine, blood and famine plunged the Great Beast to her doom;

Triumphant thru the New World's dawn the drums of Freedom rolled!

Sweet Land of Liberty

Anti-evolution bills, announced as the goal of the Bible Crusaders of America, were introduced in three southern state legislatures in the first four months of 1926, according to a report on academic freedom by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Atlanta, Ga. Board of Education adopted in February a resolution condemning the teaching of evolution in public schools and appointing a committee to report names of "guilty" teachers.

Jack: Gosh, how did you get that ink all over yourself? Sid: I was writing an essay on automobiles and it was so realistic that my fountain pen backfired.

Nurse: Twins, sir, as pretty a boy and girl as I ever laid eyes on. Ever since I might have known it. Father since I've been married all my expenses have doubled.

British Labor Uncovers the Real Issue

The International Socialist Bulletin report of the recent conference of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain brings out the interesting fact that the pivotal action of this conference by a large majority of the delegates was the adoption of a hot debate on the central issue upon which Socialist tactics, activities and propaganda in Great Britain is to be based in a drive to get "Socialism in our day."

The issue selected was the demand for a minimum wage for the family in Great Britain. The issue is expressed in another way by the Independent Labor Party: WAGES SHALL CONSTITUTE THE FIRST CHARGE ON INDUSTRY.

This issue was chosen because decadent British capitalism has reached the point where the basic industries have begun to break down to such an extent that they will not or cannot pay a living wage.

This breakdown is following from the chronic and incurable disorders of the capitalist system. The coal industry is breaking down because of uncontrolled production, waste, and uncontrollable market fluctuations under the present system.

Other industries are moving toward a similar breakdown from lack of national co-ordination in production and distribution, competitive waste, lack of productive control; THE INCREASING SURPLUS WHICH OVERFLOWS ALL THE LIMITATIONS OF PRESENT MARKETS AND THREATENS TO SUBMERGE THE SYSTEM.

AS THE PRESENT DECAYING SYSTEM FALLS MORE AND MORE TO PAY A LIVING WAGE OR TO FURNISH WORK FOR THE WORKERS, THE ISSUE ADOPED BY THE SOCIALISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN MUST BECOME THE CENTRAL ISSUE OF SOCIALISM AND LABOR ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THIS ISSUE HAS THE ADVANTAGE OF MEETING THE SUPREME NEED OF THE TIMES AND OF TYING TOGETHER IN AN INDISSOLUBLE UNION SOCIALISM AND ORGANIZED LABOR.

THE REALIZATION OF THIS DEMAND CAN MEAN NOTHING LESS THAN THE REALIZATION OF SOCIALISM. CAPITALISM CANNOT MEET

THIS DEMAND WITHOUT FUNDAMENTAL REORGANIZATION INTO SOCIALISM.

The British Socialists have chosen their supreme issue with true instinct and wisdom. They made this choice just before the present great coal strike thrust the whole British Labor movement on to the basis of this issue.

It is the movement which has the prevision of events, this philosophy of development, and that organization of it, that will inevitably take the lead in the struggle now precipitated.

THE BRITISH STRIKE IS A SOCIALIST STRIKE. IT IS A PART OF THE SOCIALIST PROCESS. IT MAY BE A STEP TOWARD SOCIALISM OR IT MAY GO THE WHOLE DISTANCE.

15 Corporations Take Billion Dollar Swag

By Leland Olds, Federated Press. More than a billion dollars in profits was taken by 15 corporations in 1925, according to The Wall Street Journal. These 15 companies presented their owners with \$1,067,506,851, a sum of 15 per cent over 1924 when their profits totaled \$919,919,761.

Of the 1925 total, \$945,000,000 remained for the owners of common stock after all deductions such as interest and preferred dividends. The par value of their common stock was limited at \$4,568,712,696 the average return on investment was 17.6 per cent. No allowance is made here for the inflation through stock dividends.

Such huge profits enabled these corporations to pay dividends averaging 8 per cent and at the same time add \$436,314,727 to accumulated surplus profits. These undivided profits total \$3,315,490,032, more than three-quarters of the par value of the common stock. Surpluses are available not only for extending the property without other cash investment but also for paying dividends during depression.

The 15 corporations, with their 1925 profits and the percentages of common stock are:

Table with 2 columns: Corporation Name and Amount. Includes Am. Tel. & Tel., U. S. Steel, General Motors, etc.

America Bankrupt---Has More Stocks and Bonds Outstanding Than Property

By Lincoln Phifer. Story No. 1.

Stock market reports printed in the Kansas City Star April 3 throw new light on the amount of capitalization that is still in progress in America, and at the same time make it necessary that I revise my former estimate of one hundred thousand million dollars as the amount of indebtedness that has been imposed on the American people without their knowledge or consent.

The Star report says: "Capitalization of 889 new enterprises incorporated in March aggregated \$748,594,894, compared with \$96,402,000, represented by 916 companies in March last year, and \$2,675,185,000 distributed among 856 in February this year." Let us add together the official statement of stocks issued during the first three months of 1926:

March 1926, \$ 748,594,894; February, 2,675,185,000; January, 51 million dollars more than in March, as told in the report, 759,504,600.

Total for quarter, \$1,123,193,500. Figuring that the rate of stock issue for 1925 was in direct proportion to the rate so far this year, then the total issued last year must have been four times this sum, or about \$1,123,193,500. The orgy of stock expansion has been in progress for five years. Counting five times this amount we have \$5,615,967,500; and adding to this the issues for the first quarter of 1926, the total amounts to \$58,557,071,800. My estimate was one hundred thousand million dollars.

But this is clearly too small. It will be noticed that the issues for March are lower than for March, 1925, much lower than for February, 1926, and also lower than for January, 1926. Since the expose of the Appeal and other papers, there has been a marked slowing up in the issuances of stocks.

Besides, this estimate is based entirely upon the issuances of stocks.

NEW enterprises. It leaves wholly out of consideration the reorganization of industries that were already in existence five years ago. It is probable that these stock issues to old companies would equal if not exceed the stocks issued by new concerns.

And further, the figures given above ENTIRELY OMIT BOND ISSUES. Under the new financing bond issues almost always accompany stock issues. One may obtain a basis for estimating the bond issues from a paragraph found in the report already quoted in part from the Kansas City Star. It is said:

"New security issues by corporations last month totaled 391 million dollars, 51 million less than in February, 241 million less than in January, and 23 million less than in March, 1925."

According to this report, the new bond issues for March were 391 million dollars; for February, 352 million dollars; for January, 542 million dollars; total for the three months, 1,175 million dollars. Estimating the bond issues on the same basis for five years before, we have a total of \$4,709 million a year and 23,300 millions for the five years before. Add to this the total stock issues, we have a grand total of \$111,857,071,800. This is almost twice billion dollars more than my former estimate.

But all this omits from consideration two important elements. First of these is that it refers ENTIRELY to papers issued by NEW corporations. If to this be added the new paper against corporations that were in existence five years ago, then the total amount must be fully twice as large or two hundred thousand million dollars.

The second element omitted is the fact that all the old corporations, in existence before 1920, were already capitalized; it has been charged openly that many of them were overcapitalized. Bond issues were out against

practically all of them. If one shall add to the two hundred thousand million dollars of NEW securities, issued against the wealth of America, an equal amount of OLD securities, issued since the beginning of the twentieth century when the first great reorganization period began, he will find that the total corporate paper, plus all the national state and municipal bonds, is outstanding will aggregate something like FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

The estimated wealth of all the United States and all the people therein, is around THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILLION DOLLARS.

It means that YOU ARE BANKRUPT.

But it means also that the financial planners have overstepped themselves and THEY ALSO ARE BANKRUPT.

The bankers know it, too. The publication of a few of the figures in the American Appeal and a few other publications thru the special market paper, the same official stock market report printed in the Kansas City Star, to which allusion has already been made, says further:

"Standard statistics index of the stock market, embracing 232 stocks, shows a decline of 15.4 points from the 28.25 in 1926 to March 29. The index for 1925 that date was 130. This figure is 34.4 above the low of 1924. The index for 1924 was 137.1. Mail order shares advanced 54 points; Automobiles, 45.5; food company shares, 42.5; Petroleum, 11; tires, 10.4."

I shall not analyze this report for that for yourself. It is quite evident that the staff correspondent of the Star, whom it was thought advisable to send to Washington for some reason, was right when he declared some days ago that the speculators in the recent decline of stocks had literally "BILLIONS."

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