

CHICAGO has started the ball rolling for a big and triumphant 1916 Socialist presidential campaign. Start now to get your local organization ready for this conflict. Then you will be able to do effectively work when the struggle really gets under way.

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SOCIALISTS WIN BIG VICTORY

17,038 CHICAGO VOTERS ELECT TWO SOCIALIST ALDERMEN TO FIGHT WORKERS' BATTLES IN THE NATION'S SECOND LARGEST CITY

CHICAGO, the greatest industrial center in the world, will see two Socialists sitting in its next city council. That is the big story of Tuesday's municipal elections that ought to warm the blood of every enlightened worker in the land. It is the story that ought to bring cheer to the Socialists of Europe now struggling to escape the bloody abyss into which the system has hurled them.

This great cosmopolitan city of Chicago, on the western shores of Lake Michigan, is divided into 35 wards. On the north-west side of the city two of the most populous of these wards are located. The Fifteenth Ward has a population of about 85,000. The Twenty-seventh ward is a big city in itself with a population of 124,000. Together these two wards have a population almost equalling that of such cities as Rochester, New York; St. Paul, Minn., and Denver, Colo., while it surpasses that of such cities as Portland, Oregon, Columbus and Toledo, O.

That is why Chicago Socialists are jubilant. They feel they have carried a city in itself. For years they have worked to perfect their organization, for years they have distributed literature and held Socialist meetings. The vote steadily grew. Each year saw some slight gain.

In 1912 two Socialists were sent to the state legislature from these wards. In 1914 they were re-elected.

This week, Tuesday, victory perched on the Socialist banners in the municipal campaign and William E. Rodriguez will represent the Fifteenth ward in the city council, while John C. Kennedy will speak for the workers of the Twenty-seventh Ward. Here are the figures:

Something About Rodriguez

WILLIAM E. RODRIGUEZ, Socialist alderman-elect from Chicago's fifteenth ward, is one of the Socialist Party national committeemen from Illinois. Although one of the veterans of the Chicago Socialist movement he is just 35 years old. He was born in Naperville, Ill., coming to Chicago 14 years ago. He was forced to leave school and begin work in a cotton factory when 15 years old. He was later apprenticed to the painters' trade. While doing an active interest in the affairs of the Chicago Painters' Union, Rodriguez attended night high school, graduated and began his law studies in 1909 at the John Marshall Law School from which he graduated in June 1912. He was business agent of the Painters' Union in 1911 when he was elected Socialist candidate for mayor. He is now practicing law in Chicago with William A. Cannon, who was almost elected state attorney of Cook County, in 1912, receiving more than 110,000 votes. Rodriguez will be an able representative of the workers in Chicago's city council.

Rodriguez was shown elected on the police returns by 14 votes, getting 5,487 votes compared to the 5,473 cast for the republican and 5,288 for the democrat. The Socialist watchers claim this lead will be increased by the official count.

Kennedy was far in the lead of the old party candidates in the Twenty-seventh ward receiving a plurality of 4,011 votes, getting a total of 11,551 votes compared to the 7,540 votes cast for the republican and 5,368 votes given to the democrat. Less than 1,500 more votes would have given Kennedy a majority.

In the city elections one year ago the Fifteenth ward gave the Socialist candidate 3,780 votes, while the Socialist candidate for alderman in 1914 in the Twenty-seventh ward received 7,228. Rodriguez and Kennedy were the candidates last year.

Measured in another way the significance of this victory may be judged from the fact that Meyer London was elected as the Socialist congressman from the New York East Side last fall by polling 5,969 votes, while his democratic opponent received 4,987, and the republican-progressive only 1,123.

That is why Chicago Socialists feel that they made a big step forward, Tuesday, in fighting the system that is responsible for the nation-wide hunger and unemployment that now prevails, and that has plunged the nations of Europe into the most wanton slaughter the world has ever known.

"The election of two Socialists to the Chicago city council means that from now on the Socialist Party will be heard from on all matters concerning the workers of this great city," declares Kennedy, in reviewing the election triumph. "Each of the wards carried by our forces is a city in itself. There is every reason to believe that the aldermanic victories this spring will be followed by even greater victories next year—and then the battle will be on in earnest for the capture and control of the entire city."

"The city council of Chicago has great power and the two Socialist aldermen should be able to make their influence felt in securing better conditions for the workers and in opening the real battle for the municipal ownership of all the public utilities. Moreover, we will immediately inaugurate a great organizing campaign that will add thousands of new members to our ranks and increase the number of readers of our party press. As two individuals in the city council we can accomplish little, but as the representatives of a live, revolutionary working class organization with an active press and thousands of enlightened members, we will force a hearing on the great issues affecting the life and welfare of the mass of the people."

While in no way dimming the activities of the working class elsewhere, The American Socialist will keep its readers well informed on the progress made in the big campaign to capture the nation's second largest city and the world's greatest industrial center for Socialism.

"This victory is especially gratifying to the Socialists of Chicago because they know it will be a great inspiration to the class conscious workers of the nation struggling for greater industrial and political freedom that must ultimately result in their complete emancipation from the present system of wage slavery," declares Rodriguez. "This victory is the inspiration that was needed to start off a big and triumphant campaign for the national election next year. This triumph is not an accident. It has come as the result of years of untiring work and ceaseless propaganda. We have won two wards. Next time we will capture more."

The vote of the women went both ways in the two victorious wards. In the twenty-seventh ward the Socialist candidate captured most of the women's votes, as follows: Kennedy, 3,673; republican, 2,759; and the democrat, 1,676. But in the Fifteenth ward the women almost defeated the Socialist candidate shown by figures as follows: Rodriguez, 1,633; republican, 1,863, and the democrat, 1,718.

Something About Kennedy

JOHAN C. KENNEDY, Socialist alderman-elect from Chicago's twenty-seventh ward, is at present the Socialist state secretary of Illinois. He was born at Brookton, Maine, 31 years ago. He graduated from Cornell University and came to Chicago eight years ago, where he taught for two years at the University of Chicago. He spent nearly two years conducting a Social survey of Chicago's stockyards district and in 1912 made a tour of European cities studying municipal problems, and in 1913 made a similar tour of American cities. He was the Socialist candidate for governor of Illinois in 1912 and was nearly elected alderman of the twenty-seventh ward at last year's election. For several years he has conducted a night school for Socialists training them in the work of municipal government. He is exceedingly well informed on social and economic questions and, like Rodriguez, is an able and effective public speaker. Kennedy and Rodriguez should make the most of their position as the spokesmen of the plates in Chicago's city council to cover.

THERE IS NO WAR DANGER FOR U. S. UNLESS WE CHOOSE TO MAKE WAR

By MORRIS HILLQUIST

I MAINTAIN that wars are made today; that the civilized nations of today have it within their power to abolish them, and that as far as the United States is concerned, we shall never see another war, unless we deliberately choose to make war.

How and why are wars created? What was the cause of the appalling slaughter which is now shaking the foundations of Europe? Let us analyze it carefully, for the fate of unfortunate Europe holds a solemn warning for us on the happier side of the Atlantic.

The total area of Europe is 3,570,000 square miles, or just as large as the continental United States, including Alaska. That area is peopled by more than four hundred million human beings, and is divided into twenty-two separate political sovereignties, many of whom are in turn composed of several distinct countries, more or less loosely connected by the ties of a common political government. The boundaries of these numerous sovereignties have been formed arbitrarily and capriciously by the unrethinking process of historical development. They split ethnological units and combine incongruous national fractions; they cut off large sections of the continent from necessary maritime outlets, and often impede free commerce and intercourse between the nations. The political history of Europe is a chronicle of succeeding changes of its map and of international intrigues and wars which have caused or accompanied such changes. And every war between two or more countries has created deep international grudges, has laid the foundation for new wars.

The everlasting strife between the nations of crowded and divided Europe has become more acute in recent times through the growth of international trade. Although a warship has never helped to sell a can of sardines or a bale of cotton, the nations of Europe have conceived the superstitious notion that a country's overseas trade must be

protected by a strong navy. Although no colony has ever been of financial or material advantage to the mother country, the trading classes of Europe have come to believe that their prosperity depends on the "ownership" of large overseas colonies. The leading countries of Europe thus entered into a ruinous rivalry in naval construction and in the acquisition of a colonial possessions. Within the last thirty years England and France have acquired whole empires in Africa, and Germany has secured a colonial territory five times the size of the fatherland. The imperialistic policy of expansion has become the keynote of European international politics. The territory available for colonies was soon pre-empted, and the further expansion of colonial possessions of each European country had mainly to be accomplished at the expense of other European powers. Every country suspected the other of a design to

take away its colonies; every country was eager to extend and to steal colonies. Each mistrusted the peaceful intentions of its neighbor, and began to increase its armies and navies. It was all done for the "national security," not in preparation for war but in preparation against war, as Mr. Gardner would say, just as a sort of "peace insurance," but each nation wanted to be a little more secure than the other, and so the European rivalry of armament started on its mad career.

40 YEARS OF MILITARISM.

THE WORLD has never been afflicted with such an insane spirit of militarism as it has within the last forty years. Prior to the Franco-Prussian war Prussia was the only country in Europe to maintain a standing army based on general compulsory military service. Since then the system has been adopted by every European power except Great Britain.

Since 1870 the nations now at war have expended on military and naval armaments the stupendous sum of \$200,000,000,000, forty times the famous war indemnity exacted by victorious Prussia from France, besides wasting the best years of the lives of their citizens in useless and brutalizing drills. Every year the burdens of militarism became more and more onerous until the nations of Europe groined under their intolerable weight.

By 1914 Great Britain had a naval armada the like of which the waters of the world had never seen, and she had trained armies aggregating about four million men in times of peace and no less than eighteen million on a war footing. Each country was fully prepared to fight any country of similar size, but not one of them was strong enough to fight a combination of powers. And so they entered into military alliances for offensive and defensive purposes, a sort of war-partnership.

Long before the outbreak of the camp and the full battle array, its things Mr. Gardner's heart is yearning for: battleships, torpedo boat destroyers, submarines, aeroplanes, Zeppelins, forts, guns, rifles, ammunition and big armies. They were ready for war and they got their war. Their anti-war insurance turned out to be a bad case of over-insurance.

For the millions of human lives that have been ruthlessly destroyed in this war, for the thousands of homes that have been wrecked, for the hundreds of towns and villages that have been devastated, for the flesh and blood atrocities that have been perpetrated and the sufferings that have been inflicted on mankind, the "policy" of Europe, so have been carried out, so have been carried out, so have been carried out.

To sum up then, the main cause of the great European war were artificial political boundaries, historical grudges, commercial rivalry, imperialism and militarism.

SOCIALISTS ARE THE ONLY PREPARERS.

At the primary election held at Berkeley, Calif., three Socialist nominees qualified. They were: J. Nitt Wilson, national executive committeeman of the Socialist Party, for mayor; John A. Wilson, for city council; and Herman J. Neary for school board.

Mr. Nitt Wilson ran a close vote ahead of the present mayor. His opponent for the final election will be a capitalist millionaire reactionary. "Victory almost assured."

of goods, our population could still live in comfort and abundance. But there is no need for abandoning our foreign trade. No country will make us feel as just before we sell to us when we buy or buy from it its cloth or dye stuffs. We need no seaports for our trade that we do not have, for we own the solid coastlines on both sides of our continent. We are not hampered by venacious capitalists as just before we sell to us moving our goods from inland points to harbors, for we own every inch of the solid territory between the two oceans, from the Canadian to the Mexican border.

Europe would fear no war if her countries were not so organically federated of states. In the United States we have actually accomplished what Europe is still an idle dream of the remote future—we have established a thoroughly harmonious and indissoluble federation of states.

We need no colonies. We can easily dispense with those we already have. Our acquisition of the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii, was a most senseless political adventure. Not a man, woman or child in the United States has ever benefited to the extent of a copper penny from our "possessions," and the only purpose they have ever served has been to increase our taxes, give occupation to our militarist propagandists, and to give us no neighbors who may involve us in war. To the North of us there is only Canada; to the South of us there is only Mexico; to the East there is Europe—three thousand miles away, and to the West is Asia—five thousand miles away. We need not apprehend war with Canada. We have never had war with her and there is no one reason why we ever should. We have always lived in peace and amity with our northern neighbor although we do not have a single foot in our 3000-mile boundary line. We have never had a single foot of land in Mexico, and we have never had a single foot of land in Asia.

We certainly need not fear invasion from Mexico, and we have no just cause to invade Mexico. Whether the forces of Carranza or Villa will eventually gain the upper hand is a matter of profound interest to us. But our interest does not justify us in assuming to fashion the political and social destinies of our sister republic in accordance with our notions and by force of arms. No nation has ever been truly freed by the grace of a foreign power. The people

of Mexico will ultimately work out their own salvation if left alone. The only right we can claim in any interference with Mexican affairs is the protection of our citizens. But this alleged right is based on a shaky foundation. Any American capitalist cares to invest in Mexican mining, oil or land concessions, he does so for his private gain, and should do so at his own risk and peril. This country has no interest, and no moral right to spend any people's money, and to do so, to spend people's blood for the accommodation of our capitalist adventurers.

DANGER OF INVASION.

REMAINS THE question whether we are or ever can be in danger of invasion by a great non-American power. It is plain that to any mind not clouded by hysteria, such a danger can only appear in the nature of a huge joke. There are two good reasons why no European or Asiatic power will ever attempt an invasion of the United States: first, they cannot do it, and secondly, they would gain nothing by it if they could. Let us assume, for the purpose of illustration, that Germany decides to make war on us. I take Germany because just now she is the black sheep among nations and considered capable of any crime.

To wage successful war on our territory she would first have to ship her army across the Atlantic ocean; build and equip from a thousand to two thousand transports to carry a million soldiers to land for many months. The preparations for such an expedition would probably take about twenty-five years and cost a few billion dollars, but why consider such trifles. Let us assume the fleet has arrived and the army has landed. Germany now proceeds to "occupy" us. Her armies take possession of our civil government, displace President Wilson and his cabinet in Washington. All governors of our forty-eight states, all mayors and other officials, some hundred thousands in number, are supplanted by German military officers.

To support a hostile military occupation in a country as large and populous as the United States Germany would have to keep her entire army here, leaving her own country undefended. And then? And then we might turn to the victorious Kaiser and blandly ask him: "Well, Kaiser, now that you have got us, what are you going to do with us? And it would be a most perplexing question. What would the Kaiser do with us? Take our wealth? There is not enough loose loot in the whole of the United States to pay for the building of fifty transports.

Our wealth is in our land and industries, our mines, factories and railroads, and these would be accomplished methods of wealth production. These cannot be taken from us, and if our industries were impeded or destroyed Germany would suffer from it almost as much as we ourselves. Our railroads, mines and industrial stocks are owned by capitalists of all nationalities. They are quoted on the Berlin, London and New York Stock Exchange. A collapse of our securities and a cessation of our foreign trade would spell financial ruin and industrial panic in Germany.

What else could Germany do? Tax us or levy a heavy indemnity. She could not raise enough to cover the expense of her expedition without ruining the country and again ruining herself. Nor could she convert us into a German colony. England has had her experience with us as a colony almost a century and a

half ago, when the population of the country was less than three million. Her European and Asiatic possessions would be brought to the experiment to-day with our hundred million of people.

BACK IN MIDDLE AGES.

THE TROUBLE with our apostles of militarism is that they still think in the terms of the early middle ages, when nations were wandering across the scantily inhabited globe in nomadic hordes seeking settlements, or making war on each other for pillage or booty. They do not realize that great civilized nations of modern times cannot be conquered, destroyed or subjugated, particularly a nation so situated as the United States.

But Mr. Gardner has reminded the American people of our Monroe doctrine and our Asiatic exclusion laws. He sees vision of a strike on both, and heroically maintains that he would not leave the decisions of such vital questions to the "machinations of an international court."

I admit that an international court of justice or arbitration may be a far better method of settling disputes than the method of single combat and tribal feuds for the adjustment of our disputes.

The gospel of our awakening military "patriotism" would be amusing, if it were not so dangerous. It is an appeal to national vanity and aggressive combativeness, the appeal to the animal instincts in men is always dangerous, but it is particularly so in these times of universal war-madness. The propaganda for improvement has been instigated by the patriotic gentlemen engaged in the manufacture of armor plates, arms and munitions, but I do say that these gentlemen have been known in the past to work up war sentiments in their own countries and in foreign countries, and to make millions from the sale of extortionate prices of arms to be used for the defense of their beloved countries as well as battleships and guns which are expected to be "effective" against their own "war men's" aggressions. These gentlemen; war propaganda, to them is canvassing of trade, and they are powerful and alert and suspiciously and perniciously patriotic in matters military.

FORGE AHEAD IN MILWAUKEE ELECTION

FORGE AHEAD IN MILWAUKEE ELECTION. The school board, and receiving one of the highest number of votes among the candidates for the school board, her total being 23,784. The other three Socialists elected were Paul Hann-Jack, Morris Stern and Elizabeth E. Thomas.

about which Mr. Gardner has been strangely silent. He has told us the pathetic story of our grand reserve army of sixteen, our lame aeroplanes, our floating submarines, our gunless forts and empty guns, our obsolete ships and lonely troops, but he has not shown you the reverse side of the medal—the tremendous cost of that crippled establishment. The fact is that we expend on our military and naval forces larger sums than any other country in the world.

In 1914 we paid for our army more than \$165,000,000, for our navy almost \$141,000,000, and for military pensions upward of \$175,000,000, a total of almost half a billion dollars for wars, past and prospective, not including the cost of the state militaries.

IN THE NAME YEAR GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA EACH EXPENDED FOR SIMILAR PURPOSES LESS THAN \$450,000,000 AND MILITARISTIC GERMANY LESS THAN \$300,000,000. IT COSTS HER TO KEEP A SOLDIER IN THE FIELD ONE PER YEAR. IT COSTS US \$1,545.

In the last twenty years we have expended over \$2,191,000,000 on our army and navy, exclusive of pensions, and still we are ludicrously unprepared, and are urged to increase our military and naval forces. Our advocates of "preparedness" recommend a trained army of 400,000 men, 200,000 in the standing army and 200,000 in the reserves. They recommend a navy equal to that of Germany, an army of that size would involve an expenditure of no less than \$750,000,000 per year, and the navy would consume about \$200,000,000 annually in construction and maintenance. That is a total of \$1,250,000,000 including pensions, \$15 per capita of the population, \$75 per family, about one-sixth of the average annual earning of the American worker. And these monstrous annual offerings at the altar of the military must be taken from the vitally necessary works of social progress and civilization.

Mr. Gardner and his militarist friends are so obsessed with the imaginary danger of a war with a foreign nation that they do not seem to realize the vastly greater danger of the actual daily war waged within the nation, the frightful and inhuman industrial war, which calls for the expenditure of billions of dollars, the death of thousands of our workers, and the introduction of measures of civil and social justice, which would make this country vastly stronger, more irrevocable and unassailable than all the fortifications and aeroplanes in creation.

The people of the United States have got out of the habit of the "preparedness" propaganda, and are beginning to think in terms of a right organization for the peace and social progress. The peace of military preparation is a mild and weak preparation for a mild and weak war. What will it end? The answer is, it will end with an army of 400,000 men and a navy of 200,000 men and a country that will be a vast wasteland. No. For the sake of the peace of the world, let us get out of the habit of war in

POWER OF GREED IS VICTOR IN BITE.
By LEWIS J. DUNCAN.
(By Telegraph.)

The Socialists were overwhelmingly defeated, casting only 30 per cent of the vote, the victory of the people of Hattie, Wis., has been crushed by the brutal exercise of the tremendous economic and political power of the local Rockefeller interests.

But this is not all. There is another side to military preparedness

CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL MAY DAY

EVERY Socialist local in the nation should have a mass meeting to arouse and inspire the workers on International May Day, Saturday, May 1.

And where there is no local one Socialists should set aside this day to educate the workers who have not yet seen the light.

In either case you will want a bundle of the International May Day edition of The American Socialist, dated May 1, 1915, for distribution at your meeting or among your fellow workers. Send in the order for your bundle now. Here is the order blank:

American Socialist Bundle Order Blank

American Socialist, 303 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

For the enclosed \$..... send me..... copies of the American Socialist. I want to help the American Socialist celebrate this year's International May Day.

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No. 127 If No. 128 appears on your address label, your subscription expires next week. Do not fail to renew.

THIS COLUMN RECORDS THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF OUR SUB HUSTLERS FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Table with columns: Last Week, On, This Week, Gain. Shows subscription statistics.

A HUSTLER IN PRISON.

In reply to a circular letter we recently sent out we received the following from one of our hustlers: "Your letter to hand and contents carefully noted. You see I am in prison so it is impossible to comply with your request. I am surprised to hear that I am the only hustler in this town. However, if I were out I would be ransacking for solidarity as I would be my duty, being an industrialist. I am serving 18 months for shooting a man in self-defense. I was attacked by a mob which destroyed some property in my hall. I was found guilty by a Socialist Justice of the Peace but the District Attorney gave out a bench warrant and a jury feared losing their jobs and called public opinion brought in a compromise verdict." - JOHN FAUCER, State Prison, Carson City, Nevada.

ROLL OF HONOR

- List of names and contributions: E. E. WILLIAMS of Texas contributes a bundle of 20 with the following note: "This makes 12 cents I have sent in." HENRY BOSEMAN of Oklahoma... W. E. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania... W. E. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania... W. E. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania...

TEN YEARS BRING SOCIALISM TO THE FRONT IN COLLEGES

By HARRY W. LADLER, Organizing Secretary, Intercollegiate Socialist Society

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society will soon reach the date of its tenth anniversary. It was Sept. 12, 1905, that Upton Sinclair, Robert Hunter, Owen R. Lovejoy, Mrs. Katharine Matly Messerle, George H. Strobel and some 50 others, including the writer, gathered in a small room above Peck's Restaurant in Fulton Street, New York, and solemnly dedicated the Society to its work of education. At that time many declared it important to attempt to interest any large body of college students in such a fundamental problem as that of Socialism. And truly the college field seemed none too promising! Scarcely a group for the study of Socialism could be found in any institution of higher learning. The number of college professors doing anything considerable in this subject might be counted on the fingers of one hand. Public or class room lectures on Socialism by outside speakers were well nigh unheard of, while addresses along this line in college chapels were too horrifying even to contemplate. Furthermore, literature on this subject was scant for, with the exception of Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States," practically no book, written by an American Socialist and bearing directly on Socialism had as yet appeared in the lists of non-Socialist publishers - unless we consider such keen analyses of present conditions as were contained in "The Cost of Competition," "Poverty," and "Our Benevolent Feudalism."

The "Copper Heel" in Michigan

By SEVERI ALANNE, Former Editor of The Tyomies, the Finnish Socialist Daily from a from Michigan's Copper Empire

SINCE the magnificent Copper Strike in Michigan was broken, almost a year ago, the copper barons have been busy taking their revenge, a full revenge, on the enslaved miners, who committed the unpardonable sin of revolting in the hope of securing better living conditions.

Life is hell at the present time up there in the copper empire for any one who dared take part in that strike or even show his sympathy toward the cause of the strikers. Such undesirables are now being "weeded out" by the most devilish blacklist and boycotting system imaginable.

Among the different nationalities taking part in the strike, the Finns played the most prominent part. They had a powerful daily, published in the strike region, which fought valiantly for the strikers to the last. The defeat of the strike forced this paper to move to Superior, Wis., at an expense of nearly \$4,000. The local copper country banks refused to give even a cents credit to the paper, while before the strike they had treated the publishers of the paper almost as they treated other people.

But the Finns did not escape the revenge and persecution of the mining companies with this punishment. The mine managers soon learned that all the objectionable Finns had not left the state and the region together with their paper as had been foretold. Some of the defeated strikers were insolent enough to remain where they had lived and worked for years. There was no question about such disturbers of the public peace being denied a job. But even the presence of these "professional strikers" was considered a source of disgrace to the community. They had no business there any more. Nobody needed them.

HERE is a story that should arouse the fighting blood of every lover of freedom in America. It shows how the Copper Barons of Michigan are trying to stamp out the spirit of revolt that showed its fighting powers in the great Michigan copper strike. The writer of this story, Severi Alanne, was formerly editor of The Tyomies, the powerful Socialist Finnish daily that was financially boycotted by the copper trust's banks and driven out of the copper empire. It is now published at Superior, Wis., and doing doubly effective work.

There has come a time, when you must take the law into your own hands. His speech was quoted extensively by all the local papers (controlled by the mining companies) and was given favorable comment. It was said to be "right to the point." Of course, the man is still superintendent of schools in Houghton. Watch him get a higher and more responsible position next year.

Infamed by such anarchistic and inflammatory speeches as this one, the blinded Finnish miners are now doing their best to weed out the socialists in the former strike zone. Whenever they learn that a Finn, whom they even suspect of socialist or "liberal" tendencies, has succeeded in getting work somewhere in the locality, they hasten to inform the mine bosses and other petty officials against him.

Whenever a man applies for work at any of the mines, his name is first sought in the black list and if found there, he is told to make himself scarce. Whenever one of these informers learns of a miner, who is still subscribing for The Tyomies, the Finnish Socialist daily, or any other socialist paper, the miner may be assured that he will soon be told to go, unless he promptly discontinues subscribing for the "dangerous" paper. A petty official of the Copper Range Mining Company at Painesdale has on several occasions openly boasted that before next spring there will not be a single copy of The Tyomies coming to his realm.

To illustrate the meanness of the mine officials in their act of revenge, a story may be told of what occurred at Painesdale. A Finnish Socialist had written some money during years of hard toil and invested it in a boarding-house. That boarding-house is worth not less than \$3,000. The man happened to incur the hate of the mine manager during the strike, by not obeying his orders to come and see him.

FEELS THE COPPER HEEL. Since then the poor fellow has amply felt "the copper heel." His house happened to be on company's land and he was without much more ceremony ordered to vacate. He tried to sell the house, but the company would not accept the buyers, as being too "white" men. Finally a prospective buyer was found, one who would suit the company. But this man was expressly told by the mining official not to pay any more than half of what the building was worth in the present market. He knows that there is no chance whatever for him to seek justice, because that word is at the present time totally unknown in the vocabulary of the Copper Country.

The Finnish Socialists in Houghton held a splendid meeting hall and a building, which is worth more than \$40,000. This building is the real headquarters of the socialist movement in Copperdome. For that reason the mining officials, with the help of the Finnish anti-socialists, are now centering their attack upon the building. They are trying to get the property more than doubled after the strike. No credit is given the Socialists by the local banks. The local "kept" press is doing its best to spread rumors about the alleged immoral character of the dances held in this hall. They are going far further than they are bound in advising all those who employ Finnish servant maids, to refuse them the right to attend any dances or socials held in this hall.

The Finnish Comrades in South Range, another mining town not far from Houghton, are also in a predicament. They started to build a hall, a cement block structure, before the strike began. On account of the strike they had to stop the work, as a local Building and Loan Company withdrew its promise of a loan on the building. The building then stood with walls half erected for more than a year. Recently the South Range Comrades resumed their building activities. This they should not have done. Two of the most active members of the Local immediately lost their jobs at the mine. Others are threatened with the same fate. Now the Finnish boys at South Range are trying to raise money in Chicago in order to be able to finish their hall.

Numerous other incidents could be cited to illustrate the situation in the Copper Country. If the mining companies persist in their attempt to exterminate all the active socialists in upper Michigan, they will face a fight to the finish. The District Organization of the Finnish Local of the Copper Region has already sent a general appeal for funds to all the Finnish locals in the United States. The funds thus collected will be used for socialist agitation in the Copper Country and possibly for employing legal help in the fight against the carism of the Copper magnates.

DELIVERED WORKERS IN MICHIGAN'S COPPER EMPIRE JOIN BLINDLY IN ANTI-SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION.

ed them. It was only feared that they disturb the sweet dreams of the triumphant copper lords. It was necessary, therefore, to get rid of those who remained. But how? The copper lords hesitated to expose themselves to the public as petty revenge-takers, as it might be possible that some alarming news about their Russian tactics might leak out and their acts be given publicity outside their own cordon. DEVILISH SCHEME. To safeguard themselves against this, they devised an ingenious scheme. They knew that among the Finnish nationality there still remained those who followed blindly in the lead of their masters and decided to use these Henry Dubbs to do the dirty work. To arouse them, a nice gentlemanly trick was perpetrated. A bunch of these Finnish Henry Dubbs was suddenly discharged at the Calumet & Hecla mines. This happened about six weeks ago. The poor fellows were frightened to death. They had faithfully aided the masters break the strike and now they were treated in this manner. They went to the mine officials and pleaded for an explanation. They were told, that since the Finns had not been men enough to drive out their agitators, they would not be given work at the Calumet and Hecla mines, no matter who they were. The poor fellows had large families and they wanted to keep their jobs. They were given to understand, that if they removed this "stigma" from their nationality, they might again be given a chance, but no before. The Finnish Henry Dubbs ar-

AN EDUCATOR'S SPEECH. "I hope you have the courage to drive out these agitators. These men, whose names appear on this banner, I know you have. If you can not drive them out by fair means, drive them out by foul - by any means. Get rid of them!

WORKERS DEMAND FOOD.

According to Vorwärts, the German Socialist daily, the Socialist women have petitioned the Reichstag demanding government intervention for the prompt lowering of the price of foodstuffs and government distribution of potatoes and meats.

Two Socialist Speeches

We have just received a copy of the "Journal of the House" giving two speeches by George D. Brewer, the Socialist member of the Kansas state legislature. In speaking on an appropriations bill Brewer said: "FIRST SPEECH. "Although I have been a soldier in the United States army, I am not in sympathy with war or war preparation. I am opposed to everything that smacks or smells of militia, armies and war and all that pertains thereto. If I had opportunity to vote to cut out every cent of salary for every militia officer, disbanded every company and destroy every item of war in the state, I would gladly do so. I vote No against any raise in the salary of war representatives."

"SECOND SPEECH. The second speech was also on an appropriations bill and Brewer can lambast the plate politicians. He said: "I vote Aye on this Senate amendment, as I have done and expect to do on practically all other reports of joint conference committees on appropriations, for the reason that I believe the honest, conscientious people in Kansas are disgusted and sick of the disgraceful and farcical exhibition of the political self-seeking in both the Republican House and Democratic Senate over appropriations. The members of this House have been buffeted this way and that, dramatically appealed to, urged to do and undo, threatened and jugged with for the primary purpose of manufacturing political capital. In the desire of these aspiring politicians to secure political advantage for themselves, good faith, sincerity, honesty of purpose and the interests of the state institutions and the people have long since been forgotten. If they were ever considered, with shame for the whole miserable system that they had perpetrated and which they are now perpetrating, the political crooners would soon tire of their horse play with which the Legislature and Senate have been cursed for weeks. I vote Aye, although I think the appropriations I think are exorbitant and some disgracefully inadequate."

BRITISH LABOR STRIKES BIG BLOW AT EUROPEAN WAR. The Independent Labor party of Great Britain now in national conference at Norwich, went on record this week as "strongly disapproving the action of the Labor party in taking part in the recruiting campaign. A resolution adopted calls upon independent labor party members to abstain from taking part in speaking from "platforms on which attempts are made to justify this war and the foreign policy of the Liberal government which led to the war."

INDIAN LEGISLATURE HAS PASSED AN "OPTIONAL" HUNGRY WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW, the kind that permits the insurance companies to continue to graft on the miseries of injured and killed working people.

American Socialist LECTURE BUREAU

RALPH KORNGOLD, Manager

OUR STAFF OF SPEAKERS

- EMIL SEIDEL, Former Mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist Candidate for Vice President in 1912. RYAN WALKER, Creator of Henry Dubbs. GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, Author of "War, What For?"

Total Number of Contracts Received Up-to-date

20 Watch This Figure Grow

HERE ARE THE LIVE LOCALS THAT HAVE ALREADY SENT IN THEIR CONTRACTS:

- ARIZONA - Miami. CALIFORNIA - Fort Bragg. IOWA - Council Bluffs. MINNESOTA - St. Paul. MISSOURI - Booneville. NEBRASKA - Fremont, Omaha. NEW YORK - New York City. NORTH DAKOTA - Crosby, Forton, WISCONSIN - Oshkosh, Nelson.

IMPORTANT: Remember that only a limited number of dates can be filled by this team of speakers. If you delay sending in your contract, you take your chances on not being able to obtain the course.

HERE IS THE CONTRACT! Cut it out, sign, and send in!

Contract

Between the National Office of the Socialist Party and Local of the State of

Local accepts THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST LECTURE COURSE and agrees to sell \$40 tickets at 50 cents each, constituting one holder to membership at three dollars each in THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST for six months or to 25 cents worth of literature from the National Office.

The local agrees to pay \$125 to The National Office of the Socialist Party as follows: \$50 to be paid before the date of the first lecture, which is not to take place until after October 1st, 1915; \$25 to be paid to each of the three speakers on the night of this lecture.

The local furthermore agrees to furnish a suitable hall adequately lighted and heated wherein to hold the lectures, and to advertise the lectures to the best of its ability.

The National Office reserves the right to cancel any or all of the dates if these requirements are not lived up to.

The National Office agrees to furnish three speakers, viz. Ryan Walker, George R. Kirkpatrick and Emil Seidel one week apart, with the understanding, however, that if sickness or some other unforeseen circumstance makes it impossible for a speaker to appear, the National Office may furnish a substitute.

The National Office will furnish advertising and tickets.

The local will receive a commission of 25% on all tickets sold over the required \$40.

The literature sales at the meetings will be handled by the speaker with the assistance of the local. The National Office reserves the exclusive right to furnish books for sale at the meetings, but the local will receive the profit over and above the wholesale cost on the books sold.

The National Office will furnish the local with a supply of tickets good for admission to one lecture and to The American Socialist for 6 months. These tickets are to sell at 25 Cents, and will cost the local 15 cents each. No other one night tickets are to be sold by the local.

Signature of Secretary Address

Accepted for the National Office Please sign and return this contract.

RYAN WALKER AT TERRE HAUTE

By EUGENE V. DEBS

A FULL HOUSE greeted Ryan Walker here and for nearly two hours he held his audience in the hollow of his hands. He gives an entertainment unlike any other I have ever seen and in some respects more effective as propaganda than any lecture I have ever heard.

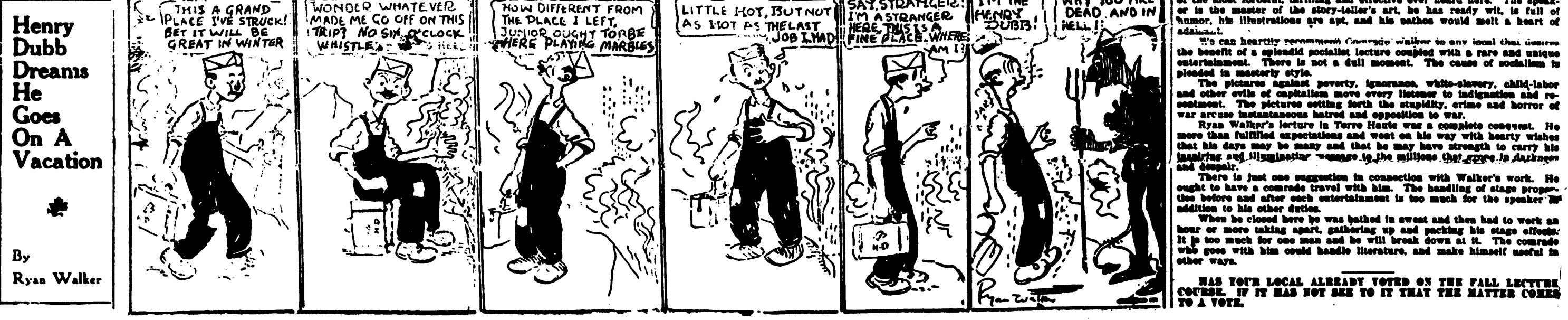
It is rarely that a great cartoonist of our time, is equally great as the expounder of his art on the public platform. His pictures are drawn with a rapidity that is amazing and with an effect that is electric. Old and young, socialist and non-socialist are equally delighted. Not a person leaves until he is through.

A great many people will not attend an ordinary lecture, nor would they profit by one if they did. These people, many of them, attend Walker's entertainment and are made to understand the meaning of socialism through his wonderful pictures.

The lecture given by Walker in connection with his drawings is one of the most forceful, thrilling and effective ever heard here. The speaker is the master of the story-teller's art, he has ready wit, is full of humor, his illustrations are apt, and his oratory would melt a heart of adamant.

We can heartily recommend George Walker to any local that desires the benefit of a splendid socialist lecture coupled with a rare and unique entertainment. There is not a dull moment. The cause of socialism is pleaded in masterly style.

The pictures against poverty, ignorance, white-slavery, child-labor and other evils of capitalism move every listener to indignation and resentment. The pictures cutting forth the stupidity, crime and horror of war arouse instantaneous hatred and opposition to war.



Henry Dubb Dreams He Goes On A Vacation By Ryan Walker