

Make Public Facts, Pres. Wilson, About War Plot Against Mexico

By LUCIEN SAINT-
WASHINGTON.—Imperialistic interests in the United States are plotting to force complete intervention in Mexico. The Administration has come into possession of evidence which, if published, will expose this plot and the plotters, many of whom are well known and "respectable" business men. These imperialistic interests are inspiring all sorts of yellow stories about the "punitive expedition", or "man-hunt" for Francisco Villa. They are conducting under cover a campaign

of agitation for the purpose of eventually leading to the awakening of the same kind of fervor of patriotism that sent the armed forces of the United States into Cuba and the Philippines, thus opening up these

dependencies to the exploitation of American capital. The new Secretary of War is a pacifist, and the radicals in Washington have faith in his honesty and desire to maintain the peace. As yet he has not been

attacked by the imperialistic interests, but it is believed, that they will turn their guns on him with a view to discrediting his conduct of the War Department. Already Secretary Baker has angered the powerful water

trust by expressing privately the opinion that the Shields general dam bill is a bare-faced steal. The water power interests are closely allied with the great financial interests of the country, with the makers of mun-

itions of war, with the promoters of war and imperialism. Senator Fall of New Mexico, one of the most outspoken supporters of intervention, has left Washington for the border, and when he returns it is expected

that he will attempt to scare the country, thru the Senate, with a lot of stories about Mexican outrages. These stories, which will be retold in the kept press, should be discounted and under no circumstances accepted at their face value.

The working people of the country have nothing to gain and everything to lose by intervention in Mexico. The capitalists have everything to gain and nothing to lose by intervention in Mexico. NATIONAL HONOR IN THIS CASE MEANS SIMPLY CAPITALIST PROFITS.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

VOL. II. No. 38. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1916. 60c per year; \$1 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

Here Are Reasons Why United States Should Call On Neutral Nations Of The World To Discuss Restoration Of Peace In War-Wearry Europe

The American Socialist has just received copies of the stenographic report of the historic hearings recently held by the committee on foreign affairs of the house of representatives, at Washington, on the joint resolution introduced in congress by Rep. Meyer London, offering mediation to the belligerent nations in Europe. The two representatives of the Socialist Party at these hearings were Morris Hillquit, of New York City, and James H. Maurer, of Reading, Pa. In an effort to force a favorable report from the foreign affairs committee and congress on this resolution, all Socialist locals are being called upon to hold public mass meetings in conjunction with labor unions on Saturday and Sunday, April 15-16. The statements of Morris Hillquit and James H. Maurer before the foreign affairs committee should therefore be of especial interest at this time, particularly so since rumors of peace proposals are beginning to sound louder than ever in Berlin, London and the capitals of the other warring nations. Hillquit first addressed the committee as follows:

By MORRIS HILLQUIT.
MR. CHAIRMAN and gentlemen, I appear before you in behalf of the Socialist Party of the United States, which, thru its executive committee has formally indorsed the resolution now before you.

While this resolution is, in a sense, a party measure, it is by no means a partisan measure. On the contrary, I know of no proposition which should more than this one compel the unanimous support of right-thinking citizens of all political or social persuasions.

We do not consider the introduction of this resolution as a mere measure of propaganda. We consider the resolution an eminently practical one, and we sincerely hope that your committee will take it up very seriously.

We believe that the time is ripe for peace. We also hold that the United States has it within its power to hasten the day of peace, and that the method of bringing about that end desired by all is the method outlined in the resolution before you, and that the peace program which is attached to it is eminently wise and practical.

ABOUT 600 days have passed since the beginning of the great European war, and every day has been a day of unspeakable horror. Every day has witnessed the destruction of human life and of all the achievements of civilization on a scale heretofore unknown to history.

Those of us who have followed the events in Europe and the current of public opinion are thoroughly persuaded that the warring nations in Europe have come to realize the horror and the futility of it all; that the conviction is growing upon them that nothing will be gained, nothing will be settled by this war, and that all the tremendous sacrifices in life and in property and in morals will go for naught.

They are ready for peace. Notwithstanding the protestations to the contrary coming from official Government sources, anyone who follows the events can definitely perceive the undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the war, coming from the people.

I am, perhaps, more familiar with one section of public opinion in Europe than with any other. But this is a very important section. I refer to the socialist movement and the labor movement in the belligerent countries, and that represents a very important factor in the life of the European nations.

That movement represents no less than about 7,000,000 voters, under a restricted system of suffrage, aided and supported by about 8,000,000 men in the ranks of organized labor. The movement is represented fully in the councils of the governments of the belligerent nations, and on the whole expresses, no doubt, the views and sentiments and aspirations of the common people in those countries.

WITHIN THE last few months particularly, a very noticeable change in the sentiment of this mass of people is indicated by the utterances of the

press, in so far as such utterances are permitted by the censors to appear, and by various congresses, by means of resolutions adopted. These views are clear, and they are becoming more pronounced every day.

In Germany, for instance, where the socialists and the working-men of the country started out by giving unanimous support to their Government in this war, there has been a very noticeable change since the danger of invasion of their country has been dissipated, or since the people have begun to realize that the danger of invasion was very largely an imaginary danger. The sentiment has so changed that about 40 per cent of the official Reichstag are of the Socialist Party in the German Reichstag are opposed to their Government in this war. All of them, without exception, are in favor of an immediate peace.

The same conditions obtain in Austria. In France and Belgium, where the sentiment was so absolutely and aggressively in favor of the war, a change is likewise noticeable, and it is a very definite change. There the socialists and the working people are likewise divided into two groups, those supporting the Government and those who are beginning to oppose their Government policy in this war, and all of them likewise are in favor of immediate peace.

Among the working people and Socialists of Europe on both sides of the fighting lines, the issue has narrowed down to practically one single, unimportant and subordinate question, namely, as to the destiny of Alsace and Lorraine, the question being whether it should be ceded to France or whether the people of the country should, for themselves, determine their political allegiance.

EUROPE is war weary. The enthusiasm of the war has been dissipated, the horror of the war is very much alive. On the other hand there is no end in sight. We have been expecting the end of the war from its very outbreak. First it was said the war would be over in six months, and then it was said it would be over in a year, and then it was said it would not last much longer, that it would be concluded in a year and a half. Now the war has been going on for 19 months and there is not the slightest indication of a break in active hostilities. The punishment of Germany and the crushing of Prussian militarism, which is the slogan on one side of the warring countries, seems as far off today as it was at the outbreak of the war. On the other hand the allies have not been crushed. They still have the boundless plains of Russia, with its unlimited resources in men and provisions. There is still the British Empire with its unlimited resources in men and provisions.

Shall the war be allowed to continue with the slogan on both sides that it must be fought to a bitter end? Shall it be allowed to continue indefinitely, for perhaps another three or five years, or shall something be attempted to put an end to this greatest of all horrors the world has ever witnessed?

We come before you this morning to say that at least the sections of the people of this country for whom we are speaking are of the sincere belief that the war may be ended at this time, and that the United States, above all nations, has it within its power to hasten the day of peace.

THE TIME has long passed when each nation was at liberty to work out its own destiny without affecting other nations. To-day the entire civilized world is so organically interrelated and interwoven in its interests, material, intellectual, and spiritual, that the fate of every nation immediately and vitally affects every other nation, and this Nation has a vital interest in this war.

It is not an outside party; it is not a mere on-looker; it is a participant in this war—in everything but the actual fighting. The United States has a right to assert a definite attitude in the matter, and I claim it has more than a right, it has a definite duty in this respect.

Think for a moment what the situation is. One-half the population of the world is under arms, busily engaged in the task of exterminating each other, while the other half is looking on in impotent dismay—the principal representative—the principal representative because the most powerful and the most advanced nation.

The United States has been placed by the historical process of events in a position of the repository, the guardian of the world's civilization. The United States has a duty to the races of the world in this case.

What we propose here is action, and action of a very definite and very practical kind. We propose that the United States take the lead in convening a congress of the neutral nations, to constitute itself as a permanent peace council. There is nothing, it seems to me, which could be more readily accomplished.

LET US assume, for a moment, gentlemen, that we are taking this proposition as a very concrete

and serious proposition. The United States takes the lead in convening the congress, a congress, first of all, of all the American Republics without exception. There we have an entire hemisphere to begin with and to be reinforced by representatives of all the neutral nations of Europe, and of all the neutral nations in Asia. We will thus have one-half of the world speaking to the other half; the half of the world at peace speaking to the half of the world at war, the same portion of the universe speaking to the war-mad part.

Is it conceivable that such a voice would not be heeded? Is it conceivable that if the representative of half of the population of the world, thru their Governments, officially constituted, addressed itself to the belligerents with an offer of peace and mediation that such an appeal would be ignored?

There will be some answer on the part of every one of the warring nations. The answer may be evasive, it may be an attempt to throw the responsibility on the other side, but the vital point is that some negotiations will result.

One thing I believe history has taught us all, and that is whenever nations at war or classes at war or groups at war with each other begin discussions, it invariably leads to an eventual adjustment of disputes to an eventual basis for peace.

THE PEACE program which is attached to the resolution, is also a vital part of it. That is so for several reasons. The first and prime reason is this, that Europe we speak of peace at this time the general impression we are apt to convey is that such a move would favor one side of a contest, that it would favor Germany, because the strategic position of Germany is the better of the two.

That apprehension is absolutely met by the points in the peace program indicating that it is the intention of the United States not to force a peace, favorably to one side as against the other, but a peace equally favorable to all, and made in the interest of humanity in the first instance.

It is with this in view that the first two clauses in relation to the evacuation of invaded territory and the liberation of oppressed nationalities are included, and also, very largely, the fourth, the removal of the political and civic disabilities of the Jewish people, wherever such disabilities exist.

As to the oppressed peoples in Europe, the Poles, the Ukrainians, the Finns, and the Bohemians, and a number of others, their struggles for independence have been a source of continual international turmoil and a constant menace to the peace of Europe.

The removal of this disturbing element in the politics of Europe would go a long way toward insuring a lasting and a stable peace.

The removal of the political and civic disabilities of the Jewish people is something upon which, it seems to us, the people of the United States are called upon particularly at this time to express themselves in unmistakable and emphatic terms. Thru all the horrors of the war, we have heard so much of the unfortunate people of Belgium, Serbia and Poland, that we have hardly had an opportunity to pay attention to perhaps the most unfortunate of all peoples of Europe, the 7,000,000 Jews in Russia, who are hunted from place to place, without any status, without any civic rights, the prey of every brutal soldier, of every brutal force in the Government.

These people, 7,000,000 human beings, cry for succor and relief, and have none but the people of the United States to address themselves to.

In Russia every protest coming from the more liberal sections of the country, is stifled by the authorities. In the central powers, any opinion is absolutely impotent to influence the course of administration in Russia. In the allied countries they have their own troubles at present.

It is the neutral countries, and the great body of the United States, with whom Russia is just now seeking to enter close relations—it is this country, primarily, whose voice will be most heeded in Russia at the present time.

belligerent countries now are so burdened with war debts that they will hardly be able to meet the interest charges alone after this war is over. About \$10,000,000,000 or more is the war debt of England to-day, the war debt of France is of similar amount, that of Germany is about \$8,000,000,000, and the war is not over yet.

The interest charges alone upon these loans will far exceed the total budgets heretofore appropriated for all military and naval purposes in these countries, and these appropriations were an intolerable burden under which the people staggered before this war began.

Do you imagine it will be physically possible for any of these countries to meet their obligations, the interest charges, to say nothing of the principal, and at the same time maintain the tremendous armies and navies they had been maintaining prior to the outbreak of the war?

THEIR ONLY salvation from a practical point of view will be to so curtail their military and naval forces that it will practically amount to disarmament; and it will mean more; it will mean that the belligerent powers of Europe will have one sole single result of this war which might, in their eyes A concerted disarmament based upon a lasting, compulsory peace, that would be an acquisition which every one of the nations might feel was worth fighting for. With that we would have as a substitute for the barbarous practice of war a pledge of orderly administration for international justice by a court of arbitration.

Gentlemen, we realize the measure we are here to support and for which we ask your favorable consideration is not an ordinary measure. We realize it would break some established precedents in diplomatic negotiations. But we must bear in mind that the situation we are facing is an extraordinary situation; it is one that does not occur even once in a century. It is a unique situation in history, and it calls for the exercise of extraordinary measures.

We here in the United States, have many things to reproach ourselves with in connection with this war. Having been made by history the preserver of human civilization, we have largely utilized the unfortunate situation, the pain, the suffering, the death of our fellow men on the other side of the Atlantic for the sordid purpose of enriching ourselves. We speculate upon the possible or probable effects of this war upon our commerce, upon our industries, upon our prosperity. We are full of glee when we come to the conclusion, as we usually do, that this war will mean millions added to the wealth of our wealthy classes, and temporary jobs for our poor classes.

Instead of taking an enlightened human position, we take the attitude of the vulture fattening upon corpses. We forget that our prosperity is bought and will continue to be bought with the lives and the happiness of millions of our fellow men.

I SAY, Mr. Chairman, that the people of the United States owe it to themselves and owe it to the world to take the position which civilization has thrust upon them, to save civilization at this time from perdition.

There is no other power on earth that can do that except this country; and whether we shall take the opportunity, whether we shall avail ourselves of it, or whether we shall turn our backs upon it and go on in the sordid occupation of coining the blood of our fellow men into gold for our pockets, will depend largely upon the action you, and after you, the Congress of the United States, representing the people, will take upon this resolution.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you.

WHAT MAURER SAID
James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, and a member of the Socialist Party national executive committee, spoke as follows:

By JAMES H. MAURER.
REALIZING that there are a number of others to be heard here this morning, I will take up only a few minutes of your time, and will be as brief as I possibly can.

I believe we can all agree, on the spirit of this resolution before you gentlemen here this morning, even if we can not agree on details. I believe that all of us agree that something should be done to bring about peace in Europe, and that something should be done to prevent conflicts of this nature in the future, if possible.

best that could be had is another question. However, it is the best we have now, and it is, therefore, the only thing for us to consider at this time.

I feel quite favorable toward practically every section in that resolution. I do not know of anything in the resolution to find fault with. I think it is quite fitting and proper that the United States, being the largest of the neutral nations, and the most powerful, should take the first step in this direction, perhaps not so much on account of being the greatest of all the nations, but because of the complexion of our population.

WE ARE different from any other nation on earth. There is no other nation situated as we are, and composed of so many different nationalities as we are. Take, for instance, my own State—Pennsylvania. In that single State there is in the one industry of mining nearly every nationality on earth. In the single town of Shenandoah the assessors list 20 different nationalities—Austrians, Germans, Italians, Lithuanians, Hungarians, Poles, Irishmen, Americans, Englishmen, Scotchmen—all living in that one town, working together in the same company's mines, all belonging to the same churches, all belonging to the same fraternal societies, all belonging to the same organizations, clubs, etc., and all belonging to the same union.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Do you think it would be fortunate for them all to speak the same language?

Mr. MAURER. It certainly would be fortunate, for when we go to speak to them it is often necessary to have 7 or 8 or 10 different translators, and what we can say in 10 minutes may take an hour to convey to all of these people.

These people living there are of many different nationalities, working in the same mines, belonging to the same social and fraternal organizations, and all to the same union. We have very good playgrounds there, and you will find playing on those grounds Austrian children, German children, Hungarian children, Polish children, English children, and American children. They are all playing there, these children of different nationalities, and you will see the girls of one nationality throwing their arms around the girls of another nationality; all living there together very happily; all as Americans.

IN THE UNION they are all brothers, and they are all citizens of this country of their adoption, and they are all working together as brothers and sisters to create wealth and make this a happier and better world. And across the Atlantic there are brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, and friends drawn into the great struggle there, who are destroying each other, murdering each other, and setting civilization back. These people, gentlemen, are much concerned about this matter and desire peace in Europe. They are of this country of their adoption—the United States—and they are asking this question, "What are we doing to prevent any further conflict of this kind? Why don't we try to stop it?"

These people realize that it is not the people who hate each other in Europe. It is the governments. Most of our immigrants, while they love the fatherland, do not love their governments, which are responsible for the conditions that drove them out of their country. I have found very few who had not that sentiment.

NOW, GENTLEMEN, most of these people are concerned about this resolution before you this morning, and are concerned about the conditions which are prevailing in the country of their origin; and I am conveying to you, gentlemen, their wishes, that we of the United States, of which you are the representatives, should do something in this matter, and on their behalf I am asking you gentlemen to report this resolution to Congress with a favorable recommendation, to help these dying nations to come to peace among themselves again. The people in my State, many of them tell me, when the war is over, they must go back to the countries of their origin. They say, "I must go home to find my father; I must go home to find my brothers; I must go home to see where they live, where they are, if they are alive, and maybe give them some help." That is how they feel. We should encourage them to the extent of letting them know that this great country, the United States, is going to leave no stone unturned to bring about peace just as soon as practicable and do everything in our power as a great nation to bring about this result and accomplish peace on earth.

efficiency of the National Guard than the amendment submitted by the Keating of that distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. London."

House Votes To Keep Militia In Strike Breaking Service

WASHINGTON.—Two times, during the debate on the Hay army bill, the House of Representatives refused to consider amendments offered by Socialist Congressman Meyer London prohibiting the use of the National Guard in strikes. Chairman Hay made a point of order against the amendment first offered by London, declaring it to be not germane to the bill. Demanding to be heard on the point of order, London gave this warning to Congress:

"You are now," he said, "for the first time bringing the National Guard within the direct jurisdiction of Congress. You are reorganizing the National Guard. The bill is called a bill to promote the efficiency of the Military Establishment. It is my belief that you will destroy the efficiency of the military establishment if you permit the National Guard, which from now on will be under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, to be used as a strike-breaking agency, as has been done repeatedly at the behest of corporations in a

number of states. It is my contention that this amendment is clearly within the purview of the bill.

"Nothing is more destructive of the respect which the people should entertain for their defenders than the use of the armed forces of the country for the suppression of strikes, a rather primitive method used to crush the resistance of organized labor. The violence resorted to by those in authority must bring about violence on the part of the under dog. Violence breeds violence. Hatred breeds hatred.

Breeds Physical Force. "The use of physical force on the part of organized troops of the United States, breeds necessarily the use of physical force on the

part of those whom they are called in to intimidate. If the National Guard continues to be used for the suppression of strikes you will destroy all respect for the National Guard. People will look upon it as a strike-breaking agency, as they look today upon the National Guard of the various states. They will refuse to join the National Guard, and the only persons that you will gather will come from the bank clerks, the corporation lawyers, the men who look with contempt upon the great masses of the people. You will help to intensify the hatred which exists between the classes and the masses. You will help to widen the gulf between the poor and the rich, between the strong and the weak."

The first amendment which London offered the House declared that no member of the National Guard "shall be called upon to perform duty in connection with the suppression of strikes." This went out on a point of order. The second amendment, which

also was rejected, declared that no member of the National Guard "shall be called upon to perform duty in connection with any controversy which may arise between capital and labor."

Speaking of the London amendment, Representative Keating of Colorado, a Democrat, declared that distinguished gentleman from New York, Mr. London.

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Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States. J. L. ENGBAHL, Editor. WALTER LANFERSHKE, Business Mgr. RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers so busy fighting for Socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, MARCH 20. Allied airships, numbering 65, make raid on German bases at Zebrugg and other points in Belgium. TUESDAY, MARCH 21. Germans halt their infantry attacks before Verdun. Hold ground won on Monday when they used liquid fire and captured more than 2,500 French.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24. British steamship Sussex, flying French flag, thought to have been torpedoed in English Channel; 436 perished. Wireless messages received from Lieut. Shackleton, antarctic explorer; fate of party in doubt.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26. Detachments of British and German fleets come to grips in North Sea; one English and two German ships sent to bottom.

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AREN'T you proud of yourself and of Mr. Wilson, oh, you Democrat? Aren't you ready to again plead for "reform rather than for radical Socialism? You elected Grover Cleveland as a reformer, and today you can't hear his name without cussing.

LIEBKNECHT Continues Brave Struggle Against Militarists. KARL LIEBKNECHT is again the storm center in the attack on capitalist-militarism in Germany.

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business class, in the vast majority, just exists, looking neither backward nor forward, intent upon counting petty pennies.

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IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

THE EMPLOYERS' Association of Seattle has launched a campaign to cripple or destroy the initiative and referendum in the State of Washington.

MR. TAFT'S GREAT LEARNING. BY JOHN M. WORK. RECENTLY heard Mr. Taft give a lecture in the assembly of the Nicholas Senh High School in Chicago.

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ROLL OF HONOR

Comrade Fannie Peyton, of Bronx, New York, sends in a list of seven. Comrade Loretta Kumbarger, literary agent of Local Fort Wayne, Ind., orders eight sub cards. One of our souvenir Socialist pennants goes to Comrade James Dye, of Cardwell, Mo., in return for the list of six just sent in. Comrade George Ludwig, of Manhattan, N.Y., also sends in a list of six. Comrade Henry H. Sweetland orders The American Socialist sent to the Carnegie Library at Brookdale in a list of the library in your town? Does it have The American Socialist on file? Local Lansing, Mich., gets 14 initiation sub cards. Comrade David H. Phifer, of Wallace, Idaho, is the new literary agent of the Socialist local at that place. He gets on the job by ordering \$2 worth of sub cards. Comrade Carl Frederick Gunther, of Marion, Ind., sends in a list of five and orders 13 sub cards, which entitles him to one of our souvenir knives in addition to the Socialist pennant. Comrade C. H. Jones, of Burket, Neb., rushes in a list of 12 to help boost the circulation. Comrade R. L. Barr, of Rosette, Pa., sends in his third list of 10 subs for 10 weeks at 10 cents each. Comrade Charles Evans, of Aberdeen, Wash., found that his sub expired too often, so he sent in \$1 to have the paper come to him for four years without a break.

The Road To Power.

MANY thousands of Kautsky's great book, "The Road to Power," have been sold. The original price was 25c per copy. We bought a lot at a cheap price and can let you have them at 10 cents each. This is a classic and should be read by every Socialist. Order now—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Fred D. Warren

The Fighting Editor, now with THE NEW YORK CALL and articles by Morris Hillquit, Eugene V. Debs, John Spargo, Algernon Lee, Meyer London, Henry L. Slobodin, L. B. Boudin, Joshua Wanhope, and other brilliant writers appear in THE SUNDAY CALL 24 pages. 16 page Magazine Section. 1916 CAMPAIGN OFFER. BOTH FOR THE PRICE OF ONE The Sunday Call, 6 months, \$1.00 American Socialist, 1 year, .50 Total \$1.50

Both For One Dollar.

OFFER EXPIRES MAY 1st. Papers may be sent to different addresses. Send your dollar today for the big combination to

The American Socialist 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

What the War Really Means-

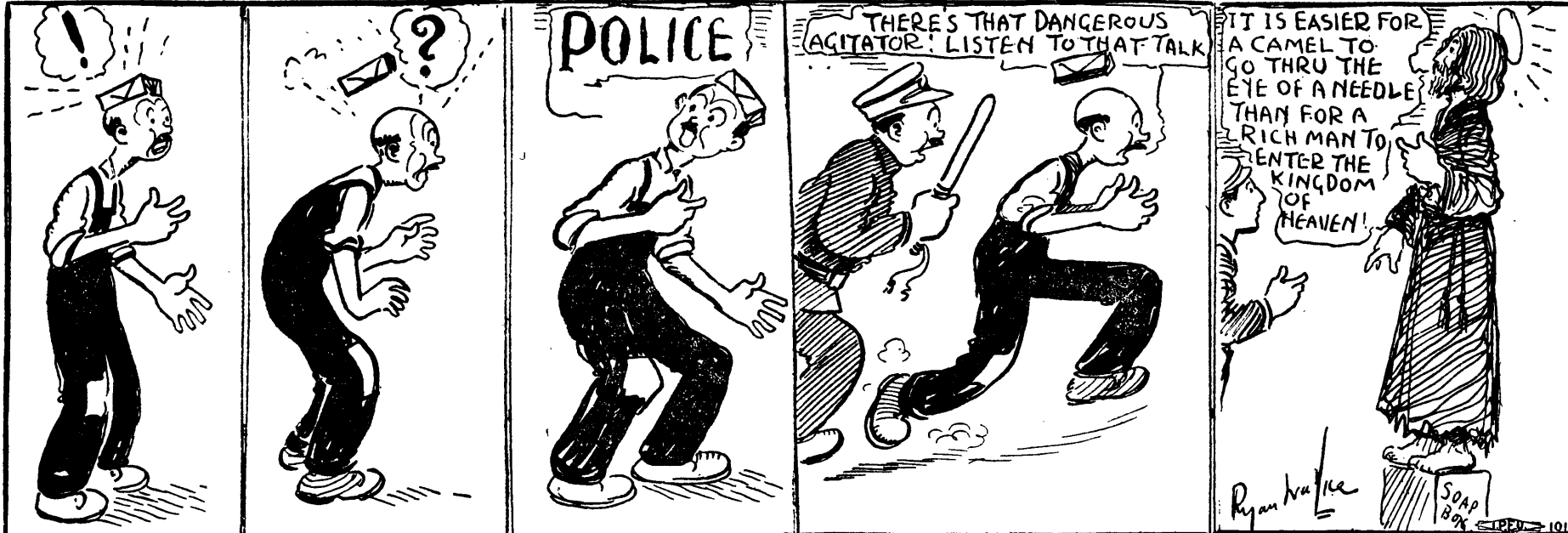
WAR is a pitiless revealer of motives. The present war is a struggle for economic supremacy between the capitalist interests of various nations. But—what are the deeper economic causes? The "law of motion" driving the nations to slaughter?

SOCIALISM AND WAR

By LOUIS B. BOUDIN Author of "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx." This book tells you, in a popular but thoroughly scientific way. "Socialism and War" has attracted attention in Europe and America. Boudin is a great Marxian scholar. His explanation of the economic basis of Imperialism is superb. No scientific jargon—a clear intelligible study of Socialism, Capitalism and War.

Price \$1.10, Postpaid SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Henry Dubb Calls The Police To Silence A Dangerous Agitator



By Ryan Walker

Norwegian and Gaelic. There is little difficulty in making out what the writers want. They all enclose their mite with an expression of enthusiastic approval of this fight, and nearly all ask for more letters which they want to forward to their fellow countrymen, their friends and fellow workers.

"Here's a dime, mail me as many sets as you possibly can. I'll use them to good advantage," says Chas. Stringer, Dinuba, Cal. "The Million Dime proposition is a cracker-jack and I am enclosing my dime and I want the five sets at once and I don't think I'll stop at the five either," writes R. A. Lines, Springfield, Mo., enclosing another bunch of American Socialist subs.

"I am sending ten dimes from ten members of Local Comanche. We will kick in a little more later," writes B. P. Clark, Comanche, Okla.

"Here are twenty dimes from the twenty names enclosed, to protect this country from the curse of militarism," says J. J. Scott, Leesville, Mich.

"I think this is a good way to raise money to fight preparedness madness and at the same time will let the people know where we stand on this question," says John Falato, Gibbstown, N. J., asking for 25 more sets.

"Here are ten dimes from ten soldiers of the common good, with the hope that your chain may encircle the earth," writes Alex Farrer, Erie, Pa.

"Here's a dollar to help help preparedness. I am only single I would do just fifty times over," writes J. L. Weston, Pinedale, Idaho.

Charles Bone, West Frankfort, Ill., sends in a rush order for 50 sets. He says the dimes are waiting for the cards.

E. J. Somers, Cal., writes: Here's my dime. I have 100 friends that are not likely to be solicited by any other comment in this issue. And let me suggest a letter and you will send me 100 sets. I will invest \$2 in postage stamps and send the sets over. The sets went to Comrade Cocker the day his letter was received.

"Please send me more dime cards to help fight militarism. I'm in on that terap-beer," says W. E. Markie, York, Neb.

"This is a great idea. Five letters was not near enough for me. Send me about 70 or 25 more sets," writes W. S. Hall, Gooding, Idaho.

E. H. Sladec, Paris, Mo., says he can use 50 more sets to good advantage, and he will get them.

"Send me 50 complete sets. I will mail these to 50 friends, and in 30 days I will mail out another lot of 50 to 50 others and I will do this every 30 days. Am I succeeding day after day? 'Two Million Votes and Two Million Dimes for Socialism during this campaign,'" writes L. D. Wiles, Secretary, Local Nashville, Tenn.

"I'll string the links of this chain out. May it have the desired result. Am 72 years old, but can help make the Million Dime show from the Socialist bowitzer. Float the red flag for peace and freedom. succeeding day till it encircles the big round earth," writes Joel Miller, Cleo, Okla.

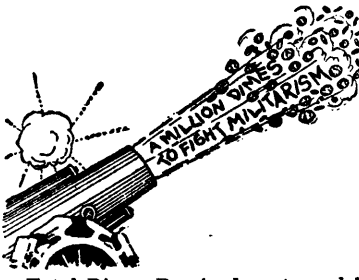
Warren Is Answered. FRED D. WARREN, Girard, Kansas. Dear Comrade Warren: I have read your book, "The Road to Power," in the American Socialist. I have often wondered that you comrades who were so closely associated with Phifer in his work for the cause have had so little to say about his truly remarkable book. It may be proper that he may be altogether wrong in his conclusions, but the book is certainly worthy of the closest study. I know of but one other book that I have read repeatedly; but I am now going over his work for the fourth time. When I first read it, the great work had just started, and the book made me very blue. But now as I go over it, I seem to enter more into the spirit of the writer, and I discover that while he regards the then impending world war as only a small thing compared to worse to follow, he still has a very definite and sure hope for the future. The effect on me now is to encourage and strengthen.

—W. G. KRUNZE, Corning, N. Y.

This book was first published in 1910. It contains 300 pages, in 16 "books" and 90 chapters. The original price was \$1, but it goes, while the edition lasts, for half price, 50c, if ordered thru NATIONAL OFFICE SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

The Million Dime Column

Conducted by MAX SHEROVER.



Total Dimes Received up to and including Saturday, March 25:

3,850

These 3,850 dimes were sent in by 2,406 men and women and children who have already enlisted in the great fight on militarism and war.

The letters that accompanied these little round silver bullets are inspiring. They come from all parts of the United States, they are sent in mostly by workers, a good many by students and professional men. Over two score of letters containing from a dime up to a dollar bill were received from soldiers, sailors and other government employees who are class conscious enough to perceive the sham patriotic bowl of the jingoes. Some of these letters are gems. They will be published from time to time as space permits, but to protect the writers their names will be withheld.

Every one of the two and a half thousand letters received is worthy of publication, but were we to do this it would require all the space of this issue, and many more.

A number of good suggestions have been received, and many comrades have devised ways of their own, and on their own initiative are proceeding to help raise the million dimes for this great fight. The Finnish Federation of the Socialist Party is sending out subscription lists to all of its members asking them to have the lists filled up by workers willing to throw their dimes into this cause. Hundreds of loyal comrades have written in asking for from 25 to 200 sets of letters, coin cards and envelopes which they propose to mail to the enrolled socialist voters in their territory. Local Troy, N. Y., thru its secretary, Comrade W. D. Corbin, asks for a good supply of dime campaign literature to circulate among the voters and sympathizers in their city. Another comrade suggests that at all local, propaganda and trade union meetings a special collection for the dime fund be taken up.

THE TRULY international character of this campaign is evidenced by the fact that practically every nationality and language is represented in the letters that are being sent along with the contributions. Many of the letters are written in Polish, Czech, Russian, Bohemian, Slavonic, Croatian, Hungarian, German, Yiddish, Finnish, French, Danish,

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YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

Organization - Education - Solidarity.

WILLIAM L. KRUSE, Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to: Socialist Party Young People's Dept., 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Local Allegheny County, Pa., (S.P.) is certainly blessed with a hard-working bunch of Young People's Socialist League members. Comrade Norris reports that the County Organizer, a splendid speaker, is a Y.P.S.L. proponent and that the county secretary and clerk are both members of the league. Irvin Fred Weber, of Reading, state finance secretary of the League, has taken a leave from the Socialist Party State Executive Committee. The Y.P.S.L. is proving itself labor's "Preparedness" for the battle of tomorrow.

Glenn Falls, N. Y., the in existence only four months can claim splendid success in return for its efforts.

Brooklyn, N. Y., reports six circles of the league in a fine flourishing condition, and three in the process of organization. They claim 175 members.

Reading, Pa., is working hard to make the coming state convention of the Y.P.S.L. an even greater success than the one held last year. Date: April 29 and 30, Sunday, April 30. They are featuring the National Lecture Date, and all intermediate affairs are directed to making this the greatest success. Three bills, a debate on "Equal Rights", a war lecture by Robert Mino, and a scientific lecture by John S. P. comprise their program for the immediate future.

PARTY MEMBERS ATTENTION. Judging from the number of requests for further information about the Y.P.S.L. this summer will mark the organization of a great number of new leagues. If you are a Party Member, is among those so backward as not to have a Y.P.S.L. in its connection, you had better get busy.

YIPSELS NOTE. All League members are requested to read the article written by the member of the Rochester Y.P.S.L. and published on this page. It is entitled "I Shall Resign" and contains a most interesting and timely lesson for every member. Read it yourself, pass it on, and better still, have it read at your next business meeting.

THE STORY CORNER "I SHALL RESIGN." By a member of the Rochester, N. Y., Y.P.S.L.

THAT IS a favorite "threat," is it not? Which of us does not know it? How many of us have used it when angered at the actions of our comrades in the League when things were going just a little too far? And how many of us have thought you would not "Stand for everything." You supposed your resignation "would show them how valuable a worker the League had lost." Then they would regret the way in which they had been acting.

They would like to lead many of our comrades to faithfully desert the Standard. It is your duty, Young Socialists, each and every one of you, to do all in your power to stop this foolishness. Make up your mind in the first place to strike that irritable, cowardly "I shall resign" from your vocabulary.

CERTAINLY there are cases where your resignation from an organization becomes a necessity, where it becomes a matter of personal honor to sever your former connections with it. This is true when it is our friend, or in case we have the spirit of the organization, when you no longer believe in its aims, when you oppose its very purpose.

But, this is not true in your case, not in the many others where young comrades have left our ranks. We are not speaking of those foolish, frivolous, thoughtless individuals who drift into and out of our movement, but of that serious, hard-working, young Comrade, who leaves us because he is at variance, not with the spirit, but with the members of his organization, because he has "insulted" him, because so and so gossiped about him, because someone else is too "proud" reasons that led him to resign.

Did we join the Young People's Socialist Movement, are we working for it, because this one or that one is our friend, or because we hoped to be flattered on all sides? We hope not. We came to it to identify our selves in work and in play with the great struggle of the working class, to train ourselves to become brave recruits for the Cause in which our fathers are already fighting.

WHAT HAS this great, splendid aim to do with the petty insults, the foolish remarks that some unkind or unthinking comrade has made? What care we for the ill-humor or bad grace of the individual? We did not join THEM, we joined the Young People's Socialist League, and we will allow nothing to push us out of this splendid organization.

You will often become hopeless. That happens to the strongest and the best, but it will pass over if you remain true to the Cause. That will show manliness, common sense and character. Consider seriously, Comrade, before you use that foolish "I shall resign" again. You have but the one choice, either to fall back into the mass of the lightheaded, the dissatisfied, or the foolish, who live a life of bitterness and oppression, or to march firmly in the ranks of the progressive, joyously struggling Socialists.

TRACE SOCIALIST PAMPHLET.

Even school children are not being overlooked by the German Government in its efforts to ascertain who is responsible for the publication and distribution of literature giving the arguments of the anti-war credit minority of the Socialist section of the Reichstag, according to a report in the Leipziger Volkszeitung.

The newspaper says that children of from 9 to 14 years old have been taken from school and subjected to interrogations over the matter. This unusual action was a feature of a general searching of houses and questioning of citizens regarding the authorship of the offending pamphlets.

The Volksstimme of Frankfurt announces that Herr Schumann, the editor of the Leipziger Volkszeitung, has been arrested on a charge of having circulated peace appeals issued by the Swiss Young People's International. Many of the active members of the Young Socialist movement in Leipzig were taken into custody at the same time.—World Review, Boston, Mass.

LURING BOYS TO MURDER.

Perhaps you have noticed how the government campaign to entrap young men into service in the army has grown since the invasion of Mexico. "Help Catch Villa!" is the plea.

This campaign to make murderers of young men is being pushed especially in the southwestern states along the Mexican border. Mrs. Mabel Bynum, of Creek, Texas, for instance sends The American Socialist a batch of literature being used to lure youngsters into the army and navy. She writes:

"Herewith enclosed you will find some circulars which came into my home, showing how hard our government is working to get boys to enlist.

"The boy to whom this bundle of rubbish was addressed is an uneducated orphan boy, only 17 years old, raised by a poor widowed grandmother, and he is working for monthly wages. Yet he is too wise to be trapped.

"We have one young man in our neighborhood, that has been in the army, and his report is not favorable. And there are a great many Socialists here, so I hope no boys from here will be persuaded to go into the army or navy.

"I hope every poor boy in the world will be taught that his head was worth nothing better than the money power's bullet. May the good work continue."

That the invasion of Mexico isn't all music and holiday, as the recruiting posters would have you believe, is proved by the stories of the sick and wounded soldiers already returning to El Paso, Texas. A sergeant, suffering from dysentery, said:

"The alkali got into our eyes and down our throats, it sifted into our shoes and thru our clothes. The sun burned down into our skulls. We put our handskerchiefs in our hats, but it did not help much.

"Most of the fellows rode along with their eyes shut to keep out the dust and glare. Many of the men were half blind by noon.

"My eyes began to itch soon around the edges; then they felt as big as camp kettles and everything got dark. You could feel the blood beating back of your eyeballs. Then the headache would begin."

But wait until Armour's canned beef gets to work and the really hot summer days arrive. Then the soldier boys will wish that they had not followed the call of the Standard Oil and the International Harvester Companies.

WORRIED. The Williamsport, Pa., Bulletin is very much worried over the rumor that Allan L. Benson, the Socialist presidential candidate, and George R. Kirkpatrick, the Socialist vice presidential candidate live in the same state. This violates the twelfth amendment of the federal constitution, which says these two candidates must not reside in the same state. As a matter of fact, Benson lives at Yonkers, N. Y., while Kirkpatrick lives in Newark, N. J. So the Socialist Party is still safe from the restrictions laid down by our forefathers nearly 150 years ago. Benson's home and Kirkpatrick's home are separated by the Hudson River, so this bar to their election is removed. Now, all we have to do is to wipe out the ignorance in the brains of the workers of the nation, and then our national ticket, Benson and Kirkpatrick, will be victorious in the fall elections.

MOTHER PLEADS FOR SON. Mrs. McGuire, of 530 North Greenwood St., Marion, Ohio, wants to learn the whereabouts of her son, Charles McGuire. When last heard from he was in Minneapolis, Minn. Please notify E. D. Orr, 363 Senate St., Marion, Ohio.

(ANNOUNCEMENT NO. FOUR)

HENRY DUBB EDITION

(Dated April 29th)

Valuable Prize To Be Given The Individual Or Local Ordering Largest Bundle Of The HENRY DUBB EDITION.

A COMPLETE set of the International Library of Socialist Classics (30 volumes, cloth bound, value \$15.00) will be given away free to the local or individual sending in the largest bundle order for this great eye-opening number of The American Socialist. Here is a rare opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. It is a rare chance to add this valuable collection of books to your own or your local's library. Remember that your order must come in early if you want to win this prize.

An article by Joshua Wanhope, the famous editorial writer of The New York Call, for the Henry Dubb edition has already arrived and it is a scream. It is a literary operation on Henry Dubb's brain with the purpose of finding out what's in there. It was a hard hunt, but Comrade Wanhope found something. You will want to read it and you will want every member of the Dubb family to read it. This article alone makes it worth while ordering a large bundle. And there are other literary gems coming.

And last but not least interesting are the "Letters to Henry Dubb" which are being sent in for the prize competition. They're all good and the judges will have a hard job selecting the prize winners. There is still time to send in your letter to Henry Dubb. You might win one of the prizes. Try for it. It is worth while.

THE JUDGES IN THE "LETTER TO HENRY DUBB" CONTEST

will be: Eugene V. Debs, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Ryan Walker, Oscar Ameringer, J. L. Engdahl, Walter Lanfersiek and Max Sherover.

Now get on the job! Order a bundle of this edition for yourself! Get your branch, local and county organization to order its bundle. The coupon with order blank will be found on PAGE ONE!

WHAT CONGRESS OUGHT TO DO

Four page leaflet. We have 100,000 left and will clean them out at 50c per 1000, which will hardly pay more than express or parcel post charges.

... FIFTY CENTS PER THOUSAND ... SOCIALIST PARTY 803 WEST MADISON STREET - - - CHICAGO

Meyer London's Speech In Franked Envelopes.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made to print Meyer London's first speech in Congress. If you want to send this speech to your friends, send \$2 to the National Office, Socialist Party, and one thousand will be sent you. These will come in franked government envelopes on which you need pay no postage, and which can be sent anywhere in the United States. Order immediately as the subject matter of the speech is of particular interest just now. In his speech Comrade London has proposed what is considered the best means of securing Peace, and at least a million copies of this document should be distributed.

TWO DOLLARS PER THOUSAND SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.