

SEND IN YOUR ORDER FOR THE "DUBB EDITION" No. 179 If No. 180 appears on your address label, your subscription expires next week. Do not fail to renew.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

OUR TICKET THIS YEAR For President ALLAN L. BENSON For Vice-President GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

VOL. II. No. 39. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916 60c per year; \$1 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

Foreign Markets Hunt Means War For U. S.

(Our Washington Letter) By LUCIAN SAINT. WASHINGTON.—"Necessity forced England and Germany to seek foreign markets; necessity will force us to seek foreign markets," declared Federal Trade Commissioner E. N. Hurley the other day. He might have added, what every capitalist and government official knows to be equally true, that this same necessity will force us to seek the resort of arms to maintain or to open up trade routes.

"We have reached the point under normal conditions where we must have foreign markets for our surplus manufactured product," this business expert continued. "The American people, including every day laborer, every clerk, every mechanic, every farmer and every business man, large and small, is heartily in favor of the Government giving immediate relief that will make it impossible for us to obtain our share of foreign business so that our factories may run continuously and keep our labor permanently employed."

These remarks are worth studying. Hurley is in a position to see into the inner workings of the business world. His job is to help business—at the expense of the people. He is doing it, quietly and without any blaring trumpets the United States Government has placed itself at the service of the capitalists, large and small, who must have foreign markets or fail. Uncle Sam has abandoned the policy of breaking up the trusts and is now encouraging their formation for the purpose of competing with the trusts of other nations. The United States has entered upon a new period of industrial development, the most dangerous and deadly kind of all kinds of competition.

"Produce, produce!" is the slogan heard on every side, and the Government is co-operating with the producer in the effort to increase the amount of goods turned out. The more goods the better, says the Government, wholly forgetting that more goods does not mean anything but ruin—ruin for the laboring man, ruin for the capitalist, ruin for the nation. How the goods produced shall be distributed, how the people who produce them shall be rewarded—these are questions which President Wilson and his advisers wholly overlook.

So reckless is the course of capital that a government investigation found that out of 260,000 corporations engaged in manufacturing and the mercantile business, no less than 200,000 were "eking out an existence" and a hundred thousand of these did not earn a cent! Last year there were over 22,000 business failures in the United States.

Anarchists in Business. "Most of the manufacturers and merchants who do not know what their goods cost are basing their selling price on what their competitors sell for," says the investigation. "The knowledge for a basis they are frequently cutting prices and demoralizing the industry in which they are engaged."

This is the picture of anarchy in the business world drawn by a member of the Federal Trade Commission, and at the same time he urges that the government help these anarchists to produce and sell their goods in competition with the other nations.

Uncle Sam Poor Employer. WASHINGTON.—Sensationally low wages paid by the Government to its workers have been the feature of hearings here by the House Labor Committee. This committee is considering a bill introduced by Rep. J. I. Nolan of California, requiring a \$3 a day minimum wage for employees of Uncle Sam.

denounced by the conservationists as a bold steal. This bill will shortly come before the House. Reliable information relative thereto may be obtained by writing to the National Conservation Association, 810 Murrey Building, Washington, D. C.

Parcel Post. An amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill has been adopted by the House, placing a 50-pound limit on the packages to be carried by the Government. The acceptance of this amendment by the Senate will mean the virtual hamstringing of the parcel post. Reliable information can be obtained from Rep. D. J. Lewis, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Rural Credits. A bill is before both houses with strong backing which in effect places the entire influence of the private banking system over the farmer and land owner. Reliable information can be obtained from Rep. C. A. Lindberg, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Labor Legislation. The House and will probably be allowed to perish in the Senate. Information can be obtained from A. J. McKelway, Child Labor Committee, Bond Building, Washington, D. C.

Convict Labor. This bill has been reported by the House committee, but no action. Information from Julian Leavitt, 4200 Harrison St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Workman's Compensation. No action. Information from American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 East 23rd St., New York City.

Civil service and old age pensions; minimum wage for government employees, and other matters. Write to D. J. Lewis, Chairman, House Labor Committee, or to Rep. Meyer London, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Seaman's Act. Being nullified by administrative interpretation. Information from Andrew Furuseth, National Hotel, Washington, D. C.

WORKERS INTERNATIONALISTS! WASHINGTON.—While fashionable Washington society is split into almost warring camps, owing to divided sympathies with the European belligerents, workingmen of all nationalities have formed an association called the International Geneva Association. The members are workers, Turks, Americans, French, English, Austrians, Russians, Hungarians, Canadians, Spaniards and Hollanders.

The other day this organization held its first annual smoker, and more than a hundred men sat down as one happy family, ate, drank, smoked, and performed vaudeville stunts.

This is in marked contrast to the attitude of the capitalists in Washington. If a diplomat representing Germany happens to find himself in the city, the League of Nations representing England, it is a breach of etiquette for either to take notice of the other. No society hostess would dare to invite a French diplomat to the same party dinner to which she has invited an Austrian attaché.

The workers, striking out for themselves, are more sensible. They are workers and they are internationalists.

Here's Complete Speech Made By Lone Socialist In Congress As He Fought Increase In Army

Every time there has been a vote in congress an increase in the army or navy, or for additional appropriations for militarism and war, the capitalist press of the land has been compelled to record the fact that the lone Socialist in congress, Meyer London, has cast his vote against these increases and appropriations. His speech, in full, on the proposition to increase the army from 100,000 to 140,000 was as follows:

BY MEYER LONDON. In a previous address I dwelt at length on the fallacy and iniquity of the preparedness propaganda. The bill now before us provides for an unusually large increase of the Military Establishment. It carries with it an additional burden of taxes. And no matter upon whom the taxes are to be imposed in the first instance they will ultimately fall upon the shoulders of the workers, including the word "workers" in the broadest sense and including in the term all who earn their livelihood by useful service.

I suppose we all agree that the most desirable thing that can be said about the Army and Navy is that they are necessary evils. We do not want to increase the evil unless we must. In proposing an extraordinary addition to the Army we must first determine whether the increase is essential for the defense of a national policy. It is not claimed that it is necessary to suppress internal disorder. The advocates of the need of a large Army must convince us that the necessities and exigencies arising or about to arise from our international relations compel this disagreeable step.

THE PRIMARY question, then, which we have to decide is, What is our national policy? Have we a national policy? The fact that the Committee on Military Affairs brought in a unanimous report providing for an increase to the Army merely shows that both the Republicans and Democrats have surrendered to the clamor of the press. It means that the elected representatives of the people have suspended their judgment. Have they abandoned the right to think for themselves, and have they permitted two or three dozen individuals in the editorial rooms of the newspapers to fix the policy of the country. Who are these editors who cover white paper with all sorts of marks? What is behind them? Who dictate to them? What determines their thoughts? To whom are they responsible? Who are their owners, and what are their interests?

Instead of a national policy, we have a national panic, and the national panic is particularly serious among Members of Congress. They seem to be scared out of their wits. With bulging eyes they scan the columns of the newspapers to find what the newspapers have to say about them. The papers take full advantage of this scare. Some of the newspapers were impudent enough to denounce as traitors the 147 men who refused to stultify themselves by again tabling the previously tabled McLemore resolution.

The apparent animosity of the committee has also another meaning. The Democrats are happy in their belief that they have stolen the thunder of the Republicans. The latter rejoice that they have started the Democrats on the road to military expansion. Each side believes that it has fooled the other, and both are trying to fool the people.

With a definite national policy we can prepare adequate means to sustain it. No one will contend that the increased Army is intended for purposes of attack upon other nations. It is, then, to be used for defense. If for defense, then against whom? Is it not in order to ascertain from where and from whom danger threatens the United States?

SAYS GARDNER IS CONSISTENT. THERE IS one Member of Congress, besides myself, who is consistent. He is the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Gardner). He wants a big Army, a very big Army, one big enough to satisfy him. He fears a "rush of invasion," and he wants to be prepared to meet the invasion. For all that he knows some German scientist may invent a chemical substance by which the Atlantic will be dried up and the Teutonic Army will march upon Massachusetts. Its Representative prays for an Army big enough to defend his beloved State. He is logical. He would have every man prepare to meet the attack at once. He would have us train all the time for that trying moment. He favors universal compulsory training. He would change the song of the cradle into a martial song.

So we say that the lesson of the need for preparedness is being taught by the European war. I draw an entirely different lesson from this war. The war was prepared just as surely as an explosion is prepared when enormous quantities of dynamite are accumulated. It is the very maintenance of big armies that has made the war possible—nay, inevitable. Will anyone dare gainsay that we would all have been better off to-day if there were no armies in Europe in August, 1914? A distinguished member of the House referred to the German Army as the

LONDON FIGHTS BURNETT BILL

WASHINGTON.—Claiming that the Burnett immigration bill destroyed the right of habeas corpus by providing for the exclusion and deportation without trial of those who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property, Socialist Representative Meyer London attempted to secure an amendment giving men so accused the right to a trial. The House, however, stood by the bill, but in the meantime it was taught a few things by the Socialist about anarchy and violence and their relation to Socialism.

"Everything that tends to violence in the labor movement is destructive of the labor movement," declared London. "This is why I am a Socialist; that is why we seek to guide discontent into the intelligent channels of political action. That is why I despise the man, whether he be an anarchist or any other kind of reactionary, who does not resort to methods outside."

London quailed before the idea of anarchy prevailing in the House. "Anarchy," he said, "in the philosophical sense is the highest realization of democracy, that state of affairs in which government is an institution, separate and distinct from the people, will cease to exist. Under that definition of anarchy Jefferson would be an anarchist. The man who advocates the overthrow by force of violence of London continued, "of the Government of the United States is a dangerous man, also England, with her great constitutional system of law, has permitted people to talk themselves blue in the face, even to the extent of advocating violence and assassination, while Italy and Spain and all other countries that prohibit free speech, that do not give men a chance to express themselves, have suffered from repeated acts of assassination."

The provision adopted by the House London claims that it will be possible for employers during strikes to have the leaders removed by charging them with advocating or teaching the unlawful destruction of property. Deportation would take place without jury trial.

citizen army of Germany. The Social Democracy of Germany, which represents the most advanced democratic ideals of that unfortunate people, did not think so. As a means of fighting militarism they vainly demanded the establishment of a citizen army. France, armed in Russia, armies in Italy, everywhere men trained to fight, seeking to realize their life's dreams on the battle field, and then we wonder there is war.

STRONG MEN NEEDED. AS LONG as the conflagration continues in Europe we will be talking preparedness here. It will require all the strength of strong men to resist the invasion, not of a foreign enemy, not of a great military force, but of militaristic ideas. As long as the war continues there will men among us for whom no army will be big enough, who will always want more preparedness, more of an army, more of a navy—and the more they will get the more will they demand.

This bill provides for 40,000 additional men. You know you are not a pacifist, are you? We are now practically at war with Mexico. Men are not going to enlist for \$15 a month, to act the part of professional butchers. You can get volunteers by the tens of thousands if you will arouse a patriotic fervor, if you will appeal to the deep sense of national honor, if you will call for self-sacrifice and martyrdom.

In order to get these 40,000 men you will have to create a state of frenzy. You will have to prepare a state of mind, which will impel men to join the colors. You will have to stimulate enlistments by holding over the heads of the people the threat of an impending war. You will have to lash yourselves into a state of madness which is the sure forerunner of war. One of the gentlemen on the Republican side of the House, and who preceded me, went for his wisdom to a silly poem which appeared in a provincial newspaper, and one of the things he quoted from the supposedly satirical poem was the sentiment "I don't want to prepare, because I do not know whom I am going to fight." The gentleman thought it was a silly statement. There is nothing silly about it. The question whom we are likely to fight will have to be answered before the people will shoulder additional burdens. The question will have to be answered before the people will submit to the enlargement of the military forces of the country.

We are told war is inevitable; that it can not be foreseen; that it comes with suddenness; and that it is a part of human nature. There was surely nothing sudden about the present

war. Was not Europe preparing for a quarter of a century for this very war?

WAR LIKE PLAGUE. WAR IS NO more inevitable than the plague is inevitable. War is no more a part of human nature than the burning of witches is a typically human act. Men succumbed to the plague because they were ignorant. Men burned witches because they were ignorant. When men came to understand the cause of the plague the plague became impossible. When men will understand the cause of war, war will be made impossible.

We need not go into ancient history. It will be more profitable to examine modern history. While the forces that shape the destinies of nations do not lend themselves to exact classification, we may still group the principal wars of modern times into four classes—religious wars, wars which were the result of dynastic ambitions, wars for the unification of national groups into large nations, and, finally, the modern war, which is purely and simply a war for commercial supremacy, for markets, for spheres of influence and spheres of interest. Wars are nowadays shopkeepers' quarrels. We need not anticipate that nations will rush at each others' throats because of religious differences. The possibility that kings and monarchs will, in pursuance of dynastic schemes, plunge their nations into war becomes more and more remote because of the growth of democratic ideas.

For the first time in the history of the world rulers of nations were compelled to appeal to their peoples, not in the name of national honor, but in the name of self-defense. Kings, queens and czars were compelled to recognize the existence of a public opinion which rebelled against the asininity and criminality of war.

WAR BETWEEN SMALL STATES. THE THIRD group of wars which recent times were the wars between small States occupying contiguous territory and consisting of populations of the same racial stock and language. The friction between the various Italian sovereignties thus resulted in one unified Italy. The contest between the numerous German groups ended in a united Germany. The conflict between the North and South ended in one big United States. The Saxon, the Bavarian, and the Prussian fought one another with the same zeal with which they now fight the allies. The Saxon sacrificed his life for Saxony; the Bavarian for the success of Bavaria; the Prussian for the triumph of Prussia. The patriotism of each was limited to the small group of which he was a member and to the small territory which that group occupied.

The same is true about the Italian nationalities. It was but natural that national groups occupying adjoining territory and being close neighbors, possessing the same language, the same origin, differing only in dialect, should find it necessary to coordinate their efforts in the direction of forming one strong and united political organization and that both their selfish and higher interests should demand the same thing. The very existence of national lines. To this group should be added the struggles of small nations for emancipation from the yoke imposed upon them by larger States and nations.

We come now to the modern shopkeepers' wars. THE CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. LONDON. Will the gentleman allow me another five minutes?

Mr. EMERSON. Oh, give him five minutes more.

Mr. LONDON. Yes; you better do it.

Mr. KAHN. I do not know. I understood the gentleman was going to get some time from the other side. I will yield him five minutes more.

Mr. LONDON. Then I will take five minutes from the other side, as there is no one there. (Laughter.)

Mr. KAHN. I think it only fair to say to the gentleman that the chairman of the committee, Mr. Hay, has gone to the telephone temporarily on important business.

Mr. LONDON. Oh, I understand that; and then he may be exhorted by the great effort put forth in preparing the bill. There have been no great wars between 1871 and 1914. We have had a number of small ones. The big nations amused themselves by

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LONDON. Yes. Mr. KAHN. Does the gentleman consider the Japanese-Russian War a small one?

SMALL NATIONS ATTACKED. Mr. LONDON. I was just going to refer to that. I was about to say that the larger wars were conflicts of economic interests, the direct clash of material interests. Outside of the Russo-Japanese War, in 1905, since 1871 you have had the big nations attacking the little ones. Take England, for example. The English people are a brave and noble people. But the English people have never within recent times taken any chances with any big nation. England looked for easy jobs. It is true the war with the Boers was not an easy one. England did not calculate that it would have to send four times as many soldiers as there were Boers in order to defeat them, but that is what it had to do, and then it had to give a larger market of economy to the Boer Republic than to any other British colony. Egypt, Morocco, the Congo, and the other numerous colonies seized by the big nations of Europe in Asia, Africa, and Australasia tell the same story of the aggrandizement of the big nations at the expense of the little ones.

Mr. KAHN. Does not the gentleman think the war between Russia and Turkey in 1878 was a pretty large war?

Mr. LONDON. Yes; but I explained in the last address I made here that it was primarily the desire of Russia to get access to the sea and to obtain a warm-water port, which was and is essential to her economic development.

What I want to disabuse your minds of is that idea advocated by Bryan, and which appeals to old women only (laughter and applause), that the present war is a causeless one. His appeal in the name of Christian ideals and his argument that this war is causeless, necessarily fall upon their ears. Commercialism has never permitted religion to stand in its way. The war is not a causeless one but a senseless one.

I proceed upon the theory that there can be in modern times no great war unless there is a deep fundamental, and vital cause for it, a cause which involves the very existence of a nation, and I say that there is no real, deep, fundamental interest of the people of the United States which can clash with any other people of the world.

Perhaps I should revert for a moment to the Russo-Japanese War and point out to the gentleman from California that it was primarily due to the attempt of Russia to extend her influence in Manchuria and to her acquisition of valuable lumber interests in Korea, which directly collided with the interests of Japan. There was nothing spiritual about the causes of the contest. It had its origin in sordid commercial rivalry.

NEED HAVE NO FEAR. IN A PREVIOUS address I made clear the economic basis of the present war in Europe. The outstanding fact in the titanic struggle of the European nations is that at the bottom of it lies the contest for commercial supremacy, and then do not forget that the war is in the main conducted by nations occupying contiguous territory.

There is not a single instance in the history of modern wars of a great industrial nation having been attacked by another nation separated by a great expanse of water. The very existence of outside power could attack the territory of the United States is too preposterous to be entertained by a sane mind.

The United States has no one to fear. It is invulnerable against attack. It is not in the increase of the Military Establishment that we shall place our hope for a greater and nobler America. Unless we are determined to become a world power in the sense of competing with other nations, by force of arms, for the extension of our colonial empire we need no increase of the Army and Navy.

We are now a world power, a world power for good. The average American fails to understand to what extent this Republic has been a source of inspiration to all lovers of liberty all over the world. Let this Republic remain free from the contamination of militarist ideas.

Altho I believe that the Committee on Military Affairs could have done a great deal worse, I feel constrained to announce that I will vote against any increase of the Military Establishment, as such an increase would mean that Congress has yielded to the false "preparedness" campaign.

Dr. Abraham Malisoff, Socialist, has been elected a member of the village board of trustees at Centerville Station, N. Y. Another Socialist, A. Jurist, failed of election by one vote.

The Rights Of Youth.

By JOHN M. WORK.

EVERY CHILD has a right to be well born. It has a right to be born of healthy parents. It has a right to be born of parents who love each other.

Every child and youth has a right to a good home. A comfortable home. A home where all of the surroundings are wholesome. A home where there is sunlight, and fresh air, and grass, and trees. A home where there is love, and good cheer, and devotion to the higher things of life.

EVERY CHILD and youth has a right to a good education. An education in an efficient school. A healthful school. A school where there are enough teachers to do the work right. Where there are free text books. Where there are free school supplies. Where wholesome food is served as a matter of course. Where the truth is taught.

Every child and youth has a right to equal opportunity. This is said to be the land of equal opportunity. But that was long ago. Every now and then we are told about some millions of children who are working themselves up from the bottom to a high position. Some time ago it was young Reynolds and young Armour. Recently it was young Cudahy. Very likely they are fine fellows. But their fathers predestined them to hold high positions. They did not take their chances with the rest. And so it is with all of the sons and daughters of the well to do. They have the advantage. It is not a fair shake. All youth are entitled to equal opportunity.

THE VAST majority of the children and youth of the present time are denied the above mentioned rights.

The present capitalist system is the brutal foe of childhood and youth. Socialism will guarantee these rights to the children and youth.

Socialism will therefore be a paradise for the children and the youth. And this will insure a higher race of human beings.

Vote for Socialism.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE FAILS.

WASHINGTON.—Another failure of private enterprise!

A Government factory for the experimental manufacture of potash salts from kelp is proposed in a bill now before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and is to be reported. This bill, it is understood, has the backing of the Department of Agriculture which is endeavoring to supply the American farmer with potash for fertilizer. Investigations made by Government scientists covering a period of years have led to the conclusion that potash salts can be produced from the kelp growing in large beds along the Pacific Coast. The cost of production of potash from this source, on a commercial scale, however, has yet to be determined.

Since the outbreak of the war and the embargo placed by Germany on the export of potash, the price of this agricultural necessity has risen from \$40 a ton to \$500, a prohibitive figure for farming. The proposition now is for Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purpose of authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and operate a plant "for the manufacture from kelp of potash salts to such an extent as will make possible the ascertainment of the cost of its production of commercial quantities and of the availability of kelp as a source of supply of potash salts for the commercial and military needs of the United States."

Private enterprise is not willing to take the risk, and so Uncle Sam, on behalf of the people of the country, is going into the fertilizer business.

Elmer Lehr, attorney for Winfield R. Gaylord in his contest for the seat of Congressman W. J. Cary, returned to Milwaukee from the hearing before the Congressional committee in Washington and expressed himself encouraged with the progress made. Cary did not appear at the hearing and was reported to be ill. Gaylord was granted the right to the floor of the House, pending the disposition of the case according to Lehr, and the present Congress has not hesitated to unseat members seated on the face of the returns. In one instance, where two from Pennsylvania claimed the same seat and each charged the other with having spent more than the corrupt practices act allowed, it took each at his word and declared the seat vacant.

At the municipal election recently held at Jamestown, N. Y., C. Peterson, Socialist candidate for alderman in the fourth ward, was elected for his third term.

We Are Going To Wake Up The Henry Dubbs

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, CHICAGO.

For the enclosed \$..... send me copies of the HENRY DUBB EDITION of The American Socialist, dated APRIL 29. I want to join the big fight to wake up the Henry Dubbs.

Name

Address

City State

BUNDLE RATES	
\$25.00 for	5,000
\$ 5.00 for	1,000
\$ 2.50 for	500
\$ 1.00 for	200
50 cts for	100

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDALH, Editor
WALTER LANFERSIEK, 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.

BUNDLE RATES.—Bundle Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1.30; 3 copies, \$1.00; 2 copies, \$0.70; 1 copy, \$0.50. Bundle Rates of Any Issue: 1,000, \$5.00; 500, \$2.50; 200, \$1.00; 50 cents.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1916.

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 27.
U. S. cavalry pursuing Villa reported to be half-day's march behind a new base of supplies established 250 miles from Columbus, N. Mex.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.
U. S. Cavalrymen injured when troop train on Mexican railroad rolls down embankment near Casas Grandes.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.
House demands President Wilson name American interests being to force intervention in Mexico.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.
Villistas reported to have turned up railway tracks and wires south of Matamoros, cutting off Pershing's advance column from that base.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.
French hospital ship sunk in Black Sea by German torpedoes.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
Holland fears allies may draw it into war. United States troops are entering Villa.

SUNDAY, APRIL 2.
Zepelin raids in England for three consecutive nights have caused casualties of at least 50 persons killed and 100 wounded.

Due Stamp Dater.
VERY Local Secretary should have a Due Stamp Canceller. We furnish dater with the necessary rubber dates for 60 cents.
If you want a check on dues payments, the only method is by dating the stamp when it is pasted on the card. The dater just fits the stamp.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

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.

How To Become Naturalized.
THE National Office publishes the best booklet of information on Naturalization. You need it to instruct that friend or relation who is about to undergo the examination. Price only 10 cents.—Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Warren Is Answered.
FRED D. WARREN, Girard, Kansas. Dear Comrade Warren: I have read your letter about Comrade Phifer's book, "The Coming Kingdom," 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. He may be prophetic, and 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 war 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.

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.

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.**

YOU PLOTTERS HAVE FAILED.

THE JOKE is on you fools who sought to turn back the clock of time. With millions behind your agitation for war, you have to resort to a plot that should hang you in order to bring war.

With press and capitalists and imbeciles howling for a bigger army, and navy, your congressmen haven't the nerve to put over the crime you talk so loudly for. Dubbs, Dubbs, all!

With the most drastic military law ever enacted in the world on our statute books, you are too cowardly to try to enforce the infamous Dick measure which you passed by stealth.

With a prepared army that permits a bandit to disarm it and then kill American citizens before its eyes and get away, your agitation for a bigger army like that has become a howling farce.

With Mr. Facing-Both-Ways for president, and two parties rent into factions, your strength has become a jest.

Why don't the workers rush to enlist? Why don't you increase the army by even a hundred thousand, if you can? If the joke was not on you you would not require conscription.

The crime and infamy of it is too apparent. It is a joke, but you meant it for a tragedy. You ought to be hung for your effort to destroy civilization.

You are Dubbs and fools. But it is better that it has turned out so. The laugh is on you. You had better join in it and save your faces.

"IF I WERE KING"
By JOSEPH E. COHEN.
DURING THE Civil War there was a continuous stream of well-meaning people to the White House each of whom had charged himself with the responsibility of telling President Lincoln how the war might be ended in short order.

It may be something was lost to history (or possibly only to the hilarity of this nation) because a record was not kept of the divers schemes thus offered. But if we do not have this, we do have some knowledge of the rapid order with which men of supposed military prowess succeeded each other in commanding positions in the army.

THE SITUATION today is not the same as it was then. It is quite different. But things are happening which make us think of the earlier times.

Representing the militarists of the country we have General Leonard Wood. The general has been talking quite freely since the war began. A year or so ago he talked in one strain—the defensive, one would say, to point out what humanitarian purposes the army had been serving, giving recent instances in Vera Cruz, New Orleans and other places.

But the other day the general addressed a number of students in the University of Pennsylvania. The coal trust's representative among the trustees sat on the platform.

THAT IS to say, the general impressed his audience with the fact that the chief duty of the rising generation was to be prepared to take life, not save it. He held up the ideal of destruction; militarism meant wreck and ruin. In others this sort of advocacy might be described as inflaming the passions of the mob, encouraging lawlessness and inciting to anarchy, especially since neither he nor the president asserts we are about to go to war.

WITH THAT, it is almost unnecessary to tell how the conflict over the presidency has put a new front on the face of politics.

On the one hand is the president, willing and anxious to be re-elected. On the other hand, is the royal contender for the presidency, Colonel Roosevelt.

The primaries are on, and what a view there is. Some of us may remember, or at least recall, that it was not other than the so-called Progressives who made the establishment of the primaries a great reform issue. Well, we have the primaries. Now what? Now we are told, by none other than Col. Roosevelt, that this thing he calls the will of the

people should not be consulted. He refuses to enter the primaries. He does not care to hear what he was wont to describe as the voice of the people. But, if it should chance that a majority of the unselected delegates to the Republican convention were (for reasons and by methods best known to the harvester and steel trusts) to name him as their standard bearer, he would accept the honor as something heroic.

That is a great somersault away from principle, and those who have faith in the sincerity of mere political makeshifts used by the old parties for popular support may make a note of it.

THE DEMOCRATIC party, on its own account, is being pretty well broken into harness by the president, and it looks as tho' the Democratic primary would be a Wilson monopoly in restraint of trade.

Ever since Mr. Wilson became president, his attitude has been that he is the nation according to the new dispensation, it is the duty of the senate to ratify what the president does and of congress to approve. Neither body must show initiative. Neither body must contradict. The president is all-wise; he will be supreme.

Unfortunately the president has changed about on so many points that the legislative department of our government has been on its head quite often. Possibly this was a kind of blessing. Certainly it is hard to tell, from what has been done in Washington, what position the senate and congress were in when the legislation was enacted.

But here we are. It may be bad enough for Colonel Roosevelt to want to be president for ever and have the nation go rough riding. But what advantage is it to have his Democratic opponent act as rick master with his party leaders as clowns?

IT IS a pair of evils, so near identical that there is no choice between them.

What should be plain is that whoever is elected next November, should be Republican or Democrat, is to occupy the place of unlimited ruler. The industrial and financial interests that count in this country are ready for one-man power and it is to autocracy to match our industrial plutocracy. That is the thing in a nutshell, and it is so evident that all should see it.

But the deep, genuine currents making for democracy in this country now and then strike the centre of our troubles. And it may just be that the result will be equally startling to both Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Wilson.

Socialism and the Home
By WILLIS ANDREWS.
Deep down in the heart of every human being is a passionate love for home. And one cannot conceive of home without the marriage relation, with prattling children whose laughter is as music to the ear of fond parents. But in the face of this tremendous fact it is charged that Socialists propose to break up the home and destroy the family. Strange, indeed, will this sound to any Socialist who ever felt the dimpled arms of a child about his neck, or while lisping the lullaby song of its mother. Talk to him about abolishing that child, that mother and that home, and it will sound to him like the ravings of a madman.

Today millions of men are denied the opportunity to provide homes, because of meagre wages and uncertainty of employment. For every man so situated there is some woman denied the privilege of a home where love may bloom and blossom into motherhood. Industrial conditions under capitalism: not only prevent the establishing of millions of homes which would be possible under Socialism, but also destroy multiplied thousands of family ties through poverty. And then to hear someone talk about Socialism going to break up the home—what puerile sophistry!

German papers devote long articles to the new taxation scheme. Vorwarts hopes that Socialists will show their hostility anew to the projects formed to crush the people. Max Norden, in the Berliner Tageblatt, regrets the new barrier to the development of commerce and business, but hopes that the effects will not be lasting. The Frankfurt Gazette says the new burdens are just a modest prelude to what must follow the war, when the situation will have to be liquidated. Then the charges will be five-fold.

PETER COLLINS IN THE PILLORY

Peter Collins, better known as "Windbag Pete", who has been hired to warn the working class against socialism, has been advertising himself over the country by pulling off his chestnut "challenge" to Eugene V. Debs and offering five hundred dollars to anyone who would induce Debs to accept his "challenge".

Of course Collins and his braggadochio were ignored by Debs and this emboldened the "Windbag" to brag his "challenge" from the housetops. Recently Collins repeated his silly stunt in a western city and the local secretary of the Socialist party sent Debs a clipping containing a report of the "challenge" and asked him what he had to say in regard to it.

The letter was received by Theodore Debs and below will be found a copy of his answer which is printed here for the purpose of forcing Collins to prove his lying charges or stand convicted as a cowardly and infamous falsifier:

Terre Haute, Ind., March 28, 1916.
Your favor of the 24th inst. is at hand and in reply I have to say that Peter Collins belows his "challenge" only to advertise his own filthy performance. He has repeatedly run away like the yellow dog he is from socialists who called his vulgar and cowardly bluff.

As for my brother he does not hear the Collins yelp at all; he does not deal in sewage. He never gets down to the level of a liar and blackguard, and Collins is both.

For instance, this degenerate tool of Capitalism and Romanism has spread the lies for years, knowing them to be lies, that my brother lives in a house built by scab labor and painted and kept in repair by scab labor, and that when he was editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine he ordered a committee of union printers from his office for demanding that the union label be placed on the magazine. These and other lies out of whole cloth, made to fit his putrid propaganda, notwithstanding the leaders of the labor unions here, where my brother lives, have repeatedly denounced these lies and branded their author as a foul-mouthed slanderer.

Now if you deem it worth your while to test the crookedness and cowardice of Collins you can say to him that I will give him five hundred dollars if he will come to Terre Haute where the facts are known and I do not prove him to be the biggest liar in America.

You are furthermore authorized to put it up to Collins that I will give him a thousand dollars if he will have some carlinal or archbishop meet my brother in debate, Archbishop Ireland, the pal of "Jim" Hill, preferred, the

My brother is washing no time on such insects as Collins; he is after the big beast of capitalism, and not after the crawling Collinses that fatten in its hide. Yours fraternally, THEODORE DEBS.

This puts the matter squarely up to Collins and he will either come to the front or remain in the rear and be braided for what he is. He has been going up and down the country for years spreading his slanders and the time has come when I will give his charges or force them down his lying throat.

There is no chance for escape. Let the above letter be shored into Collins' face wherever he appears and let it also be published in the local papers that are in the habit of advertising his "challenge". Slippery as he is he will not get out of the pillory in which he has placed himself on exhibition as a cowardly defamer of honest men and the foul-mouthed slanderer of a righteous cause.

We have just received our first copy of The Arkansas Socialist, issued by the Socialist Party of Arkansas. It is some lively sheet and will be a great help toward building up the movement in this state.

It is very fine to die for an unselfish motive, as President Wilson says; but it is fine to tell the truth. Besides, I don't know that guards had to be employed to keep Wilson from "rattling at the time of the Spanish-American War."

Camille Huysman, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, announces that the Socialists of Belgium have withdrawn their objections to sitting in a conference with the German Socialists. Now if the French take the same action an official international convention can be held.

BOOKLOVERS' HOME LIBRARY SETS

For about the cost of paper and binding.

The European war has destroyed the book market of England and made possible this great opportunity for you. Nelsons, the famous Bible publishers of Edinburgh, overstocked with new Editions, turned to this country for buyers and sold the sets for the mere cost of paper and binding. This opportunity is most unusual—the books are real bargains—but the offer is limited, and to get the sets you must act promptly.

New Imported Editions Complete

Over 3000 pp. to the Set
Library Cloth Binding
Duotone Illustrations
Large, Clear Type
Thin Bible Paper
Gold Decorations

The books are in the attractive, handy-volume size—therefore books that you will enjoy taking up for either a half hour's reading after a hard day's work, or just right to slip in your pocket or bag to read "on the road."

BEST STANDARD AUTHORS

POE DUMAS LINCOLN
Dickens Stevenson
Scott Kipling Shakespeare

SIX SPLENDID VOLUMES IN EACH SET

Think of getting your favorite author, whose books you have long desired—in size and weight that are adapted exactly to hand, or pocket, or bag—in a word, just what your ideas of a book are for comfort and utility—and at a price lower than you have ever known, or may ever know.

PRICE \$1.60

Per Set
Delivery Charges
PREPAID to any
Point in the U.S.

Six Books for the Price of One
Send your order today. My stock won't last long at this price. \$1.60 pays the entire cost of each set, including delivery charges. Simply fill out the coupon and send with remittance.

W. SCOTT,
8 South Dearborn Street, Chicago

COUPON
W. SCOTT, 8 South Dearborn St.
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sir—Enclosed find \$..... for
Home Library Sets, at \$1.60 per set, as follows:
 POE DUMAS LINCOLN
 HUGO DICKENS STEVENSON
 SCOTT KIPLING SHAKESPEARE
(Put X in square opposite set or sets you select)

Name.....
Post-office.....
State.....

This Complete Law Library Becomes Your Property Upon Enrollment in The People's College LAW COURSE.

NOTE the well known resident universities from which our text writers have been drawn. There are no higher nor more capable writers than these men. They are actively engaged in teaching law in the big resident colleges.

- James Parker Hall, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law and Dean of Law School, University of Chicago.
- Henry Porter Chandler, A.B., J.D., Patent Solicitor, Chicago Bar.
- Samuel Dillon Hirsch, S.B., J.D., Professor of Law, University of Michigan.
- Frank William Hericksman, A.B., A.M., J.D., Associate Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- Horace LaFayette Wilgus, S.B., S.M., Professor of Law, University of Michigan.
- Eugene Allen Gilmore, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
- William Underhill Moore, A.B., A.M., LL.D., Associate Professor of Law, University of Wisconsin.
- James DeWitt Andrews, LL.B., LL.D., Legal Writer and Lecturer.
- Harry Augustus Bigelow, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- Clarke Butler Whittier, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- Percy Bordwell, B.L., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law, State University of Iowa.
- Arthur Martin Cathcart, A.B., Professor of Law, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
- Charles Andrews Huston, A.B., J.D., Associate Professor of Law, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
- George Luther Clark, A.B., LL.B., Professor of Law, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
- Albert Martin Knies, A.B., LL.B., Associate Professor of Law, Northwestern University.
- John Romain Rood, LL.B., Professor of Law, University of Michigan.
- John Fickey Geeting, LL.B., Editor of American Criminal Reports, University of Nebraska.
- Ernest Bancroft Conant, A.B., LL.B., University of Nebraska.
- George Purcell Costigan, Jr., A.B., A.M., LL.B., Northwestern University.
- Percy Bordwell, B.L., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., Professor of Law, State University of Iowa.
- Joseph Walter Bingham, A.B., J.D., Associate Professor of Law, Leland Stanford, Jr., University.
- Walter Wheeler Cook, A.B., A.M., LL.M., Professor of Law, University of Chicago.
- Roscoe Pound, A.B., A.M., Ph.D., LL.M., Story Professor of Law, Harvard University.

The foregoing comprises a partial list of the great jurists of the United States, many of them engaged in resident Universities, whose superb knowledge of the law has been enlisted in the compilation of the texts contained in the above library. Hardly a name is missing from the list of great text writers and Jurists of the Nation.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE
Provides its Law Students with Education that teaches the application of human reason to modern facts, the product of evolution; Education that denies the right of court or judge to be a law unto himself; Education that denies the supremacy of the rights of property over the rights of man; Education that teaches the rights of humanity as the base upon which property rights must rest; Education that teaches the constructive mechanics of the way to industrial liberty.

DO NOT PUT ASIDE THIS SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
Grasp the opportunity we offer you. Do not delay a moment. You have here the opportunity to serve your community and at the same time advance your own interests. You study at home. You earn while you learn, the cost is nothing in comparison with what you secure. Clip the Coupon and send to us at once. Full particulars will be sent you free. Easy payments and low cost. Let us show you the way to climb the ladder to success.

Opportunity Waits For Trained Working-Class Lawyers
The People's College, Fort Scott, Kansas

Dept. A

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE,
Fort Scott, Kansas

Dear Comrades—
Please send me full particulars concerning your Course in Law.

Name.....
Address.....

