

"PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR!"

Here's Message from Lips of Money King Not Intended for Toilers of America!

By J. L. ENGDAHL.

"PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR!"
Do you get that right? Read it again! Think it over! Tell your fellow man that all this fuss and fume about a bigger army and the biggest navy, that this "PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR!"

DON'T take the word of a Socialist for it. Don't take the word even of a Socialist sympathizer, nor of a non-Socialist peace advocate.

But take the word of James B. Forgan, the J. Pierpont Morgan of Chicago, the western head of the Money Trust. And he ought to know!

"PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR!"

That is a message from the lips of a Money King not intended for the ears of the toilers of America!

I HAVE before me the Friday, May 19th issue of "The Chicago Commerce", a weekly published by the Chicago Association of Commerce. Most of this issue is devoted to boosting the Chicago Jingo Parade, Saturday, June 3, when the New York jingoes are to be outdone.

The jingo parade was spawned in the cunning brains of the big business interests banded together in the Chicago Association of Commerce. To get the thing started, James B. Forgan, financier, who helped float the Anglo-French loan in this country, stepped into the limelight for just a few moments. Then he withdrew.

So, in the copy of "The Chicago Commerce", now before me, is a line reading as follows:

"H. B. Riley, representing J. B. Forgan, president, Commercial Club".

And on page eight it is Riley who is

quoted, but the words are the words of James B. Forgan.

Mr. C. S. Stanton, representing the Chicago Examiner, Hearst's morning paper, has just finished speaking. Remember, the Hearst papers never really say what they mean. The Hearst papers lie when they want to win the support of their readers for any proposition. Therefore, Mr. Stanton lied when he urged a "preparedness parade in the interest of peace".

It was just a secret meeting of the big business interests. And these capitalists knew that the jingo sheets wouldn't publish anything to hurt the parade. So, Mr. Riley, representing Mr. Forgan, the money king, spoke right out:

"ONE phrase in the resolution offered seems to me would be better omitted. The resolution as offered is preparedness for peace. IT SIMPLY IS NOT SO. PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR. It may be defense against war. But it is not a peace preparedness at all. It is preparing the people to resist aggression, or in a proper cause, TO BE THE AGGRESSOR. That brings in an argument which we ought to be willing to avoid. WE KNOW WHAT PREPARATION MEANS. IT IS MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATION FOR THE USES FOR WHICH MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES ARE PUT, and let us not get into a discussion as to whether it is a preparation in the aid of peace or whether we are in favor of peace or whether we are in favor of war. We may differ on that subject, and let us not take a phrase in starting a movement of this kind which is liable to distract our attention from the one thing we are after. THE THING WE ARE AFTER IS TO BE PREPARED, prepared to defend ourselves, prepared if occasion requires, TO BE THE AGGRESSOR".

* After that harrangue, straight from the

spokesman of the plutocracy, Mr. Stanton, Hearst's man, the personification of servility when he hears the voice from on high, withdrew the words "in the interest of peace."

THEREFORE, all you conscripts from the ranks of toil, all you who march in the jingo parades of Saturday, June 3, or thereafter, in Chicago or elsewhere, let it be known that you are marching towards war. For the highest voice in the land, the voice of the almighty dollar, has spoken, and it has declared:

"PREPAREDNESS IS FOR WAR!"

NOT ONE subsidized newspaper in Chicago has admitted that preparedness is for war. Like Roosevelt, and like the double-dealing Hearst, they shout with one acclaim that "preparedness is for peace".

So the thousands will march in ignorance, march toward war and militarism instead of away from it, march into the yawning pits of hell being prepared by the militarists of this country, the pits of hell that have already swallowed up millions of dead on the battlefields of Europe.

LET THE thousands of stockyards slaves remember—as they trudge along, their shoulders bent with the burden of labor—remember that you are marching for more battleships in order that J. Ogden Armour may collect millions in gold for the rotten meat he has sold to all the warring nations.

Let the slaves of the steel mills remember they are marching for more war orders and bigger war profits for "Charlie" Schwab and the rest of the munitions crowd.

HAND in glove with the Chicago Association of Commerce is the Illinois Manufacturers' Association in promoting this parade marching towards war. Samuel M. Hastings, president of the Illinois Man-

ufacturers' Association, in the campaign of conscription that was necessary to make the parade possible, wrote to all exploiters as follows:

"Following up its action in sending a delegation to Washington two weeks ago to advocate preparedness the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has joined with other organizations in Chicago to make the great parade June 3 a big success. The officers, clerical staff and men of every plant in Chicago should be in line.

"In order to facilitate the organization of the industrial division of the parade, which has been placed in the hands of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, you are requested to promptly fill out the enclosed card, giving the details as to the number of men you will furnish and the name of the particular officer of the company who will be in line".

Thus the exploiter holds over every one of his slaves the greatest threat of all—the loss of his job. Bernard E. Sunny, head of the Chicago Phone Trust, immediately promised to have 5,000 "hello" girls in line. He didn't ask even a single girl if she wanted to march. The word of the boss is law.

SOME employers were a little gentle in making their demands. I have in my hand a letter sent by the parade committee of the Addressograph Company to all of the employees of this corporation. At the bottom of the letter, the employe is asked to write his name and the size of hat he wears, because the boss has promised to provide not only a soft hat and a cane for all of his marching slaves, but also "a badge of some kind".

Wouldn't it be a good thing if every man and woman in the parade, every slave of a master, carried a huge placard on his back bearing the name of the owner of his job, the amount of wages he receives and the number of hours he toils. That would be a badge to make the toiling masses in Chicago think. I submit this as a suggestion to the

committee in charge of the procession.

SINCE the Chicago Federation of Labor, as reported in last week's issue of The American Socialist, passed resolutions denouncing the preparedness for war parade and the "Bloody Five" militarist bills passed by the New York legislature, it has become the object of attack by the capitalist press.

Let all the workers remember that a prominent New York lawyer has given it as his opinion that the specific phases of the New York military laws relating to the draft provide that in case of strike the men in a striking union could be drafted into the militia, and marched back to work as soldiers. How do you like that? That is just what is done in the militarist countries of Europe.

THOSE WHO studied the situation in New York, Saturday, May 23, declared the Jingo Parade in that city was a failure. A holiday crowd turned out, marched to be sure, but took the whole affair as a joke, an opportunity to have a good time. For the same reason the Jingo Parade in Chicago and everywhere else will be a joke.

But the master class will remain on the job. The plutes will be busy at the democratic, republican and progressive party conventions this month. They will have men nominated who think as they want them to think. The workers have an opportunity to defeat all the well laid plans of the exploiters. They can pile up a big vote for the national Socialist candidates, Benson and Kirkpatrick, in November. They can send a big delegation of Socialists to congress and to every state legislature.

ONE Socialist elected to congress in November will be worth millions of protests sent to Washington next summer. Do your protesting before the election. Then you will not be forced to protest after the votes have been counted.

What Are You Going To Do To Help Send Debs To Congress?

TAKE TIME to consider this all-important question:

"What are you going to do to help send Debs to congress?"

Every Socialist and every Socialist sympathizer in the land ought to do something. A little effort put forth by all will make enough Socialists out of the voters in the Fifth Indiana Congressional District to make Debs' election a certainty.

The American Socialist wants to do all in its power to bring victory to the Socialist standards down in Indiana. But it cannot do much without your support.

Here is the proposition suggested to the comrades on the Fifth Indiana Congressional Socialist Campaign Committee:

PLAN OF ACTION.

FIRST.—That the American Socialist make a special effort to get contributions to put the voters of the Fifth Indiana Congressional District on its subscription list.

SECOND.—That for every 25 cents received, The American Socialist will put a voter in the Fifth Indiana District on its subscription list, the names to be supplied by the campaign committee.

THIRD.—That five cents out of every 25 cents received will be turned into the Fifth Indiana Campaign Fund. This is a direct contribution to the campaign of 20 per cent of all contributions received, since 25 cents is the regular price of a six months' subscription.

FOURTH.—That a special Indiana edition of The American Socialist be issued to contain matter that will help in the campaign to elect Comrade Debs.

MEETS WITH FAVOR.

This is the plan of campaign. It has been endorsed by the Socialist Campaign Committee, as you will see by the reproduction of a telegram on this page, the original of which was received as this issue was going to press.

"Glad to hear that The American Socialist is ready to cooperate in the Fifth Indiana

Message To You In Big Fight To Send Debs To Congress

<p>CLASS OF SERVICE SYMBOL</p> <p>Day Message 10c</p> <p>Night Message 15c</p> <p>Special Message 25c</p> <p>International Telegram 50c</p> <p>International Cable 1.00</p> <p>International Radiogram 1.50</p> <p>International Telegram and Cable 1.00</p> <p>International Radiogram and Cable 1.50</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram 2.00</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram and Post Office 2.50</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram and Post Office and Insurance 3.00</p>	<p>WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM</p> <p>RECEIVED AT 167 W. JACKSON BLVD., PHONE WABASH 4321 LOCAL 17</p> <p>133 CH 1 B</p> <p>TERRE HAUTE IND 233 P.M. MAY 27, 1916.</p> <p>J L ENGDAHL</p> <p>133</p> <p>EDITOR AMERICAN SOCIALIST</p> <p>803 W MADISON ST CHGO ILLS.</p> <p>PROPOSITION ACCEPTED BY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.</p> <p>NOBLE C. WILSON</p> <p>247 PM</p>	<p>CLASS OF SERVICE SYMBOL</p> <p>Day Message 10c</p> <p>Night Message 15c</p> <p>Special Message 25c</p> <p>International Telegram 50c</p> <p>International Cable 1.00</p> <p>International Radiogram 1.50</p> <p>International Telegram and Cable 1.00</p> <p>International Cable and Radiogram 1.50</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram 2.00</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram and Post Office 2.50</p> <p>International Telegram, Cable and Radiogram and Post Office and Insurance 3.00</p>
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District to assist in the election of Comrade Debs", is the word that comes from William H. Henry, Socialist state secretary of Indiana.

"Good results will come from activity along this line", writes Theodore Debs, brother of "Gene", who is putting his shoulder to the wheel in the fight for victory.

IT'S UP TO YOU!
Now it is up to you, COMRADES OF THE NATION, while continuing in the work in your districts, to put a little extra

Must Reach 34,000 Miners And Farmers To Elect Debs (SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.)

TERRE HAUTE, IND.—The nomination of Eugene V. Debs for congress by the Socialists of the Fifth Indiana District has had the effect of a bomb thrown into the camps of the old political parties, for they all realize Debs' strength.

This is the situation as the campaign starts. Debs' opponents are Ralph Moss, democrat, now a representative in congress, a standpatter, and Everett Sanders, republican, a young and inexperienced corporation lawyer-traction variety.

In comparison with these two exponents of the old corrupt, capitalistic parties, Debs towers into the sky with a message clear voiced and fearless. Here is the way the Socialist campaign committee sizes up the situation at the present time:

NEED 20,000 VOTES.
"If we receive the proper co-operation we can carry the election, but to do so we must have 20,000 votes. "The organization work here must be a model of perfection. We have

instituted the manager system. There is a campaign manager for the entire congressional district, next a county campaign manager for each of the six counties, then a city manager and the numerous ward and precinct managers. Each manager is responsible to the one next higher.

Reach 24,000 Farmers.

"We have the names and addresses of 24,000 farmers in this district and we have planned to spend seven cents for literature on each name. There are also 10,000 miners here, all members of the United Mine Workers of America. We want to spend five cents for literature on each one of these miners. Organization work has been started among both these groups of workers. There is much work yet to be done. We must have six expert Socialist farmer organizers, one for each of the six counties of the district, until this work is done. We must have two organizers for the miners.

"We have many foreign language organizations in the district. There are 4,000 Italians, with our organization well established among them. For these we must have literature and an organizer for at least one month. There are 3,000 Germans who must be completely organized. There are also Hungarians, Finnish, Lithuanians, Slavs, Serbians and French peoples here, all as yet unorganized. Foreign speaking peoples can vote on their first papers in this state. In addition to being organized they must also be instructed to take out their naturalization papers.

Quakers Oppose War.
"We have two counties that are

DO YOU WANT THE TWICE-A-MONTH SUPPLEMENT?

AS a result of the motion just passed by the national committee, the official business, open forum and other features of The American Socialist of interest exclusively to party members will be published in a twice-a-month supplement. The first supplement will appear with the July First issue. The supplement will thereafter appear in the first and third issue of The American Socialist each month. The subscription price of this supplement is one cent a month or 10 cents a year in addition to the subscription price of The American Socialist. In other words, the subscription price of the paper, with the supplement, will be 30 cents for six months, 35 cents for 40 weeks (in clubs of four or more) and 60 cents for one year. In order to get the supplement with your paper, if your sub has not expired, send in one cent for each month (in stamps is the best way) for the period that your sub has yet to run. Send all orders to The American Socialist, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Quaker settlements. These Quakers are opposed to war, militarism and "preparedness" and we must reach them with our message.

"We have started on the school house organization work in the rural districts. We have planned to hold 700 or 800 school house meetings during the campaign. It will require considerable funds to finance this work. It is a big undertaking, requiring many office workers, organizers and speakers.

"Beginning Sept. 1, we shall bring the big speakers into the district; among them Walter Thomas Mills, author of "The Struggle for Existence"; Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for president; George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate for vice-president; Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee; George D. Brewer, former member of the Kansas legislature, and many others.

Our Responsibility.

By JOHN M. WORK.
THE PRESENT industrial and political situation presents a magnificent opportunity for the propagation of Socialism. Previous to the last presidential campaign our difficulty was to get a hearing. But the time has arrived when there is very little difficulty in that respect.

Our program is thoroughly practical, our principles are thoroughly logical, and the time is ripe for Socialist propaganda. All that is necessary is to present our cause to the American people in a clear, logical, fearless, aggressive, dignified and uncompromising manner, without rant, bombast, mountebankery or hysterics.

NOW IS the time for every Socialist to keep his head on his shoulders, to make every new step a true step, and to make every blow count.

In this critical time—for this is a critical time—one of the most critical junctures in the whole history of this world—I say, in this critical time, it depends upon the Socialists to sound the one clear note.

Everybody else is fuddled, confused and bewildered.

It depends upon the Socialists to furnish the calmness, the precision, the positiveness, the aggressiveness, the constructiveness, the cool-headedness, and the self-possession.

To all the great, struggling, mystified masses—puzzled, perplexed, confused, yet groping for the light, and, best of all, surcharged with a divine discontent—we will have to "point out the way, as does the evening star to those who tread their path in darkness."

IF WE are not prepared to do these things, civilization will temporarily lapse for lack of guidance, and the new order will be delayed.

IF WE ARE prepared to do these things, the world will, without a relapse, pass quickly and safely on to its next and higher stage.

Our responsibility is therefore very vast—well nigh overwhelming. It should weigh upon our minds and be reflected in our words and in our acts.

Reports from Springfield, Ill., indicate that George R. Kirkpatrick, Socialist candidate for vice-president, had a walkaway in his debate on militarism with Burr McIntosh, playwright, war correspondent, personal friend of ex-President Taft and Gen. Leonard Wood. The military crowd turned out en masse to see Kirkpatrick smothered by this matinee hero of the munitions barons. But, according to reports of the battle, McIntosh was verbally slaughtered and practically acknowledged. Kirkpatrick is no doubt now ready for another forensic battle with another representative of the jingoes.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SOCIALISTS FIGHTING THE WAR MANIA.

St. Louis, Mo., will have a big peace and anti-militarist demonstration at the city hall plaza, Saturday, June 3rd, when the jingoes are parading their legs off in an effort to show that the city is war mad. The St. Louis demonstration was decided on at a conference of Socialists, trade unionists and other friends of peace and anti-militarism. This meeting was called by the Socialist Party which recently addressed a letter to Mayor Kiel and the rest of the militarists, informing them that if they insisted on holding their so-called "preparedness" parade the Socialist Party would immediately organize the friends of peace and anti-militarists of St. Louis into a counter demonstration. The "preparedness" forces claimed they would hold their parade and so the peace forces are going right ahead to administer an antidote for the war mania.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

The interests of capital and capitalism are identical. The interests of Socialism and Labor are identical. The interests of capital and labor can never be identical until capital is owned and controlled by labor.—J ARTHUR REID.

The peace propaganda of the British Independent Labor party is hampering the English authorities considerably. The war sentiment among the English people is weakening. The introduction of compulsory conscription and the hard measures taken by the government against English labor leaders have done much to dampen the war enthusiasm of large masses. The British government seems determined to make itself still more unpopular by continuing on this course.

SEND DEBS TO CONGRESS!

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Here is \$..... which is my contribution to help send Eugene V. Debs to congress from the Fifth Indiana Congressional District. I understand that for every 25 cents sent in, the Fifth Indiana Socialist Campaign Committee will be allowed to put one voter on the subscription list of The American Socialist for six months and that five cents will be contributed to the Fifth Indiana Socialist Campaign Fund.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITYSTATE

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGBAUM, Editor; WALTER W. WALKER, Business Mgr.; RYAN WALKER, Cartoonist.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1916.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here in 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, MAY 22.

Death sentence of Peter Gallagher, Irish revolt leader, commuted to five years in prison. Austrians continue to agree on new terms against Italians in Tyrol sector and drive wedge in enemy's line. Crown prince aims to cut off troops on two other fronts.

TUESDAY, MAY 23.

Fifty thousand bituminous coal miners go on strike in Pittsburgh district. British houses of commons agree on new war credit of \$1,500,000,000; Churchill attacks government and its conduct of the war.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24.

Chicago board of education vote to impose military training on students in high schools. German troops retake ruins of Fort Douaumont, northeast of Verdun, and capture town of Camerme, west of Meuse.

THURSDAY, MAY 25.

Sir Edward Grey tells British house of commons time to take peace has not yet come. Austrians capture 25,000 Italian; invaders now eight miles below border; King Victor's losses heavy. Turkey claim Russian advance north of Bagdad checked.

FRIDAY, MAY 26.

Pres. Wilson sends dramatic note to allies demanding interference with mails be stopped. Germany officially denies rumor that Prince von Bussow will come to United States to open peace negotiations.

SATURDAY, MAY 27.

James J. Hill, railroad monarch of the northwest, undergoes operation at St. Paul; condition serious. Reported that combination has been formed that will defeat both Roosevelt and Hughes in republican convention.

SUNDAY, MAY 28.

Bulgarian forces seize three Greek forts, Kavala on Aegean sea objective; Greece give consent; 100,000 Serbs ready to fight. Organized labor in Illinois starts fight for same rights provided nationally by labor provisions of Clayton anti-trust law.

Lexington, Mo., is now completely in the hands of Miners' Union No. 171. They became tired of being used as a lot of voting dummies by old party bosses. So they elected one of their members as Mayor and five other councilmen, also they were denounced as Socialists, anarchists, infidels, ingrates, etc., by the bosses, who combined against the workers.

Texas State Federation of Labor, held at Dallas, adopted a resolution endorsing the single tax system as a means to secure for the workers the full product of their toil and establish social justice.

Did You Say What You Wanted to Say

You were arguing maybe—or trying to make a talk—or writing an important letter. And you couldn't say just what you had in mind. What's the trouble? Couldn't you find the right word? You need our course in

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DISGUST with the continuous scrap between private corporations and municipalities trying to win back their liberties is driving the people to become advocates of common ownership. This is the belief of Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee, as he exposes the fallacy of the "Wisconsin Idea" in this week's installment of "REGULATION—A FRAUD AND A FAILURE". The book containing all of the articles in this series will be given away, FREE, with every six months' subscription to The American Socialist at 25 cents each. Help smash the "regulation" fake along with the "preparedness" fake by sending in the six months' subs to The American Socialist, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Regulation Mess Disgusts; Turn To Common Ownership

By DANIEL W. HOAN, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee. CHAPTER III. Wisconsin's Regulation Scheme—What The Law Means.

THE STATE of Wisconsin has been at work constantly, with more or less effort, since 1874, attempting to regulate the railroads. The earlier statutes, generally speaking, made it unlawful for the railroads to collect from one person a greater amount for a service than is charged to another, prohibited all discriminatory practices, required charges for all services to be reasonable, and established a maximum passenger rate of three cents a mile. They created a railroad commissioner, with power to hear all charges, subpoena witnesses and examine the companies' books. The commissioner was given power to decide whether the railroads were violating any requirement; his decision was made final unless reversed by some court; and the companies were made liable for three times the amount of damage suffered by reason of any overcharge. (1)

That these early efforts brought little or no results satisfactory to the public is evidenced by the fact that La Follette was elected governor upon the principal issue that he proposed to give the people of Wisconsin an effective public service corporation regulation law. This resulted in the enactment of Wisconsin's widely advertised railroad regulation system—Chapter 362, Laws of 1905.

This act created what is known as the "Railroad Commission of Wisconsin"—a body of three men who were charged with the function of regulating the railroads, interurban and electric lines, express and telegraph companies. The system of regulation as thus provided was extended in 1907 by what is known as the public utility act, so as to include regulation of light, heat, water, power and telephone services. The three commissioners are appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of six years, and receive an annual salary of \$5,000 each.

FIXES CHARGES AND RATES. The Commission is given authority to determine and fix the charges and rates for the services furnished, to see that overcharges are returned to the consumer, and to require adequate service and facilities for any person or company furnishing such services. The law not only makes it mandatory on public service corporations to furnish reasonable service at reasonable rates, but the commission is given authority to ascertain and fix the standards of adequate service and reasonable rates.

Under the law, any person can make a complaint to the commission, which body can in turn investigate the complaint. In doing so, it is given full authority to subpoena witnesses and inquire into the books and management of the business complained of. The companies involved are required to furnish in blank by the commission, so that that body is supposed to have in its hands at all times all the data and facts necessary to ascertain and

inquire into the affairs of the company. To secure the enforcement of the orders of the commission and the provisions of the law, it is provided that persons violating the same must pay to all persons injured thereby treble the amount of all damages suffered. For violating the law, the utility may also be fined from one to ten thousand dollars. The act makes provision for a review of the orders of the commission in the courts by persons dissatisfied therewith.

WISCONSIN'S "IDEA". THIS, in substance, is the act pointed to with pride by the social reformers and Progressives as the model regulation law. It is what has been branded as the "Wisconsin idea." At first glance, it might strike the casual observer that the public service corporation has been handed a body blow. Has not the law been framed so that the public service corporations are compelled to give adequate service at reasonable rates? Unfortunately, however, it is the case in Wisconsin as with the ten thousand trusts in the nation under the Sherman anti-trust law, the private corporations ordinarily refuse to obey the law until they are made to do so.

If the monied interests of the United States had obeyed the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act, there would not be ten thousand trusts in existence. Each of them represents at least one violation of law. The private corporations and capitalists having investments in Wisconsin are no whit better than those of others of these United States, so that in spite of this so-called progressive legislation, the private interests refuse to give the so-called adequate service or so-called reasonable rates, and are beginning to make the citizens of Wisconsin disgusted with the entire mess of regulation, and developing them into advocates of common ownership of public utilities.

ONE CONTINUOUS FIGHT. REGULATION in Wisconsin, as elsewhere, is one continual fight by the corporations on the one hand, and the municipality, or other complainants, on the other, before the Railroad Commission and the courts. The delays incident to such fighting, which is a necessary element of regulation, are beginning to make the citizens of Wisconsin disgusted with the entire mess of regulation, and developing them into advocates of common ownership of public utilities.

(1) Chap. 278, Laws 1874. Attorney General vs. Railroad Companies, 35 Wis. 425.

THE TROGLDYTE. The Troglodyte is a species of Man which is distinguished by its movement. The Troglodyte moves backward and is convinced that the rest of us should throw on reverse gear and move in the same direction. The Troglodyte struck the great rut of the year 1801 and has been mired ever since. He believes devoutly that all wisdom springs from the past, and it probably does so far as he is concerned. The tribe of troglodytes is very large and the Troglodyte has those who have joined it for financial reasons. One of the characteristics of the Troglodyte is that he is opposed to woman suffrage because it was not included in the declaration of independence of 1776. The Troglodyte is known by his political connections. He can always be found following the band wagon of the party of his forefathers. Unfortunately his lack of mental capacity will not allow him to discover the fact that he can never hope for a seat on the wagon because they are all occupied by the band.

The troglodyte is so common and well known that most dictionaries fail to define the term. However, it is unnecessary that the term troglodyte be defined. It is synonymous with moss-back and everyone knows exactly what that means without consulting either the dictionary or an encyclopedia.—J. ARTHUR REID.

FOUNDATION IS STRONG. Robert Busch, Socialist, has been elected president of the Milwaukee election commission, which also consists of a republican and democrat. The chances for the old parties to steal votes and corrupt elections is thereby diminished still further. With a Socialist mayor, a Socialist president of the board of education and a Socialist head of the election commission, the Milwaukee Socialists are putting in a pretty strong foundation on which to rear the movement of the working class.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

THE METHODIST Episcopal Church conference at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., during the past week, adopted a resolution professing sympathy for the working people in their struggles for better conditions "where right." The committee that prepared the resolutions seemed to be progressive and favored endorsing organized labor without equivocating; but the convention amended the resolutions to give them a distinct open shop tinge and make them practically worthless. However, the trade unions will quite likely be able to worry along as of yore, never having had much genuine, whole-hearted sympathy or support from church organizations, whose declarations have usually consisted of a mass of words, words and more words that meant any old thing on nothing.

THE ONE-hours wage fund contributed for the benefit of saving the homes of the United Hatters at Danbury Conn. who were fined \$250,000 by decision of the United States Supreme Court for boycotting the scab hats of D. E. Loewe & Co., has reached a total of \$132,000 and about \$118,000 more is needed to meet the judgment. The money was donated by trade unionists and an urgent appeal has been issued from A. F. of L. headquarters that an effort be made to raise the balance.

HAS IT finally come to this! "Workers strike for better air," charging a dispatch from Laurel, Miss., where 250 men and women walked out of a mill in order to enforce a demand for fresh air. Pretty soon some genius will come along and invent a meter to be attached to the noses of shop workers by enterprising employers, who will charge so much per thousand cubic feet for the right to breathe pure air.

CHIEF STONE, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers told the members of the Chamber of Commerce of Chicago that Uncle Sam—some truths recently. Stone charged that the Federal 16-hour law for railway employes had been violated 53,000 times last year, that 30 hours on duty is common, and that the statement that the eight-hour demand would cost the public \$100,000,000 a year is false.

THE patriotic and benign Standard Oil Co. has such great love for its employes in California that it has made them an unusually liberal offer. Permitting them to organize, navy and army pay to drill at Monterey, Cal., so they may be "prepared" to save "their property" should the Kaiser take the notion to come over and grab it from John D.

IT IS learned with satisfaction that the International Association of Machinists has passed well beyond the 100,000 mark in membership and will now be rated as the third largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, being exceeded in numerical strength only by the United Mine Workers and the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

IN THE trial of David Caplan, charged by the Los Angeles authorities with being implicated with the McNamara in the Times explosion, the jury disagreed after being out 73 hours, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The trial has been in progress a month.

HIDING THE TERRORS. Now that the jingo press is so anxious to build up a military autocracy in this country, it has censored the gory details of the war in Europe. Too much realism about the European feast of blood might turn the stomach of the American working man, forcing him to spew forth his desire for wholesale murder.

Some of the incidents, however, in the German-French deadlock around Verdun, with neither side winning any appreciable advantages, are as follows:

Men are fighting in dark underground tunnels using hand searchlights and knives and bombs.

Hundreds of French and Germans have been buried alive in the wrecking of underground works by shell-fire.

Scores have gone insane from the lust of the horrible butchery. Surgeons, amputating arms and legs with anaesthetics, report wounded French and Germans continuing the struggle with knives, the unable to stand.

A French captain reported 7,000 dead heaped along a 700-yard front.

That summary ought to arouse every red-blooded man and woman in the land to war against war more than ever. For all this will be repeated in case this country should become involved in war.

The editor, with several Chicago newspapermen, was recently permitted to view the "cut-outs" from moving pictures, the parts that had been censored so that the stomach of the "movie" audiences in Chicago would not be disturbed.

Some of these "cut-outs" showed the wounded being treated for hurts inflicted by their fellow men. Some of the wounds, long uncaared for, were such sights of horror that strong men refused to look at the pictures. These real pictures of war, like the real descriptions in the news reports, were censored in order not to lessen the public's appetite for war. This sort of censorship takes its place side by side with secret diplomacy in the conspiracy to keep the people in ignorance. Let the masses get acquainted with the horrors of war and that will be a great help toward ending all wars.

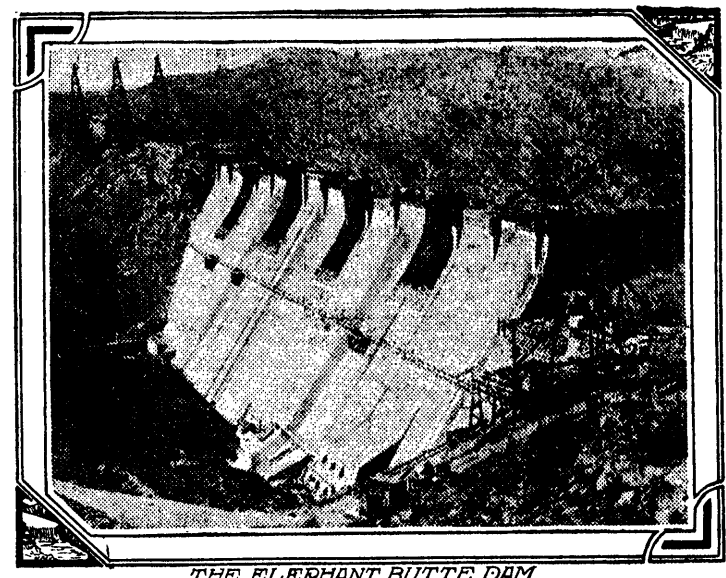
He has lived long and well who has been a Socialist.—J. ARTHUR REID.

A Song Of Hate

By JOANNA BORNSEN.

I hate the villainous, perfidious band Of schemers plotting in an evil hour To fan the flame of war in every land That they might yet attain to greater power. I hate the juggling knave of politics, Wearing the mask of patriotic zeal, Who fools the mob with despicable tricks And makes to savage blood-lust his appeal. I hate the selfish, smug-faced millionaire Who, smiling, counts his blood-stained dividends, While thousands weep and mourn in wild despair For husbands, fathers, brothers, sons and friends. I hate the servile minions of the press, Those lying poisoners of the human brain, Chief instigators of the world's distress, Who champion brutal strife for golden gain. I hate the idle, parasitic throng Of kings, for whom the people toil and die, Who care not how much blood is shed, as long As they still sit triumphantly on high. I hate the makers of the tools of death, Who loathes, counts his harpies crouching in their den Of greed, who scent the battle's gory breath To fatten on the bones of slaughtered men. I hate the war promoters high and low Who lit the torch that set the world aflame, For they are mankind's most pernicious foe! I hate them all; accursed be their name!

EVERYTHING NOW "PORK" TO JINGOES



THE ELEPHANT BUTTE DAM

THE NEW York and Chicago papers have gone so crazy over "preparedness"—so-called—that they can not bear to see Congress spend any money on anything that is of any earthly use to any human being.

All appropriations for peaceful pursuits are now described in the Washington dispatches of these papers as "pork." The assumption is that there is something greasy and detestable about them.

This is the reason why the completion of the Elephant Butte Dam on May 13 by the Reclamation service of the United States government has been so systematically ignored by the great daily papers. Apparently they do not want to remind the people of the United States that Uncle Sam—

the Elephant Butte Dam at Elephant Butte, New Mexico, on the Rio Grande, is 318 feet high, 1674 feet long on top and weighs a million tons. It stores 856,000,000 gallons of water in a lake 45 miles long with an average depth of sixty-five feet. When full it will contain enough

water to cover Delaware two feet deep. The American Union Against Militarism, which from headquarters in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is fighting the huge diversions of public funds to army, navy and munition uses, has issued a public statement reminding the public that the Elephant Butte Dam "cost only one-third as much as a dreadnought and should last for a century, whereas the dreadnought is out of date in five years, out of commission in ten and out of existence in fifteen.

"There are twenty-six reclamation projects now under way," continues the Union in its statement, "and some of them are almost as significant as the great project just completed. But all of them are jeopardized by the appalling rates on the United States Treasury which the newspapers and business interests are now making in the name of 'preparedness'.

"Altho the Treasury reports a deficit of many millions the administration has so far yielded to the clamor that it purposes to increase the army and navy budgets by \$114,000,000 over what it was last year. The settlers of the West pay for the reclamation projects out of their own pockets, but the United States could afford to make them a gift of them all out of the mere increase in our war budget this year."

Disgust With Reformers

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

WITH THE holding of the primaries in the important state of Pennsylvania, it is the feeling of the people is with regard to the coming campaign.

The result in Pennsylvania is a very much mixed one. When both sides claim victory, as they do in the factions of the republican party, it may be taken for granted that neither side is great gains to declare the exact truth. But that is not unusual among politicians.

And the result may be said to be mixed, because neither side was of one mind. Thus the Penrose wing allowed Roosevelt men to run on its ticket to thwart the opposition, while the anti-Penrose wing swallowed enough discordant elements to make it sure that Governor Braumbaugh is not a serious candidate for the presidential nomination.

IN SUCH a mixed condition a small well-organized minority, not too nice about its methods and with plenty of federal patronage to oil the machinery for making deals, is pretty certain to win out. In short, the weight of claims of success is on the side of the Penrose old guard.

How does this come about? In 1912 Roosevelt swept Pennsylvania. Yet here, four years later, with Roosevelt decidedly willing to run, the progressive sentiment in the state seems to have died down, and the old guard is back in the saddle.

HAS THIS happened because the people have fallen away from the demand for reform? Hardly. On every hand is evidence of greater public awakening to the need for more social legislation that will protect the health, provide for the security and bring better conditions for the masses. No, the stampede away from the so-called progressives is just because the people want reform.

The people are against the so-called progressives only because the so-called progressives are against reform.

From the conclusion of the 1912 campaign until the present time the leaders of the so-called progressive movement have, in national matters, talked about anything except social reform. At this very time they have, by making an alleged issue of preparedness, gone the limit in trying to keep the attention of the people away from their own material welfare.

IN THE several states, more or less reluctant support has been given by the leaders of the progressive party to social legislation. For example, in Pennsylvania. Here it came about that Mr. Braumbaugh accepted the nomination of governor at the hands of the Penrose old guard. The idea of the old guard was to set up a popular figurehead on a platform promising some measure of relief to injured workmen, exploited women and children. Running together with Penrose, Braumbaugh was elected. This accomplished the purpose of Senator Penrose—to break the progressive party and send the independent Republicans back into the Grand Old Party.

Thanks to a factional fight, Governor Braumbaugh then thought he saw a chance to secure control of the state party. He announced his candidacy for president. Up to our going to press about the only point on which he has taken a stand is that he will regard contributions of \$1,000 as for his private account. He has not uttered one word about any policy of social reform he might favor. He is without program at all, unless it be one over which he would rather maintain a discreet silence. Like Roosevelt and his faction, no less than like Penrose and his faction, Governor Braumbaugh refrains from mentioning his position on the kind of legislation that is wanted by the people for their own protection. It is an old story—this of reform within the old parties, engineered by office-seekers, which has resulted in nothing so much as to make the old guard element in each party utterly

A Brief Compilation

of the Industrial Commission Report.

This compilation is in vest pocket form and contains extracts from the report of the Commission. These extracts were made by Fred Warren. The booklet is issued by the People's College.

The report of this Commission is one of the most stunning documents ever issued by the United States Government and the gist of it should be in the possession of every socialist. For the small sum of 10c this compilation can be secured, and no one should be without it. Copies may be ordered from the Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

disdainful of the public's interests. For they know that the reformers will drop their professed convictions when they open their hands to take the spoils of office. And they know that the people will turn away in disgust from the reform leaders.

AND this is said with all knowledge of the many places where genuine reform has been obtained, and with further full knowledge of the fact that the people are marching forward in the direction of their own interests. But they do generally see the means nearest their reach to smite the derelict reformer, which is why their progress is slow and handicapped.

The results in Pennsylvania, grouped with the sentiment elsewhere, indicate that some sort of harmony will be patched up by the old guard in the republican party, where by the old guard will keep what is worth while and permit the progressive element to claim a "moral victory."

And the whole situation will be well cleared up to leave to the Socialist party whatever there is to be of a campaign for measures for the welfare of the people.

WHAT'S TO BE DONE? Wilson's administration is facing a very ticklish problem down in Texas where 116 members of the Texas national guard refused to take up arms against the Mexicans. The ultra-jingo press has called for an immediate court martial. Such less majestic must be met with Prussian tactics, they argued.

The Dick military law only requires an obligation to defend the constitution and obey orders of the governor of the state, but not the order of the president. The Hay-Chamberlain act requires an oath to obey orders of both the president and governor. Latest announcements declare that Secretary of War Baker will order the 116 militiamen court-martialed immediately. We predict that such action will result in further reducing the enlistments in the regular army and militia. Let the jingoes do their worst. The reaction must and will come.

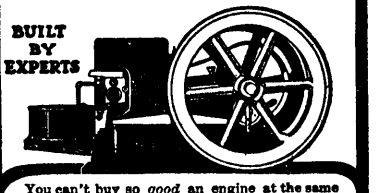
The Rotterdam'sche Courrier, Rotterdam, Holland, describes a great meeting of Socialists in Amsterdam, which, under the presidency of W. Y. Koon, protested against the high cost of the necessities of life, and demanded demobilisation of the army and the fleet. After the meeting an imposing procession traversed the streets of the city, exhibiting inscriptions in denunciation of war and mobilisation.

In the general elections for members of Parliament just completed in Spain the Socialists have held their own by re-electing Pablo Iglesias to Parliament in Madrid and polling a largely increased popular vote, but not enough to swing other districts. The Republicans, who accept many of the revolutionary planks of the Socialists, elected 10 members.

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 WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary.
 National Executive Committee:
 JAMES H. MAURER, 118 N. 11th St.,
 Reading, Pa.
 ADOLPH GERBER, Mount Olive, Ill.
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New-
 ark, N. J.
 ERNEST SEIDEL, 1154 Twentieth St., Mil-
 waukee, Wis.
 ARTHUR LE SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kans.
 Address all communications to the So-
 cialist Party, 808 West Madison St., Chi-
 cago. Address all mail to departments
 and not to individuals. Make remittances
 payable to the Socialist Party.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
 Proposed National Referendum.
 By Local Committees.
 That we demand of the United States Gov-
 ernment the right to bear arms to be furnish-
 ed to the government as a means of pro-
 tection to our homes and families, or in case
 of invasion. Our country and our liberty are
 in the hands of our arms. We demand the
 arms of professional soldiers. "The rights of
 the constitution plainly state: 'The rights
 of the people to bear arms shall never be
 infringed upon.'"
 We demand in good standing. Published
 for second, June 3, 1916.

By Local Committees.
 No individual, local, or subdivision of
 the Party shall circulate the party membership
 list for the purpose of advancing any person
 for nomination in preference to other can-
 didates provided any member may inquire
 for the qualification of any person proposed
 for nomination.
 23 members in good standing. Published
 for second, June 3, 1916.

Comment on Pending Nat. Com. Motion.
 On Motion No. 11, 1916.
 "That the editions of The American So-
 cialist containing the twice-monthly supple-
 ment be sent free to all local secretaries, the
 national executive committee, the national
 executive committee, and editors of So-
 cialist publications. The American So-
 cialist to be credited with 25 cents per name
 per year."
 SADLER—I vote NO on the motion, as
 my experience within the Party is, that those
 holding official positions are better able to
 subscribe to our official publications than
 are the comrades who have placed so much
 confidence in them, to keep posted on Party
 affairs, and their own rights as much right
 to come thru with their own money as any
 other member. The drain on the finances would
 be quite an item to maintain this proposed free
 list, and I am against all special privileges.

GOEBEL—"desires to be recorded as de-
 clining to either, because of being
 satisfied with the disease, nor the
 proposed remedy."
 The following have accepted nomination
 as member of the Unity Conference Com-
 mittee:
 Beardsley, Boudin, Clark, Demarest, Dref-
 fuss, Enemark, Garver, Geibel, Hurst, Kat-
 terfeld, Latimer, Maurer (Chas.), Oneal,
 Sadler, Thompson, Williams.
 Declinations:
 Debs, Duncan, Fenimore, Greens (N. H.),
 Hiquitt, Ler, Masur, Sinclair, Siedman, Soeber,
 J. Rubenstein, Sinclair, Uedman, Strebel,
 Bloomon.
 Not heard from:
 Knudsen, Rodriguez, Berger, Ervin, Le
 Sueur, Hayes, Simons, Cohen.
 Vote closes June 15th.

EXECUTIVE COM. CORRESPONDENCE.
 Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1916.
 Dear Comrades—I submit to you herewith
 the following:
 National Executive Committee Motion "L".
 By LeSueur.
 "I move the election of A. M. Simons, with
 Boudin as substitute, to alternate, to act
 as representative in place of Morris Hiquitt
 in International Conference at International
 Party Sessions, while his way to post
 notices of a meeting at Colfax, W.
 Va."
 Vote closes May 31st. Ballot enclosed.
 Comment on Motion "L" by Geibel.
 LESUEUR—Victor L. Berger stands for

nationalism against internationalism and in
 my humble opinion is the least qualified in
 principle of any prominent socialist to re-
 present the United States in this conference.
 Fraternally submitted,
 Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.
 Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1916.
 To the Executive Committee.
 Dear Comrades—I submit to you herewith
 the following:
 National Executive Committee Motion "K".
 By Geibel.
 "That fifty dollars be appropriated to the
 State of Oregon to assist in getting the
 petition, etc., necessary to get the Presi-
 dential ticket on the ballot, to pay in two
 monthly installments of twenty-five dollars
 each."
 Comment.
 The members have already had a letter from
 the National Executive Committee explaining the
 situation. I have had the opportunity to talk to
 the State Secretary and others, and feel we
 can well afford to give Oregon this sum, and
 should do it quickly to get the work under
 way. Oregon seems in shape to quickly build
 up, and handicapped greatly by lack of any
 resources. The State Secretary seems to be
 making considerable financial sacrifice, which
 is an added reason for giving them a lift
 quickly.
 Vote closes May 25th, 1916. Ballot enclosed.
 Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.
 Chicago, Ill., May 26, 1916.
 To the Executive Committee.
 Dear Comrades—I report as follows:
 National Executive Committee Motion
 "L".
 "That Victor L. Berger serve as Hillquit
 alternate to International Bureau sessions."
 Not Voted—LeSueur.
 Not Voted—Geibel.
 Fraternally submitted,
 Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

ELECTION OF PARTY OFFICIALS.
 NEW YORK: By a recent election, the
 following were elected:
 National Executive Committee: Algeon Lee, 1186 Ma-
 cdonough Avenue, New York City; L. B. Boudin,
 100 Broadway, New York City (re-elected);
 U. Solomon, 41 Union Square, New York
 City; Herbert M. Merrill, 228 Liberty Street,
 Schenectady.
 CORRECTION: Idaho's report on the ballot
 for party officials just closed, reached this
 office. The Idaho report had been
 sent to the printer. The figures were
 added in the proofs. The vote on Executive
 Committee members was printed correctly,
 but the figures on the Executive Secretary
 should read: "Germer, 99, Thompson, 96."
 ON THE FIRING LINE.
 George F. Parsons, State Organizer
 for the Socialist Party of West Vir-
 ginia, was assaulted in broad day-
 light at Colfax railroad station near
 Fairmont, W. Va., by two corporation
 thugs, the hired assassins of the
 coal barons, while his way to post
 notices of a meeting at Colfax, W.
 Va.
 They broke his nose, blacked both
 eyes, and generally smashed him up.
 Parsons' family returned to the fray,
 however, and three days later spoke
 to a fine crowd at Colfax and two
 locals there are now being organized.
 Even the capitalist press is de-
 nouncing this cowardly affair.—ED-
 WIN FIRTH, State Secretary.

A Milan, Italy, message states that
 the Government placed restrictions on
 May Day celebrations. State workers
 who wanted to take a holiday that day
 were obliged to toil thru the Sunday.
 Processions and public meetings were
 forbidden on May Day. In Austria
 also processions were interdicted, and
 the celebrations took the form of
 simple reunions in the evening.
 Elbert Hubbard said: "What the
 world really needs is more kindness."
 I would change this. What the world
 really needs is more Socialism.—
 J. ARTHUR REID.

The English Labor Year Book
 A MINE OF INFORMATION ABOUT
 THE ENGLISH LABOR MOVEMENT.

The first Labor Year Book for England has just been published and
 a few copies have been secured by the National Office for the benefit
 of our readers. It covers conditions in England only but is of great in-
 terest to all students of labor conditions.
 The Year Book is issued under the auspices of the Trades Union
 Congress, the Executive Committee of the Labor Party, and the Fabian
 Research Department. Thus all the forces of labor, political and in-
 dustrial, have co-operated in publishing the book. This makes it unique
 and especially valuable.

Besides special articles by Bernard Shaw, Arthur Henderson, J. A.
 Seddon, Philip Snowden, Emile Vandervelde and others, the book con-
 tains chapters on the following subjects: Labor and the War, 78 pages;
 The Industrial Labor Movement, 210 pages; The Political Labor Move-
 ment, 80 pages; The Co-operative Movement, 20 pages; The International
 Working-class Movement, 38 pages; The Imperial and National Govern-
 ment (of England) 21 pages; Local Government, 61 pages; Social In-
 surance, 47 pages, making a total of 697 pages, with complete index.

If you want to understand the relationship between the English So-
 cialist and Labor movements, or the Co-operative movement, or if you
 want a digest of the political conditions in the other large countries of
 the world, this book gives it. We can only hint at the information in
 the 700 pages.
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 "The Force that Controls the Money Of The
 Country, Controls The Nation."
**A NEW AND INTERESTING
 BOOK ON A VITAL SUBJECT**
 READ WHAT PROMINENT SOCIALISTS
 SAY OF IT.

H. H. Smith, Lexington, Ohio, Socialist candidate for
 Chief Justice two years ago, who was almost elected, writes
 of the Money Kings: "I wish to God every man in America
 could read that book. I know of no subject that is more
 calculated to work on the soft spots of the Plunderband. It
 is a revolution, and if the people can learn the simple truths of being their own
 bankers, and taking care of their own money, under their own government, more than
 half of the change of socialization of mankind will have been accomplished. I hope
 you have a fine sale for it."
 Arthur LeSueur of Fort Scott writes: "I have read the 'King of the Money Kings'.
 It is a live, virile, and entertaining story, driving home the importance of under-
 standing the power money over the welfare of the race, in a way never before at-
 tempted, and should be of tremendous service in awakening the Nation to need of
 financial reform as one of the fundamental things that must be accomplished before
 social or individual justice becomes a possibility."
 Beautifully illustrated; 288 pp., price postpaid, \$1.25. — Address,
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 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

**The Carpenter And
 The Rich Man.**
 A FEW copies of this book left.
 This was a regular dollar
 book, but we send you one or
 more copies at the price of 50 cents,
 postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803
 W. Madison St., Chicago.

**Berger's Position
 on "Preparedness"
 and "Militarism"**

NOTE.—In view of the refer-
 endum of Local Marion County,
 Indiana, for the recall of Victor
 L. Berger as member of the na-
 tional executive committee, sev-
 eral locals have asked that a
 statement of Comrade Berger's
 position on "militarism" and
 "preparedness" be published in
 The American Socialist. Comrade
 Berger, in reply to this request,
 asks that the statement which
 appeared in The American So-
 cialist at the time he was a can-
 didate for the national executive
 committee, be reprinted. "I have
 not changed my position since I
 was elected", he says. This state-
 ment was as follows:

By VICTOR L. BERGER.
 I AM opposed to standing armies
 of any kind. A standing army is al-
 ways the tool of the ruling class.
 America at the present time not only
 has a standing army, but the worst
 kind of a standing army, one of hired
 mercenaries. Our national defense
 force is mainly recruited from the
 "submerged tenth" and is officered by
 trained aristocrats.
 Our standing army is a standing
 menace to our democracy at home,
 and is of questionable effectiveness
 against any attack from without.

Any nation, class or individual that
 is defenseless, however well soon be
 enslaved or cease to exist. All history
 bears witness to this fact. There is no
 known exception.
 A nation or a class that wants to
 become free, or that wants to stay
 free, must have great power of
 resistance. It must be prepared to
 fight for its freedom at any time.
 Docility and non-resistance will
 soon reduce any people or any class
 to the level of the Chinese and Hin-
 dus. Moreover, any man who is un-
 willing, or not ready, to fight for his
 wife or his daughters, does not de-
 serve to have a wife or daughters.
 Any man who is unwilling to fight for
 his class or nation, does not deserve
 to belong to a class or a nation.

I AM, therefore, in favor of a "pre-
 paredness" that shall protect and
 unite the bulk of our nation, that is,
 the working people.
 For that purpose we must train the
 bodies and minds of all our young
 folks—not only those of the few
 select who have a chance to attend
 academies and universities. We want
 all of our people to be able to defend
 themselves and the common good.
 Our defense must be democratic
 and industrial. We want a prepared-
 ness that will develop the faculties
 of the workers, add to their power of
 resistance and aid them in their
 struggle for existence.
 We want to abolish hunger, want
 and misery—as a part of this pre-
 paredness. We want comfortable
 homes and protection in old age and
 sickness—as a part of this prepared-
 ness. We want healthy and harmoni-
 ously educated men and women—able
 fathers and mothers—as a part of
 this preparedness.
 Thus preparedness must become a
 part of our early education by prac-
 ticing calisthenics in our common
 schools and encouraging outdoor
 sports from childhood on, in order to
 produce healthy men and women. But
 this cannot be all.

WE PROPOSE that the public
 school system be made a part of "pre-
 paredness" in the following manner:
 Every citizen should devote one
 year—between 19 and 20 to the ser-
 vice of his nation. Every citizen—
 male or female—may stay at home
 during the time, but receive for the
 service such pay as will be fixed by
 congressional legislation. Because
 this education must be in charge of
 the nation and the nation must pay
 for it.
 We propose to make the public
 school system the center of our coun-
 try's defense. For that purpose a
 workshop should be added to every
 school district. And every young man
 and young woman should be educated
 in handling modern tools on wood and
 iron. They should be taught how to
 operate machinery and understand
 the make-up of an automobile, an
 aeroplane or a machine gun. One year
 of service would be sufficient to teach
 them all of that and a good deal
 more.

This education should consider the
 needs and advantages of the respect-
 ive districts. But everybody should
 learn how to plant a tree, construct
 a road or build a bridge. And every-
 body should also practice at the tar-
 get during the time. Girls should
 also learn how to give aid and com-
 fort to the sick and wounded.

NO ABLE bodied man or woman
 should be exempt from this national
 duty on account of money, rank or
 class privilege. The details of that
 education could be easily worked out
 as the experience would require.
 Such a year of national service will
 be a welcome interruption of the task
 of the factory worker, or the clerk in
 city offices and stores—it will teach
 him many new things and make a
 more useful citizen of him. It will be
 a most excellent "top" to the educa-
 tion of a young farmer. It will
 have an immensely democratizing in-
 fluence upon the college boy, besides
 giving him advantages that he could
 not get from books.
 Moreover, such preparedness will
 absolutely guard the national in-
 dependence until such time as we shall
 have complete disarmament, and the
 world's peace by international agree-
 ment, but it will be useless for ag-
 gression. It will protect the working
 class against further subjugation and

**The Carpenter And
 The Rich Man.**
 A FEW copies of this book left.
 This was a regular dollar
 book, but we send you one or
 more copies at the price of 50 cents,
 postage paid.—Socialist Party, 803
 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Letters from "American Socialist" Readers

**TO ABOLISH THE TRANSLATOR
 SECRETARIES.**—In the minutes of
 the National Executive Committee
 meeting, March 11-13, 1916, I read,
 that a communication has been re-
 ceived from the translator secretary
 (?) of the Lettish Federation, asking
 for office room and paid translator
 secretary.... Request granted....
 By reading the Party's financial re-
 port for the month of February it can
 be noticed, that the already existing
 eleven translator secretaries cost the
 organization, for that single month
 for wages alone \$925, besides rent
 for office-room, light, and other ex-
 penses. Adding one more (the Lettish,
 with \$19 weekly wages) would mean
 to increase the monthly expense to
 \$901. It is very probable that in this
 way the organization spends more
 than it receives back from the due
 stamps they buy.
 The question now arises: whether
 this expenditure is any benefit to the
 Federation or the Organization as a
 whole? And if so, in what way?
 According to my personal ob-
 servance in the Lettish National Or-
 ganization, whose member I have
 been since it was organized, should
 say, that I cannot find the least
 reason why such a paid translator
 office should be created for the Let-
 tish organization. To my opinion
 such office will not, and cannot help
 the least to further the work of edu-
 cation and organization between the
 Lettish people in America, or uphold
 any closer relations with the organiza-
 tion. Just to the contrary. It rather
 tends to alienate the Language Fed-
 eration from the Organization, culti-
 vate nationalism instead of inter-
 nationalism, and extend certain
 boundary lines between the different
 language groups. On the other hand,
 the Organization will suffer locally.
 The material income of the Organiza-
 tion in the different localities would be
 lessened, and consequently, the work
 of organization and propaganda may
 suffer.

Socialist Methods
 BY GEORGE N. COHEN.
 The writer of these articles had charge
 of the literature department of the So-
 cialist Party of Philadelphia, for about
 eleven years, during which time about
 \$25,000 worth of literature was sold,
 primarily from a small store located
 in a building on a street in the heart of
 the city. It is probably the only one of
 its kind in America. The store was
 controlled by the Socialist Party of
 Philadelphia.
 I am pleased to originate and carry
 out the plans proposed here and was
 Business and Advertising Manager of a
 newspaper such as the one mentioned.
 He has made an attempt here to cover
 the whole subject of conducting the
 literature business in a store.
 Whether the important points have been
 covered, and covered well, or not, is
 not for me to say. I have generally
 discussed in order that the party may
 agree upon a workable plan that can be
 used to advantage to some extent every-
 where.
 The methods discussed here have
 been tried and proved successful, if not
 completely then to a sufficient degree to
 warrant their publication. The methods
 for increasing the distribution of
 literature.

Running A Literature Department.
 Should there be no literature de-
 partment, the start can be made by
 investing a few dollars in the kind of
 pamphlets most likely to be in
 demand. These should always be sold
 at the regular retail price, unless
 purchasing in quantities will permit
 their being sold for less while at the
 same time leaving a reasonable mar-
 gin or profit. A literature business
 cannot grow on a "sale at cost" basis.
 In fact the money tied up in literature
 that sells slowly or not at all, will
 soon bankrupt the department.
 The literature money should always
 be kept in a separate fund, the return
 of investment being used to replenish
 stock while the profits go to buy new
 literature. The only one this kind of
 fund is the general fund in when the
 literature department does not require
 it. If the money can be spared from
 the general fund then it would help
 the literature department to be per-
 mitted to keep it in reserve for emer-
 gencies.
 If the department is started on this
 basis it can be kept up, but when the
 money has been diverted to other pur-
 poses the department is crippled. And
 more than one literature department
 has been wrecked by using the funds
 for other purposes. If the money was
 needed to buy literature, it was
 not available.

Learn By Experience.
 The literature agent will learn by
 experience the right kind of literature
 to buy and also the proper quantity,
 so that losses due to buying wrong
 kinds or quantities should be insignif-
 icant. It is well then to begin con-
 servatively.
 After experience in handling pam-
 phlets, books and magazines can
 easily be added as well as the taking
 of subscriptions to socialist papers.
 And in fact all magazines, socialist
 and otherwise.
 Every magazine gives a discount to
 the agent, so every effort should be
 made to get the comrades and sym-
 pathizers to subscribe thru the party
 literature department.
 The book business can gradually be
 enlarged so as to supply the members
 and sympathizers with the kind of
 books they are especially anxious to
 read and are difficult to obtain thru
 the usual channels.
 There is no limit to the size this
 business can grow, if properly handled
 and supported. It should become a
 tremendous factor for education and
 incidentally a source of revenue for
 the organization.
 Should the literature department
 become large enough it might be taken
 out of the main store, and moved
 into a store, or both headquarters and
 literature department moved into a
 room that contains a store front.
 Preferably in the heart of the city.

Make Store Attractive.
 This store should be made as at-
 tractive as possible and the window
 displays changed frequently, thereby
 drawing new people all the time.
 This can hardly happen unless the
 organization is quite strong and has
 reached the stage where a paid office
 is a necessity. The paid official will
 find that he can attend to the extra
 book business without taking much
 time from his other duties.
 If only socialist literature has been
 handled the business can be enlarged
 to include other books that are also
 necessary to socialists and sym-
 pathizers in the way of Economics,
 Philosophy, Sociology, Natural and
 Social Science, History, etc. And also
 radical and other good literature and
 magazines.
 A record should be kept of all
 people who are students and interest-
 ed in the new publications. A list of
 these books sent them from time to
 time should bring results, thereby
 building up a list of permanent book
 buyers.
 If the store is made attractive and
 run properly it will draw to it a class
 of people who are very anxious to reach
 and who have something to bring to
 the movement.

**Because the editor of a Socialist
 paper in Finland printed a picture of
 the Socialist members of the Russian
 Parliament who were banished to
 Siberia he was sentenced to one year
 in prison for "arranging class against
 class." The picture showed the So-
 cialist Deputies in convict dress on
 the way to their place of banishment.**

enlavement at home until all class
 distinctions are abolished.
 THIS kind of preparedness will not
 only effectively protect the American
 people against attacks from without,
 but also against the foes of democ-
 racy from within. It will forever
 abolish the misuse of public military
 forces, as well as armed private
 thugs.
 And last but not least this will be
 a "preparedness" by the entire nation,
 militant and prepared, not by a cap-
 italist class or by insidious clerical
 forces arming quietly all kinds of
 "knights."
 In short, I refuse to be carried
 away by any hysteria caused by this
 world war. We Socialists are more op-
 posed to militarism than ever. But
 the Socialist party is not for "peace
 at any price." War may be hell, but
 there are some things in this world
 worse than "hell." Real-Socialists are
 willing to fight them.

**TO THE SOCIALISTS OF AMER-
 ICA.**—I urge every honest and loyal
 Socialist to use his utmost power to
 see that every branch in his state
 should be taken up with the Local
 Marion County, Indiana, which states
 that Victor L. Berger be recalled as a
 member of the National Executive
 Committee, and the fourth highest
 comrade on the second ballot be de-
 clared elected in his place. Published
 for second, May 20, 1916.
 It is an outrage to see V. L. Ber-
 ger advocating preparedness when
 the rank and file of the members
 voted almost unanimously against
 further increase in the army and
 navy. Especially it is an outrage to
 read editorially appearing in The
 Milwaukee Leader favoring pre-
 paredness.
 I would advise the comrades of
 the west, who are almost unanimous
 against preparedness, to initiate an
 agitation for the removal of V. L.
 Berger as editor of The Milwaukee
 Leader. If this cannot be brought
 about let them start a campaign to
 bring about the downfall of The
 Leader. It is absolutely terrible for
 a socialist newspaper to advocate
 preparedness or militarism. It is no
 less outrageous to see a militant
 member of the National Executive
 Committee. Some progress we social-
 ists have made. I, for one will use my
 best efforts in the east toward arous-
 ing the comrades to bring about the
 removal of Victor L. Berger from the
 National Executive Committee. I
 urge every loyal socialist to see that
 his branch votes unanimously in favor
 of the above.—MAX BRAUNSTEIN,
 New York City.

MISTAKES OF 1912.—Are the
 mistakes of 1912 to be repeated? Will
 the unfortunate controversy which
 disrupted the campaign of that year
 be duplicated by the heresy hunters
 of 1916? Are those who attack Ber-
 son, Berger, London, and Russell
 actuated solely by the holier than

other pertinent information which
 might have affected their action if
 they had known about it.
 I can't cover this matter in five
 hundred words, but, if we are to
 prevent the percentages from being
 raised again, let me say that the
 locals will have to realize the fact
 that the referendum is not intended
 for ordinary business. Each referen-
 dum costs the party several hundred
 dollars. Trifling matters should not
 be initiated. Matters of ordinary im-
 portance should not be initiated. They
 should be taken up with the Execu-
 tive Secretary, the Executive Com-
 mittee, or the local member of the
 National Committee. The referendum
 is intended only for emergency mat-
 ters of great importance. And, in
 such cases, no local should act alone.
 It should consult the wisest heads of
 neighboring locals before initiating
 any proposal.—JOHN M. WOK.

With thirty-two delegates present
 at its special convention, the Socialist
 Party of the District of Columbia
 went on record as opposed to Com-
 pulsory Military Enrollment. The
 Convention voted to sustain, both
 morally and financially, in the Courts
 the need for a referendum in the
 District, subject to the Draft, and
 to refuse to give their names and ages,
 and other necessary requirements to
 the enrolling officer. In other words
 those who refuse to serve in the
 militia. Thus the Socialists of Wash-
 ington, D. C. are hoping to make a
 test case of the validity of the Militia
 Law of 1890, on the grounds of its
 being unconstitutional, according to
 the 13th Amendment of the Constitu-
 tion of the United States.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor
 is to take a referendum vote of affil-
 iated locals to learn how they feel
 about starting a Labor party in that
 State. The conservatives oppose the
 idea, preferring to continue the old
 policy of petitioning for legislation.
 The Russian government arranged
 plans to send members of Parliament
 to London, Paris and Rome for the
 purpose of studying the war situation
 and legislative programs. The Social-
 ist and Labor groups were invited to
 send representatives with the expedi-
 tion, but they declined to do so.
 Ida Crouch Hazlett, a Socialist
 speaker, was arrested in a Charleston
 West Va., while holding a street meet-
 ing to send members of Parliament
 to London. The police then pulled her
 forcibly from the stand and amid the
 protests of the crowd, put her in the
 patrol wagon and took her to the sta-
 tion. The chief himself had given per-
 mission to use this corner. The case
 will be tested in the courts.

The workers cannot fight them-
 selves and their enemies at the same
 time—not even by working overtime.
 —J. ARTHUR REID.

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 thoughts logically and forcefully—give you
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MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

THE NEXT BIG EDITION. We feel that it is only necessary to call the attention of The American Socialist hustlers to the order blank on this page for the "BENSON-KIRKPATRICK EDITION", dated June 24, which will contain the complete speeches by our candidates for president and vice president at the opening of the campaign in Chicago this month.

ROLL OF HONOR

Comrade Youth, of Sunbury, Pa., gets Socialist Mayor Hoan's book on "Regulation—A Fraud and A Failure". "Here the book along as the Dubs are thick in my vicinity," he writes. You can get one of Hoan's books with every six months' subscription to the American Socialist.

Here's a letter from a new recruit in Cincinnati, Ohio: "I became a reader of your paper by attending a lecture. You certainly tell the plain truth about the trusts and their present administration. I like your idea of publishing Mr. London's speeches. The papers do give any or very little but I am sure I hope you will continue to do so. Accept my best wishes for your success and hope you will be able to do much good for the poor people."

Organization—Education—Solidarity. WILLIAM F. KRUBE - - - 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 Social Leagues.

BACK AGAIN! Some of the Yipsels, nothing the absence of this column from an issue or two, seem to think the Y. P. S. L. has gone out of business. Don't worry. The excuse is that the "columns" was on this matter for a long time. Don't think that's over now (and a glorious success it was), and the work will go on ahead in the old style. I could write several columns about the Yipsels, but I won't that will keep until the special edition on July 1st.

Young Socialist Day. Scheduled for Sunday, July 2nd, it will be a challenge to those profit-smiling jinglers who are trying to poison our school with their nefarious doctrines of militarism and conscription. Every league, large or small, is duty bound to observe this day. His for the Y. P. S. L. staff through. This edition will be the very first of the new policy on our organ—hereafter nothing but live, interesting stuff, good propaganda and educational articles through. Prices are such that the biggest and the smallest, the best and the weakest, can afford to buy. For individuals and small leagues, 50c per 100; 75c addressed and mailed. For clubs, there is no better material of propaganda that you can go into. Whoop'er up now and send in your orders.

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE N. J. League was a fine success. Held in Elizabeth, May 14th. Next to meet will be the Newark Officers elected: Ben. Green of Newark, State Secretary. Richard Picard of Elizabeth, State Organizer. Erna Sommer, of Elizabeth, Fin. Sec'y. State Executive Committee, S. J. Lunde, Garson, Perina, and the officers. National Committee, Newman, Berber. The league financial condition is very good. The various circles reported a total of \$204 in their treasuries while the State Committee reported a balance of \$52.18. Paternal delegates were present from Manhattan, Bronx, and Pennsylvania.

The annual state convention was held at Reading on April 27th, 28th, and 29th. It was a great success in every way. State Secretary Theo. Swartz of McKeesport, and Fin. Sec'y Iven F. Weber of Reading were re-elected. The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party held a conference with the newly elected State Committee of the League and promised material aid and co-operation. The next convention will be held in Pittsburgh.

Other Notes. The San Francisco (Cal.) league reports its enthusiasm and success as reaching a splendid height. The new headquarters have enthused the members and some fine work is being done. They promise us a better account of their doings later on. GALESBURG, ILL., organizes a new league with 18 charter members.

Henry Dnbb Joins The Navy



By Ryan Walker

School Boy's Mind Crammed; Worker's Mind Is Starved

By WARREN ATKINSON. (Third Article on Education.)

IN THE experience of every school and college boy there occurs a nauseating congestion of undigested information; and, in the life of the wage worker, on the other hand, there is a starvation of the mind for lack of a new idea occasionally to digest. The effect upon the teachers work is also disagreeable and even disastrous. The preparation of his pupils is often so bad that it is hard or impossible for them to comprehend the new matter he is expected to teach them.

THE schooling in new information would be immensely improved by the application of the incentive of pay to the labor of practice which is needed to get facility in the use of fundamental principles and familiar with them. At the same time the drudgery would be alleviated by the stimulus of a little teaching and an occasional new idea or problem to conquer. However, under the present haphazard arrangement, the school boy accumulates an immense mass of material, most of which he can never use, and upon all of which his hold is more or less uncertain from lack of practice.

THE intellectual starvation of the one corresponds to the surfeit of the other as parts of one whole. It is the same old adjustment which causes both. In both there is perverted and deformed growth, unhappiness, and loss of efficiency. A man's work ought to be his most substantial source of pleasure, but there can be no pleasure in a drudgery which excludes the opportunities of learning. Successful teaching, too, must afford some pleasure, to the learning, otherwise it would be a failure; but there can be no pleasure in the learning if it is not thoro.

SOCIALISM IS THE MATERIAL conditions of industry do not make any such maladjustment as exists necessary; but the capitalist system does. Nothing else but socialism will make the solution possible. This is equally a loss of efficiency to society for it has been well said: "The state has no material resources in any way comparable with its own citizens." The presence in any society of a relatively large proportion of skillful and intelligent workers and directors of these workers," says Mr. David Snedden, "constitutes a national asset; and any country permitting a large proportion of its youth to grow to maturity untrained as regards skill and as regards habits of industry is thereby impairing the quality of its national endowment."

A vast amount has been written and spoken to show the greatness of the

now be secondary and incidental or occasional, and service or productivity would be the dominant consideration. So the growth of the individual guided by a steady purpose would proceed with certainty and comfort through all the intermediate stages of the training to the complete attainment of the knowledge and skill for his trade or profession, when he would be almost entirely engaged in remunerative work, if he should so desire, and only occasionally engaged in doing things for his own information. There need be no cessation of education upon entrance into industry, as there should be none.

WOULD REMAIN IN SCHOOL. THERE would be no problem of thousands of children leaving school without the minimum of education required. Six million boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and sixteen are working in the United States for wages. They leave school from lack of interest in their studies, or because they lack the money to support themselves longer at school. The problem of vocational guidance would be solved for them as no committee of business men and teachers can even approach it now. There need be no hopeless, deadening drudgery on the one hand, and no dilletante, artificial, and unsound education on the other. The school could not fail to articulate properly with industry and with life, because the one would be involved in the other, and often indistinguishable from it. There could be no break between education and real life, as now. The school life would be a preparation for the most serious occupations of the adult as the child life merges gradually and imperceptibly into the habits of the grown man.

THE habits of responsibility which are so lacking in the boy who has been accustomed to rely upon some teacher to help and direct him and even to correct him in the most obvious matters of conduct would inevitably be formed. For he must be dependable if he is to perform, as thousands of child workers do perform, some part in the industrial process; and he would have an incentive to develop habits of responsibility early because he would be paid accordingly. Child labor might then cease to be an evil, and by a right adjustment in a rational organization of industry, become an important and valued adjunct to education.

STAND OF SOCIALISTS. MEANWHILE, the believing that there is no satisfactory settlement of the problems of vocational education possible under the capitalist system, socialists elected to office will be compelled to take some attitude upon the subject and to vote upon questions of vocational education. Therefore, the question arises, what should be the attitude of the Socialist Party to it?

AN immense number of printed documents upon industrial education have been issued. It would be a service to socialists elected to office to make an abstract of the useful material in these rather than to add another to the repetitions upon the subject. Many of these documents contain a remarkable amount of vain repetition, as well as of material that is utterly unworthy to be preserved. The published reports are bulky with the addresses of mayors of cities and other distinguished capitalists, whose vanity it seems necessary to appease, perfectly worthless reading to those interested in getting at the substance of the matter. In admirable contrast to these there is no satisfactory settlement of workers in the field of education, such as John Dewey and David Snedden and others, not all of them socialists or even radicals by any means; and there are the reports of the American Federation of Labor upon Industrial Education. Under the conditions of the capitalist system, many of these educators are doing all that can be done; and it would be vanity, indeed, to expect that they will hastily revise all their work now with advantage.

MILITIA DANGEROUS

By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—More dangerous than preparedness or the increase in the regular army is the tendency of the states to use the militia to suppress strikes and to supplant the civil law. This is the opinion of a conservative Senator, W. E. Borah, of Idaho, expressed the other day in a striking speech on the floor of the Senate.

Here is one sensational passage, taken from the official report of the address: "The old form of militarism, the man on horseback, the crossing of the Rubicon, the coup d'etat—these things are ancient and out of style and wholly behind the times. There is a more modern, a more subtle, a less dangerous and less suspected method by which modern militarism under the guise of law and order, as in West Virginia, supplants the courts and tears down the guarantees of personal liberty. It subordinates the civil to the military authority as happened in the New York convention when the influence of the state militia defeated the proposed provision to the constitution providing a jury trial for civilians when the courts were open. Modern militarism dictates from the gallery here through its persistent and well-organized lobby which its generals and lieutenants here to the Capital, whose business it is to notify the constituents of each Senator and Congressman that their representatives in the serious occupations of the adult as the child life merges gradually and imperceptibly into the habits of the grown man."

Workers To Renounce Militia. The annual tribute to be exacted from the people for the maintenance of the militia under the new army bill, Borah declared, will amount at the very beginning to \$45,000,000 to \$60,000,000 a year. "I look at this matter," said the speaker, "from the standpoint of good government, of justice to the taxpayers, and, I confess, a jealous and anxious regard for the great underlying principles of organized and best Government ever known." Borah's speech contains a brief history of civil liberty and predicts that under the present tendency the workingmen will not join the militia.

"BACK TO FARM" JOKE. WASHINGTON.—Because of the general poverty of the city dweller the "back to the farm" movement is a joke. This is the substance of the testimony given before the House Labor Committee the other day by Benjamin C. March, executive secretary of the New York Congestion Committee. The Committee was considering the Crosser bill to give governmental aid to would-be farmers, and to save them from exploitation by the land speculators and money sharks. March has taken a census of opinion of state officials and has discovered that the chief hindrance to farm ownership is lack of capital. In spite of the alluring suggestions in the papers about the pleasures and profit in farming, it is the fact that capital to the extent of \$1,000 or \$2,000 is necessary for an individual to begin successfully, even on free government land.

Some Startling Facts. Startling facts relative to the concentration of farm land ownership were presented to the committee by Marsh. The total number of acres of farm lands in 1910 was 878,798,325, and this was distributed as follows: The area in farms was 8,793,920 acres, or 20 to 49 acres was 45,378,499 acres, 50 to 99 acres was 1,011,777 acres, 100 to 499 acres was 470,769,654 acres, 500 to 999 acres was 167,882,047 acres, 1000 and over acres was 1,011,777 acres, or 1.9 per cent.

THE Crosser bill contains cooperative features which will enable the government to provide some sort of community life which individuals could not provide for themselves. BUSINESS FIRST. WASHINGTON.—"Keep the Philippines for the cotton manufacturers!" is the frankly expressed desire of a group of influential southern cotton manufacturers, set forth in a petition presented to Congress the other day. In the first year of American occupation of these islands, this petition declares, there was practically no export of cotton goods from the United States. In 1915, nearly \$7,000,000 worth were exported from this country. No wonder the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country want to retain the Philippine islands. It says: "The manufacturers of the South," declares this petition, "can not but view with grave concern the interference or destruction of this trade,

which not only affects seriously the cotton manufacturers of the South, but also thousands of employes who work in the mills and the cotton planters who supply the cotton." The manufacturers who sign the petition are in the main, no doubt, good and faithful Democrats, who theoretically believe in self-government and who endorse the Democratic platform calling for the independence of the islands. But it is a case where business considerations overwhelm all others. Profits first, then principles, that's us.

Dollars Defeats Liberation. The Philippine bill, granting independence at a not remote date, has passed the Senate and is now under consideration in the House. Protests and petitions against it have been pouring in from all parts of the country, chiefly, be it noticed, from those who have a financial stake in the game. Were it possible for public opinion to express itself, unquestionably the islands would be separated from their military conqueror, the free and noble United States of America. But public opinion is dictated by cotton manufacturers and their satellites, and such liberation is impossible.

The Dignity of Labor

By WILLIS ANDREWS.

THE greatest obstacle to the progress of socialism is the idea prevailing in the minds of so many of the working class that labor is in its nature ignoble. It is a fallacious notion, a fallacious notion renders a person incapable of conceiving the justness of the socialist cause, and unless this monstrous lie is uprooted all the literature and speech-making in the interest of socialism will only be in vain. The idea that labor is essentially low and menial has been so insidiously instilled into the minds of workers that they have come to believe they owe their very existence to the suzerainty of the employing class and ought to be truly thankful for the few blessings they do enjoy.

Just one illustration, among hundreds that might be made, will show how the ruling class contrives to keep the masses of workers in willing slavery. Consider the shoe industry, for example. The shoe worker is convinced that he receives all that is due him as a maker of shoes because, as he is told, he lacks sufficient brain power to rise superior to such an occupation. He is told about some man who has risen from the position of heel pecker to sales manager by reason of his intellectual attainments.

NOW, let us see just what this man really accomplishes in his capacity of sales manager. A St. Louis shoe firm sends him into a territory which is already supplied by a Cincinnati manufacturer. He succeeds in booking such large orders for shoes that the Cincinnati firm loses its trade in that territory. The St. Louis firm puts in more machinery and employs more men to supply the increased demand for its shoes. At the same time the Cincinnati firm is compelled to curtail its output of shoes and dismisses many men from its employ. No more shoes are worn as a result of the St. Louis man's business sagacity. All in the world that he has done is to transfer the demand for shoes from the Cincinnati firm to the St. Louis firm in proportion as the St. Louis firm prospers, to that extent the Cincinnati house loses. But the shoe worker employed in the St. Louis factory believes the peculiar business acumen of the sales manager induces people to wear shoes who otherwise would not wear shoes. He believes he plays in the production of shoes compared with the part played by the sales manager. And so the shoe worker contentedly plods on for a small wage, happy in the delusion that he, too, may some day develop into a salesman with a large salary at his command. The other nine hundred and ninety-nine of the thousands employed in the same factory cherish a like hope. They lack sufficient imagination to realize the fact that in the nature of things they must remain producers instead of sellers of shoes.

BEFORE the dignity of labor can be established as a reality, the workers must learn the lesson that labor is the chief factor in the production of wealth. When this lesson is learned labor can stand erect, and, conscious of its power and the justness of its cause, can proclaim to the world the dignity of its calling. It is the condition of servitude under capitalism that degrades labor and robs it of its self-respect. Socialism will restore to labor its rightful heritage, and when labor is in possession of the fruits of its toil it can be truly said the dignity of labor is a reality instead of the fiction that it is today.

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