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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

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VOL. III. No. 27.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917

25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; 50 CENTS PER YEAR; \$1 PER YEAR OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Workers Must Awaken Or Find Themselves In Irons

(Special Correspondence.)
By LUCIEN SAINT.

WASHINGTON.—Powerful forces are at work for peace in Europe. It will be a peace accompanied by profound and deceptive unbecom. The news of it which the United States will hear will be to the effect that Democracy has won—that militarist Russia and monarchic England have attained laurels over Kaiserdom for the cause of the common people!

American public opinion today and for many years to come is almost certain to be influenced by British public opinion—by the rulers of the British Empire. To regain her lost military prestige England must either fight on or else conclude a peace whose terms she herself will advertise to the world as a victory for democracy. This latter course, according to the inside advices from across the Atlantic received here, England will take.

Don't Be Fooled.
The working people of the United States must not be fooled by the terms of peace. They must not be drawn into the feast of international love and humanitarianism which will accompany the signing of the terms of the treaty of peace. They must not think that this is the last great war because everybody, including Germany, will so declare it. The internationalism of the working class must not be surrendered to that of capitalism, exhausted and war-worn.

Already the big monied interests in this part of the world are talking of what they call "the war after the war"—the fierce struggle with the nations of the world for foreign commerce. Already the United States Government is assuming the role of protector of United States capitalists in their scouting expeditions for foreign trade. The press is filled with articles dwelling on the necessity of increasing our production, or else of finding an outlet for our surplus production in foreign lands. The prosperity of the nation depends on the gross quantity of production, declare these articles, and the more we produce the more prosperous a nation are we.

This Is Capitalist World.
If from this moment on thru the conclusion of the terms of peace the working class of the United States fail to grasp the significance of the new movement in international business, it will awaken later to find itself in iron. In spite of all the talk about democracy, the world, after all, is ruled by the capitalists. They control money and credits; they control the expression of public opinion; they control the great monopolies upon which the life of the peoples depend. These capitalists may want democracy for themselves, but they do not want it for the men who make the wealth that supports them and their system. In their eager rush for new fields of business to conquer, the workers are to be left in the lurch. There is no proposition in the business world of America today which thinks of the workers first and of capitalists second.

Wages And Wealth Unchanged.
The treaty of peace about to be concluded will doubtless reapportion territory and kingdoms. But it will not reapportion wages and wealth. There can be no peace, no stable, lasting peace in industry till the workers are restored their heritage, and till the cause of economic war, namely the exploitation of the democracy by the few, is removed and destroyed. Till then, the nations may talk and make peace terms, but the workers, at peace with each other, will continue their war against private profit and ownership of the means of production.

Wall Street "Leaks" Not New In Nation's Capitol

By LUCIEN SAINT.
WASHINGTON.—"Wall Street leaks from Washington"—there's no news in this, despite the fact that stock gambler Lawson says there is. Washington has for years been a subsidiary to Wall Street, a branch office of Wall Street, useful to Wall Street because connecting it with such important things as the Supreme Court, public opinion and the U. S. Treasury.

Up to the Wilson Administration, Wall Street concerns maintained employes in the offices of the government itself, thus obtaining priceless information ahead of the time it was given to the public. Much of this has been changed—but not enough.

Maintain System Of Spies.
Few outside of Washington realize the intricate system of spies and informers maintained in and about the National Capitol in the interests of the big business interests. The Kaiser himself is probably less well informed about the activities of his enemies

Two Great Leaflets!

Socialists and Socialist sympathizers the nation over are famous for the great educational work they carry on between campaigns. They are now at work distributing two great leaflets, "Organize Or Pay!" by Adolph Germer, and "The Recent Election," by John M. Work. These are the January and February leaflets in the monthly series now being issued by the national Socialist Party. Has your city or town, or your neighborhood been covered? If not, why not?

Half a million of "Organize Or Pay!" have already been run off the press and the last 100,000 is going fast. The press is now being made ready for a record run on Work's leaflet, "The Recent Election," published in last week's American Socialist.

The price of these leaflets is 10 cents per 100, 60 cents per 1,000, which just covers the cost of production. Send all orders to the National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Socialists in the Russian Duma were gagged during the recent debates on the German peace proposals, according to Stockholm newspaper advices. The reports say the Socialists would undoubtedly have voted against refusal of the peace plea if they had been permitted to register their opinion. The "mean tricks" of the president of the Duma, it was asserted, prevented all possibility of a true state of opinion becoming known.

Van Lear, Socialist, Is Mayor Of Minneapolis

Thomas Van Lear, the second Socialist mayor of a large city, has taken up his duties as mayor of Minneapolis, Minn. He was inaugurated Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, and for the first time in its history Minneapolis has a working class representative as its chief executive. Mayor Van Lear has four supporters in the city council, Comrades Dight, Bastis, Voelker and Jensen. There is also a Socialist on the park board and one on the school board.

There was an historical scene in the crowded council chambers as Wallace G. Nye, the "big business" mayor, retired from office and gave way to the spokesman of the masses, Van Lear, official of the International Machinists' Union.

Will War On Vice.

Mayor Van Lear in his inaugural address to the new council indicated a strict policy of law enforcement toward the liquor traffic, relentless warfare against men and women property owners who profit thru rentals and by the earnings of fallen women, the establishment of a free municipal conducted employment bureau, in cooperation with the state, as the right of those who toil, and reiterated his position, taken during the campaign, on the street railway franchise renewal.

The Socialist mayor declared his belief that a fair valuation had not yet been made by either the company or the city engineer. He flatly declared the valuation named by the company was, in his opinion, \$20,000,000 too high, and said he believed a report by a competent expert on such matters would positively establish the accuracy of his assertion.

Protects Workers' Rights.

Mayor Van Lear gave what he considered the essential features of a street railway franchise. One of the essentials, he pointed out, was that, "Employees should have the full right to organize for self-protection". He strongly supported the movement for a municipal market, and urged the council to continue its activities along that line until they reached a successful conclusion. He felt that such a market would strike a blow at the high cost of living.

He urged the beautifying of the Mississippi River front and turning it into a public playground.

"It is a sad and humiliating confession to make," he said, in discussing the social evil, "but study of this evil has convinced me that in most instances it is not passion or corrupt inclinations that impel young women along the road to ruin, but the force of actual physical want."

Labor Applauds.

Socialist Mayor Van Lear's statement that he had only pity for the victims of the vice trade, that he would be found without pity toward the city's prostitution, was roundly applauded.

The labor men gave a hearty hand to his statements touching the responsibility of the city for its unemployed and its duty to protect the right of street railwaymen to organize for their own protection.

Lewis Hartgill, business agent, District No. 48, International Association of Machinists, has been appointed chief of police under the Socialist administration. O. M. Wassing will be Mayor Van Lear's private secretary.

WORKERS SHOW SPIRIT.

The spirit of the organized workers in Minneapolis, now known as "Milwaukee the Second," is shown in demands recently made by the local trades and labor council as follows:

Demand made upon the City Council to seize the food supply of the city if the public welfare demands it. Also, the delegates expressed in no uncertain terms their opinion that the high prices of foods showed conclusively that public welfare did demand such action now.

Grand Jury investigation of the high cost of necessities demanded. Conscription denounced. Universal military training scored. Censuring those seeking to pass any measures tending to abrogate the workers' right to strike.

What is more, a committee was appointed to study the advisability of having the municipality establish a city coal yard, so that both food and coal could be sold directly to the consumer by the city, so as to eliminate the private profiteers who are gambling in the necessities of life.

One of the really significant things about this whole procedure was that all these matters were unanimously approved, there being not a single dissenting voice when they were put to a vote.

An election for members of Parliament occurred in the district of Grimma, Germany, to fill a vacancy a few days ago, and the Conservatives held their seat with 7,978, the Socialist candidate polling 6,322 votes. There were about 12,000 voters missing, mostly workmen. They are in the trenches or hospitals or their graves.

HAVE YOU LOOKED about the house to see if that Dime Bank is not laying around. Do it Now. And return it to office.

How To Get Rich

By JOHN M. WORK.

YOU HAVE often heard it said that the way to get rich is by saving money.

This is correct. But not by saving your own money. Oh no!

The way to get rich is by saving other people's money.

You can figure this out for yourself. Suppose you saved one-third of your income. How long would it be before you would become rich?

About a thousand years, eh?

YOU SEE it can't be done in that way.

It might be started in that way. Some fortunes have been started in that way. But, just the moment when the first few dollars were saved, they were put to work saving other people's money. They were invested so that they would draw an unearned income.

This unearned income may be in the form of profit due to hiring workers and paying them less than they earn.

It may be due to selling goods for more than they are worth.

It may be due to owning stocks and receiving dividends on them.

It may be due to holding a figurehead office in a corporation and drawing a big salary for doing nothing.

It may be due to owning houses and lands or business blocks and drawing rent from them.

And there are various other forms which this unearned income may take.

YOU CAN rest assured that any person who is rich has got into that condition by using one or more of these methods, unless he inherited his wealth.

It follows that all riches are necessarily unearned. They do not belong to those who own them. They merely hold the legal title. In good rights and good morals, this wealth belongs to society as a whole.

Socialism will stop this accumulation of unearned wealth. The thing which makes it possible at the present time is the fact that the industries are owned by private parties and are therefore run for the benefit of the few.

Socialism will make the industries collective property. They will then be run for the benefit of all.

WAR TAX ON LAND.

A great movement of the organized working men of Great Britain to place at least a large part of the cost of the European War on land values was described to the Committee on Industrial Relations by Richard McGhee, Irish Nationalist Member of Parliament who had been a delegate from the Trades and Labor Congress of Great Britain to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

On November 11 last, a conference of 600 or more delegates from among all the trades union organizations of Scotland and parts of England was held in the Trades Hall of Glasgow to consider the cost of the war and how to meet it," said Mr. McGhee. "By unanimous vote the delegates declared for a tax on land values and ordered petitions to Parliament to that effect."

"This was much more," declared Mr. McGhee, "than merely carrying on the tentative proposition of Lloyd George of two years and more ago. This was the first great expression of the demand among all the working classes of Great Britain for the taxation of land values (which are socially created) as being right in itself for all periods and as being right and necessary in supporting the cost of the war."

Extermination of all building concerns in the country which are fair to organized labor will be the first move in the war to crush union labor launched by the giant eighty-billion-dollar Industrial Conference Board. Already, thru financial manipulation, the Metal Trades Association of the board has acquired control of the large Norcross Bros. Building Company at Worcester, Mass. With this as a basis, the crusade against organized labor is to be continued in the building trades until the industry has become an open shop one. Later, this immense anti-labor trust is to use its colossal force and power for industrial warfare in the other trades, unless labor, thru a united front, bars the way of this board in its efforts to wipe out organizations among workers.

Are You A Brute?

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK.
If most of the best of our waking hours and energies are consumed in wearing toil for only sufficient wages to purchase scarcely more than cheap food and cheap clothing and cheap shelter for our physical bodies, we are likely to die many years before we are buried—deadened, dead to the splendid pleasures upstairs—above the dead-line. We live downstairs—in the cellar of society.

And that is hell—if you know it; and if you do not know it, you are, to that extent, like a brute, like a "lower" animal.

In municipal elections just held in Norway the Socialists have made sweeping gains. The elections were first held in rural districts and later in the cities. Returns have not all been received of results in the cities, but the countryside, contrary to expectations and custom, has shown strong Socialist growth. In the smaller towns the net gains of the Socialists was 515 seats, and all other parties are included in the loss column. It is likely that the complete returns will show that Norway is about ready for a complete turnover at the next Parliament election.

Battle In Wisconsin

With plans in perfect working order, the Wisconsin Socialist legislators have gathered at Madison, the state capital, for the opening of the state legislature and a continuous battle for the common people. A large number of measures have been carefully considered in a series of caucuses that have been held and the men are ready to make a hard fight for the bills they will introduce.

The Socialists will fight any move that will take more liberty away from the people. Gov. Philipp's effort to get as much power back into private employers' hands as possible, claiming they can administer better than the state, will be fought, especially in regard to state insurance and like matters.

Amend State Constitution.

At the opening of the session Senator Arnold will introduce several amendments to the state constitution, among other things giving the state the right to incur more indebtedness than at present in order to make possible needed public improvements.

This is especially the case with such projects as storage plants, elevators or other state undertakings by which the people would profit and escape from private holdups. It is claimed the state is now tied up and has not the leeway that it should have. A reasonable limit of indebtedness, say 5 or 10 per cent of the total tax valuation, would enable many pressing things to be considered, it is said.

Families To Madison.

Several of the Socialist legislators will live with their families in Madison during the session. Several others, including Senators Arnold and Raguse, Assemblymen Kent, Smith, Poor, Ohl and Jordan will secure a large room in which to sleep and will thus be able to carry on legislative matters with the greatest facility.

The bills to be introduced will be mostly platform pledge bills, state federation of labor bills, and the like. Health insurance will be one of the big labor bills; anti-injunction bills and others of like nature that were introduced at the last session will be fought for with renewed vigor this year. Assemblyman Metcalfe has in hand the general eight-hour bill that has been up for the past two years, while an effort will be made to have the state printing done under eight-hour conditions.

The bills to be introduced will be a semi-monthly payday to state employees at the capitol, and the Socialists will again stand for a minimum wage for store girls and women workers, of \$10. Assemblyman Smith is preparing a measure for a weekly rest day for workers in all principal industries and will make a strong effort to secure its passage.

Regulate Domestic Hours.

The bill of two years ago to permit the state industrial commission to regulate the hours of domestic labor will be introduced. An effort will also be made to clarify the law regarding women workers, so as to wipe out all misunderstanding in the court, in view of the way in which the supreme court modified its own first decision on the subject.

"We intend to lay particular stress on legislation for the farmers," said Assemblyman Kent. "We will again work for a measure to allow the state to build grain elevators and storage houses. This legislation has always met with hearty approval from the farmer members in the legislature and in the last session, although recommended to be killed by the committee because of opposition from the corporations, it was passed in the assembly on first reading by an overwhelming vote, 57 to 30, but when it came up for second reading, the Philipp influence got busy and lined up to beat it out and met defeat."

Following is the list of Socialist legislators: Senators, Louis A. Arnold, William C. Zumach and Frank Raguse. Assemblymen, Henry Ohl, Jr., Fourth district; Gilbert Poor, Fifth district; Herman O. Kent, Ninth district; Glenn P. Turner, Tenth district; William Jordan, Eleventh district; William L. Smith, Twelfth district; Frank B. Metcalfe, Seventeenth district.

Great Start Made In Rand School Contest

Nineteen Enter the Race for an Opportunity to Secure Training in America's Most Democratic and Modern University.

They're off! They're off in the race for knowledge, for education, for training and for achievement. With this issue the great American Scholarship Contest begins in real earnest. Two months time were given to all those who wanted to enter this race to take advantage of this rare opportunity. And tho, in fairness to the contestants listed below no additional competitors should be admitted, we have decided to hold the doors of opportunity open for just a few days more. The positive closing time is six p. m. January 15, 1917. All entrance applications mailed before and up to that hour will be accepted, but positively none that have been mailed later. It is desirable, however, that the applications reach this office by that date at the latest. But, remember, if you do not act up to six o'clock, January 15—this opportunity is gone and gone forever. Use the coupon at the end of this article in applying.

In our issue of November 11, 1916 we outlined in detail the curriculum of study offered by the Rand School of Social Science, of New York City,—the famous school to which our scholarship awards will admit you free of charge. To summarize briefly the courses of study this will enable you to pursue we will just mention a few of the important subjects: Sociology, Economics, Philosophy, Logic, Psychology, Public Speaking and Debating, English, Journalism, History of the Labor Movement Here and Abroad, Municipal Problems, Organization Work.

Everybody entering this contest has an equal chance to win with everybody else. A scholarship will be awarded purely on results attained. There is no "pull", influence, or string pulling. You have to work to win—that's the only way.

The goal you must attain by June 1, 1917 is 2,000 points. Points are earned by securing subscribers to The American Socialist. Every dollar sent in for subs counts as four points; every 25 cent sub as one point. There is no objection to your securing a number of comrades and friends to help you secure the necessary points. A Local or State organization of the Socialist Party may back you up in your efforts to get the 2,000 points. We allow this on the assumption that Locals and State organization will throw their co-operation to the applicants they deem most worthy of scholarship, and that the candidate's training will later become an asset to the organization that helped him; after his return from the Rand School.

Comrade Morris K. Friedman, of Kokomo, Ind., did not wait for the official start, but got busy the minute he signed the application blank. Since November 11, Comrade Friedman sent in a total of \$111.25 for sub cards which he is selling as fast as they get to him. This gives him a standing of 445 points—pretty good for a starter, eh? The Young People's Socialist League, of which he is an active member, will probably throw its support to him and clinch the contest.

How about you? Remember, there are FIVE SCHOLARSHIPS to be awarded. The five contestants reaching the 2,000 points before June 1 will get a scholarship. If there's a tie for fifth place, then an extra scholarship will be awarded, thus making SIX in all.

A column headed "Scholarship Contest News" will be published at regular intervals in The American Socialist. In it will appear the names and addresses of the contestants, and their standing. Brief items of news pertaining to the contest will also appear. Short letters from the contestants telling us what they are doing and how they do it will be published. If you are a contest fan then watch for that column, and read it regularly.

Here is the first list of Entrants. Will your name appear here later? It is up to you. If you say "yes", then fill out the coupon below and be sure that it is mailed to us not later than six o'clock p. m. January 15.

Name	Address	Points
Morris K. Friedman, Kokomo, Ind.		445
Mae Garber, Greensburg, Pa.		23
Miss E. W., Holyoke, Mass.		20
P. E. Tomlinson, Winona, Minn.		20
John C. Knowlton, Mason City, Ia.		12
David Weiss, Madison, Wis.		4
George Tigra, Knoxville, Tenn.		2
Robert H. Wilson, Brattleboro, Vt.		—
Wm. Heino, Wilkinson, Wash.		—
J. N. Carter, Omaha, Neb.		—
L. M. Osborne, Alliance, O.		—
Max Cernis, Irwin, Pa.		—
Miss Selma E. Kajander, Butte, Mont.		—
Harold F. D. A. Jackson, Los Angeles, Cal.		—
Ernest Leo, Seattle, Wash.		—
Marion L. Lehman, N. Glendale, Cal.		—
Chas. Dolinsell, Mullan, Idaho		—
Conrad L. Friberg, Chicago		—
B. J. S., Gary, Indiana		—

Clip This Coupon

SCHOLARSHIP CONTEST DEPARTMENT, THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Comrade: Please enter my name in the race for a Rand School of Social Science Scholarship. I am going in to win.

Name.....
Street Address.....
City..... County..... State.....
Age..... Sex..... Previous education.....

Let The Plutes Rule!

By MAX SHEROVER.

Board of Trade Patriotism. "I was unable to go to the civil war because of my health (naturally it isn't healthy to go to war) but I sent three substitutes, and it was at that time I urged the flying of the American flag every day above the Board of Trade Building."—Ozro W. Clapp, 80 year old stock gambler, in a newspaper interview.

Sh! Hist! Not intended for the Plebs. Washington's popular dish is now pork and beans without the beans.—Wall Street Journal.

RUBAIYAT OF WALL STREET. Now the new hope reviving dying fires, The thoughtful Soul to speculate aspires; And the lean hand of Shylock and his kin Puts out some money, which he gladly hires.

Myself, when young, did eagerly frequent Broker and Broke; and heard great argument About it and about. Yet evermore Came out far shrewder than when in I went.

With them the Seed of Wisdom did I sow, And then I thought I'd sure be in the Know; And this is all the Wisdom that I gained: If you buy High, Quotations will be Low!

Some for the glories of the System; Some Sigh for the Big Fool's Paradise to come. Ah, take the Cash and let the profits go, Nor heed the rumble of a Boston Drum.

The System that with Logic Absolute Both Standard Oil and Copper can Confute; The Sovereign Alchemist that in a trice National Lead can into Gold transmute.

Indeed, indeed, at Morgan oft before I swore. But was I cautious when I swore? And then came Gay State Gas and Rise-in-Hand; I plunged—and lost some Fifty Thousand More.

And then that new Prospectus cast a Spell, And robbed me of my Hard-earned Savings. Well I often wonder what the Magnates buy One half so precious as the Fools they Sell.

Ah, My Beloved, all goes up in Smoke, Last Week is past Repeat; Today is a Joke; Tomorrow—why, tomorrow I may be Myself with Yesterdays Seven Thousand Broke.

You know, My Friends, with what a brave Carouse I put a Second Mortgage on my House, So I could buy a lot of Inter—Met— I even used the Savings of my Spouse.

I sent my soul down where the Magnates flock To learn the truth about some Worthless Stock And by and by my Soul returned to Me, And answered—I myself, have bought a block.

Oh, threats of Curbs and Hopes of Bucket-Shops, Whether Industrials, Railroads, Mines or Crops; One thing is certain and the Rest is Lies— The stock that You have bought Forever Drops.

And if in Vain down on the Stubborn Floor Of the Exchange, you hazard all your store You rise today—while Crops are up—how then Tomorrow, when they fall to Rise no more.

Waste not your Money on Expected Gain Of this or that Provision, Crop or Grain, Better be Jocund with Industrials, Than sadden just because it doesn't Rain.

Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend Before we too, into the Pit descend! Dust unto Dust, and without dust to live, Sans Stock, sans Bonds, sans Credit and sans Friends.

The Moving Ticker tells. And having told, Moves on. Nor all your Poverty or Gold Shall lure it back to Raise one half a Point, Nor let you realize on what you Hold.

For I remember stopping in the Jam To watch a Magnate shearing a Poor Lamb. And with an Eager and Excited Tongue It murmured "Oh, how fortunate I am!"

No Book of Verses! But a Ticker Tape Quotation Record and a Daily Paper! A yellow haired Stenographer—perhaps That Wilderness might be a good escape.

When You and I are Hid within the Tomb The system still shall lure new Souls to Doom Which of our coming and Departure heeds As Wall Street's self should heed a Lawson Boom.

Ah, Love, could You and I lay on the Shelf This sorry scheme of Ill Begotten Pelf? Would we not Shatter it to bits, and then Remould a System just to suit Ourselves.

And They Support A Nation. According to the United States Department of Labor there are 20,000,000 wage earners in this country today.

Did You Get Yours? Two billion dollars in dividends was distributed among the plutes during 1916.

Progress Under Plute Rule. (A 1916 Revue) Homicides. The number of deaths by personal violence of all kinds in 1916, as reported by telegraph and by the public press, was 9,850 as compared with 9,230 in 1915, 8,251 in 1914. All of which shows progress.

Embezzlements. The record of financial crime in 1916 shows an INCREASE of \$1,831,375 over that of 1915. More progress! Railroad Casualties. The newspaper reports show that during 1916 the number of trainmen and passengers killed was 6,900; injured 68,700—indicating an INCREASE over 1915.

Suicides. Self-murder INCREASES in the United States. Total suicides for 1916 are 14,695 as compared with 14,180 in 1915, 13,965 in 1914, 13,103 in 1913, 12,981 in 1912—all of which spells progress.

Government Murders. The number of "legal" murders in 1916 was 115. Dependency. INCREASES in 1916 of approximately 75 per cent in dependency cases over those of 1915 for the city of Chicago are shown in the annual report of the Juvenile Court. Prosperity and progress! Let the Plutes Rule!

The Why of Preparedness. American Bankers have made KNOWN loans to foreign countries to the amount of more than two billion dollars. Only a modern navy could collect the interest on that. Let the Plutes Rule!

Why Logicians Cannot be Editorial Writers. The proceedings in the federal court show lucidly that neither the climate, economic conditions nor any of the large "causes" so uncouthly ascribed is the reason. By direct questions Judge Landis has dragged the essence explanation into the light of day. Crime continues because it pays the men chosen to combat it.—Chicago Herald.

Let the Wealth Producers Rule!

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

THAT THE Australian workers are determined to rid themselves of their conservative and reactionary leaders is now definitely settled in a brief cable from Melbourne stating that at an extraordinary convention of the Labor party in that city 67 members of the National and State Parliaments were expelled from the party. It had already been stated in this paper that National Premier Hughes and half a dozen other great labor leaders (?) were fired from the party membership, and a drastic action cabled from the Melbourne convention indicates that the rank and file are even more radical than we judged them from Australian labor exchanges. Hughes and his cohorts, who played into the hands of the Conservative-Liberal fusion party by attempting to force conscription on the people, are in utter disgrace and can do one of two things, viz: join the Conservative-Liberal cabal outright or form some sort of a dual Labor party. The fusion bosses, having used the fatheaded laborites, probably have no further love for them, and a fake labor party won't get very far in Australia. Here is one of the most remarkable occurrences in the history of labor, where it has risen and sunk its alleged leaders almost en masse into obscurity. Those stalwart Australians don't stand for palaver and bunk.

LABOR unions are neglecting their own interests by failure to keep informed of changes taking place in the churches. Prof. Harry F. Ward, Boston, secretary of the Methodist Federation for Social Service, declared in a speech before the Kansas City (Mo.) Industrial Council. "You know what has happened in the last few years in the political world," he said. "The old leaders have been deposed and their places taken by a new generation with entirely new political creeds. The same thing is happening in the religious world. The old leaders are passing out and the new ones are changing the whole emphasis of religious teaching." The churches, Ward said, are planning a great propaganda for the shorter workday on the ground that it is necessary for the religious, moral and physical welfare of the workers.

GREAT indignation has been aroused in Chicago as a result of the imprisonment for contempt of court of two striking employes of the Illinois Malleable Iron Co., who were each given 10 days and fined \$100 for committing the heinous offense of inserting a notice in a Polish newspaper urging that strikers attend the daily mass meetings and that sympathizers keep away from the Malleable plant. Many fair-minded citizens are denouncing Judge Frederick Smith, the injunction tyrant, who rules that not only is free speech forbidden, but also a free press as a means of protest against capitalistic oppression. Since the passage of the Clayton law some of the courts are "becoming crazier than ever to display their contempt for democracy."

GREAT and unusual praise is being bestowed upon the labor press in Australia by the triumphant workers, who gained a signal victory over a powerful combination of Conservative, Liberal and renegade Labor politicians and capitalists in the conscription struggle. The militarists controlled more than 700 newspapers, while the bonafide labor press included only about a dozen dailies and again as many weeklies. Yet the latter met and successfully demolished every argument advanced by the conscriptionists, and today the labor press of Australia is regarded as the greatest power in the journalistic field and whose future is secure for all time.

STRIKES have broken out in numerous places in Portugal during the past few weeks and government officials declare that a state of insurrection exists. The high cost of living is partly responsible for the situation, while the dispatch of an army corps to France to fight on the side of the Allies is also given as a reason for the outbreak. The workers are opposed to the war, but force is being used to press them into service.

CANADIAN workers are opposed to the swamping of their country with unemployed men, even tho the war seems to afford an excuse. Protest against the importation of alien labor into Canada from the United States to work in munition plants, and especially in construction work until such time as it is shown that there is a shortage of that class of labor in Canada, has been made to the government by a delegation of officials from the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress.

Christmas On The Border (Written especially for The American Socialist by a guardsman in Texas, Dec. 25, 1916.) A soldier woke on Christmas day, On duty at the border, He cursed the day that he was born Tho 'twas against the order.

He groped about to find his socks For he must rush to naught. He found them under a blanket, And feelingly he cursed her.

"Just see what Santa Claus has brought", He said then to his "bunkie", Then brushed the ants from off his pants, And chattered like a monkey.

A rattlesnake within his shoe, He roused to him no shirer, He laid it out with a tent-pin stout And ne'er did an eyelid quiver.

The legion sent seas in his shirt Began his hide to blister, He took a bat at a spider fat, But, being mad, he missed her.

"Oh, comrade, tell me true, I pray "When will this war be over? Then will I seek the dear old farm And ever dwell in clover."

"Assembly" sounded as he spoke He beat it quick, you betcher, The "top" was out with a lusty clout, To land him on a stretcher.

NOTE—The "top" is soldier's vernacular for the Tent Sergeant.

Now that Mr. Hughes is off the supreme bench he has become a corporation lawyer. But of course he cannot serve the corporations as well there as he could on the bench.

What a crazy system this is. The food monopolists dump tons of food into the ocean in order to boost prices, and the economists of the dry goods boxes swear off on eating in order to force prices down.

The head of the army says that the American people simply will not enlist to defend such a country as we have from imaginary foes, therefore he wants to make them do it. Who says the army will obey him when he gets it?

The president is between his Satanic majesty and the deep, deep ocean. If he doesn't put an embargo on foodstuffs, the American workers will starve, and if he does the American plutes will shut down on industry and the workers will starve.

Now that the allies are shutting down on their purchases of munitions from America, the autocrats of industry will demand that the nation buy munitions and go to slaughtering others under penalty of being starved to death.

Capitalism has made such a great success of employing all the people and keeping them from want that it has the nerve to talk efficiency in government and to demand that democracy be set aside for its administration.

The many donations made everywhere for "the poor" during this Christmas period of great prosperity is a tacit admission that the system under which we are living is a failure, and it will demonstrate once again that charity can never cure the disease of poverty.

The corporations that are handing bonuses to their employes, are in many cases the very ones that deny them the eight hour day and simple justice. They are merely advertising like the olden hypocritical pharisee did.

NOT ONE WORD.

We have been anxiously watching the capitalist press fearing that it might violate its traditions and say something about the anti-high cost of living bill introduced in congress by the Socialist representative, Meyer London, from New York City. But we have watched in vain. Not one word has appeared about the Socialist remedy for the food problem as introduced in congress by London. You must turn to the Socialist press to get the truth.

WE TOLD YOU SO.

Sooner than expected comes the report of the acquittal of William Towl, former Socialist mayor of Two Harbors, Minn., on the charge of bribery "framed" against him by the lickspittles of the United States Steel Corporation. It took a jury only a few minutes, after it had heard the evidence, to bring in a verdict of "not guilty".

It was brought out that the prosecuting witness, a convicted blind pigger, whose place had been raided, thought he was going to get back at the Socialist administration by helping to "frame" a case against the Socialist official.

Ernest G. Strand, the present Socialist mayor of Two Harbors, who has just been elected a member of the Minnesota legislature, writes he expects to be acquitted just as quickly on a similar charge brought against him.

Thus another plute plot to discredit Socialist officials has come to naught. And the plute press, altho it heralded the indictment of the Socialist officials all over the nation, says not one word about their acquittal.

We Can't Get Too Much Of The "Plute Column".

Administration will probably accomplish peace on the same lines as the effort to lower the cost of living.—Wall Street Journal.

One of the best influences upon America from this war is that it will teach Americans to think internationally.—Wall Street Journal.

A Case of Dog Trying to Catch up With His Tail. (Only that the tail never gets farther away from the dog.) Wages in the United States increased 10 per cent during 1916 over those of 1915, says the Annual Financial Review, of The Chicago Herald on one page and on the second page it proves by charts and figures that the cost of living took a rise of 40 per cent in many instances and a general average rise of between 17 and 20 per cent. Our wealth producers' standard of living, is therefore 7 to 10 per cent lower in these days of prosperity than it was before prosperity struck us square in the stomach. Let the Plutes Rule!

The Machine Age. A "chronograph" recently placed on the market records the date, hour and minute that a clerk opens a store. This tell-tale machine is setting many alarm clocks ringing.

H. C. of L. in Arizona. As a reader of your column I take great interest in the different items. I see a piece about the Chicago health commissioner and his forty cent diet squad. But you can tell him and his bunch of tenderfeet that we have them skinned a mile out here in Arizona. We are doing it on twenty cents a day. It is easily seen he was raised round the windy city. Now don't think that we don't work. We are plasser-unning every day and chopping wood. If one wants my bill-of-fare I will send it on the condition that he pays postage as it would raise the cost of living.—Wm. Pennycock, Prescott, Ariz.

The South Wants The Negro. (Not that they love him more, but that they fear that the "imported white" may not want to work as cheap.) If the colored race should all leave we would have to import a class of white labor that would prove infinitely worse than the colored race, and it would be a race of which we have no understanding. We need the colored people, and we should continue to see that he gets justice when suspected of any kind of a crime, and given a fair trial in courts and as long as he behaves will be given safety. Lynching colored people in parts of this state, for the only reason that a relative has committed some crime, is enough to cause them to leave Georgia.

The Southern people, as a whole are the colored man's best friend. It doesn't take him much to find that out when he goes North. When the negro is gone his loss will be felt in every large agricultural section and every industrial community in the South. For the average white man cannot do the heavier work at the saw mill, naval stores, plants and in many lines of manufacture that is now done by the negro. As a consequence, these plants and many large plantations must stand idle or import (!) a class of white labor that will be a great deal worse than the black. And, when it is too late, the people will have driven home the fact that the negro is the best class of labor of its kind in the world.—Greensboro (Georgia) Herald-Journal.

Christmas On The Border

He cursed the day that he was born Tho 'twas against the order.

He groped about to find his socks For he must rush to naught. He found them under a blanket, And feelingly he cursed her.

"Just see what Santa Claus has brought", He said then to his "bunkie", Then brushed the ants from off his pants, And chattered like a monkey.

A rattlesnake within his shoe, He roused to him no shirer, He laid it out with a tent-pin stout And ne'er did an eyelid quiver.

Dangers Of Monroe Doctrine

By JOHN SPARGO.

(Address delivered at the Dinner of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, New York, December 29th, 1916.)

In his very interesting and suggestive address, my good friend and colleague, Mr. Hillquit, dwelt at some length upon our national economic self-sufficiency, our freedom from dependence upon other nations for the necessities of life, and our consequent ability to live in complete isolation. As I listened I could not help feeling that, nevertheless, for nations as well as for individuals such isolation is impossible. Long ago it was observed with profound wisdom and truth that "no man liveth unto himself alone", and it is likewise profoundly true that no nation can live unto itself alone. For good or ill, the destinies of mankind are inextricably interwoven. It is not possible to occupy a large part of the globe, and to possess a large part of the riches of the world, without establishing relations with the rest of mankind of the utmost possible importance.

Of the portion of the earth which we inhabit, and of its vast treasures, we are, I take it, trustees. If we attempt to isolate ourselves, to selfishly monopolize the vast gifts and opportunities over which we have authority, we shall invite the envy and hatred of those whom we exclude, and ultimately their determination to wrest them from us. No! We are interdependent. There is no isolation for us. If, because of a fancied economic self-sufficiency, we attempt to ignore the claims of the rest of mankind and insist upon a narrow and selfish monopoly of our gifts and opportunities, whether thru high tariffs or immigrant exclusion laws, for example, we shall find ourselves the object of envy, resentment and hate and soon or late embroiled in war. There is no isolation for any nation. That, I take it, is one of the cardinal principles of a sound Socialist international policy.

I have been asked to speak upon the Monroe Doctrine, but I ask your indulgence for another prefatory word. For reasons which I need not here enlarge upon, but which are perfectly well understood, we are not accustomed to serious and intelligent study of foreign policies. Events of great importance are often treated with indifference. Take the projected purchase from Denmark of the group of islands known as the Danish West Indies: I have been painfully disappointed that no word in opposition to the purchase has come from our Socialist Congressmen. Why are we to purchase the islands? For no earthly purpose except to provide a naval base. The purchase is but another link in the long chain of naval and military expansion, and is bound to be regarded as a threat by other great nations. I have been more disappointed than I can say that there has been no opposition to the sale by the powerful Social Democratic Party of

Denmark. So long as Denmark retains the islands they are necessarily to all intents and purposes neutralized as surely as if they were under an international government. Sold to any great power, they become another link in the chain of militarism, another provocative of war.

In discussing the Monroe Doctrine one trends on dangerous ground. It is not too much to say that no single principle of our political life, no characteristic political institution, is regarded with quite the same reverence. To criticize it is to invite rebuke; to assail it is to invite the taunt of being a coward and a traitor. Nevertheless, I venture to believe the time has come to proclaim that the Monroe Doctrine, in its late development, is mischievous, full of peril and ought to be abandoned.

During the rather hysterical agitation for increased military and naval "preparedness" which preceded the later presidential election, we were again and again told that a vastly bigger army and navy must be provided—the sacred Monroe Doctrine is to be preserved. I am disposed to agree to that, and to concede that we can only maintain that doctrine as the basis of our foreign relations by means of a vast aggregation of brute force. As it is understood today by the capitalist class of America, the Monroe Doctrine is a constant menace to the place of the world, a standing invitation to war!

When the Pan-American Congress was welcomed to Washington by Mr. Lansing, then Acting Secretary of State, he was replied to by the representative of Chile, if my memory serves me right. The keynote of that reply was the profound disappointment of the nations of Central and South America, republics like ourselves let it be remembered, that the United States expressed no intention of democratizing the Monroe Doctrine and bringing it into accord with present day needs, of expanding it into a democratic confederation of American republics.

As it has come to be understood, the Monroe Doctrine establishes a protectorate by the United States over all the other American republics. Not in their interests, nor at their request, but in our own interest and of our own will, we have virtually established a protectorate over the entire continent. In face of the fact that sovereignty is held over a large part of the continent by great nations like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Columbia, and the rest, we have presumed to assert that their destiny shall be subject to our supervision, that the destiny of the entire continent must be determined by us. That is oligarchic and despotic; it is not democratic, but imperialistic. It is of the very essence of empire.

This oligarchic and imperialistic doctrine is perhaps the greatest single source of danger of warlike

attack to which we are likely to be exposed at any time in the near future. The capitalist system is not destined to pass away very soon. It will last for some time to come. The laws of social evolution preclude the hope that the vast area of the republics of South and Central America, with their abundant and magnificent natural resources, will escape exploitation by the capitalists of other lands. Unless we abandon the Monroe Doctrine as it is now understood, in favor of a policy of common action by all the republics of the continent, acting together as equals, we shall find ourselves involved in war. For more and more the Monroe Doctrine is being interpreted to mean "A monopoly of opportunity to exploit Central and South American resources for United States capital."

Truly, the time has come for us Socialists to protest against this antiquated and dangerous doctrine. It is best for us, however, to adopt a constructive policy with regard to it rather than a policy of destruction and negation. We shall not go very far by calling simply for the abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine. We may go far by urging its modernization and democratization. Instead of urging that it be cast aside, placed in the dusty museum of political antiquities, we shall be wiser and far more likely to succeed if we urge the need of its reconstruction. The time is ripe for such a reconstruction.

We have heard from Mr. Hillquit once again of the great and august conception of a Federation of the World. Such, we may well believe, is the goal to which our poor human kind is blindly staggering thru all the blood and travail of the centuries. But world federation will not come all at once, fullgrown. It must emerge gradually. Meantime, here on this continent, we have the elements ready for a great federation of republics. Indeed, a beginning has been made. The reconstruction of the Monroe Doctrine into a democratic federation of fraternal and equal nations acting together for the common good is immediately practicable. As a step toward a Federation of the World its importance is obvious.

The working women voted in the recent election about the same as did the working men. To secure the ballot for woman is not to enfranchise her but only to place in her hands one of the instruments of her enfranchisement. The hand that wields the ballot must be guided by the head that thinks if good instead of harm is to be accomplished and if slavery is to end in emancipation.

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Peace Rumbblings Are Beginning to Stir Europe

Bernstein's Great Peace Speech in The Reichstag

(The text of Eduard Bernstein's famous speech for peace in the German Reichstag for which this prominent German Socialist was derided by the conservatives and criticized by militant editors, is strikingly pertinent at this time because it shows that Bernstein was two months ahead of the thought of his nation, which has now caught up with him. Especially significant is the fact that Bernstein advocated "that a prominent German personage should declare for an armistice as a preparation for a European congress to make peace on the basis of the democratic rights of all peoples," and that his group favored international disarmament.)

The text of the speech reached France secretly and is forwarded from Paris to The Chicago Daily News.

By PAUL SCOTT MOWLER.

French socialists have received a full report of the sensational speech made by the German socialist leader, Bernstein, in the Reichstag Oct. 27, when the working class group refused to vote the new war credits. I give here some of the more interesting passages of this speech:

"People say it is not our fault that the war continues, the others are responsible for it. Certainly every one desires peace—there are doubtless only a few persons who want the war to go on for its own sake—but it is not enough to want peace for peace to be born. One must know what one is doing.

"Abroad also peace declarations have been made. Ebert has spoken of the warlike determination which exists in other countries and has made a few observations against foreign socialists. I am obliged to defend them. Not only does the independent labor party oppose all conquest, but also a series of other sections like the English working party and the French socialists, both of the majority and of the minority. (Protestations among the conservatives. Cries, "They want Alsace-Lorraine.")

"They only ask that all peoples shall have the right freely to dispose of themselves. No sensible man dreams of wanting to annihilate Germany. (Laughter among the conservatives.)

"The chancellor has said that he stretched out a peaceful hand, but nowhere did he meet a return. The efforts made to reach a separate

peace with some behind the others' backs must necessarily fail, just as it seems now that the efforts made to conclude a separate peace with Russia have fallen thru. What declarations of love addressed to Russia have we not been obliged to read during these last weeks!"

Criticizes Peace Overtures.

Here Vice-President Paasche recalled the speaker to order. Bernstein continued:

"These peace declarations to Russia, a country against which we called the whole world to witness two years ago, do not precisely do us honor. We socialists are naturally not opposed to peace with Russia, but this singing out of a single enemy power is bound to fail.

"What is the fundamental fault of the German policy? Why is it that even honest friends of peace are against us? It is because of the profound suspicion with which we are regarded, not only by the governing and reigning class of other countries but by the people. It is not my duty to defend our ambassadors, but their sins and faults can always be corrected by the central organ; on the other hand, the faults of the central organ cannot be eliminated from the world by the best external agents. Representative David spoke here a few weeks ago of the Russian mobilization, which is said to have forced Germany to make war. The mobilization—(Repeated cries among the conservatives: "Stop! Stop! Close the session!")

Vice-President Paasche—"I call upon you to return at once to the order of the day and beg of you not to oblige me to use constraint."

Bernstein—"The Reichstag is asked to vote another 12,000,000 marks (\$3,000,000,000) Think of the sacrifices which the war has already caused to weigh upon the people! It is consequently necessary that one should be able to speak of some of the origins of the war and of those national sentiments which make it so hard for us to reach peace. The great masses of the people have no contradictory interests, neither have the great masses of the middle class. There is only a relatively small minority which feels these antagonisms. Recall for a moment the period before the war and what a great need for peace was felt then in all countries!

Hits War On Noncombatants.

"To-day we are in the midst of this war which the longer it lasts the more it demands, not only increasing numbers of victims, but increasing provocation of irritation and exasperation; this war, which is becoming ever more brutal and which uses means which arouse the protestation of all sentiments of right. The war is imitating more and more methods of past centuries. It was as a result of the development of civilization that war had finally reached a point of striking only the combatants. To-day this system has been little by little abandoned. We have received petitions which openly demand war of the most brutal kind against noncombatants. If it be thought a nation can be brought to give in by throwing bombs on open towns, there is a total lack of knowledge of the soul of the people. Two thousand years ago Sophocles said in his 'Ajax': 'One should only fight against the enemy in such a way that he can again become a friend!' To-day these words are no longer respected.

"There are already more than 4,500,000 dead, nearly 3,500,000 cripples and 11,000,000 wounded. How much longer is this slaughter of men going to last? It cannot be ended by equivocal declarations. I will tell you one way. Let some authorized German personage state that we are ready for an armistice as a preparation for a general European congress to make peace on a basis of the democratic rights of all peoples."

For International Arbitration.

Afterward Bernstein read the declaration of the political group which he represents. It concludes as follows: "The nations desire peace, but they want a peace that frees them from the nightmare of militarism, which destroys their well-being and constantly threatens their security. A peace program which realizes these principles in this connection would be hailed by all with enthusiasm. Nothing but a policy guided by the interests of the international solidarity of the working classes, with all the consequences of this thought, can unite the workers of the civilized world in a single great peace party."

Democratic Foreign Policy.

"The governing classes are to-day giving us an example of the greatest embarrassment. They were able to start the war, but they cannot find a way to end it. To uphold even indirectly policies which have placed nations in the present redoubtable situation seems to us forgetful of duty. We demand that this course be absolutely abandoned; we demand a foreign policy which shall be fully democratic, just as we are struggling within for democracy which seems to us the best guarantee of peace. We are not in a condition to take the responsibility of continuing a policy which seems to us disastrous, and we therefore refuse the credits demanded."

'Name Peace Terms!' Say Socialists Of Austria

"The Proletariat and Peace" was the chief matter considered by the Austrian Socialists at the party conference held during November. The peace resolution considered by the conference demanded that the central powers make an immediate declaration as to the terms upon which they would end the war. The principle speaker in favor of the resolution was made by Victor Adler. He made the same demand, voicing the terms of the resolution, that President Wilson transmitted to the belligerent governments five weeks later in his note of Dec. 19. Adler's speech as it appeared in L'Humanite, the French Socialist daily, is as follows:

By VICTOR ADLER.

Whatever may have been our opinion as to the causes of the war and of the attitude of the proletariat in the face of the war, or as it more generally called with us, their attitude toward the "policy of the fourth of August," there is one thing about which there can be no ambiguity: Our present supreme duty is to conserve, in spite of everything, the proletariat itself—its physical strength in the present and for the future.

This duty, which conforms with our duty toward all the people, our organized Comrades have fulfilled with a success that is recognized by our adversaries.

Must Move Toward Peace.

Our other duty during the war, a duty which the decisions of all the international congresses prescribe as the line of our conduct, is to do everything that brings us nearer to peace. Our party, in accord with the Socialists of Germany and Hungary, outlined during the first year of the war the course which we believed must be pursued to bring about peace.

We now demand that the government shall make as clear as possible the basis upon which it will terminate the war. This resolution asks for nothing more than can reasonably be demanded of the government and of every government now at war. It simply asks that the government express its desire for peace—that is to say, its disposition to enter into negotiations with a view to ending the war. Moreover, the resolution speaks more emphatically from the political point of view than the Austrian Socialist party has hitherto spoken.

This political emphasis is for the moment the most important. We ask that the belligerent governments, all of them having solemnly proclaimed that the war was and is a war of defense, shall now openly declare that the war shall terminate as a war of defense. And for the dominating reason that any other attitude would provoke with certainty a future war.

In our letter to the International Socialist bureau, intended to be read at the congress of the neutrals, we said that, desirable as it might be, it would be difficult to reorganize the International until after the war. So far as we are concerned, we are for peace without conquest. With regard to Austria, we desire a free Poland, the free Balkan states, and in the future, if possible, the free union freely consented to of those countries which Austria, and Austria, if she wishes to survive, must become a federated democratic state.

We said, moreover, that the essential condition of future peace and the duration of peace must be grounded in the reestablishment of the rights of the European nations, those rights to be much broader and, above all, much more completely guaranteed than formerly.

Rights of European Peoples.

In that letter we declared: "A new right of the people of this sort can not be created by legislation, but, according to our conviction, it must, and should necessarily be realized as the result of the war in this sense, that every people and their governments will have after the war a supreme need of guarantees against the recurrence of another catastrophe like this, and will desire to become the units in a new interstate society in order that this new right of the European nations may become possible. Our international congresses have already demanded the abolition of the right of capture upon the high seas coupled with its corollary, the limitation of naval armaments, and the neutralization of the interoceanic canals; these demands constituting part of a system of measures that will give a meaning to the expression 'freedom of the seas,' if the words have any meaning. These international rights, once secured, will make a part of the most necessary regulation to guarantee this right of the nations."

You know that the representatives of the central powers, notably Bethmann-Hollweg and Tizsa, in their speeches in Parliament, have spoken again of their "desire for peace," and continued, as ever, to throw the responsibility for the prolongation of the war upon the entente allies. But not one of them has ever said with clearness and absolute precision upon what terms they desire to make peace. Severely as I blame this omission on the part of the central powers, and strongly as I demand that they declare themselves with greater clearness and in a more concrete fashion,

I understand, nevertheless, that they will not reveal their entire peace program until they are seated around the conference table. We know this from the history of other peace negotiations. But the recognition of this fact is no reason why they should prevent every possibility of a conference.

What Can't Statesmen Say?

On the other hand, the statesmen of the entente allies have hitherto declared and now reiterate that they are prosecuting the war "in the interests of democracy, in the interests of the smaller nations" and for a "future Europe." To all of which, they assert, Prussian militarism stands as an obstacle.

(Here the Austrian censor suppressed 13 lines.)

It is certain that the perception that a new organization of the European nations is necessary is extending to circles always larger and even outside of the proletariat and Socialist movements. Moreover, it seems to me equally certain that, if the governments of the central powers will declare that they will not in the future place themselves in opposition to this movement to secure and perpetuate the rights of the European nations, coupled with the pledge that they will consent to become a part of a new organization of Europe—they could even insist that they have always desired such a political condition, for is there anything a statesman cannot say—the central powers would thus remove the greatest obstacle that stands in the way of peace. At the same time they would wrest the strongest weapon from the hands of the statesmen now dominating the governments hostile to us.

I consider this point the most important of all, and one which we must put in the forefront with all the energy possible.

Conference Of Entente Socialists.

In the immediate future there will be a conference of the Socialists of the entente allies, called at the suggestion of the French Socialists. For this conference there has been prepared an order of business—and it is, moreover, highly significant that the committee will permit no other subject to be discussed—while not containing everything that is probable, asserts, nevertheless, that it must be definitely declared that after the war a belligerent attitude, whether economic or political, will be impossible for all Socialists, and that Socialists everywhere must exert themselves in order to guarantee that when peace does come it shall be peace in fact rather than in name.

This position is not everything, but it is something. At the moment when public opinion is awakening, especially among the working class of France and England, a similar declaration from the central powers would make the most profound impression. No one could assert that the central powers are weakening if they should say: "Yes, gentlemen of the entente allies, if, as you affirm, you desire nothing else than a new constitution for Europe under which the nations may live as equals upon the basis of the universal rights of the peoples, you could not have taken a better position, and we are ready to join with you to secure the change."

Such a declaration could not be interpreted as a sign of weakness. One of the results sought by the demand of the Austrian Socialists in the resolution under consideration is to persuade the central powers to take this position. (Here twenty-three lines are suppressed by the Austrian censor.)

Future Of The International.

I have no fear for either the International or the Social-Democracy or their future. Those who are of the opinion that the war has killed them must be narrow-minded. Do the pessimists believe that during the war the capitalist order has gained in respect and in sympathy? Do they believe that the war accentuates national hatred and makes it more profound? Do not regard what I am about to say as a paradox. It is my conviction that the peoples of the various nations are nearer together than ever before. It is not in vain that the Germans are prisoners in Russia and the Russians in Germany. The men of each warring nation will return to their native countries changed, and the change will not be for the worse. How and when the end will come I do not know. But what I know is, that our conviction has been neither changed by the war nor disproved.

It is inevitable that the international union of the proletariat shall be stronger and clearer after the war than before. Those of you who fear that we are forgetting and shall forget the class struggle have nothing upon which to ground your fears. On the contrary every effort must be put forth to keep the proletarian combatants ready to meet the class struggle when it breaks out anew, and ready for the moment when, from our side also, that struggle redoubles in energy in its old forms and in such new forms as may be possible and necessary. We do not abandon our former convictions. But there is one thing that all of us know—those who observe so clearly the change of ideas as well as those who undervalue the change—and that one thing is this: After the war we shall have just as much need for the knowledge we acquired before as for that which we have acquired since, and moreover, after the war we shall certainly make use of everything we learned prior to it and all the new experiences as well. Let every one do his duty. Let each one maintain in the smallest group all that remains of the decimated organization. Let us not permit any hatred to be born, and above all, despair. We may despair of many things, but not of the proletariat—its mission and its ultimate victory. (Prolonged applause.)

Gregory Belousov, Socialist, who was a member of the Left in the second Russian Duma, died recently at Minneapolis, Minn. A memorial meeting is being arranged by Socialist and radical organizations.

BREAD PROBLEM SOLVED.

From The New York Call.

As several millions of people in New York and vicinity are continually worrying about bread and its rising cost, The Call, ever alert to the welfare of the masses, wishes to direct their attention to a bakery situated right here in New York city where exactly the same sort of bread for which they now pay 6 cents for twelve ounces can be obtained at the rate of two pounds for 5 cents. We invite them to look up this place and patronize it, as it should be encouraged.

No, it is not a matter of charity or bread lines, or disturbing stale products at reduced prices. Nothing of the sort. The bread is as good as and, perhaps, a trifle better than what is procured from the ordinary baker. And the people who get it are anything but beggars; on the contrary, they are, perhaps, something prouder than the ordinary citizen; at any rate, they have a well developed sense of their own dignity and what is due it.

How to reach this place: Take any train, subway, elevated or street car and travel southward to the Battery. Then take the small boat that runs to Bedloe—now Liberty—Island, and you won't have far to go before you find the bakery and the baker and his employees.

His name is Uncle Sam, and his patronage is as you exclusive. He confines his trade to army officers and their wives and families. Two one-pound loaves for 5 cents, remember, and the customers are not and do not feel in the least degraded by taking them.

No Uncle Sam will not supply you, tho he will let you look at the bakery and its products and tell you the prices. But he will not sell you any. Not that he is too proud; not at all. Simply because you have never asked him to be your baker and insisted on being his customer. It is a matter of indifference to him, he makes no profit, nor does he sustain any loss; he bakes bread at cost, and, if all of us insist that he enlarge the establishment and supply us all as customers, he will do it. But not, of course, until he is asked.

Two pounds of bread for 5 cents. And Uncle Sam, the baker, stands ready to supply us all at that price, if we only ask him. Is not that information worth knowing?

The Million Dime Column

Conducted by MAX SHEROVER.

- PENNSYLVANIA.
 2813—Hugh Ayres, Reynoldsford 13
 2814—Paul E. Moore, Philadelphia 13
 1366—Samuel Pinka, Duquesne 45
 RHODE ISLAND.
 4775—Ernest Sherwood, Cranston 1
 SOUTH CAROLINA.
 1577—G. W. Moore, Greenville 2
 4706—J. Yoder, Landrum 6
 SOUTH DAKOTA.
 19—A. Lieske, Arlington 1
 467—Wm. R. Rohlfs, Salem 12
 2528—A. H. Cotton, Waukey 2
 2529—Fred E. Hus, Rescoe 2
 588—Jacob Billings, Platte 12
 2515—Ole L. Dahl, Ideal 6
 2516—Fred E. Hus, Rescoe 17
 2517—F. Fenner, Fulkawa 17
 TENNESSEE.
 4232—W. J. Manile, Paris 7
 4233—C. G. Foulke, Tramble 17
 TEXAS.
 62—Alonso Beauchamp, Bronson 3
 1539—L. F. Horne, Dalhart 10
 1577—E. E. Francis, Highland 2
 1577—Henry Beck, Hartburg 3
 1650—J. G. Clark, Huffman 2
 1679—Mrs. M. A. Thompson, Jacksonville 2
 1681—H. E. Hester, Houston 2
 1685—A. Perry, Mineola 6
 UTAH.
 2286—S. Gould, Greer 6
 2287—C. Gray, Murray 6
 2225—James Easton, Salt Lake 9
 1301—F. P. Sweet, Wellington 3
 VERMONT.
 4293—Chas. Backus, Hartland 2
 4298—Geo. W. Farr, St. Johnsbury 12
 4244—Richard Rowe, Wells 4
 4245—H. H. Hester, Westford 4
 3881—Robert Hill, Winooski 5
 VIRGINIA.
 1648—B. B. Nobles, Newport News 11
 4206—L. W. Cox, Danville 11
 4267—P. P. Pickett, Prince George 4
 660—Chas. J. Harrison, Westation 1
 WASHINGTON.
 491—W. B. Matthews, Prosser 21
 1200—J. S. Burgin, Marcus 3
 1201—E. Francis, Highland 2
 106—Maud Gunda, Sequim 2
 1106—Richard Pope, Edmonds 15
 1175—Harr Wellenbrock, Glenwood 16
 1176—John L. Bell, Bellingham 1
 1178—Mrs. Myrtle Culver, Olalia 1
 1219—E. D. Lander, Neppel 3
 1221—Milton Bell, Bellingham 3
 1238—Allen Brooks, Algona 6
 1199—A. A. Fielding, Lind 2
 1268—Bertha Zietz, Snohomish 1
 154—Morgan Morgan, Carbonado 9
 1311—C. A. Johnson, Poulsbo 6
 1268—W. Meserve, Westport 3
 1212—C. H. Gilmore, Birmingham 3
 3848—W. J. Allen, Fern Hill 13
 401—N. E. Erwin, Renton 2
 4005—Peter Husby, Everett 2
 4013—Peter Husby, Everett 8
 3417—Hofstadter, Renton 2
 1253—Kate Lawrence, Raymond 7
 1316—M. Seredius, Raymond 4
 3884—S. S. Osgate, Carbonado 2
 3885—Burr Huxley, Orin 4
 1143—W. H. Hawkes, Manette 1
 1120—Chas. C. Schmand, Grays River 1
 1115—Chas. R. Roth, Abilene 5
 WEST VIRGINIA.
 526—Adrian Albert, Wheeling 8
 WISCONSIN.
 4889—Mrs. Mabel Gauer, Milwaukee 8
 4890—J. S. Jones, Milwaukee 2
 4892—Henry Wachtel, Two Rivers 28
 3904—Wm. Hurlienne, Sheboygan 11
 4856—Wm. Koenig, Milwaukee 21
 3827—M. O. Kansas, Owen 7
 4840—Mrs. Ed. Hoffman, Milwaukee 16
 4232—Chas. Gucholdter, Sheboygan 4
 4078—Chas. Emerlich, Oshkosh 14
 4051—Wm. Nuesow, Milwaukee 19
 1962—Mrs. Frank Hilger, Superior 9
 3851—J. S. Jones, Milwaukee 2
 4666—U. G. Eagehlin, Green Bay 55
 3877—Wm. Tarvonen, Superior 15
 3878—Wm. H. Oastor, Superior 15
 3841—J. B. Brandwood 14
 614—Frank Taucher, Rock Springs 5
 2552—S. S. Osgate, Red Granite 13
 4085—Wm. H. Oastor, Superior 15
 4085—J. H. Flagg, Wausau 18
 2552—John Varga, Racine 17
 4089—J. Van Hollen, Ocoota 25
 4085—Wm. H. Oastor, Superior 15
 4587—Andrew Turtanawak, Milwaukee 38
 4076—Mrs. H. Pien, Fond Du Lac 17
 4085—J. S. Jones, Milwaukee 2
 4631—Lubnow, Eshybrun 25
 4023—Oscar Rohm, Appleton 3
 4108—August Larsen, Albersville 10
 4049—C. A. Noetzelman, La Crosse 10
 3733—Alfred Larsen, Kenosha 25
 3857—Henry Maataa, Marengo 5
 4073—Jos. Brauer, Milwaukee 5
 3182—Andrew Stogard, Milwaukee 49
 3191—J. E. Cordes, E. Milwaukee 1
 3252—F. H. Hysler, Racine 2
 4522—F. F. Anserman, Medford 2
 3845—A. H. Hysler, Racine 2
 3845—H. Luoma, Herberster 4
 4038—Gus. C. Volgt, Waukesha 48
 WYOMING.
 3833—S. E. Osgate, Rock Springs 9
 3833—S. E. Osgate, Diamondville 5
 3644—Lukas Groser, Superior 9
 3817—S. E. Osgate, Balzance 10

These Workers Rejoice!

One of the cities of the nation where the workers have great cause for rejoicing is Minneapolis, Minn., which recently elected a Socialist mayor, Thomas Van Lear, who was inaugurated into office this month.

The New Times, the Minneapolis Socialist weekly, announces that the "New Year 1917 Begins New Epoch For Workers of Minneapolis" and greets the toilers of the city as follows:

Memorable Year Ahead.

The New Year 1917 promises to be a memorable one for the workers of Minneapolis. For the first time in the history of this city the control of the city's administration has been wrested from the greedy grasp of the exploiting interests, from the public utility corporations, from the bankers, from the manufacturers, and from the big retailing interests. And it has been torn from their hands by the working people of Minneapolis. Against their power, against their wealth, against their superior education and opportunities for developing greater personal ability, the working people of this city, without wealth, without any influence in the community, self-educated, with painfully limited opportunities for developing their innate ability, won and won hands down. They won for no other reason than that in this case they had learned for the first time to stand together in support of their own interests and vote solidly for a working class candidate, endorsed and put into the field by the party of the working class, the Socialist party. It is a monumental achievement and one that will teach the workers, if they will but heed the lesson, how by united effort they may secure control of every governmental office, of the city council, the state legislature and finally of the national government itself.

Begins New Era.

The election of a Socialist administration in Minneapolis is of great significance and importance, not only to the workers of Minneapolis, but to the entire working class throughout the country. The news of the election of Thomas Van Lear sent a thrill of encouragement and of renewed hope through the ranks of the conscious workers. It was heralded with such great rejoicing not because of his personal qualities or even because he was a prominent trade union official, but for the one reason that he was nominated by the Socialist party and as a Socialist elected to the highest office in the city.

Socialist Influence Increases.

The holding of our ground in the council by electing two Socialist alternates, thus keeping our group of four intact, the addition to our forces of a Park board member and a School Board member, and the re-election of our Socialist member to the legislature, are all significant of the increasing influence of the Socialist program in modern life.

No one expects that this little group of Socialist officials will inaugurate a Socialist regime in Minneapolis. But we do expect that the old style of grafting politics to which the government of the city was prostituted to the exclusive uses of the business interests will be abolished in so far as it lies in the power of the Socialist officials to do so.

Power Of Elected Officials.

This is not, however, the chief reason for which the Socialist party strives to secure public offices. We

expect and require our Socialist officials to be efficient and free from graft as a matter of course. But the chief object in obtaining a minority representation in the government is that the Socialist officials may have greater opportunity by means of their public position to disseminate among the people a knowledge of the Socialist program and principles. They are our mouthpieces and it is for them to make use of the public tribunals to keep always before the people the spirit, ideals and aim of Socialism.

Opportunity For Propaganda.

It therefore, becomes the chief function and the first duty of every Socialist official to seize every opportunity to emphasize and popularize the program of the Socialist party and thus educate the people as to their own best interests.

Hope Of The Working Class.

To the working class of Minneapolis the New Times extends congratulations on the achievement of the future. To our little group of Socialist officials we would say that we realize their responsibilities to be heavy and that we have confidence that their duties and responsibilities will be met in such a way as to best further the interests of the Socialist movement. They are our exponents. Their success or failure is not a personal matter. On them are fixed the eyes and concentrated the hopes of toiling, sweating, despairing, hoping masses. Their success means a little advance, a little step forward out of the abyss of misery and despair toward the heights of security and joyful living. Their failure means yet more bitter years that we must struggle to gain a foothold upon the path that leads to the complete emancipation of the working class. To them is given the great opportunity of so conducting their public duties that it will mean, not alone personal success, but success for the great, world-wide movement of the masses toward freedom from excessive toil and grinding poverty.

WRITES BOOK ON LONDON.

Emanuel Julius, author of "The Color of Life" is issuing a new booklet on Jack London which should be of immediate interest because of the recent death of the noted novelist. The author was fortunate enough to interview Mr. London while in Los Angeles. What he told Emanuel Julius will be especially engaging. London ruminates on art, literature, Socialism and other commanding topics. He expresses his opinions in a lively manner.

In addition to the interview with Jack London, the booklet contains two essays. One is called "Democratizing the Nice Stuff," and tells what art and literature mean to modern radicals. The second essay is entitled "The Reward of Genius." It treats the subject in an original manner. Emanuel Julius shows what poverty and social injustices do to the creative spirit. He also shows the way out.

Eugene V. Debs will lecture at the Garrick Theater, in Chicago, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 21. Doors open at two o'clock.

THESE MEN WON—SO CAN YOU

Fort Worth, Texas.

Dear Comrades: I have just taken the Bar examination and was successful. As soon as my license was granted, I was taken in by one of the best Law firms in Fort Worth.

I took The People's College Law Course, and after having completed one-third of it, took the Bar examination, and made the highest grade among fourteen.

Will answer any questions, for stamp. TROY DEASON.



Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Comrades: I successfully passed the State Bar examination, with the good fortune to make the highest grade of the entire class: 1611 points, out of a possible 1800. Seventy-three applicants took the examination, among whom were seventeen resident Law-School graduates. My study period was confined entirely to spare-time work, as my duties as City-Creation Manager of "The Oklahoman," take about twelve hours of each day, including Sundays.

JOHN B. SHIELDS.

There is an opening for a working-class lawyer to practice law and do well for himself and render great service to his class in every city and town in the United States. Hundreds of lawyers from the ranks of the working-class are already doing this—why not you?

The opportunity can be made ready for you—here it is, but nobody but YOURSELF can reach out and grasp that opportunity for you. No one can make the decision but yourself. It's up to you. What will you do? DO NOT SAY: "I WILL A LITTLE LATER"; "I WILL WHEN TIMES ARE BETTER"; "I WILL WHEN I HAVE MORE TIME." DO IT NOW!

Troy Deason passed the Bar examination after about fourteen months' study. John B. Shields worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week, yet passed the Bar examination at the head of a class of seventy-three.

Send and get our new, free illustrated Law Book—"Law and the People"—which will present the entire case to you. It is sent to you without any obligation on your part. Clip the enclosed coupon, and get this book and full particulars of our three-year university correspondence Course in Law—sold to you at cost, and on easy payments.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, Fort Scott, Kansas.

Please send me your free illustrated Law Book—"Law and the People"—and full particulars concerning your three-year university correspondence Course in Law.

NAME _____
 ADDRESS _____

One Man And Th's MACHINE WILL EARN \$50 to \$100 Daily Profit

Not a dream—not a myth—but a reality. IF you are honest—earn—cash—and are looking for a business for yourself, I will help you. I have helped lots of men to make from \$50.00 to \$100.00 per month. It's an honorable business and can be made anywhere, in any town of over 500 population.

A GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

You want a business of your own. Go into the Popcorn Crispettes business and make \$2000.00 to \$7000.00 a year. All you need is a machine, a few dollars and a good location. You learn to make Crispettes in a day. They sell everywhere for a nickel or a package. You make almost four cents profit.

Send for Free Book

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDARL, Editor

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

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

BUNDLE RATES.—Bundle Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1; 8 copies, \$2; 10 copies, \$2.50; 25 copies, \$6.25; 50 copies, \$12.50; 100 copies, \$25.00. Bundle Rates of Any Issue: 1,000, \$6; 500, \$3.50; 200, \$1.50; 100, 60 cents.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917.

ROLL OF HONOR

"I am starting the new year off right and intend to keep it up," writes Comrade Herbert E. Schultz, as he sends in a list of subscribers.

"This is only a start. I am going to act as an agent for The American Socialist among the Finnish workers of this city," writes Comrade John August Koskela, of Newcastle, Pa., as he sends in 17 subs.

State Secretary Otto Vierling, of Missouri, ordered 310 worth of the 40-week sub cards before Jan. 1, in order to be on the safe side. The subscription price is now 25 cents for six months and 50 cents yearly. Instead of getting 40 week subs for 25 cents, get them for six months.

"We are planning to put every voter in this county on the mailing list of The American Socialist," is the message that comes from Comrade Lester C. Coy, propagandist secretary at Alpha, Ohio.

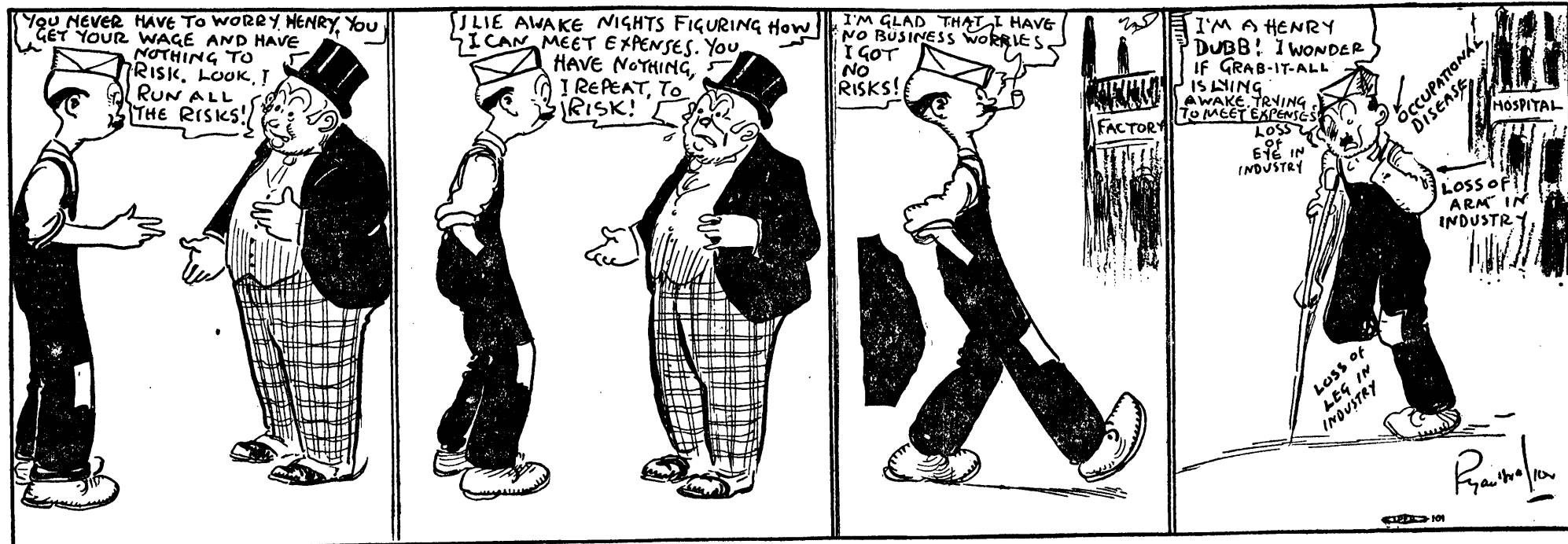
"We will give the plutes a run for their money in the next national election," writes Comrade James W. Harris, of Stevensville, Mich. "One thing seems significant; that is, that to my mind occurred in the last election that money failed to rule completely, which shows that the people are beginning to think a little about their thoughts are badly twisted," Comrade Harris sends in his fourth list of subs since the election.

"Don't let any Socialist go to sleep," writes Comrade H. R. Fulk, of Greentown, Ind. "With every Socialist working, Socialism would be so near we could reach it via wireless. See that they get busy."

"I just thought that our own paper would need a few names to boost the subscription list after the campaign," writes Comrade T. Roy Smith, of Clarkburg, W. Va., as he sends in a list of four.

Henry Dubb Has Nothing To Risk — But The Boss Has Lots Of Worries

By RYAN WALKER



Socialists At Work

NOTE.—What are the Socialists doing in your city county or state? The editor of this column wants to know. Send in the news about your activities. This plea is made especially to local secretaries, state secretaries and other officials of the party. Send all communications to the Editor, "Socialists At Work" Column, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

REORGANIZED FEDERATION OF POLES MAKES WORKING PLANS

Having rid itself of elements which would promote the interests of militaristic groups in Poland, the newly organized Polish Federation has developed a feverish activity in order to put in shape the organization and start the work for which it legitimately exists. Dec. 24-26, delegates representing district organizations in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin met in Detroit in a conference to discuss the plan for the coming work. The spirit of the delegates was excellent. All are full of hope that the near future will see the Polish workmen in this country flocking in masses into the Socialist Party.

Adopt Important Resolutions.

Here are some of the more important resolutions adopted by the Polish comrades at their conference. In the matter of (1) Organization. (a) To adopt the plan of the Polish Federation: Polish Section of the Socialist Party. (b) To put in the field paid state organizers as started in Eastern Pennsylvania and upper New York States. (c) To transfer the seat of Federation's Executive Committee to Chicago. (d) To publish an official weekly of the Federation, devoting the weekly "Gornik Polski" (Polish Miner) entirely to the interests of the mining population in Pennsylvania. (e) To organize a naturalization campaign among the members of the Federation.

(2) High Cost Of Living.

After stating the causes for the increased cost of living the resolution calls on the Federation's Executive to issue a special leaflet and to arrange mass meetings of protest in which to demand action from the government and congress that they put a stop to the criminal practices of the food trusts.

(3) Militarism And War.

The resolution about militarism and war points out the true character of the present war, denounces the false legend of both warring coalitions that the war is waged for the liberation of oppressed nations, and calls attention to the danger from the rapidly developing imperialistic and militaristic tendencies in this country, which may mean the curtailing of the rights of the working class and the ultimate entangling of this in a disastrous war.

State General Principles.

The general principles and the stand on the Polish question have been outlined in the preamble of the constitution.

Polish Section Socialist Party as an integral part of the American Socialist Party has as its aim the work of education and organization of the Polish workmen for the struggle for Socialism. Based on the principle of class struggle P. S. S. P. considers as the most important task of the working class, the struggle for the capture of political power in order to abolish the capitalist system and introduce Socialism.

Formed in the time of an immense world catastrophe in which all the murderous tendencies of the present system are demonstrated in a crying manner P. S. S. P. takes the position of international Socialism and revolutionary class struggle opposing as destructive to the interests of the working class any compromises with the ruling classes. P. S. S. P. is for an independent policy of the working class on each and all occasions.

P. S. S. P. will appropriate the lesson from the war which fully confirmed the truth of the principles of international Socialism. The war has demonstrated with all clearness that the immensely increasing capitalist production has outgrown the boundaries of the existing world capitalist states. From the ever growing competition of capitalist groups a new menace arose for the working class in the form of aggressive imperialism. In time of peace the people bow under the yoke of financial burdens for the upkeep of armed forces, in time of war millions of lives and property are sacrificed. The differences between democratic and absolutist or semi-absolutist states are obliterated. The Proletariat of all capitalist countries finds itself in the same danger.

A new era of struggles opens for the international working class. An era in which in order to crush finally, the power of capitalism, it will have to close tighter its ranks and fasten itself with strong international ties. Conscious of these aims and duties the P. S. S. P. resists all attempts to draw the Polish working masses in this country into the sphere of official capitalist politics and governmental diplomacy as well as all attempts to educate the masses in the spirit of militarism.

P. S. S. P. reckons with the growth of the power of imperialism all hopes for a just solution of the Polish question by the European government and diplomacy must disappear. Only the united struggle of the international proletariat and the victory of the slogans of the industrial democracy can guarantee liberty to the Polish nation. Therefore the P. S. S. P. considers that by serving the cause of the working class it best serves the Polish cause.

Comrade W. W. Whalen, of Buffalo, Okla., writes that the North-west Encampment Association, famous for the many Socialist encampments it has conducted in Oklahoma, is again on the job. It is planned to hold about 40 encampments the coming season. "The people must know the truth," he writes.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

By JACK LONDON.

Copyright by Jack London.

SYNOPSIS OF FIRST CHAPTER.—The gold rush for Alaska is on. Dogs are needed to haul the sleds over the northern snows. Buck sings among the dogs from his home in the Santa Clara Valley, Cal., shipped to Seattle, beaten into submission and sold to Perrault, agent for the Canadian government. Then he is taken aboard a steamer bound for the Northland. As the boat arrives at its destination, he is brought on deck and experiences his first snow. Now go on with the story.

THE LAW OF CLUB AND FANG. Chapter II.

Buck's first day on the Dyea beach was like a nightmare. Every hour was filled with shock and surprise. He had been suddenly jerked from the heart of civilization and flung into the heart of things primordial. No lazy, sun-kissed life was this, with nothing to do but loaf and be bored. Here was neither peace nor rest, nor a moment's safety. All was confusion and action and every moment life and limb were in peril. There was imperative need to be constantly alert; for these dogs and men were not town dogs and men. They were savages, all of them, who knew no law but the law of club and fang.

He had never seen dogs fight as these wolfish creatures fought, and his first experience taught him an unforgettable lesson. It is true, it was a vicarious experience, else he would not have lived to profit by it. Curly was the victim. They were camped near the log store, where she, in her friendly way, made advances to a husky dog the size of a full-grown wolf, the not half so large as she. There was no warning, only a leap like a flash, a metallic clip of teeth, a leap out equally swift, and Curly's face was ripped open from eye to jaw.

It was the wolf manner of fighting, to strike and leap away; but there was more to it than this. Thirty or forty huskies ran to the aid of Curly, who was the victim in an instant and silent circle. Buck did not comprehend that silent intentness, nor the eager way with which they were licking their chops. Curly rushed her antagonist, who struck again and leaped aside. He met her next rush with his chest, in a peculiar fashion that tumbled her off her feet. She never regained them. This was what the on-looking huskies had waited for. They closed in upon her, snarling and yelping, and she was buried, screaming with agony, beneath the bristling mass of bodies.

So sudden was it, and so unexpected, that Buck was taken aback. He saw Spitz run out his scarlet tongue in a way he had of laughing; and he saw Francois, swinging an axe, spring into the mess of dogs. Three men with clubs were helping him to scatter them. It did not take long. Two minutes from the time Curly went down, the last of her assailants were clubbed off. But she lay there limp and lifeless in the bloody, trampled snow, literally torn to pieces, the smart half-breed standing over her and cursing horribly. The scene often came back to Buck to trouble him in his sleep. So that was the way. No fairplay. Once down, that was the end of you. Well, he would see to it that he never went down. Spitz ran out his tongue and laughed again, and from that moment Buck hated him with a bitter and deathful hatred.

Before he had recovered from the shock caused by the tragic passing of Curly, he received another shock. Francois fastened upon him an arrangement of straps and buckles. It was a harness, such as he had seen the groopers put on the horses at home. And as he had seen horses work, so he was set to work hauling Francois on a sled to the forest that fringed the valley, and returning with a load of firewood. The his dignity was sorely hurt by thus being made a draught animal, he was too wise to rebel. He buckled down with a will and did his best, though it was all new and strange. Francois was stern, demanding instant obedience, and by virtue of his whip receiving instant obedience; while Dave, who was an experienced wheeler, nipped Buck's hind quarters whenever he was in error. Spitz was the leader, likewise experienced, and while he could not always get at Buck, he growled sharp reproof now and again, or cunningly threw his weight in the traces to jerk Buck into the way he should go. Buck learned easily, and under the combined tuition of his two mates and Francois made remarkable progress. Ere they returned to camp he knew enough to stop at "ho," to go ahead at "mush," to swing wide on the bends, and to keep clear of the wheeler when the loaded sled shot downhill at their heels.

"Three vair' good dogs," Francois told Perrault. "Dat Buck, heem pool lak hell, I tich heem queeck as anything." By afternoon, Perrault, who was in a hurry to be on the trail with his despatches, returned with two more dogs. "Billee" and "Joe" he called them, two brothers, and true huskies both. Sons of the one mother tho they were, they were as different as day and night. Billee's one fault was his excessive good nature, while Joe was the very opposite, sour and introspective, with a perpetual snarl and a malignant eye. Buck received them in comradely fashion, Dave ignored them, while Spitz proceeded to thrash his tail appealingly, turned to run when he saw that appeasement was of no avail, and cried (still appealingly) when Spitz's sharp teeth scored his flank. But no matter how Spitz circled, Joe whirled around on his heels to face him, mane bristling, snarling, jaws clapping together as fast as he could snap, and eyes diabolically gleaming—the incarnation of belligerent fear. So terrible was his appearance that Spitz was forced to forego disciplining him; but to cover his own discomfort he turned upon the inoffensive and wailing Billee and drove him to the confines of the camp.

By evening Perrault secured another dog, an old husky, long and lean and gaunt, with a battle-scarred face and a single eye which flashed a warning of power that commanded respect. He was called Sol-leks, which means the Angry One. Like Dave, he asked nothing, gave nothing, expected nothing; and when he marched slowly and deliberately into their midst, even Spitz left him alone. He had one peculiarity which Buck was unlucky enough to discover. He did not like to be approached on his blind side. Of this offense Buck was unwittingly guilty, and the first knowledge he had of his indiscretion was when Sol-leks whirled around the corner and snatched his shoulder to the bone for three inches up and down. Forever after Buck avoided his blind side, and to the last of their comradeship had no more trouble. His only apparent ambition, like Dave's, was to be left alone; the as Buck was afterward to learn, each of them possessed one other and even more vital ambition.

That night Buck faced the great problem of sleeping. The tent, illumined by a candle, glowed warmly with the light of the white plains, and when he, as a matter of course, entered it, both Perrault and Francois bombarded him with curses and cooking utensils, till he recovered from his consternation and fled ignominiously into the outer cold. A chill wind was blowing that nipped him sharply and bit with especial venom into his wounded shoulder. He lay down on the snow and attempted to sleep, but the frost soon drove him shivering to his feet. Miserable and disconsolate, he wandered about among the many tents, to find that one place was as cold as another. Here and there savage dogs rushed upon him, but he bristled his neck-hair and snarled (for he was learning fast), and they let him go his way unmolested.

Finally an idea came to him. He would return and see how his own team-mates were making out. To his astonishment, they had disappeared. Again he wandered about thru the great camp, looking for them, and when he returned, where they in the tent, he found that one place was as cold as another. Here and there savage dogs rushed upon him, but he bristled his neck-hair and snarled (for he was learning fast), and they let him go his way unmolested.

That day they made forty miles, the trail being packed; but the next day, and for many days to follow, they broke their own trail, worked harder, and made poorer time. As a rule, Perrault travelled ahead of the team, packing the snow with webbed shoes to make it easier for them. Francois, guiding the sled at the gee-pole, sometimes exchanged places with him, but not often. Perrault was in a hurry, and he prided himself on his knowledge of ice, which knowledge was indispensable, for the fall ice was very thin, and where there was swift water, there was no ice at all.

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By evening Perrault secured another dog, an old husky, long and lean and gaunt, with a battle-scarred face and a single eye which flashed a warning of power that commanded respect. He was called Sol-leks, which means the Angry One. Like Dave, he asked nothing, gave nothing, expected nothing; and when he marched slowly and deliberately into their midst, even Spitz left him alone. He had one peculiarity which Buck was unlucky enough to discover. He did not like to be approached on his blind side. Of this offense Buck was unwittingly guilty, and the first knowledge he had of his indiscretion was when Sol-leks whirled around the corner and snatched his shoulder to the bone for three inches up and down. Forever after Buck avoided his blind side, and to the last of their comradeship had no more trouble. His only apparent ambition, like Dave's, was to be left alone; the as Buck was afterward to learn, each of them possessed one other and even more vital ambition.

That night Buck faced the great problem of sleeping. The tent, illumined by a candle, glowed warmly with the light of the white plains, and when he, as a matter of course, entered it, both Perrault and Francois bombarded him with curses and cooking utensils, till he recovered from his consternation and fled ignominiously into the outer cold. A chill wind was blowing that nipped him sharply and bit with especial venom into his wounded shoulder. He lay down on the snow and attempted to sleep, but the frost soon drove him shivering to his feet. Miserable and disconsolate, he wandered about among the many tents, to find that one place was as cold as another. Here and there savage dogs rushed upon him, but he bristled his neck-hair and snarled (for he was learning fast), and they let him go his way unmolested.

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WILLIAM F. KRUSE, Director

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JIMMY'S SECOND STORY.

Being The Tale Of A Walk In The Woods, And The Couples That Didn't Couple.

Talk about luck! The first job I got in the new town gave me a side-kick who was a Yipsel. You run into them every-where now-a-days, altho there was a time when our name sounded like a Russian fortress to many of our comrades even, and as for outsiders—we hadn't been born yet. But, anyway, this chap was a likely sort and first thing he did when he found that I was one of his own sort was to ask me to go to the league's next great hike. He sure was one enthusiastic bird about these hikes,—but I later found out that the cause of his enthusiasm wore a middly blouse and some red hair ribbons. I was glad to get connected with the local folks so I jumped at the invite, and the next Sunday morning found me at their meeting place.

They were a nice crowd, all of them, and I thought that I was in for a hard time. Appearance are deceiving. We had a long ride on the cars before we got to the hiking off place. Did they sing and cut up in the car? Not much, they didn't. They sat there as prim and proper as if they had been in Sunday school and the "super" was coming thru on a visit. We finally got off and started to walk. Right off the reel these "Yipsels" (so-called) started pairing off. Sure thing, there you saw them go, feller and girl, and feller and girl. The good walkers left a fire mile gait and soon distanced everybody else. The others followed in a long straggly line. Gee, but it made me sore. They called this thing a Yipsel hike! It was more like a jail delivery conducted by a bunch of yeggs who couldn't afford to be seen together. I know that you fellows think that the reason I was sore was because I didn't draw a good enough partner. Well, that's where you are wrong. The lass that marched side by side with your little Jimmy I was ever lucky enough to meet. It was the principle of the thing that galled me. And I told her so too, and she agreed with me. She had no more use for this sort of thing than I did.

I told her about the way we got out into the country on our hikes. I told her of how we put up our lunch co-operatively and all pay our share of the total expenses. In that way it's much cheaper than if each one makes and carries his own, and there is not half as much wasted either. Then I told her of how we take along bundles of literature and leave them with the farmers that we pass along the roads, and how we swipe apples, and grapes, and new carrots just to make them pay for their education. And when I told her about our Yipsel songs that we all sing together and the way the boys all whistle march tunes so as to make walking easier, say, she gladdened up so pretty that I was wishing she was a steady fixture in our league here. I told her about our yells, and sang some of our songs. And when I told her about the way her Aunt went out just a little bit, and I knew there was going to be something doing around those diggings soon.

We got to the camping ground and found that they had scattered all over the place. Score two for bum comradeship. Our little friend got red-headed. Of course they always had been doing this sort of thing but it had never been driven home to her in this way. She was strong for rounding them up and reading the riot act. But in the end better counsel prevailed. We started some sort of co-operative game, "Three Deep" I think it was, and soon we got more and more into the circle. Then wher pretty nearly all were together I gave them a little talk.

It was just a little informal confab, but we wound up by learning the national yell, and some of them knew the Marseillaise so they sang that. On the way home we were marching in pretty good order and even if they couldn't sing anything but the popular junk it was better than nothing at all. The next day they sent in an order for a hundred song folders and the last I heard of them was that they had started a Gym Class to learn fancy drill marching and that they were putting in a thousand dollar player piano. No moral boys, but if you want to join in the other fellow's music, don't mind his gust.

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