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THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Readers For The American Socialist Now Means Party Members Later On

VOL. IV. No. 6.
CHICAGO, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1917.
25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; 50 CENTS PER YEAR; \$1 PER YEAR OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

We Need Hurry-up Action On This Appeal

THE POST office department has taken the second class mailing privilege away from your paper. This does not mean that THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST is dead. But it means that you must take some hurry-up action NOW to help keep it alive.

Under the second class mailing privilege THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST is permitted to go to you each week at the rate of one cent a pound. Otherwise we would be compelled to pay one cent a copy.

If we should be compelled to pay one cent a copy that would mean that we would have to pay 52 cents a year merely in postage to send your paper to you. And the subscription price is only 50 cents.

Therefore it is very necessary that THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST makes every effort possible to secure another second class mailing permit. We have already taken the first steps to secure this new permit. An application for a permit will be made on this issue of your paper.

Here are a few facts to consider. THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST now has in the neighborhood of 70,000 subscribers. In making our application for a new second class permit we must

deposit one cent for each subscriber's paper, or \$700 in all, before the papers go out of the post office. Owing to the struggle it has been making the last few months YOUR PAPER is not now in a position to shoulder this extra burden.

We therefore come to you, for the first time in the history of the paper, with a request for financial support to help us successfully meet this new issue.

If every subscriber would rise to the occasion, and do it promptly, we would need only a penny stamp from each one of you. But there are a large number who always fail to respond. Therefore many of you must shoulder an extra burden. The bigger the fund, the better will we be able to overcome our difficulties.

You are all familiar with the incidents that led up to the revocation of our second class mailing privilege.

The issues of June 16th, 23rd and 30th were declared unmailable by the post office department because it was held that they were in violation of the censorship provisions of the espionage law which was signed by President Wilson, June 15th.

The issue of June 16th was published before the law went in-

to effect and all three issues were mailed out to subscribers before notice was received from the post office that they were unmailable.

All issues since the June 30th issue have been pronounced in compliance with the law and have been admitted to the mails.

Since the issues of June 16th, 23rd and 30th were declared unmailable, therefore our second class mailing privilege, the most treasured asset of any publication, is now taken from us.

We are sure that every one of our readers is anxious to see THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST kept alive.

When other publications have been increasing their subscription rates, THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST has refused to increase its cost to its subscribers in spite of the great increase in the cost of publication. This leaves us in this emergency with an empty treasury. We know that our readers will replenish this treasury NOW in order to help tide over this crisis.

Send all contributions to THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

We need hurry-up action on this appeal!

Therefore send your contribution now!

The Truth About Socialism

By Allan L. Benson.

TO THE DISINHERITED.

I AM GOING to put a new heart into you. I am going to put your shoulders back and your head up. Behind your tongue I shall put words, and behind your words I shall put power. Your dead hopes I shall drag back from the grave and make them live. Your live fears I shall put into the grave and make them die. I shall do all of these things and more by becoming your voice. I shall say what you have always thought, but did not say. And, when your own unspoken words come back to you, they will come back like rolling thunder.

This country belongs to the people who live in it.

The power that made the Rocky Mountains did not so make them that, viewed from aloft, they spell "Rockefeller."

The monogram of Morgan is nowhere worked out in the course of the Hudson River. Nothing above ground or below ground indicates that this country was made for anybody in particular.

Everything above ground and below ground indicates that it was made for everybody.

Yet, this country, as it stands to-day, is not for everybody. Everybody has not an equal opportunity in it. A few do nothing and have everything. The rest do everything and have nothing.

A great many gentlemen are engaged in the occupation of trying to make these wrongs seem right. They write political platforms to make them seem right. They make political speeches to make them seem right. They go to Congress to make them seem right. But no mere words, however fine, can make these wrongs right.

The conditions that exist in this country to-day are indefensible and intolerable. This should be a happy country. It should be a happy country because it contains an abundance of every element that is required to make happiness. The pangs of hunger should never come to a single human being, because we already produce as much food as we need, and with more intelligent effort could easily produce enough to supply a population ten times as great.

Yet, instead of this happy land, we have a land in which the task of making a living is constantly becoming greater and more uncertain. Everything seems to be tied up in a knot that is becoming tighter.

YOU do not know what is the matter. Your neighbor does not know what is the matter.

Why should you know what is the matter? You never listen to anybody who wants you to find out. You listen only to men who want to squeeze you out. Their word is good with you every time. You may not think it is good, but it is good. You may not take advice from Mr. Morgan, but you take advice from Mr. Morgan's congressmen, writers, and speakers. You may not take advice from Mr. Rockefeller, but you take advice from the men whom Mr. Rockefeller controls. If you should go straight to Mr. Rockefeller you would get the same advice. What these men say to you, Mr. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller

say to them. You listen as they speak. You vote as they vote. They get what they want. You don't get what you want. But you stick together. You seem never to grow tired. You were with them at the last election. Many of you will be with them at the next election. But you will not be with them for a while after the next election. They will go to their fine homes, while you go to your poor ones. They will take no fear with them, save the fear that some day you will wake up; that some day you will listen to men who talk to you as I am talking to you. But you will take the fear of poverty with you, and it will hang like a pall over your happiness.

If you have lost your hope of happiness, get it back. This can be a happy nation in your time. This country is for you. It is big. It is rich. It is all you need. But you will have to take it, and the easiest way to take it is with ballots.

WHAT SOCIALISM IS AND WHY IT IS.

THE occupation of the scarlet woman is said to be "the oldest profession." If so, the robbery of man by man is the oldest trade. It is as old as the human race. It had its origin in the difficulty of producing enough of the material necessities of life. The earth was lean. Man was weak. Never was there enough food for all. Many must suffer. Some must starve.

What wonder that man robbed man? Self-preservation is the first law of nature. We have always fought and shall always fight for those things that are scarce and without which we should die. If water were scarce, we should all be fighting by the brookside. If air were scarce, we should all be straining our lungs to take in as much as we could.

But what wonder, also, that the robbed should resist those who robbed them? The robbed, too, have the instinct of self-preservation. They, too, want to live. All thru the ages, they have fought for the right to live. By the sheer force of numbers, they have driven their exploiters from pillar to post. Again and again, they have compelled their exploiters to abandon one method of robbery, only to see them take up another. And, tho some men no longer own other men's bodies, some men still live by the sweat of other men's brows.

The question is: Must this go on forever? Must a few always live so far from poverty that they cannot see it, while the rest live so close to it that they cannot see anything else? Must millions of women work in factories at men's work, while millions of men walk the streets unable to get any work? Must the cry of children forever sound to high heaven above the rumble of the mills that grind their bodies into dividends? Must the pinched faces of underfed children always make some places hideous?

THE invention of the steam engine gave the rich men of the early eighteenth century the opportunity of which they stood much in need. Factories cost money. The workers did not have any. The rich men did. The rich men built factories. That is to say, they thought they were only taking over, from the hands of evolution, the poor man's tools. Never again were working men to own the

tools of their trades. Their tools had gone down in the struggle in which the survivors must be the fittest. For centuries, the world had starved because of their old hand-tools. They could not, for a moment, exist after steam and machinery came. It was right that the hand-tools should go. It was unfortunate for the workers only that the successors of hand-tools were too expensive for individual ownership, and that they were also unsuited to such ownership. No man can run a whole shoe factory, even if he owns one. Many men are required to run many machines, and many machines are required to make the labor of men most productive.

ALL OF this, the early Socialists saw or reasoned out. They saw the rich men of the day building factories. They saw those who were not quite so rich joining together to build factories. Little co-partnerships were springing up all over the world. Everybody competed with everybody else in his line. Manufactures multiplied, and it became the common belief that "competition was the life of trade."

Stick a pin here. The roots of Socialism go down somewhere near this point.

The early Socialist writers who predicted the trusts did not believe competition was the life of trade. They believed the inevitable tendency of competition was to kill itself.

HOWEVER, the existence of the trusts is ample verification of the Socialist prophecy that they would come. And the trusts came in the way that the early Socialists said they would come.

No Socialist was ever heard finding fault with a trust simply for existing. A Socialist would as soon find fault with a green apple because it had been produced from a blossom. In fact, Socialists regard the trusts as the green apples upon the tree of industrial evolution. But they would no more destroy these industrial green apples that are making the world sick than they would destroy the green apples that make small boys sick.

Socialists contend that the good can be saved and the bad destroyed by converting the private monopolies into public monopolies—in other words, by letting the government own the trusts and the people own the government. This may seem like what the foes of Socialism would call a "patent nostrum." It is nothing of the kind. It is no more a patent nostrum than the trusts are patent nostrums. Socialists invented neither private monopolies nor public monopolies. Socialists did not kill competition. Competition killed itself. Socialists simply were able to foresee that too much competition would end all competition and thus give birth to private monopoly.

And, having seen thus far, they looked a little further and saw that private monopoly would not be an unmixed blessing. They saw that under it, robbery would be practised in new, strange and colossal forms. They knew the people would not like robbery in any form. They knew they would cry out against it as they are crying out against the trusts to-day. And they believed that after having tried to destroy the trusts and failed at that; after having tried to regulate the trusts and failed at that; that the people would cease trying to buck evolution, and get for themselves the benefits of the trusts by owning them.

This may be an absurd idea, but in part at least, it has already been verified. It has been demonstrated that private monopoly saves the enormous sums that were spent in the competitive era to determine whether this man or that man should get the profit upon the things you buy. The consumer has absolutely no interest in the identity of the capitalist who exploits him. When capitalists were competing for trade, the consumer was made to bear the whole cost of fighting for his trade.

Private monopoly has largely done away with the cost of selling trust goods, by doing away with the individual competitors who were once struggling to put their goods upon the market. Private monopoly has also reduced the cost of production by introducing the innumerable economies that accompany large production.

What private monopoly has not done and will

never do is to pass along these savings to the consumers. The monopolists have passed along some of the savings, but not many of them. What they have passed along bears but a small proportion to what they have kept. That is what most of the trouble is about now. The people find it increasingly difficult to live. For a dozen years, it has been increasingly difficult to live. Persistent and more persistent has been the demand that something be done about the trusts.

THE FIRST demand was that the trusts be destroyed. Now, Mr. Bryan is about the only man in the country to whom the conviction has not been borne home that the trusts cannot be destroyed. The rest of the people want the trusts regulated, and the worst of the trust magnates sent to jail. Up to date, not a single trust has been regulated, nor a single trust magnate sent to jail. Officially, of course, the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company and the Coal Trust have been cleansed in the blue waters of the Supreme Court laundry and hung upon the line as white as snow. But gentlemen who are not stone blind know that this is not so. They know the Standard Oil Company, the American Tobacco Company and the Coal Trust have merely put on masks and gone on with the hold-up business. Therefore, the Socialist predictions of seventy years ago have all been verified up to and including the inability of any government either to destroy or regulate the trusts.

So much for what Socialists believe Socialism, by reducing the prices of commodities to cost, would do for the people as consumers. Socialists believe Socialism would do even more for the people as workers. Behold the present plight of the workman. He has a right to live, but he has not a right to the means by which he can live. He cannot live without work, yet, even he must seek work as a privilege—not as a right. The coming of the age of machinery has made it impossible to work without machinery. Yet the worker owns no machinery and can get access to no machinery except upon such terms as he may be able to make with its owners.

Socialists urge the people to consider the results of this unprecedented situation. First, there is great insecurity of employment. No one knows how long his job is destined to last. It may not last another day. A great variety of causes exist, any one of which may deprive the worker of his opportunity to work. Wall Street gentlemen may put such a crimp in the financial situation that industry cannot go on. Business may slow down because more is being produced than the markets can absorb. A greedy employer may precipitate a strike by trying to reduce the wages of his employes. Any one of many causes may without notice step in between the worker and the machinery without which he cannot work.

But worse than the uncertainty of employment is the absolute certainty that millions of men must always be out of work. Times are never so good that there is work for everybody. Most persons do not know it, but in the best of times there are always a million men out of work. In the worst times, the number of men out of work sometimes exceeds 5,000,000. The country cries for the things they might produce. There is great need for shoes, flour, cloth,

houses, furniture, and fuel. These millions of men, if they could get in touch with machinery, could produce enough of such staples to satisfy the public demand. If they could but work, their earnings would vastly increase the amount of money in circulation and thus increase the buying power of everybody. But they cannot work, because they do not own the machinery without which they cannot work, and the men who own it will not let it be used, because they cannot see any profits for themselves in having it used.

SOCIALISTS say this is an appalling situation. They are amazed that the nation tolerates it. They believe the nation would not tolerate it if it understood it. Some things are more easily understood than others. If 5,000,000 men were on a sinking ship within swimming distance of the Atlantic shore and the employing class were to prevent them from swimming ashore for no other reason than that the employing class had no use for their services—the people would understand that. Socialists believe the people will soon understand the present situation.

Here is another thing that Socialists hope the people will soon understand. The policy of permitting a few men to use the machinery with which all other men must work or starve compels all other men to become competitors for its use. If there were no more workers than the capitalists must have, there would be such competition. But there must always be more workers than the capitalists can use. The fact that the capitalist demands a profit upon the worker's labor renders the worker incapable of buying back the very thing he has made. Under present conditions, trade must, therefore, always be smaller than the natural requirements of the people for goods. And since, with machinery each worker can produce a vast volume of goods, it inevitably follows that only a part of the workers are required to make all of the goods that can be sold at a profit. That is why there is not always work for all.

With more workers than there are jobs, it thus comes about that the workers are compelled to compete among themselves for jobs. Only part of the workers can be employed and the struggle of each is to become one of that part. The workers who are out of employment are always willing to work, if they can get no more, for a wage that represents only the cost of the poorest living upon which they consent to exist. It therefore follows that wages are always based upon the cost of living. If the cost of living is high, wages are high. If the cost of living is low, wages are low. In any event, the worker has nothing left after he has paid for his living.

Socialists say this is not just. They can understand the capitalist who buys labor as he buys pig-iron, but they say labor is entitled to more consideration than pig-iron. The price of labor, they declare, should be gauged by the value of labor's product, instead of by the direness of labor's needs. They say the present situation gives to the men who own machinery more of its benefits and to the many who operate it none of its hopes. Now, as of old, the average worker dare hope for no more than enough to keep him alive. Again and again and again the census reports have shown that the bulk of the

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

An Appeal For Hurry-up Action!

The American Socialist,
803 W. Madison St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Enclosed please find \$..... as my response to your appeal for hurry-up action in the present crisis. I want to see The American Socialist get back its second class mailing privilege as quickly as possible.

With best wishes,

Name

Address

City State

We Want More Of Life

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK. THE MORE of life we have the more of life we demand.

to their former income would be cunningly pointed to by the capitalist as "great prosperity" and the "splendid progress of the working class".

BUT wages will not command art and plenty of time for it. Wages will not command opportunity for the study of art and science and philosophy, and plenty of leisure for such things.

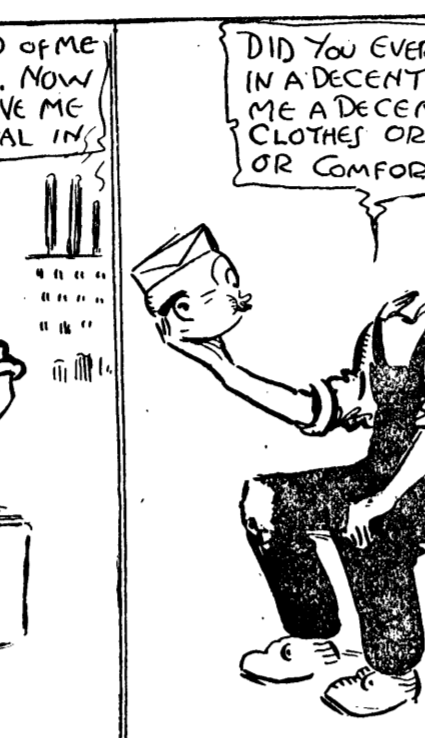
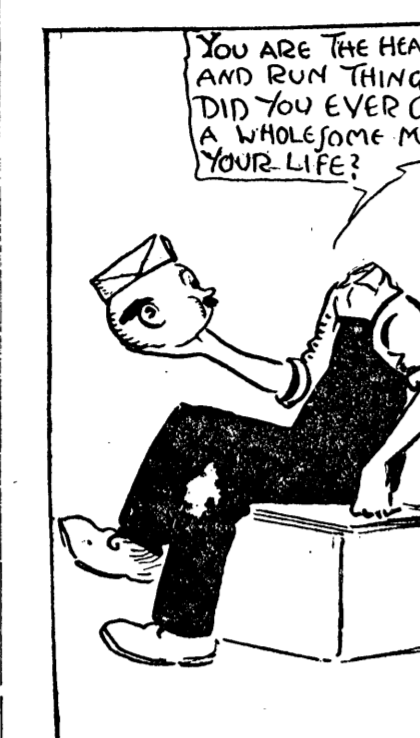
WAGES? What are wages? Wages are the leavings. Wages are what the working class get after the capitalist class have filled their pockets with the surplus called rent, interest and profits.

IF THE workers produced twice as much to-morrow as to-day, their reward to-morrow would still be a "living" wage—below the dead-line.

A few extra slices of bacon and an extra suit of shabby, hand-me-down clothing and an occasional "extra five-dollar, round-trip excursion" (on Sunday)—these "literal additions"

IN THE philosophy of Capitalism—in the creed and greed of Capitalism—a bare living is a fair wage. That is Capitalism, the wage-and-profit-system of industry.

Henry Talks With Henry's Head



capitalist industry, a surplus, an increasing surplus, for the capitalist class. No matter how thick the cream of industry becomes, it belongs to the capitalist class—they have so arranged industry—and they take this surplus, all of it.

With this rake-off, this surplus, the capitalist lives with unsocial purpose, lives in insulting luxury and insolent tyranny. And with this surplus also the fortress walls of Capitalism are built high and strong against the working class—ready courts are ready, mayors and city councils are ready, governors and state legislatures are ready, presidents and national legislatures are ready, sheriffs, policemen, militiamen, cossacks, gun-men and federal soldiers are ready, ready to protect the ruling class. Thus fortified, the ruling class have the jail, the bayonet and the whip of starvation with which to crush and lash the workers to defeat and surrender if they proudly strike for larger life—above the dead-line.

WHAT shall the future be? The future will be magnificent with "We demand."

brains enough to be otherwise. "Haven't brains enough?"

THAT grinning, snorting sneer of the ruling class at the brains of the working class is the symbol of the historic contempt that Caesar had always felt for the slave beneath his heel humbly gasping, "If you please."

These are, indeed, millions of these—sleeping—deadened—almost dead to the call to rise or joy and justice.

blight of cheap ideals.

WHILE there are indeed many slaves asleep, there are also some souls, there is an ever increasing number of souls—intense, proud and awake—in the working class who live and are forced to live below the dead-line,—but they are unsatisfied. These are magnificent in their godlike discontent. These are the hope of the world—for they are filled and thrilled with rebellious longings. These are full of protest and rebellion against the littleness and leanness of their lives. The souls of these are charged with rebellion against the industrial system that binds them and grinds them below the dead-line.

THESE proud, bold souls are sleepless in their labors to rouse the whole working class to SUFFICIENT SELF-RESPECT TO SEIZE THE WORLD—for life above the dead-line, and HOLD THE WORLD—for life above the dead-line, and ENJOY THE WORLD—above the dead-line.

Russian Revolution Is Benefit To All Mankind

NOTE—At the close of the speech in congress on the Russian revolution, Socialist representative Meyer London was asked for his view of what Russia is going to do now. He answered:

Russia has rejected the idea of a separate peace, and for a number of reasons. She realizes that the presence of a colossal military power on a frontier of a thousand miles to the west of her is a serious menace.

Two News Items

(From The Chicago Tribune) Washington, D. C., August 8. — Carried by Miss Lucy Ewing of Chicago, a member of the well known Ewing and Adlai Stevenson families, who has come to spend a month in suffrage work in Washington, and Miss Mary Winsor of Philadelphia, a new "Russian banner" greeted the arriving members of the American mission to Russia as they drove thru the white house gates today.

Comrade Emil Gall, Kansas, comes in with a formidable looking list of 23 new ones.

From The Firing Line

"Congratulations upon the splendid fight you are putting up for a free press," says Comrade Angie B. Lothrop, of Belfast, Maine. In the spirit of determination cannot fail to "in-out."

Comrade John McClatchie, New Jersey, writes that he hasn't received his American Socialist for the past few days. Several neighbors make the same report. Nevertheless, he sends in 14 new ones. "We'll put the trouble finder on the job immediately to see why those papers were not delivered."

Comrade E. L. Osgood, California, believes in world peace so strongly that he sends in a list of seven new readers to get them thinking as he does.

"You have my heartfelt thanks for your grand and noble fight for right and justice," accompanies a list of six new subscribers from a comrade in Dayton, Ohio.

Comrade J. N. Carter, Nebraska, sends in a list containing an even dozen names.

"As I have received a couple of copies of your paper, and am anxious to become a constant reader," writes a new recruit in Ohio. "Keep right after them. We want to win the day," he says.

Comrade Isadore Ross, Nebraska, writes in a list with a list of 28 subs.

An answer to the robbery of the food speculators is found in a list of 22 new subs sent in by Comrade W. E. Strupp, Oklahoma.

Comrade William Herlet, Pennsylvania, sends in a dozen subs, with his protest against the high cost of living.

"This is my bit," says Comrade John C. Eaby, Indiana, in sending in a list of 21 subs. "Have several more promised for another list will send some."

Comrade M. L. Miller, Virginia, sends in a list of 13 and promises to send another bunch soon.

Comrade H. C. Bartram, Minnesota, orders a bunch of sub cards to get a few more readers for the best paper on earth.

Comrade A. E. Georgian of the New Times Pub. Co., at Minneapolis, Minn., increases his bundle order.

"Now is the last time for us to get to the people with our message," is the opinion of Comrade D. H. Brown, Arkansas, as he sends in a list of 10 new ones.

"I will do all I can to help the cause," writes Comrade J. D. Goodgann, Texas, as he sends in a list of 10.

"I am not a member of the Socialist Party but I assure you that I could not work any harder if I were," writes G. A. Smith, Ohio. Better get into the ranks just the same, brother.

"Now is the harvest time for Socialism," writes a comrade from Napoleon, Ohio, as he sends in a list of 24 subs.

Industrial slavery will be the lot of the working class until they line up industrially and politically in the class struggle and strike and vote together for emancipation.

Max Eastman, editor of The Masses will speak at a mass meeting under the auspices of the People's Council on Democracy and Terms of Peace, at Riverview Park, Chicago, Sunday, August 19. The purpose of the meeting will be to demand the freedom of the press in the discussion of Peace Terms. Mr. J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The American Socialist; Miss Laura Hughes, of Toronto, Canada; and Ernest Reichman will speak.

According to reports from Petrograd, the All-Russian Social-Democratic Maximalist and Internalist congress opened there, August 9. The congress elected as honorary presidents Nikolai Lenine, Leon Trotsky and Socialist journalist, who was expelled from Europe for preaching peace; Mme. Kolontay, and Lunacharsky.

Russian Socialist papers received in this country tell of the first Socialist mass meetings held since the beginning of the war at Prague, Bohemia. Speakers declared that the reconstruction after the war must be brought about by the people; that a revolutionary change in economic and political institutions is expected as a result of the war.

Portuguese newspaper owners are demanding restriction of the censorship regarding matters pertaining to the war. They threaten to suspend publication if their demand is not met. News has arrived here that 85 civilians were killed and 1,500 arrested in Lisbon July 11, during a labor uprising which threatened a revolution and resulted in the suspension of constitutional guarantees.

We have received a letter from a mother in Denver, Colo., who contributes \$1 to the Liberty Defense Fund and writes as follows:

"Two of my children who are working for small wages were compelled to donate three times the amount I am sending you for the Red Cross Fund. I have two boys who joined the navy thinking they would be drafted to go to the trenches. They preferred being on water to being in the trenches. I can't give them up without an effort to save them, and thru the Socialist Party is my only hope."

The private ownership of railroads covers a multitude of crime and the dear people are the victims of them all.

Her Only Hope

WORKMEN'S SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT FUND OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Table showing status of the Society at the end of years organized in 5 Year Periods. Columns include Year, Number of Members (Men, Woman), Amount of Benefits Paid Since Organization, and Amount Saved in Cash Reserve.

For further information write to Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Fund, No. 1, Third Ave., New York, Entrance on 7th St., Second Floor.

Organizer Wanted. Also to Act as Secretary for Local Portland, Oregon, Socialist Party, 231 1/2 Oak St., Portland, Oregon.

SOCIALIST, of National Repute, one who has the ability to lecture, who has the push, and not afraid to do things. Salary \$100 per month. Office seekers need not apply.

National Office, Socialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

A Document For The Times

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AFTER 141 YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

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as compared with the

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National Office, Socialist Party

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National Office, Socialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR BOOK SHOP.

Socialism For The Farmer; by Oscar Ameringer. Price 10 cts. (Admirable for getting farmers into the Socialist Party.)

General Bankruptcy or Socialism; by Lucien Sanial. Price 5 cents. (A prophecy of the conditions which now confront us, written just prior to the outbreak of the war.)

Public Ownership of Railways; by Carl D. Thompson. Price 10 cts. (An illuminating discussion of the big problem now confronting the American people.)

National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Censorship Hit Again

NOTE—Karl H. von Wiegand, said to be the last American newspaperman to leave Berlin, has just arrived in this country and in an article in The Chicago Examiner hits the American censorship as follows:

Blind hatred, verbal machine gun fire at the enemy, the hurrying of epithets across the broad Atlantic and screaming headlines over news, too often deceptive or wholly untrue, will not defeat the enemy nor bring any closer the end of the war.

Thanks to censorship, an invention of war makers culminated less to prevent military secrets leaking out than for the deception of their own and other peoples, the American public does not know all the truth about the belligerents even after three years of war.

Even to-day all the truth may not be written. That is the European militaristic theory and that theory has not been confined to Germany. It has worked badly in those countries. In Russia it has wrecked vengeance in some of the other belligerent nations it is in the process of doing so.

I do not believe it will work in the United States. I cannot believe it is necessary. Better to face the bald truth at the beginning than to be made to realize bitter truth at the end.

The contented wage-slave is the millstone about the neck of the slave in revolt against his chains.

