

# AMERICAN SOCIALIST

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## Uncle Sam Exposes Kind Of Prosperity We Enjoy

By FREDERICK MONROE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The kind of "prosperity that meets a sixteen per cent advance in the cost of food with a twelve per cent advance in wages is illustrated in some figures just made public by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, of which Sam L. Rogers, Democratic politician, is the Director.

The Census is publishing the detailed figures of various industries obtained in its census of manufactures taken in 1914. These figures, compared with the census figures for manufactures in 1909 illustrate some startling facts about the capitalist system of industry.

Already the detailed figures for several industries have been published, and the latest figures cover the manufacture of paper and wood pulp. They are more or less typical of all manufacturing, except that the average wages in this industry are higher than in some others.

In 1909 there were, according to these official figures, 75,978 wage earners employed in the 777 establishments engaged in the manufacture of paper and wood pulp. These wage earners received a total of \$40,805,000. It is true that this total of wages is less than half of the value they added to the products of the mills in which they worked, but that is how the capitalist system of industry operates. In 1909, therefore, these wage earners were receiving an average wage of \$537 per annum. It is quite true that all responsible authorities agree that no family can live on less than \$700 per year, but the census figures cannot be disputed. The workers in the paper and pulp wood industry received an average wage of \$537 per annum in 1909.

**Wages Increase Slightly.**

By 1914, their wages had increased a bit. At that time the Census investigators found that there were 88,457 wage earners in the industry, and the total of wages paid for the year 1914 amounted to \$53,246,000. This was an average wage of \$602 per annum.

The wages of these workers, therefore, during the five year period 1909 to 1914, increased on the average at the rate of twelve per cent. It is true, of course, that this average was still below the starvation line, but nevertheless the increase was 12 per cent.

**Food Price Increase Bigger.**

But, during the same five-year period, according to the official figures of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average increase in the retail cost of food was sixteen per cent!

This is capitalist "prosperity." The wage earners in the paper and wood pulp mills who had succeeded in getting increases of wages in five years amounting to 12 per cent were confronted with an increase of 16 per cent in the cost of food during the same period. They were thus worse off after getting their increased wage than they were before they got it. And they were on the starvation line during the whole time.

Since 1914, retail food prices, as everybody knows, have taken another enormous jump. Since June 15, 1915, and up to June 15, 1916, the increase has been eleven per cent in a single year.

What is true of this paper and wood pulp industry is true in greater or less degree of all manufacturing establishments in the United States. In fact the Census Bureau's summary covering 275,793 establishments in the U. S. for 1914, shows that the 7,036,337 wage earners engaged, earned in 1914 a total of \$1,079,320,000, or an average wage of \$580 per annum. Five years previous, in 1909, the 6,615,046 wage earners working in the 288,491 manufacturing establishments in operation in that year, received a total of \$3,427,058,000 in wages: An average wage of \$519 per annum.

Thus, the increase in wages in the five year period averaged \$61 per annum, or twelve per cent. And these same wage workers faced a sixteen per cent increase in food prices.

**That's How Capitalism Works.**

This is the way the capitalist system of industry works. The wage earners produce commodities and receive a portion of the value of their product in the form of wages. The capitalist owners of industry must sell the commodities produced for an amount greater than the cost of production. Each wage increase secured by the workers is added to the price charged for the commodities.

In a slightly different way, the same thing happens to the farmer. A tenant farmer, or a farmer whose farm is heavily mortgaged, is merely a wage earner, and all over and above a minimum necessary to keep him and his family alive goes to the capitalist land owner in the form of interest on the mortgage or rental for the farm. Everything that the farmer buys, from a paper of pins to a farm tractor or gang plow is sold to him by a capitalist who reaps a profit on the sale. Every agency which the farmer must use, including the railroads, grain elevators, packing houses, and so on, are in the hands of capitalist owners intent on skinning him to the limit.

The whole machinery of production and distribution is thus in the hands of capitalist owners whose business it is to own for a living, and to exploit those who must work for a living.

**Socialism Only Way Out.**

Only by the collective ownership and democratic management of the tools, machinery and raw material of production and distribution will the nation's workers ever free themselves from the constantly increasing



The only club that will jar the Grab-it-alls and the Henry Dubbs from the ballot box.

"cost of living." When all workers receive the full value of their product, and when no one receives a workless income, then and then only will exploitation cease. That is the program that Socialism proposes. It is the only way out.

## Watch The Count!

To the Locals, Branches and Members.

COMRADES: The presidential election is fast approaching. It is of supreme importance that every Socialist vote should be counted. We therefore make this appeal to you to watch the count.

There are many places where the old party politicians would purposely count us out if they could. There are other places where they would merely neglect to count our votes, or fail to count them correctly. We would lose many thousands of votes if we did not have watchers at the polls.

During the past four years a number of laws which are of benefit to the working class have been passed by congress and the state legislatures. This is due to the fact that the Socialist vote took a big leap upward in 1912. The rising Socialist vote frightened these laws out of the other parties.

We can get equally tangible and valuable results this year by making a good increase in our vote. A large increase will mean that many good laws will be passed during the next four years.

It is therefore of the greatest importance that every Socialist vote should be counted, even in the places where we do not expect to elect our candidates. In the places where we do expect to elect them, it is of course of equally great importance to watch the count.

We have had a busy campaign, each active comrade working faithfully for the cause: distributing literature, arranging meetings, selling tickets, making speeches, contributing and collecting funds, writing articles and leaflets, etc. This work is all exceedingly valuable. It will have far-reaching results. But its results will be much farther reaching than otherwise if it is crystallized in votes—not only for the reason that it will frighten good laws out of the enemy, but also because of the moral effect upon the non-Socialists. A big vote will cause multitudes of people to investigate Socialism and eventually become Socialists.

For these reasons, there is no work you can do for this cause, in the same length of time, that is of greater importance than watching the count. We earnestly urge every local, branch and comrade to take hold of this matter seriously and at once, and see to it that the counting of the ballots is witnessed at all polling places.

Fraternally yours,  
Victor L. Berger  
Morris Hillquit  
Anna A. Maloy  
John Spargo  
John M. Work

National Executive Committee.  
Adolph Germer, Executive Secretary.  
Carl D. Thompson, Campaign Mgr.

"The final pull for victory." That means what it says. It doesn't mean that my legs are being "pulled" nor that you'll get any "pull" if you contribute.

## One more Benson Leaflet!

Only ten more days until election. Still time to make votes, if you hurry.

Better than any that have gone before!—says the Campaign Manager. How many will you use?

The protective tariff is a wall, they say. Yes, a wall which the Republicans think no voter will see over.

Campaign funds never do more good than in a whirlwind wind-up of the big push. Althoughter, now, shove!

Flandreau (S. D.) Local sends in a \$25.50 contribution for campaign expenses, a collection from twenty-eight comrades.

If the Republicans represent the upper class, as Hapgood says, and the Democrats the second class, we want to travel third class.

Norman Hapgood, Democratic mouthpiece and arguer par excellence, says this Fall's election is a class fight. Some class to the Hughes-Wilson fight he refers to!

Make 'em read! When a man reads, if his head is still of any use to him, he will think. The National Office still has a supply of all kinds of literature.

You locals who are so local in your interests that you have contributed nothing to the national campaign! You have just time to send in that contribution while it will do a lot of good.

A comrade at Garrett, Ill.—a lady who is a teacher in the High School—sends a generous campaign contribution. Socialism surely ought to appeal to women school teachers, who are now compelled to work harder and longer than men, at one-half the salary.

"I would like to make it more," a comrade who sends a small donation writes, "but everything comes high these days for working men." Yes, everything comes high—even campaign expenses. Comrade Thompson, however, is a genius at cutting the high cost of campaigning.

A money order from a Newark, N. J., comrade is accompanied by the following note: "I have just happened to pass one of the street corners in New York City and listened to a speaker of an anti-Socialist League. He has put me in mind to go home to Newark and mail to you what's left of my pay-envelope."

A poll of the stone-cutters at Great Falls, Mont., shows seventeen socialists, four democrats and one lone Eugesite who happens to be one of the firm. In spite of the fact that ten of the socialists are disfranchised by having to work away from their home state, they will be in the majority at the election.

"Protection is the keynote of this presidential campaign, and will remain its keynote no matter how many other issues arise to play their part or have their share of public attention during the remainder of the campaign."—A. T. Hert, Western Chairman of the Republican National Committee. What have we told you about the tariff being the time-honored obscurer of election issues?

## Crowds And Enthusiasm Grow As Campaign Ends

As election day approaches the audiences greeting our candidates are increasing in size and enthusiasm. Here are the dates for the last week of the campaign. If you live in any of these cities help get out as many non-Socialists to these meetings as possible.

### BENSON'S DATES.

Oct. 28, Clinton, Okla.; 29, Oklahoma City, Okla.; 30, Wewoka, Okla.; 31, Tulsa, Okla.; Nov. 1, Wichita, Kans.; 2, Hutchinson, Kans.; 3, Kansas City, Mo.; 4, Louisville, Ky.; 5, Milwaukee, Wisc.; 6, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### KIRKPATRICK'S DATES.

Oct. 29, Seattle, Wash.; 30, Spokane, Wash.; 31, Great Falls, Mont.; Nov. 1, En Route; 2, Salt Lake City, Utah; 3, En Route; 4, En Route; 5, St. Louis, Mo.; and Nov. 6, Moline, Ill.

## A Stainless Ballot

By WILLIS ANDREWS.

In the war now raging in Europe it has required the expenditure of \$40,000 in guns and powder for every man killed in battle.

What questionable prosperity this country is now enjoying is derived from the making of shot and shell to destroy the lives of men across the seas.

Millions of men, unable to secure remunerative employment in peaceful and productive pursuits of life, are forced into this means of gaining a livelihood. A social order that compels men to prostitute their talents and skill to the making of instruments of death, or starve, cannot be said to have reached a very high state of civilization.

As war is directly attributable to the conflicting economic interests in the countries at war, and unavoidable under the capitalist, competitive system of industry, therefore a vote against socialism is a vote for the deplorable conditions at present prevailing in the world (and that means a vote for any party not opposed to the existing industrial system) means to stain your hands in the blood of men who fall upon the battlefield.

With one hand raised to heaven beseeching peace among men, and the other hand providing the sinews of war, what amazing hypocrisy is unmasked to the gaze of a scrutinizing world!

A socialist ballot is unstained with the blood of your fellowmen.

## The Gold-Dust Twins

By EDWARD PORTER.

Whether it's Wilson-With-Whiskers, Or whether it's Wilson-Without, Wall Street will welcome the winner. There's not a shadow of doubt.

They'll read the returns on the tickers. Then they'll go back to their "work". Like as two peas are the Gold-Dust-Twins; Toward Wall Street neither will shirk.

But those gamblers with vision prophetic Will view Benson's total with dread: 'Tis nearer the end of their little game; One day they must needs EARN their bread.

Whether it's Wilson-With-Whiskers, Or whether it's Wilson-Without, Wall Street will bank on the winner. There's not a shadow of doubt.

## Hughes Asked To Explain Silence On Draft Law

Following close on the demand of President Wilson, that he state why he signed the Hay-Chamberlain bill containing a draft clause, another audience addressed by Allan L. Benson, Socialist candidate for president, the republican candidate, state why he does not criticize Wilson for having signed this bill. Hughes seems to be willing to attack Wilson on any proposition except the draft clause of the Hay-Chamberlain act. The message sent to Hughes by Benson on behalf of an audience of 3,000 persons gathered at Los Angeles, Cal., was as follows:

To the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Care of William R. Wilcox, Chairman Republican National Committee, New York City, N. Y.

By the unanimous vote of three thousand American citizens, assembled in mass meeting in the city of Los Angeles, California, I am requested to send you a public statement setting forth the reason or reasons why you have refrained from criticizing President Wilson for having signed, on June 3 of the present year, a bill empowering the President, in time of war, to draft American citizens into the Federal army. These citizens have noted your criticism of the President because, as you allege, he removed a scientist, who was the head of the coast and geodetic survey, and appointed a horse doctor. They have also noted your criticism of the President's administration because of the appointment of a son of the late "Battery Dan" Finn to a place in the New York customs house. These three thousand American citizens of Los Angeles, California, desire from you an authoritative statement, publicly made, as to whether you regard the matter of the appointment of the horse doctor, aforementioned, as of more importance than the giving to the President of the power to draft citizens into the army. These citizens wish to remind you that this is a greater power than the King of England has over the people of Australia, where, by act of Parliament, the women as well as the men are to determine whether in the midst of this great world-war, the women of Australia shall be drafted into the army of the empire. I am therefore instructed by this great mass-meeting of American citizens to ask you publicly to declare whether your failure to criticize the President for his signing of the draft law is to be construed as indicating your approval of the law?

I may add that, after having campaigned more than forty days, during which I have addressed great audiences from the Atlantic to the Pacific, I believe the whole American people would be profoundly interested in learning whether you are opposed to the draft law, as they would also be interested to know why, if you are opposed to it, you have never criticized the President for helping make it. When I began calling the attention of my audiences to the existence of a draft law, they were reluctant to accept my statements as true. When I proved my statements by exhibiting an official copy of the law, which, as you know, is popularly known as the Hay-Chamberlain army reorganization law, and pointed out Section 79 which contains the draft clause, their incredulity gave way to amazement. Three thousand American citizens, of Los Angeles, California, have now requested me, as the Socialist Party candidate for President, respectfully to ask you to make a public statement as to whether you do or do not approve the giving to the President in time of war, of this autocratic military power. Not one third of these citizens, I may add, are Socialists, but, like Socialists, they are intensely interested both in conserving and promoting the welfare of the people of the United States of America.

ALLAN L. BENSON.

The noticeable absence of an issue between the republican and democratic parties this year will make their coming combination all the easier, and it won't be long before they join forces to repel the Socialists. Five million votes for justice, equality and humanity will force the merger. How soon that will occur depends on how well you stick to the job.

## SEND IN THE RETURNS.

Socialists everywhere are urged to make arrangements now to send in the returns of the election, Tuesday, Nov. 7, to the National Office, Socialist Party, 808 West Madison St., Chicago. If there is an important victory won, wire in the results. If not sent the vote in by the earliest mail, special delivery if possible.

Head the plea of the National Executive Committee to "Watch the Count". See that every vote cast for Socialism in your precinct is counted for Socialism. Send in the vote this year and four years ago so that we can compare them and estimate the total Socialist vote for the country. Make your plans for sending in the returns to the national office NOW!

## Headed For Great Trade War

THIS IS LEAFLET NO. 9.

By ALLAN L. BENSON

Our Candidate For President.

PRESIDENT Wilson never permits himself to discuss the draft law that he signed on June 3 of this year, but on some other subjects he discourses most freely.

A subject that the President is always willing to discuss is the future of America.

He seldom says anything about the future of America that is definite enough to mean much of anything, and when he becomes definite it is usually only to become deceptive.

CONSIDER, for instance, the following paragraph from the President's Omaha speech:

"I have thought very often how useful it was sometimes to make new beginnings, to break old connections and long-standing traditions in order to meet the new conditions and new circumstances and new times. I have been a student of history all my life, but I have noticed that the movements of history occur when the shackles of the past are shaken off, that if you wish to be delayed in your development you will always be going with your head over your shoulder, reminding yourselves of how the thing was done and hampering yourselves with methods which ought long ago to have been shaken off.

"America has been following examples so long; America has been imitating the way other people did things so long, whereas America has a store of original genius such as could accomplish any achievement that the human mind can conceive."

HERE IS a declaration that is intended to bring very radical in America to his feet. It is more nearly definite than the President usually permits himself to be, and it contains a distinct threat to forms of robbery made respectable by age.

Yet precisely what did the President mean? What forms of respectable robbery is he trying to destroy?

Mr. Wilson becomes very vague when these questions come up.

But out of his vagueness comes the answer, and the answer is that the President intends to stand for all the great methods of robbery that have been made respectable by age.

WHERE the President stands with regard to respectable robbery is plainly indicated in another paragraph of his Omaha speech. Speaking of America, the President said:

"For the next decade at any rate, we have got to serve the world!"

What did he mean? The words sound innocent enough. As a matter of fact, they are not innocent at all. What the President had chiefly in mind was foreign trade. He was helping to build up the fiction that after the European war, Europe and the rest of the world will be much in need of our manufactured goods.

The fact of the matter is that immediately after the close of the European war, the great industrial nations of Europe will try to recover the foreign trade that they lost to American capitalists as a result of the war.

Take Germany, for instance: Germany, for months has been manufacturing, for export, as many goods as possible and storing them in warehouses upon the docks. German ships are ready to take these goods to the ends of the earth the moment the seas are open to Germany.

Every other industrial nation in Europe will also, at the close of the war, exert itself to the utmost to increase foreign trade.

INASMUCH as American capitalists have most of the foreign trade that Europe has lost, the immediate future holds a great contest for foreign trade between Europe and the United States.

In other words, if we are merely trying to "serve the world", we could serve it better by giving back the foreign trade that Europe lost.

But the mere fact that the President intends we shall "serve the world" by selling it goods also proves that he intends to stand by the old system that makes foreign trade necessary.

Nobody doubted that he intended to stand for it, but inasmuch as he does intend to do so, what becomes of his fine words as to the necessity of shaking off old shackles?

So long as a few own this nation's industries, they will have to seek foreign markets for the goods that American workers cannot buy back with their wages.

So long, therefore, we shall be compelled to "serve the world" by permitting our capitalists to sell goods that we made and, were we permitted to do so, would gladly consume.

BUT WHY not cease this empty talk of serving the world and begin talking about serving ourselves?

Why should so much of the wealth that the people of America produce be exported for the sole benefit of a small group of capitalists?

If the American people collectively owned their great industries, there would be no need of looking to foreign markets.

If our goods were kept at home, everybody would have plenty. If we were to discover that we were making more goods than we needed, it would be both simple and pleasant to reduce the number of working hours in the day.

The high cost of living bugaboo would forever disappear. Everybody would have to work, perhaps five or six hours a day, but everybody would be certain of a living such as the working class of this country never knew.

WITH NO necessity for foreign markets, there would be no necessity for great military establishments with which to prevent the capitalists of other nations from grabbing our foreign trades.

With no working class to keep in subjection, there would be no necessity to maintain a great army to be used, in odd moments, to steal northern Mexico and perform other similar tasks.

There would be no need for such a draft law as the President signed last June, and with the struggle for foreign markets a thing of the past, there would be no danger of war with any European nation. See the table at the bottom of this page. Compare our military appropriations this year, with the appropriations of Germany and the other belligerents for the year before the war began.

Plainly we are headed for a great trade war. Militarism we already have. A great vote for the Socialist ticket this year is the only way to call a halt upon present tendencies. Every other political party favors such a draft law as has been foisted upon us by both parties in Congress and the President.

EVERY OTHER political party believes in "serving the world", first with manufactured goods and then with explosive shells. The Socialist party is the only political organization in America that really believes in "America first".

We believe that the American people have first call upon the goods they produce, and we are in favor of cutting off the power by which a little group of capitalists rob them.

And that power is gained thru the ownership of American industries by private individuals for private profit.

WE BELIEVE in public ownership for the public good. Give us 3,000,000 votes this fall and you will have headed this country in the right direction.

## ARMY AND NAVY APPROPRIATIONS OF THE CHIEF BELLIGERENT NATIONS FOR THE YEAR PRECEDING THE WAR.

	Army	Navy	Total
Great Britain	\$224,300,000	\$237,530,459	\$461,830,459
Germany	183,090,000	112,091,125	295,181,125
France	191,431,580	90,164,625	281,596,205
Russia	317,800,000	117,508,657	435,308,657
Austro-Hungary	82,300,000	42,000,000	124,300,000
Italy	82,925,000	43,550,147	126,475,147
Japan	49,000,000	48,105,152	97,105,152

## THE WILSON MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1917

United States	\$349,092,123*	\$313,384,389	\$662,476,512
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\*This includes \$25,747,550 for fortifications, \$20,000,000 for a nitrate plant, \$34,523,000 for deficiency and \$1,225,043 for the Military academy.

More than 2,500,000 copies of this Leaflet No. 9 are being distributed over the nation as you are reading this issue of The American Socialist. Have you sent in your order for Leaflet No. 10, the last in the Benson Campaign Series? If not, then hurry!

### Benson Leads Hughes In Poll Of Organized Labor Officials

THAT THE workers are rapidly drifting toward Socialism is the big conclusion to be drawn from the most interesting pre-election poll taken thus far during the present campaign. The results have just been announced showing that there is greater sentiment in the ranks of organized labor for the Socialist candidate, Benson, than there is for the Republican candidate, Hughes.

The poll was taken by the Literary Digest and included 457 labor union officials in an effort to find out how organized labor is going to vote. Out of this number 332 report that their members are for Wilson; 47 declare their members are for Benson, while only 43 are for Hughes.

While the totals place Hughes in third place and indicate great strength for the Socialist candidate, the responses, as quoted in the Literary Digest, are even more indicative of the trend toward Socialism and show a shifting sentiment all down the line that is more a sign of a great approaching awakening than merely an indication of the strength of individual political candidates. "Our informants advise us frequently of the widening acceptance of the Socialist candidate," says the Literary Digest, which goes on to conclude that perhaps Wilson is favored only because he can do more in the way of immediate action than Hughes could do in case he were elected.

Often Benson vs. Wilson. Continuing, the Literary Digest says: "Again we find that in some localities, where the feeling is divided, Mr. Wilson is credited with 50 per cent and Mr. Benson with 50 of the voting support, while in fewer cases the division is made between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Benson.

"Non-committal opinions are of interest because they show just how complex an elective factor is the feeling of the body. Its strength of feeling is dispositionally recorded by an official of the Association of Machinists, who noted in the State of Ohio that, while machine-shop workers were willing to give Mr. Wilson credit for his action in the eight-hour law for the railroad employes, they have been trying for this day for at least fifteen years, and the brotherhoods asked for it only a year ago. It is hard to tell how these men are going to vote, according to this informant, who states that very little is said favorable to Mr. Hughes, tho in a number of big manufacturing plants the workers have been enrolled in Hughes clubs. An inconsiderable success will attend this effort, says this authority, who reports his distinct impression that Socialistic sentiment is growing very fast in Ohio, where he thinks a large labor vote will go to Mr. Benson.

An authority in the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers tells us that in his personal opinion, which he believes is shared by practically all his labor acquaintances, 'a respectable minority will vote for Benson, Hughes will receive but few votes.'

Socialists Nearest Labor. "Labor this year can not be fooled," says an official of a Brooklyn local of the United Textile Workers of America, who admits that there are a few German Socialists in his organization, yet he feels sure that the majority of the members will vote for Mr. Wilson, while he is more positive that there will be "no Republican votes cast for any candidates for any office. A Socialist member of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks says that he himself will vote for Mr. Benson, tho he thinks the trend of sentiment of the organization favors Mr. Wilson. From a local of the Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union in Boston we hear that Mr. Wilson is in favor because the "nearest related to the workers are the Socialists and next to the Socialists are the Democrats. Because the Socialists are extreme and the Republicans are too slow," the majority of the members will vote the Democratic ticket.

"Neither Mr. Hughes nor Mr. Wilson appeals very strongly to our members, we hear from an officer of the Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers in New Hampshire, who asserts that the trend among union men generally is 'more and more toward Socialism,' so he would infer that the vote of his associates will be cast for Mr. Allan Benson. An Ohio printing-pressmen's union questions whether any logical reason can be put forth why these workers should support any candidate, for the 'duty of the working class is to support the working class candidates. The capitalist class is doing it, why should not the working class do the same?' A similar statement comes from Mr. W. A. Logan, President of the Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers' Union, who says that while he does not claim that every member of that organization will vote for Mr. Benson, because of shades of political opinion are to be found among the membership, nevertheless he is convinced that

if a poll of the members were taken it would show a majority in favor of Socialism, and the reason for the inclination toward Socialism is the 'invasion of the rights of the workers.' The informant adds:

"Instead of enforcing the law impartially, the police and the militia are used to break strikes, prevent peaceful picketing, prevent the distribution of literature, and break up street meetings. When these means fail, the courts can always be relied upon to come to the rescue of the employer with an injunction depriving the workers of every constitutional right.

"This condition of affairs is very acute just at this time in Detroit, where we have a very large membership and where this membership sees the foregoing put into practice every day. They are rapidly losing all confidence in the present form of government as it is administered by both of the dominant parties."

Benson Aways Ahead. "An official of a cigar-makers' union in Wisconsin took a secret ballot among his associates in five towns, with the result that Mr. Hughes received 4 votes, Mr. Wilson 8, and Mr. Benson 32, and we hear from a painter's union in Sacramento that among these workers 70 per cent of the vote favors Mr. Benson, and 25 per cent Mr. Wilson, leaving 5 per cent to Mr. Hughes. Another intimation of the spread of Socialism among the workers comes from a director of the Paving Cutters' Union, who confesses that it is rather difficult to say just what the present trend of sentiment is because theirs is largely a 'floating trade,' and they do not get close enough together to ascertain the political feeling of the membership, yet he believes that of the members with whom he has come in contact, the majority 'would, if they had a vote, cast it for the Socialist candidate.'

AN EXCEPTION. In a few words this is in the main the record of Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist member of the house of representatives.

Forced to corrupt federal judge to retire from the bench. Brought about a congressional investigation of the conditions in the Mills of the Wool Trust in Lawrence, Mass., and thus compelled mill owners to raise the wages of their striking employes.

Secured in three instances the admission of Russian political refugees who had been detained by the immigration authorities at the suggestion of the Russian government.

Introduced 24 measures reflecting the interests of the working class.

Addressed the house 20 times on social, political and industrial subjects.

The above is, of course, only a brief summary of his work in congress. To give in detail an account of his legislative and other activities in Washington would fill a book.

One of Congressman Berger's most difficult tasks was the answering and handling of the tremendous amount of mail which arrived at his office daily. Three secretaries were constantly employed to handle this correspondence, which came from every part of the United States and often from abroad and from all classes of society.

Altho the only representative of his party in Washington, Berger has made a record to which every Socialist and progressive workingman can point with pride. That the Socialist congressman "made good" is admitted by all. He has fulfilled all the promises made by the Socialist party, and has done more, too.

Needless to say, no old party congressman has such a record. In fact, neither of the old parties in congress has done as much for the working class in its entire career as has been accomplished by the Socialist representative in only two sessions of the sixty-second congress.

Pastor Russell, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, told a representative of the Milwaukee Leader, a few days ago, that the capitalist system has about run its course. "While a combination of capitalists has accomplished what individuals might not so well have accomplished, the Bible indicates that there is a divine program not to permit matters to run along indefinitely in a selfish rut."

He was asked whether natural sources of wealth, such as land, minerals, water power, etc., and monopolies, such as railroads and other public utilities, should be privately or publicly owned. "It is the transition from the present reign of selfishness to the new reign of the golden rule which is about to bring the most awful trouble the world has ever known, but the grand outcome will more than compensate all world sorrows and difficulties even as a mother forgets the birth pangs in the joy that her child has been born," Pastor Russell concluded.

The fake Rural Credit Law provides money for farm owners at 6 per cent, secured by first mortgages on his land. The same government provides money for the bankers at 3 per cent.

"Sometimes we hear of an equal division of sentiment (among the labor unions) between Wilson and Hughes, but oftener the division is said to be between Wilson and Benson."—The Literary Digest.

Both parties deplore the lack of interest that is being taken in the fight between the old parties. What is there to get excited over anyhow? One could as easily become frantic over a race between two Alpine glaciers.

"Socialists are all right, but they are a hundred years ahead of their time." I was told the other day by an old party man. Yes, and a thousand years ahead of their time if everybody was as behind the times as he.

If German or English capitalists want the gold that Uncle Sam is holding for American capitalists, let them have it. It does the workers of America no good, and there is no reason why they should fight to keep it for the other fellow.

Fifty dollars is the measure of the enthusiasm and generosity of the Finnish Branch of Local New York. It gives the National Office new spirit when a check of that size is received. And we can imagine the joy to the workers in the "storm centers" when the funds are forwarded to them.

A Chicago comrade, who sends in a contribution and offers more, writes—"I cannot take an active part in this great educational work for if I did and it became known I would lose my job. I shall at every opportunity do all I can privately and vote the ticket straight."

The railroad news on the financial pages of the daily newspapers is especially interesting this time of year, as the companies are announcing their annual earnings. Profits of ten to twelve per cent figured on the railroads' own estimate of value, speak for themselves.

If the two old parties would unite, as they did, just before election on foisting on America the most vicious military measure ever enacted anywhere, do you imagine they will not unite to do worse if you permit them to retain power for two to four years more?

The next step, after putting paper where cheap agitators organs are out of the question, will be to provide one cent letter postage, so as to prepare to take away the second class privilege from papers that do not meet the rulings of the postmaster oligarchy.

Thus speaks the "World's Greatest Newspaper," as the Chicago Tribune calls it:—"The greatest interest the wage-earner has in the present election is to make certain of protection for himself and his employer when peace brings commercial revival from Europe. With all its excesses or mistakes of application, the Republican tariff is the greatest labor law in our history." Sounds encouraging, doesn't it? That is about all we can expect from either capitalist party, as all Socialists know.

Add Chicago to the list of scenes of probable Socialist victories this Fall. Besides electing three or four members of the legislature, Comrade Cunnea is going to get the States Attorneyship of Cook County. The Chicago Tribune's political editor called up Cunnea the other day and said, "We want to follow your campaign. We realize that you are a contender." "If you admit I am a contender," Cunnea replied, "I mean I am a winner." The city hall gang, which is Republican and the courthouse crew, which is Democratic, are both scared frantic.

"Hurrah!" is the cheer that comes from Comrade H. Clifford Wright, as he sends in the results of a straw vote taken at Hagerstown, Maryland, in the blacksmith department of the Western Maryland Railway shops. The vote was as follows: Benson, 21; Wilson, 13; Hughes, 7; Hanly, 3. Comrade Wright declares this shows every reactionary Maryland will do her share in voting for Benson and Kirkpatrick in November.

#### SEES CLASH OF CLASSES.

Algernon Lee, head of the Rand School of Social Science in New York, who attended the recent conference of Socialist delegates from neutral countries at The Hague, Holland, is back from Europe and declares that it is generally believed abroad that at the conclusion of the war there will be sharp outbreaks in the struggle between the classes. "We are coming to a real revolutionary period," said Lee, who spent some time investigating conditions. "Millions of men will be thrown into the labor market just at a time when the vast war industries will be shut down. It is not to be expected that food prices will fall very much, for the sources of supply and the means of transportation are becoming more and more rapidly monopolized every day. The women who are now earning more money than they ever dreamed of in the past, and who have become unaccustomed to the old idea that woman's place is in the home, will be both unwilling and unable to withdraw from the industrial field. The needs of the working class families will at the same time be greater than ever before, on account of the enormous number of helpless cripples for whom the government is making only inadequate permanent provision. On the other hand, in spite of high taxes, the great capitalists are making abnormally large profits, and will expect to continue doing so. They rejoice in the weakening of the unions, and have no intention to concede to their employes anything more than they absolutely must." Lee says it is realized that the workingmen now in the trenches are acquiring a self-reliance and an aggressive temper, a good opinion of their own importance in the world, and will demand an accounting when they come home.

### The Case For Benson

NOTE.—Under the title, "The Case For Benson," The New Republic publishes in its current issue an article signed by 17 Socialists, most of whom are well known in the East. These Socialists did not intend to let The New Republic ignore the Socialist Party in any way, and lead them into the old party shambles. Here is the article:

THE NEW REPUBLIC is committed to the difficult and adventurous work of threshing out the issues in the present national elections so as to stimulate the independent citizen to clear thinking and effective voting. While admiring without reserve the candor and public spirit with which you have set about this work, many of your readers stand far from endorsing your contemptuous dismissal of the Socialist ticket. We believe that, despite any flaws—real or alleged—in the personality of the Socialist candidate or in the soundness of the Socialist program, there are excellent and conclusive reasons why a progressive man should give his principles with the utmost political effectiveness by casting his ballot next November for the Socialist rather than for the Republican or the Democratic candidate. Let us state our reasons point by point.

1. The historic function of minority groups representing the progressive social needs of the day is to act as pacemaker to the group or groups in power. This was the case when the Root-and-Branch men, representing extreme Roundhead sentiment, forced the hand of the Long Parliament in 1641. It was frankly recognized as a fact by that bold realist, Bismarck, when he said to his supporters: "Give the workingman the right to employment when he is well, assure him care when he is sick, and give him maintenance when he is old. Do this, and I believe the Socialists will sound their siren call in vain and the workingmen will cease flocking to them." The Sickness, Accident, and Old-Age Insurance acts followed, and sufficed to point the moral. A third instance may be taken from contemporary politics. In 1912 the progressive minority (liberals, radicals, socialists, and trade unionists) polled five million Progressive and Socialist votes. The result of this startling concentration of protestants was a revolution in the policy of the victorious party. Within four years the Democrats have changed from prouetting gayly along on mid-nineteenth century economic individualism to acquiescing tentatively with twentieth-century state socialism. Could the inference be easier? Concessive is the head that wears a crown when a determined minority has an axe to grind.

2. In consequence of the recent collapse of the Bull Moose in Chicago, the post of honor as minority pacemaker devolves exclusively on the Socialist party—at least in the present campaign.

3. Those voters who suffered in 1912 from an attack of infantile liberalism may wander back conversant to the Republican or the Democratic fold. But can the radical-minded man follow suit? A cynical study of the program of the two leading parties should convince him that to do so would be to betray his principles. Neither Republicans nor Democrats are pledged to fundamental progressive reforms, such as the immediate extension of the suffrage to women on the same terms as to men, and an attack on poverty thru

a sharply graduated inheritance and income tax, and a real wage tax on unearned incomes. (Even pre-war taxes in England were far higher than ours, and unearned incomes were "sacrificed" to unemployment, altho this monstrous industrial evil has scarcely a single apologist, and altho, as long ago as 1848, the common man recognized, unconditionally, a right to employment.)

A reduction in the high cost of living, altho the rise in prices, continuous for 16 years, has nowhere been accompanied by an equivalent rise in real wages, and has consequently degraded the standard of life of great masses of the people.

In short, both the major parties are in agreement as to

a. Urging military and naval preparation on an extensive scale to protect the private property of the privileged man.

b. Not urging social and economic preparation on an extensive scale to protect the property of the common man.

What then, in terms of the progressive "social vision," is the only discernible issue between the two parties? It is that one professes boundless loyalty to Jefferson and American traditions, while the other protests undying attachment to Lincoln and American ideals. The New Republic appeals to the conscientious radical to show an "immediately significant political preference" for the candidate what George William Curtis called a choice between Jesse James for Betterment and Deadwood Dick for Reform? He will have to resort to the flip of a coin.

4. But such a flippant choice will render him politically unrepresented and inarticulate. What is worse, it will disastrously retard any genuine progressive program of social reconstruction. Faint minority never won fair reform. If earnest progressives, numbering, say a million and a half, throw away their votes on Mr. Wilson or Mr. Hughes, the faint majority remaining will be impotent to writing from the next party in power even such modest concessions as the Wilson administration submitted to. On the other hand, consider the effect of a Socialist vote of three millions bunched so as to bag from six to a dozen congressmen. It will convince even the divine-right transportation barons that the recognition of labor as a national economic factor is a matter of practical philanthropy of the poor, who hand over to the rich (in the United States alone) the colossal sum of eight billion dollars annually (in rent and interest) for absolutely no return. It will elicit the respectful interest of Congress in the demand for a re-arrangement of the economic system that provides big incomes and no work at one end of the social scale and no incomes and big work at the other end.

5. The progressive elector may declare that the two Socialists planks on military and foreign policy are repugnant to his sentiments and so opposed to his desires as to be quite insufferable. It is true that the So-

cialist party stands squarely against increased military and naval forces, and unequivocally for a democratic international policy in foreign affairs. But these two points are precisely the two on which the progressives (and not the Socialists) are sure to get their own way, no matter whether Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson captures the White House. Powerful army and navy establishments and a heightened prestige for the United States are actually the only "constructive" measures which both the leading parties advocate with emphatic sincerity. Need the progressive carry coals to Newcastle or bolster up with a ballot the military appropriation of half a billion dollars already ratified by the President? In the current tie, per of the American public, even three million Socialist votes could hardly prevent the adoption by the next administration of stiff armament measures and a determined foreign policy. These votes could do little to stop the nation's military preparation. But they could do much to advance the nation's socio-economic preparation. Suppose the radical minority to poll a weak vote. Does anyone doubt that the bourgeoisie of the winning party, which will be will do? It will jump with ruthless speed on all plans for socializing and humanizing the machinery of civilization, the very plans for integrating America which—as Walter Lippman so persuasively tells us and as many of us believe—offer the only "preparedness" worth while.

6. As the triumph of the Socialist candidate for President in 1916 can take place only thru the miraculous conversion of the American people to a belief in democracy, no progressive need fear or hope that his ballot will elect Mr. Benson. But he should not forget that a vote cast for the Socialist ticket is the surest way of furthering the immediate reforms on which both he and the Socialist agree.

7. The New Republic editorially expresses the conviction that "any administration which acted on the Socialist program would land the country in disaster." This criticism is too vague to be met with a specific reply. The party's eighteen political and six industrial demands are extremely moderate; indeed, almost all the political demands have long since been written into law by the Labor party of Australia. Moreover, we are found to point out that the Socialist platform does not call for its own wholesale fulfillment by the first Socialist administration, and that no intelligent Socialist proposes such complete immediate fulfillment or believes it to be possible. In any event, the election is not likely to give the Socialist party the power, even if it had the inclination, fully to carry out its program during the next four years.

In conclusion, we call attention to the astonishing candor with which the two chief parties pledge their sacred honor to the service of "Business." Under the singular caption, Economic Freedom, the Democrats strike this keynote:

"We must now remove... every remaining element of uncertainty from the path of the business men of America, and secure for them a continued period of quiet, untroubled, and confident investment."

Under the blunter heading of Business, the economic keynote of the Republicans reads:

"Business" is the single singled out for special mention, and anyone who looks for the other interests in the economic part of the platform will discover that "Business" has a multiple identity, like the celebrated Pooh Bah. Contrast these keynotes with the progressive big four—that is, with the progressive extension of the collective ownership of monopolist industry, the progressive taxation of unearned income, the progressive regulation of private industry, and a "national minimum" of subsistence, "education, sanitation and leisure. These are the four lines of advance that Socialists and progressives alike are committed to, and that Sidney Webb describes as "a metely empirical development from the principles of Peel, Bentham, and Gladstone." Susceptible radicals, easily beglomed with sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, may take a gambler's chance on Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson. But the sound progressive will not fail to observe that the only driving force in politics to-day behind the big four is the Socialist Party. We accordingly invite him to support this party's ticket as a piece of political realism and as the only practical way of marking "an immediately significant political preference."

Crack now, while the cracking is good.

The draft is in the law. It will be gone to draw after election, and it may land you in the army.

We can not open the portals of the future civilization with the past's blood-rusted key.

If you want Socialism you will vote for it. If you don't vote for it what you really want is want.

Give them another chance, and they will not give you another chance to vote. Before the next election they will disfranchise you.

Parliamentary Procedure FOR Deliberative Assemblies BY HERMAN A. PHILIPS For Six Years Assistant Journal Clerk and Eight Years Journal Clerk of the National House of Representatives. Published by THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE Price Ten Cents Per Copy. Every Local Secretary, Chairman and Active Party Member Ought to Have a Copy of it. Send Orders to Literature Department National Office, Socialist Party 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SHERBET SCOFFMAN'S PAGE

### Get In The Game

By WILLIS ANDREWS.

While Queen Isabella was tangoing with proud Castilian consorts, Columbus was searching out new continents across trackless waters. The lapse of centuries finds people much the same. Many pursue PLEASURE, few seek TREASURE. While shiftless multitudes are fast asleep, or late in the NIGHTS are seeing the SIGHTS, John Dee takes his STAND with lantern in HAND, and travels o'er VALE and DALE. His keen sense of SMELL leads to every oil WELL, thus his oilfactory ORGAN makes him richer than MORGAN. To banish your WOES, get that kind of NOSE; then YOU can EXPLORE and find oil CALORE. Think only of SELF and add to your FILL. Study closely all tricks of TRADE for that is how the mazzama is MADE. Humbog and fraud win the world's APPLAUSES; that's why few dare to espouse just CAUSES. Act well the ROLE to fool and CAJOLE and honor and FAME will attend thy NAME. THE MEEK are WEAK; the HUMBLE never GRUMBLE. The more you STEAL the less they SQUEAL. So enter the STRIFE while chances are RIFE. Heed not the PAIN that is caused by your GAIN. It's part of the GAME to others MAIM in the struggle and GRIND among human KIND.

Why Working Women Want Full Suffrage

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

THERE ARE five million women in the United States who are working for wages to earn a living. They need the ballot in their business.

There are 8,294,791 women in the United States who have no husbands to support them. Of these perhaps three million have some means of support so they need not work. But the remaining five million must work to support themselves, and many of them must work to support others besides.

Thousands of these women wage-workers are mothers whose husbands have died, been killed or seriously injured in their industrial struggles so that upon them falls the burden of supporting the children. Many are called upon to support invalid fathers and mothers, or perhaps to help brothers and sisters.

Face Brutal Realities. In short 5,000,000 women in America are up against the whole economic problem of life in all its grim, stern and sometimes brutal realities. These women must earn a living. To do so they resort to almost every conceivable type of occupation.

Some of them make garments to earn a living; some keep books; some teach school; 900,000 are engaged in various agricultural pursuits; 112 are wood choppers; 786 are dentists; some are lawyers; over 2,000,000 are domestics; some keep hotels; 8,000 are janitresses and sextons; 123,000 are "laborers"; 879 are watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc.; 21,915 are "hucksters and peddlers"; 190 keep livery stables; 323 are undertakers; 545 are carpenters and joiners; 167 are "masons"—some of them hod-carriers, I presume; 193 are black-smiths; 8 are boiler-makers, and so on.

Five million of them—horny handed daughters of toil. Now, all these folks, in their struggle for a living, encounter the difficulties of a bad economic situation just as truly as the men folks do. So they are endeavoring to better their conditions. Fighting to keep up their wages; fighting to make the few dollars they get go as far as possible to cover the ever increasing cost of living.

Hits Women Hard As Men. An increase in the cost of living hits these women just as hard as it does the men who are working for a woman bricklayer just as hard as it does a man bricklayer. A brick of that kind on a woman's head is just as much a brick as it is on a man's head, is it not?

So the women find, what the men workers find, that wages are low. Only for the women they are even lower than for men. Thousands of women are working for five, six, eight and ten dollars a week. The cost of living is high. The hours of the day are long. The working conditions of housing, ventilation, light, heat, toilet and rest facilities are often atrocious and actually menacing to health. Against all the conditions they have to make their struggle.

In all these struggles the women, sooner or later, encounter the state and national laws, the city ordinances, the courts and upon occasion the police and military power of the government. Back of the conditions that confront them are the city council, the state legislature and the whole machinery of government.

The cost of the gas they burn to cook a meager meal for famished bodies; the price of the coal they burn to keep a comfortable room half warmed; the rent for a dimly lighted room of unpeppable loneliness, the hideous, haunting hint of a home that for them is never to be; the fare they pay for the torture of a ride on an overcrowded street car,—in short the price they must pay for the privilege of bearing the cross of human toil and living out the love of woman kind to its final Golgotha—all these, and many other blessings and regulations of our modern life are fixed and defended by the whole machinery of the modern city, state and national government.

Nothing can change, or modify, or mollify these conditions but some kind of political action. Nothing but votes will do it.

Votes Count. Tears will not change economic conditions. Heart-aches and misery and the cries of perishing mothers and little children will not change them. Prayers and petitions will not. Petitions, and prayers and beseechings but sighing winds to politicians. Votes change elections. Votes are the things that make political victories. Votes must be had. A woman with a ballot in her hand is quite a different proposition from a woman with only a petition.

Ballot To Help Them Live. Five million women with votes in their hands,—women facing the stern realities of the struggle for existence,

Old Party Platforms Analyzed and Compared with the Socialist Party Platform.

A New Leaflet—

### The Last Shot in the Campaign!

There have been so many demands for the analysis of the old party platforms, which appears in the National Handbook, pages 30 and 31, and which was reprinted in The American Socialist some weeks ago, that we have decided to print it in leaflet form, with this addition—that on the reverse side will be printed the analysis of the Socialist Party Platform, which presents the real issue.

Here is the platform of the Socialist Party in a nut-shell showing up the vital, fundamental issues, and the really big problems covered by the party platform, and in contrast the weakness and indifference of the old party platforms.

We believe this will be one of the most telling leaflets to hand out as a final shot in the campaign.

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# The Man Who Saved The Union

By IRWIN ST. JOHN TUCKER.

DOWN the crowded avenues of Kansas City, this glorious September day of 1916, marched the fading remnants of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thirty thousand feeble old men, guided and sustained by the awed hands of children. Roof and walls of fluttering flags canopied their line of march. The crowds that watched them applauded reverently, as they tottered and trudged along; it was, perhaps, the last parade of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Gray-haired men, bent with the weight of years and misfortunes and wounds; men with arms gone and legs shot away half a century ago; men blinded in war or with eyes filmed over by the rheum of age; they swayed and stumbled along.

A few yet stood erect in the vigor of unconquerable pride; they strode like commanding generals down the crowded streets; but all that sustained them was their pride.

For their knees shook beneath the weight of their medalled uniforms. Fifty years ago it was, that these same men marched down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington.

The four-years thunder of cannon had just ceased; Lee had just surrendered; peace had just been declared.

For three long days a blue torrent of young veterans poured past the grand reviewing stand; a glittering foam of bayonets crested the blue waves of endless ranks of soldiers.

And above them flapped and fluttered in the sunlight the glorious Stars and Stripes, saved from extinction by the outcome of the war.

In the reviewing stand as they passed stood a tall gaunt man, with brooding mysterious eyes already fixed upon eternity; and unutterable weariness was in his face.

They saluted as they passed him, and he saluted the flags they bore; and with reverence and awe they looked as they passed upon the towering form of Abraham Lincoln.

Stalwart and young they were, fifty years ago, in the midst of their million comrades now gone to dust; feeble and decrepit they are today, hastening by the hundreds every day to join their comrades in the darkness.

Yet in their hearts pulsed then, half a century ago the same thought which throbbeth there today as they marched; WE ARE THE MEN WHO SAVED THE UNION!

And it was not true. In the minds and on the lips of the many hundred thousands who saw them march were these same words; THESE ARE THE MEN WHO SAVED THE UNION!

And still it was untrue. In the minds and on the lips and upon the printed pages before the hundreds of millions who read and heard about the last reunion of the Grand Army, were the words; THESE ARE THE OLD MEN WHO SAVED THE UNION!

And for all that, it is not true. For the highest honor and noblest glory for averting the dissolution of the Republic rests by right on an obscure grave in a London burying-ground, where a very simple inscription over the dust of a poverty-stricken German Jew proclaims that

beneath lies that which once was the body of Karl Marx.

At the head of every Grand Army parade ought to be carried the portrait of Karl Marx; wherever Lincoln is honored as the Emancipator and as the savior of the Union, Karl Marx's name ought likewise to be revered; and every American school child ought by right to reverence the name of the one as he reveres the name of the other;

FOR IT WAS KARL MARX WHO SAVED THE UNION!

At its darkest hour, in its deepest and gravest peril, at the moment when it seemed that nothing in heaven or on earth could avail to save the Union, the hand and the voice of Karl Marx were raised; and by their power the American union was protected from dissolution.

Yes! had it not been for him, Shiloh and Antietam would have been fought in vain; in vain the march of Sherman and the ride of Sheridan, the inventions of Ericsson and the strategy of Grant.

Had it not been for him the Gettysburg speech would never have been uttered, for Lincoln, and not Jefferson Davis, would have fled before a conquering army;

Washington would have fallen by attack from land and sea; and a humiliating surrender would have lowered the flag from the unfinished national capitol, which would have stood forever unfinished.

Yet today the national capitol stands as the representative of a nation unbroken from sea to sea, from Gulf to Lakes, from the tropics to the frozen pole.

This did Karl Marx!

Do these words seem idle to you—O Americans who despise and revile the very name of Karl Marx?

O school children trained in the smooth lies of perverted history—O American citizens to whom thought is repugnant because it produces strange sensations just above and behind the ears—

O veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, nurtured and sustained for half a century in the strong conviction of a lie—

Do these words and does this claim seem to you irrelevant, unpatriotic, sacrilegious, and insolent?

It may be all of these things—but nevertheless IT IS TRUE!

For the Civil War was fought over the question whether the fields of the great northwest should be tilled by slave labor or by free labor.

They who conquered the South were not moved with the grand passion of setting the black slave free, but of keeping the white farmer free;

For wherever slavery stretched its palsying hand, wherever the whip of the overseer lashed the back of the toiling negro, there the free white farmer, unable to compete with unpaid labor, was forced into the unfruitful hills.

There the American without slaves became a thing despised in the eyes of the African who wore the chain of servitude.

"White trash" he was called by the slave who gloried in his owner's pride.

There the free white man was flouted and reviled by the patrician aristocrat who owned blacks, and who drove the free native white man into the backwoods, kept him ignorant—kept him despicable—kept him poor.

All over the north and west, the free white farmers resolved to maintain their self-respect, their freedom, their independence; and all of these they stood in grave danger of losing, so long as the slave power extended the sweep of its arm.

It was the man who saved the union—KARL MARX!

With the settling down of years you have become traitors to the cause for which you professed to march—the cause for freedom.

For the free white workman of this country stands in the same case today as did the free farmer of sixty years ago; in imminent peril of losing his manhood, his citizenship, his rights—his life, liberty and his chance of happiness.

For the Industrial Corporation has replaced the slave plantation, and the wage slave has replaced the chattel slave.

Black slaves of the old days, being worth money, were cared for and tended; but no one cares what becomes of the wage slave of today, for his strength is sopped from him and he is tossed to the heap.

But the soldiers who marched at Lincoln's command are traitors to the cause that Lincoln upheld.

Do you not remember that he said "Labor is prior to and independent of Capital?" Do you not remember how he said, "Labor should receive as nearly as possible, the full product of its toil?"

How is it then that you, Grand Army of the Republic, shout for the party which takes the name of Lincoln to mask its treason to his cause?

Why do you not stand with those who proclaim the supremacy of labor, and its right to all that it produces?

How is it that you shout and grow passionate in defense of that foul slave-owning aristocracy of money, which has overthrown the liberties you once professed to defend?

How is it that the spirit of Lincoln has deserted you, and dwells now with that other army, the new army, the army, the army that fights for freedom?

For the spirit of Lincoln and the spirit of Karl Marx fight on together in the ranks of the Socialists.

There, and there only, are both of them today; the great German Jew who showed the wage slave the way to freedom; and the great President who declared the black slave free—they who together saved the union—they march on with us.

Their bodies lie mouldering in the grave; but their souls go marching on—with us!

Not weak and dim and feeble; like yours; not blind and doddering and vain, like you; but mighty, victorious, triumphant, warlike in the cause of peace, valiant in the cause of justice; Lincoln and Marx, now and forever—

THEY ARE WITH US!

Which Are You?

Wilson signed a law which will draft every citizen into federal military service when the Government so desires.

Hughes favors compulsory military service. Preparedness, accordingly, is no longer an issue.

What choice has the common man who distrusts militarism as between these two representatives of capitalism?

Tweedledum and tweedledee. The Democrats have given the country the largest army and navy it ever had.

The Republicans promise to give it a more effective one. Where does the worker who wants to see war abolished get off?

Living Cost Goes Up. Wilson promised to reduce the high cost of living. He cut down the tariff.

The cost rose. Hughes promises to reduce the high cost of living, and he will "protect" the American laboring man by raising the tariff.

Why vote for either? It won't work. Hughes wants this nation to walk "erect" among the nations of the world. Wilson says America is "prod".

Who owns this America? The Republicans demand efficiency and economy in the conduct of business. They never practiced it in power.

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Wilson promised to reduce the high cost of living. He cut down the tariff. The cost rose. Hughes promises to reduce the high cost of living, and he will "protect" the American laboring man by raising the tariff.

Why vote for either? It won't work. Hughes wants this nation to walk "erect" among the nations of the world. Wilson says America is "prod".

# Socialize Milk Industry

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nation's capital city is to have a socialized milk distributing system, if the recommendations of a special committee of seven to a gathering of fifteen hundred milk producers of Maryland and Virginia is adopted.

The farmers around Washington are desperate. Prices for milk are so low that it is becoming impossible to produce it at present rates. And the consumers of the city of Washington have been threatened with an increase in the retail price of milk by a curtailment of the capital city.

The milk producers have just held a convention to try to work out some plans that will enable them to keep on making a living.

Their solution is a demand for a municipal dairy for Washington, which shall purchase, handle, pasteurize, inspect and deliver milk to the consumers. These farmers have awakened to the fact that the present system by which 165 separate little dairies are now duplicating each other's efforts in trying to supply milk to Washington, is an outworn system and should be abolished.

They seek a solution they have hit upon the plan which any Socialist would have suggested to them at any time. "The ultimate ideal of your committee," the report made to the milk producers association, "is to secure, thru the efforts of this organization, the establishment of a municipal dairy, to be provided by the city government, to handle, pasteurize, inspect, grade and bottle all milk. In connection with this we believe it is feasible and that it would ultimately result in a great economy to create also a single cooperative or even publicly owned and controlled distribution service. This would avoid the wasteful waste of having half a dozen or half a score of milk wagons driving over the same city block every morning to make deliveries. It would insure better service and cost accounting under which all departments of the business would be compelled to do business at remunerative prices."

A properly organized municipal dairy and distributing establishment would require that the wholesale milk pay its own way. The gap between the producers' price of 15 cents and the ultimate consumers' price of 80 cents per gallon would be closed up by the enforcement of common sense economies which are perfectly possible and practical, so that the producer would be able to get a living price, while the consumer, far from suffering an increase, would be able to get his milk even cheaper than he does now.

The report discusses the fact that the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have already recommended to Congress the appropriation of money for a municipal garbage disposal plant, and says that it is as reasonable to supply the people with a municipal dairy as with a municipal garbage plant.

"If you tell us," continues the report, "that we are dangerous and socialist radicals because we make this recommendation, we will withdraw our recommendation, if you will convince us that municipal monopolies to provide water and gas and sewerage systems are dangerously radical and liable to subvert our free institutions."

In order to carry out the recommendations of these milk producers, legislation by Congress will be necessary, but the producers have foreseen that difficulty and have organized a permanent association, hired a paid manager and prepared to conduct a campaign to get what they want.

Only Own Water Supply. The water supply of the capital city is operated by the city government, but such utilities as the traction system, the gas and electric companies, and ice companies, and others equally vital to the city's life, are still under private ownership, and the people of the city are still paying profits on water and capital to the private owners of these utilities.

The same argument that applies to the municipal dairy, would of course apply to all these and other services. It is no worse, of course, for half a dozen or half a score of milk wagons to be criss-crossing and delivering milk on the same city block, than it is for half a dozen department store delivery wagons to be doing the same thing; or half a dozen ice wagons.

The Post Office Department would be kicked out of business in half a year if it sent six different mail carriers to deliver mail on the same city block at the same time; or used six different auto trucks or horse vehicles to collect mail from the same letter box; but the capitalist system by which the utilities of a city are owned by private owners, does these things and is praised for its marvelous "efficiency," by those who know no better.

Competition Eliminated. The establishment of a municipal dairy, or a municipal street car service, gas works, electric lighting plant, water works, or ice plant does NOT constitute Socialism. Socialism presupposes democratic management of these industries,—the control of the government by the people, as well as public ownership of the utility. But the establishment of a single municipal dairy in place of the large number of small competing dairies, is an illustration of the saving that might be made by the elimination of competition and the substitution of co-operation in industry, which IS the operation in industry, which IS the operation in industry, which IS the operation in industry.

Down on the Panama Canal Zone, Uncle Sam proved that he could run a laundry, a system of hotels and boarding houses, a railroad, and a few other things much cheaper and much better than private owners, whose only incentive is the profit they can get out of an industry.

Whether or not the effort to secure a municipal dairy in the nation's capital is successful, the farmers from the country around, who proposed the plan, are to be congratulated on their common sense in pointing the way to the only method of conducting any industry that will yield maximum results to all the people.

# Nov. 4 at Terre Haute

By ELIZA TAYLOR CHERDRON. The folks from back yonder, scattered all over America, are going to have their eyes on YOUR town, the night of Nov. 4! Is that so? They surely are—rain or shine!

You know the folks sort of expect you down home Hoosiers to do BIG things. It's a family failing to expect it, you know. You see yours and ours is the HOME state of the immortal Riley, who wooed the whole world in the sweet versed dialect of old Indiana Jim. Take keer of yourself!

"Goodbye Jim, take keer of yourself!" I at here, still lives Riley's dear friend, America's greatest private citizen, Eugene Victor Debs.

The Tribune of Labor. Now—dear Hoosier folks—your Debs belongs to the nation. We want you, the patriotic people of your historical state, to give him to us all, as a gift. It was said of Abraham Lincoln's home town folks, that they never fully realized his life until his death. There were so many foot-hills—they didn't see the mountain peak in Lincoln—till a martyr's death gave their perspective. Not so—Hoosier folks! Terre Haute proudly knows today that Eugene V. Debs is Indiana's world-loved Tribune of Labor.

If all the lonely depressed of earth, whose lives have felt Debs' understanding touch, could, on the night of Nov. 4, march along the hospitable streets of Terre Haute, to somehow show their love for and trust in this man, how proud you all would be that he is yours to honor!

America's labor millions who believe in Eugene Victor Debs, are waiting for a vision of your measure of citizenship of Terre Haute—regardless of party—you who read the signs of the times, right, swing the lanterns and the flags from every doorstep and window and burn the red fire of enthusiasm at every curb along the line of march! Rally to your greatest call! Tell the whole United States that you are big enough to love your biggest champion!

America Salutes You! Hurrah for the next Congressman from the Fifth District of Indiana, your own and our own Eugene Victor Debs!

Trust your common sense! Hoosiers—follow Debs and Liberty on Nov. 4, and vote them in on election day! AMERICA SALUTES YOU!

Big Parade Nov. 4. Give yourselves—give your night of Nov. 4 to him! Years ago, Chicago sent 100,000 men in a down-pour of rain, to welcome this man out of Woodstock jail, as a leader without a price! Shall Terre Haute, or Indiana, on the night of Nov. 4, put

Send five cents for a sample copy of The New World, Lincoln Phifer's Paper-Magazine, Girard, Kansas. Debs says in the Rip Saw: "It is a live and ambitious publication, and will make a place for itself in the modern struggle for democracy and freedom. It is one of the most unique and original publications that come to our table."

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# AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States. J. L. ENGBAHL, Editor. Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

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any limit on her love or honor for Eugene Debs? Hoosiers, America's entire labor world stands on tip toe, and doffs its hat—when your great pageant parade moves up and down the streets of his birthplace—in a state already proud of its patriots! Debs belongs to the nation now. Give him to us and let this pageant be your pledge! They tell me it will form by divisions at 15th north and south of Ohio, at 16 the same and at 13th the same. A division will form at Poplar and Walnut Streets. It will form into one grand whole at 14th and Ohio—move west on Ohio to third—north to Wabash Avenue, east to 14th. It will tell in float, and song, and color, the whole story of laboring for a vision of your measure of citizenship of Terre Haute—regardless of party—you who read the signs of the times, right, swing the lanterns and the flags from every doorstep and window and burn the red fire of enthusiasm at every curb along the line of march! Rally to your greatest call! Tell the whole United States that you are big enough to love your biggest champion!

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# Clearance Sale

OF CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES AND NOVELTIES SPECIAL BARGAINS AND REDUCED PRICES.

In order to clean out our entire stock of campaign novelties and supplies, we are making a big reduction on the prices. They are going fast—but we are not going to take any chances. We want them all out before the campaign is over. So we have cut the prices. If you want any of these goods you will have to hurry.

The following are the new and reduced prices:—

	Each	In Quantity
BUTTONS	1c.	.8c per dozen
PENCIL CLIPS	5c.	.60c per dozen
WATCH POBS	15c.	8 for \$1.00
LIBERTY BELLS	3c.	.30c per dozen
PENNANTS	25c.	\$2.50 per dozen
TAPE MEASURES	20c.	6 for \$1.00

SPECIAL BARGAIN NO. 1. \$1.55 worth for \$1.00.

For those who would like a combination we are making the following special offer that gives you one of each and several of the Liberty Bells and Pencil Clips:

1 WATCH POB, was 25c, now 15c	.15
5 LIBERTY BELL BADGES, was 5c each, now 3c	.15
4 PENCIL CLIPS, was 10c each, now 5c	.20
1 PENNANT	.25
1 TAPE MEASURE	.25
ORIGINAL PRICE	\$1.55
ALL FOR	\$1.00

SPECIAL BARGAIN NO. 2. \$8.50 worth for \$5.00.

And here is a chance for you and your Local to make some money and advertise Socialism at the same time:—

10 Dozen CAMPAIGN BUTTONS. Neat, red, celluloid buttons, with a picture of the candidates. Regular price, 10c per dozen.	1.00
2 Dozen PENCIL CLIPS. Serviceable and attractive. Has a good picture of Benson and Kirkpatrick. Sold at 10c each. In dozen lots, 50c per dozen.	1.00
3 1/2 Dozen LIBERTY BELL BADGES. "Fun for Socialists"—a Surprise novelty which is a good joke and makes friends, 5c each, or 6 for 25c.	1.75
5 large PENNANTS. In red felt with neat white lettering—"Socialist Party"—and a clear picture of the Presidential candidates. Size: 11 by 28 inches. Price 25c each.	1.25
8 CAMPAIGN WATCH POBS. High quality leather, gun-metal frame, with beautiful celluloid photograph of Benson and Kirkpatrick. Neat and attractive. Price 25c each.	2.00
6 SOCIALIST TAPE MEASURES. Something entirely new in campaign novelties. The picture of the candidates and the motto: "To the workers the full measure of their toil." Worth their entire cost aside from their advertising value.	1.50
Price 25c each	1.50
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# 1916

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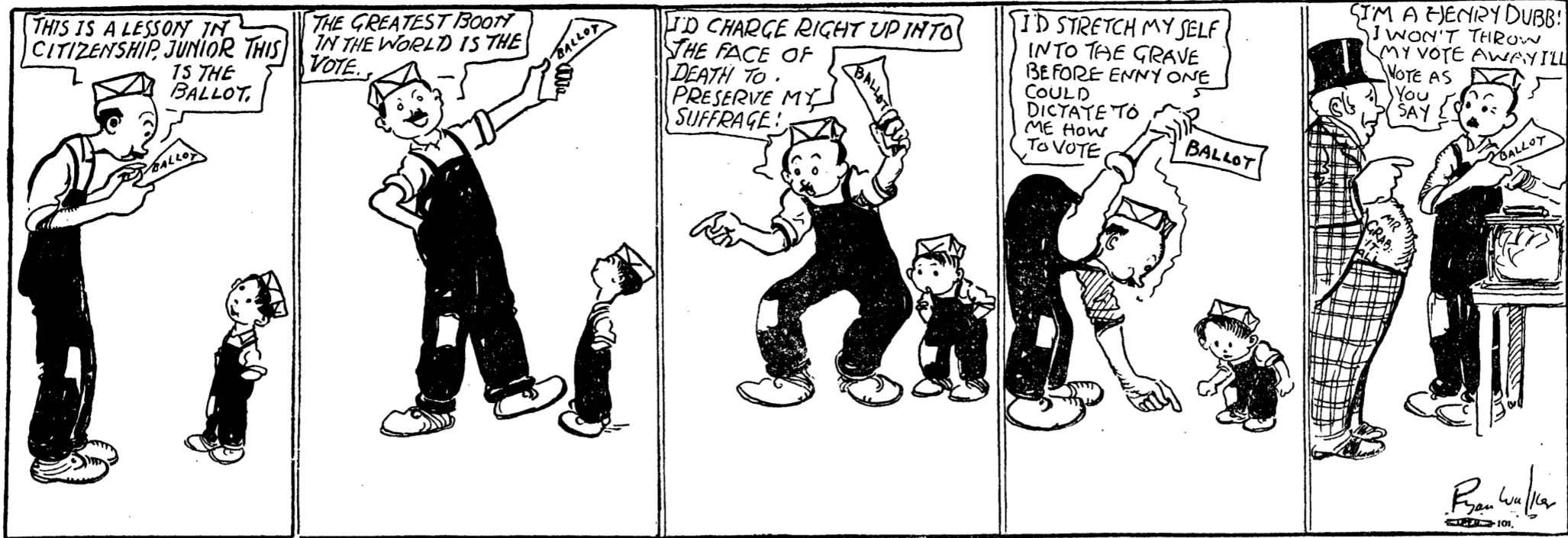
Some Big News From The Benson-Kirkpatrick Tour

Reports indicating unusually successful and record-breaking campaign meetings keep pouring in from all localities where Comrade Allan L. Benson and Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick have made their appearance.

BENSON TOUR

Comrade M. E. Kirkpatrick, who was in charge of the Benson meeting in Detroit, Mich., writes: "We are of the opinion that the meeting was a big success in every possible way."

Henry Dubb And The Vote He Wouldn't Throw Away



By RYAN WALKER

Big Wad To Win Hughes For Invasion Of Mexico

WASHINGTON.—American interests with heavy investments in Mexico have collected a big, juicy wad of money to throw into the campaign fund of the candidate who will promise, if elected, to intervene in Mexico.

Representatives of these interests are working on the Republican candidate, Ex-Justice Hughes, and still have hopes. In fact, it is believed in many quarters here that the deal has been made and that Hughes has indicated that he will send the U. S. Army in to clean up the country for good and all.

In the event of failure to do business with the Republicans these interests may try Wilson as a last resort. Wilson is officially against intervention in Mexico, in spite of the fact that he has already in part intervened, and it is not impossible that he might find it expedient again to change his changeable mind and send the troops over the border for good.

Is Wilson Ignorant Of This?

In spite of the censorship over the military operations of the army, it has leaked out that a New York National Guard regiment, now in a training camp in New York State, is being equipped with the latest and most powerful field artillery. When this regiment is fully prepared, it will be sent to the border. But every military authority knows that heavy field artillery is not necessary in order to keep Mexican bandits from crossing the international boundary line.

Another fine demonstration of "patriotism," indeed, on the part of profit-grabbing employers who not only would not risk their own precious carcasses to engage in the war game, but who doubtless urged or forced their Henry Dubb employees to enlist.

How About Your Vote?

At any day something may happen in Mexico which will overturn the Wilson semi-pacifist policy toward Mexico, and the new army, plus the newly trained national guard, may be ordered to march forward to safeguard American property.

At Williamsport, Pa., Socialist Councilman Harris attacked the private corporation that controls the city's water supply. Later he was joined by the Mayor and some old-party Councilmen. Needless to say that the daily newspapers, bankers and majority of business people opposed the "socialistic" menace of a publicly-owned water works.

"The socialist party is composed of foreigners," wails an old party man. Perhaps the reason, if this were true, is that all old-line Americans vote republican or democratic because their fathers and grandfathers did.

The Social Conscience

By JOHN M. WORK.

DOUBTLESS there are some people who have no social conscience at all as yet.

Most of the people, however, have developed at least an incipient social conscience. In some it is developed to a high degree. In the Socialists, it is developed to the highest degree now known.

Often in talking with non-Socialists I have found them prepared to readily admit that society owes each willing worker an opportunity to earn a living.

They could not help knowing that the unemployed were in no wise to blame for the fact that they could not find jobs. It had dawned upon them that the fault in some way lay with society itself.

They were willing to admit that it is the duty of society to see to it that each person has an opportunity to earn a living.

BUT, there they stuck.

They were only willing that society should furnish temporary employment while private industry was recuperating. They were only willing that society should furnish employment by cleaning the streets and making good roads, and other temporary methods.

They were not willing that society should furnish permanent employment in permanent industries, and pay the workers the full value of their labor.

What shall we say concerning such a social conscience?

The most truthful, as well as the most charitable, thing to say is that it is at a low stage of development.

Give these people time to unfold. They will inevitably get a wider and wider social view until at length they will be able to see the vast injustice of the present system, and the necessity of introducing Socialism before social justice will become possible.

THOSE of us who have kept our eyes open have seen this social conscience develop rapidly during the past twenty years. When we look back over that period, and note how insignificant it was a score of years ago, its present view, until at length they will be able to see the vast injustice of the present system, and the necessity of introducing Socialism before social justice will become possible.

They will keep on swinging toward Socialism. One of these days the social conscience will have developed to the point where the people will be satisfied with nothing short of the actual socialization of the industries.

THEN WE SHALL ENTER UPON THE NEW ERA.

In The Book-World

By CARL D. THOMPSON.

NOTE—All books reviewed in this column can be secured from the Literature Department, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK 1916.—Prepared by the Department of Labor Research of the Rand School of Social Science. Price fifty cents. Published by the Rand School of Social Science, New York City. For sale by the National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison Street, Chicago.

This volume we should say is the one quite indispensable book for every Socialist or labor worker, writer, or propagandist. It represents the first attempt in this country to establish a reliable annual chronicle of the aims, struggles and achievements of labor throughout the world.

It is the most complete and the most valuable compilation of data on labor problems, social and economic conditions, reform movements and Socialism, so far published in the United States. It covers not only all phases of the Socialist movement, both in the United States and abroad, but also all phases of the labor movement, and in addition has a most excellent compilation of data on social and economic conditions, and a concluding chapter on the various progressive and reform movements.

PART ONE deals with the labor movement in the United States. It traces the history of the American Federation of Labor, discusses its principles and gives data on its membership, finances, conventions and unaffiliated organizations. There is a discussion of the labor press, teachers' unions, Industrial Workers of the World, Workmen's Circle, The Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, and a discussion of several specific strikes.

PART TWO discusses the various phases of labor legislation in the United States. It covers the minimum wage, factory inspection, court decisions affecting labor, boycott, blacklist, and injunction, with reference to several specific cases such as the Danbury Hatters' case.

PART THREE deals with the Socialist movement in the United States, giving a historical sketch of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party, and the differences between the two, the growth of the Socialist parties in the United States, their political activities and results. Every phase and section of the movement is given attention and discussion, including the Young People's Socialist League, the Intercollegiate Socialist Society and the Christian Socialists.

PART FOUR is devoted to the International Socialist and Labor movements. It supplies a much needed compilation of facts and information concerning the Socialist movement in various countries. It is one of the most valuable sections in the book. There are two or three pages devoted to the presentation of the facts concerning the movement in each country, giving just the information that everyone desires to know, including the name and address of the Secretaries, statistics on the co-operative movement, labor unions and the Socialist Party, with particular reference to its political activities and representation. All of the leading countries are thus covered with a discussion of the Young People's International as a concluding section.

PART FIVE deals with social and economic conditions, including wages, incomes, industrial accidents, women and child labor, infant mortality, findings of the Industrial Commission, immigration, and co-operation.

PART SIX deals with the various reform and progressive movements, with a discussion of war, militarism and preparedness. There are excellent sections on taxation, public ownership and woman suffrage. The discussion of the commission form of government is particularly valuable and well balanced. We are especially glad to note that a section has been included on Proportional Representation which follows naturally and logically on the discussion of the commission form of government for cities. This is a subject which has been neglected by most Socialist books heretofore. There is of course a section on the initiative, referendum and recall. One section on naturalization is especially valuable as a guide to those who are seeking citizenship. The final section by Gifford Pinchot is on the meaning of the conservation movement.

It is altogether a most valuable and important contribution to our Socialist literature.

WHY SUGAR IS HIGH.

From The Milwaukee Leader.

When your grocer asks you 8 cents a pound for sugar that was once half that sum, he will probably tell you that it was the "war" that raised prices. Whenever you buy canned goods, pastry, candy for the kids, or anything else with sugar in it you will be informed that the reason the price has doubled is because sugar has gone up.

The sugar trust was one of the first of the great combinations to be formed. When it was organized a number of refineries were closed because economies in production made it possible to produce all that could be sold at a few of the refineries. Then stock was issued to several times the value of all the properties.

One of the reasons the United States went to war with Spain was to protect the sugar trust interests in Cuba, and the annexation of the Philippines and Porto Rico was to help along the same combination.

The sugar trust has also been "busted" and "investigated" several times. It was caught with fake scales in New York defrauding the government out of millions of dollars. It was prosecuted, convicted, and then permitted to settle for a small fraction of the fine which the law provided.

We have been good to the sugar trust. It has had the use of the army and navy and the courts whenever it needed them.

This trust has just issued a report of its business for the past six months. According to that report it is gathering in profits at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year, and will be able to pay 33 1-3 per cent dividend on all that mass of fake securities.

A few months ago the people behind the trust, wishing to boost the stock, issued a book telling something about the cost of producing sugar. According to this book the cost of producing sugar has been reduced during the last six years. Prices have been going up during all that time. But six years ago it cost a little over 1 1/2 cents to produce a pound of sugar and put it on a ship in Cuba. The exact figure was given as \$.0185 to \$.0195 cents a pound.

An additional cent would deliver it to any wholesaler in Milwaukee and leave a customary profit. Another cent would place it in your home, at a price of less than 4 cents a pound.

The other 4 cents went to make up that \$20,000,000 and the additional millions that have been used in corrupting congress, the courts and custom house officials, all of which crimes this trust has been convicted.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

NEARLY 200 members of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, returned to Chicago, after three months of service for the government, to find that their jobs had not been held for them. Many of the members have dependent families.

Another fine demonstration of "patriotism," indeed, on the part of profit-grabbing employers who not only would not risk their own precious carcasses to engage in the war game, but who doubtless urged or forced their Henry Dubb employees to enlist.

Now the latter find themselves out in the cold and their families suffering for their heroic self-sacrifice and offer to fight for Rockefeller, Morgan & Co.

The plutes and their organs should keep right on in their flag-flapping exercises and such displays of meanness, as they will help cure certain of the workers of the maudlin patriotism from which they are ailing.

YOU want to know why meat and bread and sugar and the hundred and one other food products that are necessary in your home have been soaring higher and ever higher?

Well, the answer is easy. Those things are produced for profit, rather than as use values.

Commodities having a total value of nearly \$3,000,000,000 were exported during the past two years, and if they are sent out of the country they can't be used at home.

Hence the greater the scarcity created in local markets by natural or artificial means, the more you pay for your necessities of life.

In other words, the masses of the people are being bled to the bone while the great business interests are piling up billions of profits.

And, get this! all the plutes and every capitalistic newspaper and politician in the land are hollering their heads off, so to speak, for still more "markets of the world" still more gold and power for the invisible government, the Rockefeller, Morgans, et al!

If you are satisfied with that situation, vote the same old way, and then you will be sure that there will be no change.

So long as the few own and control the economic life of the nation the many must be enslaved, poverty must co-exist with riotous luxury, and civil strife prevail.—Socialist Party national platform.

Advertisement for 'The American Socialist' magazine. Text: 'IF Knowledge Is Power then Systematized, Organized and Trained Knowledge Is like a cataract compared to a rain drop. This is the kind of knowledge that will be made accessible to you thru the co-operation of The American Socialist. Do not fail to read the detailed announcement which will appear exclusively in the NOVEMBER 11th ISSUE of THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST. Watch and wait for it!' Includes a small illustration of a person reading.

Advertisement for Socialist Picture Postals. Text: 'Write to Your Friends on Socialist Picture Postals. EVERY SOCIALIST SHOULD USE THESE FOR THE GOOD OF THE CAUSE. THESE ARE THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATED POSTAL CARDS ISSUED TO FURTHER OUR GRAND CAUSE. The designs are well drawn illustrations of our objections to the methods practiced by our opponents. The purpose back of the distribution of these cards are manifold. Every local should have at least 1000 sets on hand. EVERYBODY ENJOYS RECEIVING A PICTURE POST CARD. They will aid in the dissemination of the TRUTH. These cards provide a most unique vehicle for carrying messages between friends. If every member of the party will use these postals a veritable endless chain will be established through the mails. They Advertise Socialism in the Home. PRICES: 5c for Set of 6 Different Cards, Prepaid. \$3.50 for 100 Sets. 500 Sets or More, \$3.00 per 100 Sets. GET YOUR ORDER IN QUICK! SEND IT TODAY! National Office of Socialist Party - 803 W. Madison Street - Chicago, Ill.'