

Industrial Democracy

MURRAY E. KING, Managing Editor

American Appeal

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No Wrong Can Live Long Under Free Discussion

EUGENE V. DEBS, Founder

WILLIAM H. HENRY, Business Manager

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CHICAGO, JANUARY 22, 1927

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The Time Has Come to Act Against the War Peril

The war-makers, represented by powerful private interests heretofore listed in the American Appeal are exerting the utmost pressure to bring a break with Mexico.

which ends with this ominous and perhaps prophetic sentence: "Mexico opening her gates to foreign development, will benefit and retain her national sovereignty. Mexico closing her gates to alien infiltration, WILL HAVE THOSE GATES BROKEN DOWN."

government, too small to resist us, the entire context of his language, is based upon this atrocious interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

abilities" in Central America, from the entire context of his language, is based upon this atrocious interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

izations are memorializing the administration to keep us out of war, while the Knights of Columbus and other Catholic organizations are everywhere facing charges that they are seeking to embroil the two countries in war.

canal the right to build which was purchased for \$3,000,000 and with the President proclaiming the doctrine of the "peculiar responsibility" of our nation in the Caribbean, the United States resumes its occupation of the strategic position in Central America.

Communist publicity matter of an irresponsible character. AS A MATTER OF FACT, THE MEXICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR WHICH IS THE PRINCIPLE FORCE BEHIND THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS ALWAYS AS A MATTER OF COURSE BEEN AN ACTIVE ANTI-COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION.

How Are You Voting?

Three weeks ago the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party issued a call in the American Appeal requesting all true Socialists in the United States and the 20,000 readers of the Appeal to give \$1 or more to assure the life of the Appeal in 1927.

World Peace Forces Move Against U. S. Imperialism

BERLIN, Germany—A second appeal to the world following the first unsuccessful appeal to President Coolidge against the American activities in Nicaragua is scheduled to be issued to-day by a group of European liberals and pacifists.

Sen. Borah Bares Nicaraguan Record of Administration

party of President Coolidge, composed chiefly of Mexican labor deputies and the Mexican Federation of Labor, has often and definitely fought efforts of communists to obtain a foothold in Mexico.

From The Pen of Debs (Compiled by Theodore Debs)

"Peace On Earth"

"There has never been 'Peace on earth and good will toward men' and we shall have to go forward and not backward to reach that goal."

U. S. Mobilizing Forces for Service in Central America

They Want You to Fight for This!

Coolidge Prosperity Throwing Thousands Out of Employment

WASHINGTON — United States marines are being removed from the domestic market back to the Latin American sphere of operations, it is learned today.

Washington Post Cries for War

Washington, Jan. 14.—The Washington Post, whose editorials during the past several weeks have been very closely in line with the Coolidge and Kellogg policy, with Mexico.

War With Mexico Would Be Costly

Washington—Army officers in Washington, including some with border experience, say freely that a successful invasion of Mexico by the United States army would be a long, difficult and expensive war with doubtful results.

Kellogg "Proofs" Were a Boomerang

The document submitted by Secretary of State Kellogg and widely known as proof of Mexican-bolshevist plotting against the United States in Central America, offers a surprise to any one who reads it thru. Its effect is to prove the contrary.

Sacasa Says He Got His Arms in America

Mexico City, Jan. 12.—Pedro J. Zepeda, agent here for Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, head of the liberal government set up in Nicaragua, has declared that the arms with which the liberals are fighting the conservative government of President Diaz were shipped from New Orleans under special licenses granted by the United States department of state.

British Co-ops Draw Closer to the Labor Party

LONDON—An agreement for joint political action by the British Co-operative Party and the Labor Party has received the executive approval of the two organizations and now awaits adoption by the annual convention of the Co-operative Party and the Cooperative Union.

French Chamber Makes Socialist Its President

PARIS.—The chamber of deputies and senate assembled for the regular session today. The socialist deputy, Fernand Bouisson was elected president of the chamber.

Say Coolidge and Catholics Are Back of Mexican Revolt

MEXICO CITY—Antonio Acuna, leader of a band of Mexican rebels, who was captured and shot at Chapultepec in the state of Coahuila, had on his person many papers showing the connection of the Catholics of the United States with the Catholic revolt in Mexico.

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Washington Post Cries for War

Miss Stephen Tells How British Workers Built Their Press

In the article that follows, Jessie Stephen tells the Appeal Army how the British workers did it—how the British workers built up a press of their own that is most powerful and wonderful and is the foundation for the mighty and conquering Socialist movement of Great Britain.

CARDS and sell or distribute them. 5-RESPOND TO THE REQUEST OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT ONCE AND SEND IN A CASH CONTRIBUTION TO INSURE THE LIFE OF YOUR PAPER DURING 1927.

By Jessie Stephen

(Labor Parliamentary Candidate for South Portsmouth, England, who will begin a speaking tour of this country March 1.)

There is hardly a town in Britain which does not possess its own little local weekly or monthly sheet. In every copy is to be found a subscription blank for the "Daily Herald" and various national weeklies like the "New Leader," "Forward" and "Lansbury's Labor Weekly."

for our Socialism it is a very poor thing indeed. Sacrifices must be made by every ardent believer and a regular reader is much more likely to become a missionary than one who merely picks up the paper occasionally.

What the Workers Are Doing Here

These are only a few of the letters we received during the week: "I enjoy reading the Appeal very much. It is sure a splendid paper and seems to get better every issue."

"Each issue of the Appeal carries one or more articles worth the whole year's subscription price. As I could not afford to pay that much, I am glad to get it for \$1.—John K. White, Rosslyn, Virginia, \$1 renewal."

"The Appeal rings true and should be read by a million before the next presidential campaign.—Henry J. Cox, Rutherford, N. J., \$2 subs."

"In the issue of Jan. 1, on page four is an article, 'University Head Demolished School War Idea,' which I would urge your reprinting in some sort of folder or leaflet to sell to the Army for propaganda purposes.—Emil P. Feite, Los Angeles, \$1 donation."

"Here's my renewal for our most valuable paper. Long may it live and do good.—William Schein, Yukon, Okla."

"I enclose my own subscription and will send others if I get them and will try to organize Party here.—Philip J. Dickerson, Pawlaska, Okla."

"Here is my renewal and \$1 for the Sustaining Fund. Long live the American Appeal.—Fannie Kidgely, St. Louis, Mo."

"I don't know when my subscription expires, but don't want to miss getting the paper.—L. K. Spencer, Wellington, Kans., renewal and \$1 donation."

"I am sending my renewal and \$4 for the good of the cause. May the Appeal prosper.—A. M. Holden, Union, City, Pa."

"I hope you will get all you need. I wish to see the Appeal grow.—Joseph Seid, Modesto, Cal., \$1 donation."

"I will be glad to help in getting American Appeal renewals. Please send me the list of present subscribers. Please send also \$50 worth of additional cards.—\$10 4 month trial sub cards, 30 yearlies, 20 half yearlies.—Alfred Baker Lewis, Secretary, New England District."

"On June 23 we are holding a general meeting to get back of the Appeal. I look for good results.—William Adams, Socialist Party Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3 subscription cards."

"Circle Bronx, Y. P. S. L. will renew its bundle order next week. We want that picture of Debs.—Winston Dancis, Educational Director, Bronx, N. Y., \$3 in subs."

"Send list of expired subs. We will try it on others.—L. K. Bullard, Pueblo, Colo., \$1 sub."

"Received Debs' beautiful photo. Send sub cards at once. The Appeal needs the subs.—J. Narverud, Minneapolis."

"Been out of work for 4 months, but here is a sub.—Herm Boelke, Milwaukee."

"I can't send more just as soon as I can.—W. C. Suelzer, Washington, D. C., \$1 sub."

"This is a hard place for propaganda—a soldiers' home. I am 82 and fought in the Civil War. The

Appeal is plumb good.—J. B. Batten, California, \$2 renewal and sub."

"When Halderman Julius turned traitor to the Appeal to Reason and the Socialists of the country I lost all track of the headquarters of the Socialist Party. A few weeks ago an old time comrade handed me a copy of the American Appeal, and I am now anxious to take this paper.—A. H. Axelson, Portland, \$1 sub."

"Here's the \$4 for subs. Will send more next week.—H. E. Keller, Greenfield, Mass."

"One dollar for my renewal and \$4 more to keep the Appeal going.—H. Benschudt, Hutchinson, Kans."

"Two dollars to help insure the life of the Appeal in 1927.—James Hasing, New York City."

"Apply this dollar to the Fund to keep the Appeal alive in 1927.—E. E. Hilliard, New Castle, Pa."

"My renewal and another dollar to help insure the life of the Appeal.—Edward A. Richtern, Bridgeport, Conn."

"One dollar in response to your call for help.—I. Cline, San Bernardino, Cal."

"I want one of those Debs photos, so here's a check for \$5 for which renew my subscription, one dollar and send 4 sub cards.—H. R. Schneider, Whitefish, Mont."

The Socialist Party of Illinois orders \$50 worth of sub cards.

Socialist Party News

We are again calling our comrades' attention to the proposed tour of Miss Jessie Stephen, of England. There have already been a number of locals asking for a meeting for this excellent speaker during the first part of March, but there is room for many more dates, and we are urging the comrades reading this to bring the matter before their Local or Branch organization at once and let us know if you want one of these meetings.

New York

The showing of Buffalo in regard to increased purchase of dues stamps is remarkable in the estimation of State Secretary Merrill. Five years ago Local Buffalo had fallen behind Schenectady and other upstate locals in average paid-up membership as indicated from dues stamps purchased from the State Organization, but in the last few years it has more than recovered its standing.

New York City

Finland Branch of Local New York, in the meeting held January 13th at the Finnish Worker's Home, 2056-5th Ave., elected Comrade Adolph Salmi as the press agent and correspondents to the American Appeal. The same meeting acted upon other important business concerning the organization.

Buffalo Party News

Local Buffalo will have a combination meeting Thursday evening Jan. 27 at 8 o'clock sharp at the East Side Labor Lyceum Hall, 1644 Genesee St.

Illinois

Socialists of Chicago have started their drive to secure 15,000 signatures to the City ticket on the ballot in the April election. The Socialist candidates for the Municipal election are: George Koop, veteran Socialist and trade unionist, for Mayor; Daniel A. Uretz, Labor Attorney, for City Clerk; John F. Whitlock, former Socialist candidate, for City Treasurer.

Visit This Meeting

Mr. Oscar Nelson, Vice-President Chicago Federation of Labor, will speak at the Forum in Labor Lyceum Sunday January 23rd, at 11 A. M. Mr. Nelson will speak on the School question in Chicago. The readers of the American Appeal should be on hand to fill the hall and hear what the reactionary politicians are trying to do to cripple the Public Schools in Chicago.

Pennsylvania

Local Allegheny County Socialist Party will celebrate the First Anniversary of the American Appeal, on Sunday, January 22nd, when members and sympathizers will dine at 6 o'clock in the Labor Lyceum, Corner Miller and Reed Sts., Pittsburgh.

California

The Socialists of Los Angeles will hold a banquet Saturday evening, January 22nd, at Leighton's Cafeteria, 540 S. Broadway, to launch the campaign for the city primary election which will be held the first Tuesday in May. Mr. Andrew Nordskog will speak on the telephone question.

Northwest District

B. H. Miller is making a contribution of One Dollar per month to the organization fund of the Northwest District and in addition makes an occasional contribution to the sustaining fund of the Appeal. If one hundred other members in the states of Washington and Oregon will do as well, it will be possible to keep an organizer continuously in the field, or, if three hundred Socialists will join the Party and do no more than pay their dues of fifty cents per month, each, we can do the same work of organization. Who will be the first to respond on the first proposition—and who will be the first on the second?

Postechter, N. Y.

Charter was granted to the recently organized circle in Postechter. The new group is composed of a score of already regular Yipsels. The secretary of the circle is Comrade Helen Salo. Comrade Sally Partanen is credited with the success of getting the circle started.

Young People's Department

National Office YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOC. LEAGUE 23 Townsend St., Newburgh, N.Y. Anna J. Parker, Nat. Director.

WITH THE CIRCLES

Maynard, Mass.—The Maynard Circle is making up for last summer's inactivity by enjoying the most interesting and busy winter known to its five years of existence. At the present time the celebrated basketball team of the circle has nearly monopolized the stage, having captured the championship in a whirl of excitement over the past few weeks.

Contribution

H. H. Sweetland, Brush Colo. \$ 1.00 S. A. Wanberg, Midvale, Utah 3.00 Martin Halberg, Detroit, Mich. 1.00 Ed. D. Deuss, Sheboygan, Wis. 1.00 Joseph Bold, Penn. Pa. 1.00 Charles F. Green, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 Michael Moser, Albany, N. Y. 5.00 P. B. Sharp, Orienta, Okla. 5.00 Edward Roth, Scottsdale, Pa. 2.00 W. R. Corhill, Reno, Nevada 1.00 W. H. Symmonds, Los Angeles 1.00 Mrs. M. H. Barnes, South Bay, Fla. 1.00 Joseph C. Chamberlin, Stanford University, Calif. 1.00 Harry K. Allen, Indianapolis, Ind. 1.00 R. W. Robertson, Ukiah, Calif. 5.00 H. Doud, Pacific Grove, Calif. 2.00 Theo. Keuskens, West De Pere, Wis. 1.00 Mary and Mildred Hicks, Brainbridge, Ga. 2.00 Geo. Leitner, San Francisco, Calif. 1.00 I. Cline, San Bernardino, Calif. 1.00 Paul Fromholz, Racine, Wis. 2.00 Albert R. Goodhart, Reading, Pa. 1.00 Fannie Ridgely, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00 E. E. Hilliard, New Castle, Pa. 1.00 J. A. Schreiber, New Albany, Ind. 1.00 A. B. Miller, Ontario, Calif. 1.00 Peter Olson, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.00 John Wagner, Terre Haute, Ind. 1.00 Michael Byrne, Turner Falls, Mass. 2.00 Joseph Maschok, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 C. E. Perry, Loganport, Ind. 1.00 Emile P. Feite, Los Angeles, Calif. 1.00 Herman Kobbe, Nassau, N. Y. 4.00 Fred Frossard, Henderson, Colo. 1.00 Leo Decker, Fayetteville, Pa. 1.00 Eric S. Munz, Lancaster, Calif. 1.00 A. C. Graul, Sharpburg, Pa. 5.00 A. K. Schran, Aspinwall, Pa. 5.00 Judge Jacob Panek, New York City 4.00 James Hasting, New York City 2.00 Wm. Black Antimony, Utah 2.00 Chas. Boeckler, Lyons, Pa. 1.00 Thos. A. Price, Chicago 2.00 N. Raasmussen, Kansas City, Mo. 2.00 D. Buhler, Anglum, Mo. 2.00 Wm. Weig, New York City 2.00 Wm. Baumann, Milwaukee, Wis. 1.00 Fred Abeler, Columbus, Ohio 5.00 Anton Hammerle, Stevenson, Calif. 1.00 Emma Horey, W. Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00 O. E. Samuelson, Capron, Okla. 1.00 H. Lehmann, Helena, Mont. 1.00 Fred Knorr, Colorado Springs, Colo. 1.00 Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Colorado Springs, Colo. 1.00 Avery G. Smith, Venice, Calif. 1.00

Appeal Army Activities

Appeal Fund For the Week

The response of the Army to the call of the National Executive Committee for a dollar or more from each Appeal Reader to insure the life of the Appeal for 1927 brought another long list of generous givers, the report for the week below shows. The response has already climbed into the hundreds. IT MUST CLIMB INTO THE THOUSANDS. THIS MEANS EVERY SOCIALIST DO A LITTLE. The report for the week ending January 15 is as follows:

On Pledges

H. O. Fuhrberg, Seattle, Wash. 1.00 M. Larena, Clothier, W. Va. 2.00 Dr. A. F. Green, Cleveland, Ohio 5.00 S. Kantor, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1.00 Harry Lantz, New York City 1.00 Total on Pledges \$119.00

Prize Record

The record for the week just ended was splendid, but showed a considerable falling off from very high record of the previous two weeks. NOW LET'S SEE IF WE CAN'T CLIMB BACK TO THAT HIGH LEVEL AGAIN. IT WOULD MEAN SPEEDY SUCCESS TO THE PAPER AND THE MOVEMENT.

Prize Winners

Here are the prize winners for the week ending January 15, which shows every regular Socialist in the United States and abroad send in \$5 in subs. cards or gifts and get the beautiful Debs Photo. Morris Franklin, Chicago, (\$9.00 subs.) S. A. Wanberg, Midvale, Utah, (\$5.00 subs and donation) Ray Newkirk, Utica, N. Y. (\$5.00 subs.) P. B. Sharp, Orienta, Okla. (\$5.00 donation) C. Christensen, Brooklyn, N. Y. (\$5.00 subs.) W. R. Symmonds, Los Angeles, Calif. (\$5.00 donation) Emil Kohlhardt, Cudahy, Wis. (\$5.00 subs.) J. A. Schreiber, New Albany, Ind. (\$6.00 subs., cards & Donation) A. G. Graul, Sharpburg, Pa. (\$6.00 renewal and donation) A. K. Schran, Aspinwall, Pa. (\$6.00 renewal and donation) Martin T. Cook, Coldwater, N. Y. (\$5.00 renewal and donation) J. B. Phinney, Kansas City, Mo. (\$5.00 cards) C. E. Perry, Loganport, Ind. (\$5.00 donation) Mt. Carmel, Pa. (\$5.00 renewal and cards) Michael Byrne, Turner Falls, Mass. (\$5.00 renewal and donation) B. Fenster, New York City (\$5.00 renewals) Herman Kobbe, Nassau, N. Y. (\$5.00 renewal and donation) Dr. A. F. Green, Cleveland, Ohio (\$5.00 donation) Jacob Panken, New York City (\$5.00 renewal and donation) J. Lighter, Philadelphia, Pa. (\$5.00 subs.) J. Yankovich, Barberton, Ohio (\$5.00 subs.) F. E. Renaud, Brattleboro, Vt. (\$5.00 cards) V. I. Pelton, Albany, N. Y. (\$5.00 renewal and subs.) Armas Koski, East Portchester, N. Y. (\$5.00 subs.) W. E. Davis, Whitneyville, Conn. (various sub. lists) Thos. Mcgee, Essington, Pa. (\$5.00 subs and cards) E. A. Livermore, Providence, R. I. (\$5.00 subs) H. R. Schneider, Whitefish, Mont. (\$5.00 subs and cards)

Near Prize-Winners

The following Army Scouts sent in more than 2 subs, but less than \$5 worth: A. C. Kirker, Newcastle, Pa.; David Hyman, Bayonne, N. J.; R. Spindler, Gerber, Calif.; Joseph Britz, Export, Pa.; Charles Pogorelec, Chicago, Ill.; Eric Mattson, Kalispell, Mont.; Frank Jaeger, Milwaukee, Wis.; I. Kutta, Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Quade, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Doud, Pacific Grove, Calif.; Theo. Kleuskens, West De Pere, Wis.; I. Rouse, Sec. W. C. No. 413, Los Angeles, Calif.; Joseph Bold, Penn. Pa.; H. C. Buhner, Seattle, Wash.; George Leitner, San Francisco, Calif.; F. K. Pair, El Dorado, Calif.; Gordon Long, Jeffersonville, Ind.; Mrs. Emma Draut, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Kisner, Columbus, N. M.

FOR THE COMRADES WHO READ ITALIAN

La Parola del Popolo is the only Socialist Newspaper in the United States, in Italian language, affiliated with the Socialist Party and the Socialist International.

Volks-Stimme

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Vorwaerts

GERMAN SOCIALIST WEEKLY The only one in the Middle West Editor, HEINRICH BARTEL \$1.50 per year; \$1.15 for six months Published at 530 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Renew Your Sub On This Blank

AMERICAN APPEAL, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. SUBSCRIPTION LIST RATES \$1.00 A YEAR; 50 cts. 6 MONTHS

Table with columns: NAME, Rural or Street Address, Box No., City, State, Amount Paid

In order that the many friends of the Appeal outside of the district may have an opportunity to acquire copies of this publication the national office has arranged for printing a sufficient number to keep in stock in answer to the demands. Orders will be filled as rapidly as permitted. The price of the booklet is 35c. Just ask for the Fifth Anniversary Review.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Opportunity and Imperialism

For several generations the American people have been fed up on the idea that this is the supreme land of opportunity—that in America the poorest and weakest may become the richest and strongest.

What right have they to turn from this land of "limitless opportunity," lay down on their jobs here, and ask us to make targets of ourselves to protect them in this desertion of their own job and their own country.

Significance of Our Big National Income

We call attention to the startling admission in this issue of the Appeal of a Wall Street broker, Guy M. Walker, writing for the Wall Street Journal. He argues very convincingly that the present wealth of the United States is 650 billion dollars.

FAR GREATER IMMEDIATE POSSIBILITIES IN CHANGING THE SYSTEM THAN THE SOCIALISTS HAVE EVER CLAIMED.

To illustrate the outrageous inequality of income in capitalist America, let us keep Mr. Walker's average of \$5,000 per year per family in mind while we consider the following figures compiled from government and other reliable sources given out by Congressman Victor L. Berger in his speech on the Mellon Income Tax bill last year.

WORKING CLASS EMANCIPATION.

As in England, this development has been marked throughout the world. The cooperative becomes more and more in its nature a working class organization of protection, construction and aggression, and becomes more and more recognized by the workers and by the Socialist movement as such.

APPEAL'S FEATURE DEPARTMENT Harry W. Laidler, Editor

The Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America

Editor's Note

At a recent dinner of the League for Industrial Democracy, held at the Fifth Avenue Restaurant, New York City, and attended by 400 college graduates and undergraduates, professional men and women and members of organized labor, Morris Hillquit, Scott Nearing, and A. Lewisohn, banker and vice-president of the Miami Copper Company and Colonel M. C. Rorty, vice-president of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, spoke from widely varying points of view on the "Future of Capitalism and Socialism in America."

Editor's Note

cultural and intellectual that flow from that. And no matter how conciliatory Mr. Rorty may be and personally he is very conciliatory and very amiable, he cannot wipe out this fundamental distinction, this test whether the industries, the vital industries of the country, the activities upon which the life of the community depends, the activities which provide the individual in the community with food, clothing and the necessities of life, are conducted as individual enterprises for private profit or are conducted by the community in an organized, ordered fashion for the benefit of the community as a whole.

Training of Leadership

Mr. Lewisohn proposes the development of proper leadership. A different leadership than the present one, a broad minded leadership. But still must be a leadership. It must be an industrially elite, and there should be a special training for such leadership, and I ask you whether the present system does, whether it ever can rest on leadership in the sense of the intellectual expert, or the expert in knowledge. The very essence of the modern system—the ownership of the capital through corporate organization by persons who have nothing in common with the processes of production, by stockholders and bondholders who may be as intelligent as Mr. Ford or Mr. Rhinelanders or anybody else—that as I see it excludes leadership as a remedy.

A Capitalist's Paradise

I will say from the outset, I am no more a prophet than either Mr. Nearing or Mr. Rorty. I am not a prophet and I have no guarantees to offer. I even suspect, notwithstanding the great emphasis of my friend, Scott Nearing, that he has no confidence that things will develop just exactly as he describes them. I can well understand the attitude of some of the enlightened supporters of the existing system in the sincere belief that that system has come to stay forever. You see the United States, after twenty years has become the object of universal admiration and envy. We excel every country in the world in political stability, in our economic prosperity and in the contentment of our population.

Capitalist vs. Socialist Schemes of Ownership

Another one of the well-known remedies or compromises which is pointed out is diffusion of stock ownership. Why, the number of security owners, stock holders, bond holders is growing every day. I don't know how many there are. You see, there are two classes. But there are others besides you. I know them and I tell you of them in confidence. I know 40,000 cloak workers in this city not one of whom is a stockholder or a bondholder in any corporation. I know of millions of workers in the United States who are not and never can be stockholders or bond holders, for the simple reason the wage is insufficient to afford them an ordinary living.

The Straight Truth About A Crooked Job

By Oscar Ameringer

When the boss threatens to shut down the plant, send for the marines to keep you on the job. Silly! Not a bit. Our marines just landed at Managua, Nicaragua, to keep President Diaz on the job. His constituency had gone back on the poor fellow. That is, with his back toward his constituency he had advanced until he advanced ground of his loving subjects found itself looking into the muzzles of American machine guns.

the official spokesman of the White House, so I naturally know less than nothing about the trouble with Nicaragua. Sometime in November Kellogg broke out with the news that if something was not done right now the Bolsheviks would capture South America. Later on he denied the report in toto and when his denial did tally with what the Associated Press said about it he claimed total ignorance, which sounded reasonable.

"Censoring God"

By John M. Work

The above headline, "Censoring God" was the title of an editorial which appeared in The Milwaukee Leader during the period when the United States was in the World War. It was one of the writings included in the indictment of the editor in chief of this paper at that time. Should the United States become involved in a war with Mexico, the infamous espionage act would be automatically revived and free discussion would be shut off, but that act is not in force at present. We think the editorial would be of interest under the existing circumstances, and we reprint it below.

kill," to Moses. They have amended the commandment by striking out the word "not" so as to make it read, "Thou shalt kill." Before any more Bibles go to press, we suggest that the word be gouged out of the plate. Of course, it will leave a blank spot on the page. But that's all the better. It will call the attention of the present and future generations to the fact that our wise commercial and political saints overruled God and censored His word.

British Labor Party And the Cooperatives

A very significant development is a recent agreement between the leaders of the British Labor Party and the Cooperative Party of Britain. They are to work in closer alliance than ever before—practically as one movement for the same goal—as the report of the official spokesman of the British Labor Party states.

Peace Forces Move On Imperialists

We repeat with emphasis our protest already sent to President Coolidge. As representatives of people who have suffered nameless horrors in the world war in person and the useless sacrifice of millions of young lives, we raise our voice against the latest instigation to war in Central America.

Many Prominent Signers

Among the many signatories are those of Count George Arco, German Radio company; Prof. Ostreich, Protestant pastor; the artist Heinrich Zille and Kaethe Kolwitz; Willi Mühsenburger, a member of the Reichstag; Otto Lehman of the German League for Human Rights; the writers Johannes Becker and Ernst Toller; Helena Stoecker of the International League of Women for Peace and Liberty; Gen. von Schoenich and Prof. Theodor Lessing. The document is also signed by the following members of the British parliament: Ellen Wilkinson, A. A. Purcell, John J. Tinler, Ernest Thurtle, George Lansbury, Joseph Copton, Shapurji Saklatvala and Benjamin Tillett by the English Countess of Warwick, by the Frenchmen Henry Barbusse, Georges Picot, Albert Fournier, and Mme. Duchene.

Fundamental Difference Between Capitalism and Socialism

Now, it is not all so very simple. While the lines of demarcation between the two systems under discussion may not be very definite in all points, they are substantially sufficiently well defined. When we talk about capitalism we mean the present order of things, based primarily upon the conception of the industrial process as a private enterprise, conducted for private concerns for private profit.

Capitalists Fear Hard Job Heading Off Socialism

(From the Chicago Daily News)

London. The London stock market regards the visit of Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England to America as indicating the desire of the chief central bank of Great Britain to preserve constant contact with American financiers and to deal adequately with the world-wide problems to be handled. Nowdays if considered that the restoration of national prosperity and full employment are the best weapons against bolshevism.

Millions Still in Poverty

In the first place we mentioned the capitalists, we mentioned a certain class of the workers, not all of the workers. That you know is newspaper talk—I mean that the workers of the United States are all well fed, well clothed, are paid excellent wages and are contented with their lot.

Workers Will Demand Democracy

I believe, without attempting to prophesy, that when the present wave of sudden unexpected prosperity comes on top of a calamitous spirit of universal insecurity and poverty, when this period passes, when conditions begin to assume a normal character, when Europe will be brought to a point that America will no longer have the monopoly of markets, and the monopoly of prosperity, then the large masses of the people of the United States will wake up to the social differences in this country.

By Morris Hillquit

CHAIRMAN ROBERT MORSE LOVETT: I understand that the speaker is a Socialist. Whether he is the pragmatic Socialist or the Col. Rorty variety, will leave you to judge. I will not take another superfluous second in introducing Morris Hillquit.

By Morris Hillquit

MR. MORRIS HILLQUIT: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen: If there ever was an industrial revolution, it is today when two capitalists and one Communist have conspired to filibuster and take away the time of the only Socialist. I had originally prepared for myself my usual rule of compromising between the complete capitalist and the complete Communist, but I see the last preceding speaker has taken the wind out of my sails. He has given you the well-known and conventional movie ending of mutual happy marriage and happiness for all.

By Morris Hillquit

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American Imperialism and Foreign Investments

Editor's Note

On January 4, 1927, Senator Burton Wheeler of the United States Senate submitted a bill for a thorough investigation of the conditions under which the American citizens invest abroad. This bill was introduced in the belief that "controversies regarding the rights and duties of holding such concessions constitute an increasingly important part of the foreign relations of this government and PRODUCE TENSION WHICH HAS FREQUENTLY LED TO ARMED INTERVENTION AND MAY LEAD TO WAR."

Robert W. Dunn, Yale graduate, author of AMERICAN FOREIGN INVESTMENTS and one of the closest students of the problem of foreign investments, has here briefly summarized the facts regarding our rapidly growing investments in other countries. America has passed through the stage when it has produced goods only for its own needs; it has passed through the second stage when it exports merely commodities and seeks markets merely for its surplus goods. Since the world war, it has arrived at its third stage of capitalist development where it has billions of surplus capital which promise to yield higher money returns abroad than at home.

Professor Seligman declared that it was primarily the contest of British investors and German investors for the control of investment areas that led to the world war. Since 1913 our investments abroad have increased ten fold. What will be the result? Are Mexico and Nicaragua the answer? Here Mr. Dunn presents a number of vital facts.

By Robert W. Dunn

No one can understand the reasons for the great impetus given to American economic imperialism in the United States without a knowledge of the tremendous development of American investments abroad since the World War. For where the dollar goes there our heart goes also—not to mention our marines and our battle-ships. Here are the facts in bald outline.

During the whole of the nineteenth century America was a nation of borrowers. We borrowed capital from abroad to build our railroads; we borrowed it to construct many of our great industries. In 1899 it was estimated that foreigners had invested in America seven times as much as we had invested abroad—three and a half billion, as compared with one-half a billion.

and invested in Japanese bonds. Our capital invaded other countries. By 1913—the year before the outbreak of the World War—we had increased our foreign investment by 500 per cent over 1900—to \$2 1/2 billion.

Growth During War

The war, in the nature of the case, greatly accelerated our foreign investments. During and immediately after the war the United States government loaned billions of dollars to 25 foreign governments and at present the obligations of these governments to us are estimated at \$12 billion.

Other billions were loaned by private individuals to foreign nations, states and municipalities. Such loans have of late increased, rather than decreased, and in the year 1924 loans were made by individuals to foreign governments to the extent of \$1200 millions. These included a \$100 million Dawes plan loan to Germany; the first capital loan—\$100 million loan to France; a \$90 million loan to Canada and \$40 million to the Netherlands. Since 1924, we have gone steadily ahead investing in overseas bonds at the rate of over a billion dollars a year.

At present, besides the \$12 billion loaned by the U. S. government to foreign countries, American citizens have invested abroad approximately \$11 billion, about \$4 billion of which is placed in governmental obligations—the bonds of nations, states and municipalities—and the remaining \$7

billion in industrial securities and in various private enterprises. Thus our government and our citizens have investments and loans abroad totaling \$23 billion, 46 times the amount of our loans and investments in 1899 and over 10 times the total in the pre-war year of 1913.

Individual Investments

Of the \$11 billion invested by individuals, \$4 billion is loaned to foreign governments—\$850 million to Latin American countries, \$900 million to our neighbor to the north, Canada; \$325 million to France; nearly \$400 million to Great Britain and other millions to Belgium, Germany, Japan, Russia, Denmark, Australia and other countries. A half billion has gone to the Orient.

So much for loans to foreign governments, states and cities. How about the \$7 billion of investments in private enterprises? Of this vast sum, five-sevenths—\$5 billion out of \$7 billion—has found its way into Latin America and Canada, although there has lately been a significant growth in Europe, particularly in Germany.

Where the Investments Go

Taking the entire \$11 billion—including the investments of private citizens in foreign governments and corporate enterprises—we find that out of every \$100 invested beyond our borders, by Americans, about \$70 goes to Canada and Latin American countries. One and a quarter billion or more has found its way into Mex-

ico—with what results we are all aware—and another \$3 billion into the other Latin American countries. In Canada we now hold some 63 per cent of the foreign investments in that country—not less than \$2.5 billion. England is a poor second. In Venezuela American investments rose from \$3 million to \$75 million in less than ten years. In Chile, thanks to direct investments in copper properties, the growth has been even greater. The total investment in that southern republic from the United States has grown since 1912 from \$15 million to \$400 million.

And yet, the British still have a greater financial stake in South American countries than has the United States. For of the \$4 billion invested in South America by all foreigners, \$4.5 billion comes from the United Kingdom and but \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion or between one-third to one-half the British total, from the United States. However, with the appearance in Ecuador and Bolivia of the Professor Kemmer mission to overhaul the finances of these "backward" nations, it is likely that American capital may flow into that capital in the future at a rapid rate.

The way in which we are plunging abroad in our merry game of foreign investments is indicated by the fact that our 1925 investments abroad in foreign corporate securities were four times as great as those of 1924, while our 1925 investments to Europe were fourteen times greater in

1925 than they were in 1924.

How Secured

In connection with our loans to foreign governments it is interesting to note that more and more of them tend to be secured upon specific revenues such as customs receipts or returns from the salt or sugar tax or state tobacco or beer monopolies. This form of security has become the rule among the less stable European countries, particularly in Central European countries, just as it has always been the rule in loaning money to the weak Latin-American countries to demand this type of security. The Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and more recently, Bolivia are examples of this practice. Loans of this type to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Greece, Germany and Poland now aggregate about \$225 million. They are all 7 to 8 per cent bonds. The proposed Bulgarian loan for \$5 million to be floated soon in this country will probably be of the same type.

Outside of Europe—in Latin America and in the Far East—we are likely to see a steady increase in American foreign holdings, in the form of governmental and corporate bonds and in the form of direct investments in various enterprises and concessions. In these "newer parts of the world" our investments are, I believe, bound to increase no matter what happens in Europe.

With regard to the measure of American control over such mature

countries as Germany this is of course a matter for wide speculation. Most of our holders there are now in the form of bonds or minority blocks of stocks. However, it is a belief that most of those will not be repaid when they mature and that many of them will be converted into shares which will mean greater if not complete control of the native industries involved.

The Future

What the effect of this will be, if carried on to the extent that some predict, is described by Mr. Frank H. Simonds in an article in the December number of the American Review of Reviews:

"One day we should own all that was worth while in Europe. We should have vast mortgages upon French, German, Italian, Belgian and Polish assets. The whole economic life of the countries would necessarily be concentrated on meeting the American obligations, and we should be in the position of using these payments still further to extend our holding within European frontiers."

Which might, if it were permitted to go that far, lead to repudiation or a fight. But all Europe can do at present is to hate. It is clear that she is doing a plenty of that as American capital keeps flowing into her railroads, industries and governmental works.

Socialist Farmer's Viewpoint On The Agricultural Situation

By William Penrose

(Hunter, Arkansas)

I have gone carefully over the article of Comrade Job, and must say I think he has fairly presented the official attitude of organized Socialism toward that part of our people called the farmer.

Now, Socialism as I understand it, means production for use and not for market.

(The Socialist formula is "production for use and not for private profit"—Editor.)

Here our policy would provide for storing products until called for by a user.

We also believe that each should be compensated according to his effort, and further that the fellow who fills one necessary place does no more than he who takes any other necessary place, and they should be equally rewarded if each is equally faithful.

(The Socialist principle is, "to each producer, as nearly as possible, the product of his own efforts. The object of Socialism is to get for each producer what really belongs to him—the value he really creates. That might not mean an equality of pay for producers equally 'faithful,' but it would mean an equality of pay for producers equally productive"—Editor.)

I have shown that the average strawberry grower in the Arkansas berry section received \$125 as his net income for himself and farm for the year 1925. I met a traveling salesman for a berry planting mill, who gets \$175 per month. Fifty dollars more for 30 days than the berry farmer gets for twelve months and he does not have to furnish himself even a traveling bag.

This inequality covers every field—berries, wheat, corn, cotton, rice—all, and it is the urge to do away with this inequality that is behind the farmers' demand.

It was expected early this year that cotton would bring at least 20 cents per pound and rice \$1.75 per bushel. At these prices the farmer would not receive wages even comparable to those of railroad section hands, let alone trainmen, carpenters, plasterers and industrial workers.

Now what you all fail to grasp is that the farmer is as completely a wage worker as the section hand or the coal miner. Has he any other way to be compensated for his work except through the sale of his products in what you call a market? But that market!

Now here is the situation boiled down: The House Bill for farm relief provides that, say at the beginning of the year, a commission should say at what price cotton should sell when grown to compensate the cotton grower fairly with other branches of labor. That when the cotton was ready to move if the market did not take it at that price the government would become the buyer and store it until the market would begin to handle it at that price.

That cotton should have brought at least 20 cents last season cannot be (Continued from page 3)

Capitalism's and Socialism's Future

pend but on one thing: the enlightened conscious will of the great masses of the majority of the people of this country. If the people of this country are trained to desire, to demand, to strive for, better social conditions, a higher social order, they will get it. If they remain indifferent and phlegmatic, everything may be inflicted upon them and they will stand it.

Consequently, then, the job of every one of us is to choose which form of development he prefers and having made his choice, contribute the best that is in him to that particular line of popular education.

It is not a question of prediction. It is not a question of fatalism. It is a question of conscious direction of the popular mind, and that is precisely what the Socialist Party is endeavoring. That is the gospel of Socialism. That is the hope of Socialism.

Give the Socialist press as much as you do the plutocratic press and soon there will be no plutocratic press.

dened. The government is in the habit of guessing the value of staple farm crops. Shortly before picking began a guess was made which claimed some three-fourths million bales more than the previous guess, and then cotton began to tumble. Now suppose that that second guess had said that the first one was three-fourths of a million bales too high; what would have happened? Cotton certainly would have remained at 20 cents or gone to 25.

The first guess was about 15 million bales. The final crop is estimated at about 18 million bales. If cotton was really selling for 20 cents on a crop around 15 million bales, all that would have been necessary would be to hold the crop to the 15 million output, which might have meant the sale of about 10 million bales, which at \$100 a bale would have required \$200,000,000.

On this basis, that 18 million bale crop would have brought one billion eight hundred million dollars. As it is, the crop will sell for certainly not more than 10 cents or 100 million dollars. The cotton farmers would have been ahead 900 million dollars at a temporary cost to the government of only \$200,000,000, while it was holding \$300,000,000 worth of cotton.

The cotton and rice farmers of the South are lost in wages and the berry section hands and yet Victor Berger voted against this measure, and says in effect that if the farmer is to be compensated above a pennie it will put him on stilts. Berger voted against holding or storing commodities for sale, instead of dumping them on the market to fall into the hands of monopolists and speculators to be used to plunder and gouge the people.

I read the article by John X. Work. I will submit a question and half-page Comrade Work to answer it through the Appeal. The Constitution says Congress shall coin money and regulate its value. Here are two duties

imposed on Congress and neither has ever been performed. Will Comrade Work tell us how the value of money is regulated? This country HAS NEVER HAD A CONSTITUTIONAL DOLLAR.

Near the Job article is one, "Farms Slump 20 Per Cent in Six Years." You do not understand all the values taken from farm lands in 1920. When you take an average farm value at \$75, you are ignorant of the situation. There is not a farm in Arkansas that will sell for the improvements on it. Farm land in the best country in the state outside its towns will not sell as a whole for \$5 an acre cash. A close observer in one of the best counties in Ohio writes me, "I do not believe there is a well ordered farm in this country. Everybody going to town. All the farms in Ohio are for sale and most of them have to sell. A representative of a loan company tells me they have 3,500 foreclosed farms on their hands."

(The article in question, for which this farmer accuses the Appeal of ignorance, is merely a short news dispatch from Washington announcing that the Agricultural Department after a comprehensive survey had found that farm values had slumped 20 per cent in six years. We regarded such an admission by the Republican administration as worthy of space in the Appeal. We published it merely as news. If we have to be reproached we would like to have it done intelligently. As for holding or storing farm products for use at prices fair to the farmers, instead of permitting them to be dumped into the market to be seized by monopolists and speculators; this is strictly in accord with Socialism. John M. Work in his article explicitly stated that the Socialist program contemplated the public ownership of the great storage facilities—like warehouses and elevators—to be used for this purpose.—Editor)

Toronto, Ontario, Canada—Ernest V. Sterry, editor of the newly established Christian Inquirer, has been arrested and charged with uttering "blasphemous, indecent and profane" libel of and concerning the holy scriptures and the Christian religion. The notice under which Mr. Sterry was taken into custody has been invoked only twice before in the history of British law.

Mr. Sterry's offense consisted in describing the God of the Bible as he is depicted in the five books of Moses. Clarence Darrow will defend Mr. Sterry.

Officials "Sell" 101 U. S. Ships for \$14,786,994

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ninety-one cargo ships, five passenger cargo vessels and five drydockers were sold by ship sales department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation for an aggregate cash consideration of \$14,786,994 during which Mr. Sterry was taken into custody has been invoked only twice before in the history of British law.

World Oil War Opens As Oil Kings Split

LONDON.—One of the most bitter oil wars in history threatens as a result of a breakdown in the arrangements between three great oil combines for the purchase of Russian oil products from the soviet government. The parties to the war are the Standard Oil group, represented in England by the Anglo-American Oil company and Vacuum company, the Royal Dutch Shell combine, and the Anglo-Persian Oil company, which is controlled by the British government.

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Is Given More Time

BOSTON.—More time has been granted to Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel William G. Thompson to prepare for final appeal to the Massachusetts supreme court. Thompson is building up his arguments and brief on exceptions to superior court judge Webster Thayer's last denial of new trial to the two Italian workmen. Chief Justice Rugg of the supreme court extended the time, although the case has headed the list

Tennessee Court O. K's Law Against Teaching Evolution

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Tennessee's supreme court has proclaimed the fundamental soundness of the state's famous law against teaching the theory of evolution in state supported schools. At the same time, it reversed the verdict of guilty against Prof. John T. Scopes, whose case was on appeal, and then barred recourse to the United States Supreme Court by recommending that the case be nolle prossed instead of retried.

Justice McKinney dissented from the decision, holding that the law was invalid because of uncertainty of meaning.

Justice Chambliss held that the act prohibits only the materialistic theory of evolution, which denies the hand of God in the creation of man.

The majority of the judges hold that the law prohibits any teaching that man descended from a lower order of life, and that Supreme Court reversed by the United States Supreme Court will operate to prohibit in the public schools of Tennessee any evolutionary theories.

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Wall Street Expert Admits Huge Increase in Big Incomes

NEW YORK.—America Is Rich Beyond Belief!—The Wall Street Journal proclaimed in impressive headlines last week. It based its claim on calculations made by Guy M. Walker, lawyer, banker and corporation reorganizing expert, who is as close to the golden heart of Wall Street as any man alive.

In a letter to the Journal, Mr. Walker declared that the wealth of the United States has heretofore been underestimated. He argued that it was not less than \$50,000,000,000, and the nation's annual income not less than \$10,000,000,000.

This would give an average wealth of \$5,000 per capita, or \$25,000 per family; and an average income of \$1,000 per capita, or \$5,000 per family.

Mr. Walker reaches his conclusion in a thoroughly logical way; though this is not to say that he has included all possible factors.

He starts from the fact that the Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Trade Commission and the National Research Bureau all agree that the national income in 1923 was not less than \$70,000,000,000. Mr. Walker thinks this much too low, but accepts it.

Treasury figures show that national income for 1924 was about 6.7 per cent higher than for the previous year, or say \$75,000,000,000. Of this sum, \$25,000,000,000 paid income tax, and \$50,000,000,000 did not.

The income tax rate for 1925 was 10 per cent lower than it was for 1924. To produce the same revenue for Uncle Sam therefore, the taxable national income would have to be 40 per cent higher, or about \$45,000,000,000.

Actually, however, collections on the income of 1925 have been about 47 1/2 per cent higher than those on the incomes of 1924. The taxable national income, therefore, instead of being merely \$45,000,000,000, must be \$75,000,000,000 more than that sum.

This adds rather more than \$22,000,000,000, and brings the national income subject to taxation up to the enormous total of \$65,000,000,000. Sixty-eight Thousand Million Dollars.

If the untaxed income remained the same as before, or \$2 billion dollars, the entire national income would be \$110 billion dollars for the year 1925.

In view of the great increase in exemptions, Mr. Walker believes that the actual national income was between 120 billions and 130 billions. From this the reckon accumulated wealth at not less than \$35,000,000,000, or far beyond any figure heretofore sponsored by economists.

Wall Street naturally is cheered at this reckoning, and feels that it must "manufacture securities" at an increased rate to absorb the "investment surplus" of this vast increase of wealth.

No one in "the Street" seems to have noticed that Mr. Walker's figures bear out the claim that wealth and income are being concentrated in the hands of a minority of our population. Yet that is the case. Under the present law only a trifling part of the income tax is paid by incomes of less than \$10,000. The greater part is paid by incomes far in excess of that figure.

Such incomes have more than doubled in the last two years, as Mr. Walker seems to prove in the answer? Why, that the rich are growing richer, and that the poor are growing poorer, relatively, if not actually. But if one says that in "the Street," he is classed as a "Red."

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Well, Well!

Operating its Muscle Shoals power plant, the government made some \$50,000 net profit during 1926, \$50,000 more than offered under the best private operation proposal.

Operating its United States steamship lines the government made \$1,622,895 profit in six months, \$1,300,000 more than offered under the best private operation proposal.

Operating its Panama Canal, the government made \$23,901,540 in 1926, achieving a new record and causing renewed congressional demand for a second canal across Central America.

Begins to look as the government operation, despite its critics, is becoming efficiency itself.

Next thing the government will possibly squeeze a profit from its Cape Cod canal, that \$11,000,000 lemon unloaded upon it by Calvin Coolidge and fellow New Englanders.—The Terre Haute Post.

Capitalist Idea Of Some Workers

"Inasmuch as all my private interests are on the side of Capitalism I am honestly in favor of Capitalism. What delights me is the sight of imbeciles whooping for it, whose interests are all on the other side. It is as if rats should form a body-guard to protect cats."

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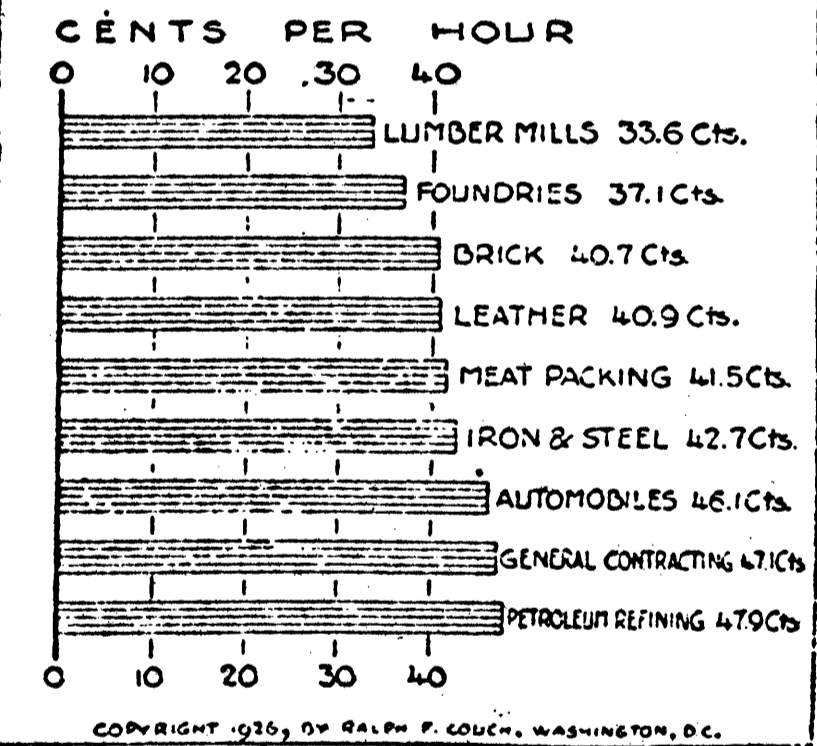
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Wealth Distribution In Prosperous America



COMMON LABOR'S WAGE RATES
CENTS PER HOUR
COPYRIGHT 1926, BY RALPH F. COUCH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

This map is the result of a recent survey of wages of unskilled industrial workers by the United States government.

It presents you graphically with a picture of the prosperity of THE LARGEST CLASS OF WORKERS IN PROSPEROUS AMERICA WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE FARMERS, WHO GET