

Big Drive Is Launched for Debs Memorial Radio Station

Labor Men, Liberals, Socialists Throughout Nation Accept Places on Committee

NEW YORK—The free speech memorial to Eugene V. Debs, renowned leader of American labor and Socialism, a high-powered radio station will be erected. A nation-wide drive for funds will begin immediately. These important announcements have been made here by the Debs Memorial Fund.

New Bank Law Lays Foundation For World Trust

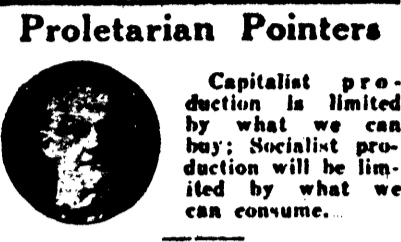
Enables Federal Banks to Control Foreign Securities and Coerce People Against Progress

WASHINGTON—Concealed in the rechartering of the federal reserve banks, which is the vital point in the McFadden banking bill driven to passage under the cloture rule, is the international bankers' plan for domination of world government as well as world business.

British Violate Washington and League Treaties

WASHINGTON—In placing its military forces outside of the international settlement from one to two miles on Chinese territory, the British Tory government has violated the Washington pact guaranteeing the integrity of China and the League of Nations protocol, article 10, thus making itself a violator of international law and world peace.

From The Pen Of Debs (Compiled by Theodore Debs) Proletarian Pointers



Capitalist production is limited by what we can buy; Socialist production will be limited by what we can consume. A man may be in rags and yet if his soul is filled with art treasures he is rich beyond the dreams of avarice.

Hillquit Warns International of U.S.-Mexican War Danger

British-American Collusion Against Nicaragua Is Seen

By Laurence Todd

WASHINGTON—Collusion between the government of the United States and Great Britain in robbing Nicaragua of her independence and her last chance for freedom is seen by Dr. T. S. Vaca, agent in Washington for the Sacasa Liberal government of that republic, in the sending of a British warship to Corinto.

Coal Operators Spurn Lewis Plan of Cooperation

Greedy Owners Prefer to Force Strike, Cut Wages and Crush Union

MIAMI, Fla.—Although confronted with a plan offered by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, under which the workers would form a combination with their employers to maintain profits and wages, the coal operators of the unionized central competitive soft coal fields have maintained a determined front to reduce wages.

Fears Whole Western Hemisphere May Be Plunged in Disaster Like World War

Fear that the Mexican situation may involve the Western Hemisphere in a war "as devastating and disastrous as the one from which Europe has not yet recovered" was expressed in a cablegram sent today by Morris Hillquit, International Secretary of the Socialist Party, to the Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor International meeting in Paris.

Socialists of Wisconsin Hit Legion Fund

MADISON—On a bill appropriating \$1,000 to pay for an American legion encampment, the eight Socialists in the lower house cast the only votes in objection to the appropriation.

China Tells League at Geneva

The British have already torn up this treaty by sending troops to Shanghai—thereby violating their pledge to respect the sovereignty of China at that port.

Mexico Welcomes American Probe

MEXICO CITY—The United States' tentative investigating committee proposed by Senator Borah would be welcomed here by the government.

Was Boulder Dam Fight Betrayed by Coolidge?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Coolidge's one case of support of a public ownership measure has apparently ended in the President's betrayal of the fight at the critical moment.

Socialist International Calls Workers to Stop New War

Revolution in China. Reactionary forces wish to use the Chinese Revolution as a pretext for breaking off diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. The civil war in China threatens to bring forth events which may imperil the peace of the world.

U. S. Advised Oil Men To Break Mexican Law

WASHINGTON—Flouting of the Mexican oil laws by American companies in the past has been instigated by the U. S. Government, it was recalled here in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Jose Miguel Bejarano of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.

The Chinese Danger

The imperialist policy of the Powers has rendered imminent the danger of war in all countries. The great imperialist Powers, led by Great Britain, are sending to China additional warships and troops.

U. S.—Mexican Peril

As in the Far East, so also in America, imperialism is forging a menace to peace. In Mexico a Government of Workers and Peasants is striving for the liberation from exploitation by foreign capitalists of the natural wealth of the country, and for the transfer of the soil to the masses of the people.

Another thing for the whoop-it-up optimists to consider is that when business decreases the debts of the country are in effect increased.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Do Coolidge and Kellogg Fear Facts?

Development in the Nicaraguan... within the week are of a... to fill every true American... with amazement and extreme ap...

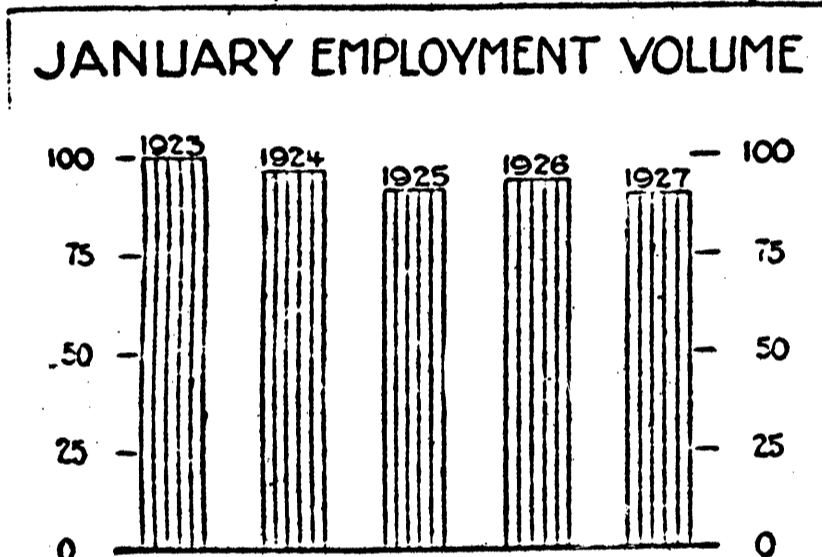
What Price Imperialism?

In his message to the Labor and Socialist International printed in this issue of the American Appeal, Morris Hillquit says that there is grave danger of war that will involve the whole Western Hemisphere.

Mexico Plans Huge State Power System

MONTEREY, Mexico.—In a review of the hydroelectric possibilities of Mexico, published in the monthly bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico, George Wythe, United States consul general in Mexico City, says a commission of the Mexican government is making a survey of the water power resources of the country with the view to their development on a large scale.

Most Unemployment in Five Year Period Hits Coolidge's Prosperity



Calvin Coolidge, prosperity expert, is falling down on his job and the promises with which he fooled millions of American workers are turning to ashes. In full possession of the country and its industrial policies with all the powers of capitalism behind him he is unable to halt the steady trend toward unemployment.

Alarming Increase Shown In Class of Nonproducers

The growth of America's nonproductive classes at the expense of the producers is a feature of the last 15 years, according to an occupational survey of the country in 1925, 1926 and 1910 by the national industrial conference board. The report indicates that an increasing proportion of the population is either idle or engaged in competitive distribution, with a corresponding decrease in the proportion in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and transportation.

Austrian Socialists Face General Election

There will be a general election of the Austrian National Assembly this spring. Dissatisfied because the present legislative machine is not working smoothly because of the great strength of the Socialist opposition, Dr. Siegel, the Clerical Chancellor has called the election. In the present parliament the Socialists have 68 deputies, the Clericals 83, Pan German 12, Peasants 2. The recent election in Burgenland, a peasant district, in which the Socialists polled a quarter of the vote, illustrates how rapidly the Socialists are gaining ground among the farmers and what good chances they have of increasing the representation materially.

Norway Socialists And Laborites Unite

Since Jan. 30 the one big labor party has been a fact in Norway. On that day delegates of the Social Democratic Party and the Labor Party met in joint convention in Oslo and voted for immediate amalgamation. The vote was hailed by wild demonstrations of joy by representatives of Norwegian trade unions and of the two Socialist parties, who filled the big hall.

Belgian Socialists Stay in Government

By a vote of 372,000 against 165,000, 49,000 abstentions, the rank and file of the Belgian Labor Party has decided that, for the time being, Emile Vandervelde and his three fellow-Socialist cabinet members are to remain at their posts in the bourgeois government to safeguard the interests

Young People's Department National Office YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOC. LEAGUE 30 Townsend St., Philadelphia, Pa. Aaron J. Parker, Nat. Director.

Boston

The Young People's Socialist League has arranged an Essay contest so as to increase the educational activities of the Y.P.S.L. Any young comrade between the ages of 16 and 26 can become eligible by joining the Y.P.S.L. either through the Branch in his district or through the District office at 21 Essex St. Boston. Essays must be from 1000 to 5000 words in length on some subject connected with the Socialist or the Labor Movement. The contest will close on May 11th. \$50 worth of prizes have been offered, and the first five among the contestants will be in on the money.

Chicago

Comrade William Henry, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, was the speaker at the meeting of the Y.P.S.L. Friday, February twenty-fifth. The lecture was followed by a very lively discussion. At the next meeting, March fourth, Mr. Joe Weirin will speak on the present conditions in Russia. Mr. Weirin has specialized in Russian history and will give us a background of the history of modern Russia. Intensive efforts to obtain larger quarters are being made. Our last meeting overflowed and present headquarters and meeting standing room was left for the late comers. Meeting are held at Douglas Park Auditorium, Kedzie and Ogden St.

Americans Swine, Says Queen Marie of Recent Hosts

Queen Marie is to get her coveted money for a new gold mine in America recently from German bankers, according to a recent news dispatch. They are to make the Roumanian government a loan of \$100,000,000. Consequently, she has been expressing her real opinion of American swine and hostlers of European royalty recently. The World Wide News Service quotes an article by a lady attendant of the queen at Bucharest in which Marie is quoted as saying of Americans: "My son was right when he said that they were a flock of swine." "Her majesty bitterly complained," writes her attendant, "against the treatment forced to be in Chicago. She was very angry at the police because they did not make any attempt to suppress hostile demonstrations against her."

U. S. Advised Oil Men to Break Law

The forgers of a Lieutenant of General Peñez assassinated, President Carranza. "After the promulgation of the Constitution of 1917 the oil producers began the payment of regular monthly sums to Peñez, who has an organized force of some numbers and has held possession of a large portion of the country for the last two years. I think his force was organized at the promulgation of the Constitution in 1917, and in opposition to that Constitution" (Sen. Doc. p. 289-2507).

APPEALS FEATURE DEPARTMENT Harry W. Laidler, Editor

Socialists Explain Their Objections to Communism

Article 1 Bertrand Russell on Violent Revolt

For the last decade a wordy battle has been waged between the adherents of the Socialist point of view and those who called themselves Communists and Bolsheviks. Why have Socialists steadfastly failed to accept the position of militant communists? Their refusal has been based on various groups. It is not that they fail to acknowledge the significance of the Russian revolution. The Russian revolution declared Morris Hillquit in his excellent little book, From Marx to Lenin, is undoubtedly the greatest event in the history of socialism. The fact of a workers' and peasants' republic in the largest country of Europe has already destroyed the superstitions and unscientific beliefs that the capitalist organization of society is unalterable and eternal. With one blow it has transformed the Socialist ideal from the abstract and speculative realms of Utopia to the great and practical world of actual events. The Russian revolution has suddenly ushered in a new era in the Socialist movement of the world—the era of direct efforts for the practical realization of the Socialist program. A whole-hearted support of Soviet Russia by the advanced workers everywhere dictated not only by their natural sentimental attachment for the Socialist republic, but also by their direct class interests.

inaugurated where conditions of life are difficult, where demoralization and disorganization make success almost impossible and where men are in a mood of fierce despair very amenable to industrial reconstruction. If Communism is to have a fair chance, it must be inaugurated in a prosperous country. But a prosperous country will not be readily moved by the arguments of hatred and universal upheaval which are employed by the Third International. It is necessary, in appealing to a prosperous country, to lay stress on hope rather than despair, and to show how the transition can be effected without a calamitous loss of prosperity. All this requires less violence and subterfuge, more patience and constructive propaganda, less appeal to the armed might of a determined minority. Drama vs. Devoted Propaganda. Mr. Russell admits that a spectacular revolution does appeal to the dramatic instinct, but observes that the purpose of a serious revolution is not personal heroism, nor martyrdom, but the creation of a happier world. Those who have the happiness of the world at heart will shrink from attitudes and the facile hysteria of "no party with the enemy." It is especially among the wage-workers of the United States. Can Secret Propaganda Win Where Votes Fail? Mr. Russell in his various writings also considers the question of the Communists which, in his opinion, are without validity. Among these assumptions is that "capitalist propaganda can prevent the majority from becoming Communists, yet capitalist laws and police forces cannot prevent the Communists from acquiring a majority. It is thought that secret propaganda can undermine the army and navy, although it is admittedly impossible to get the majority to vote at elections for the program of the Bolsheviks." While supporting the Soviet government in its fight against the capitalist world, Socialists have, nevertheless, taken issue with the tactics of communists, particularly when communists have insisted on applying to Western countries their theories which seemed to have worked in Russia, but which were entirely inapplicable to other lands. Let us glance at some of the foremost exponents of the Socialist movement.

Assumptions on Corruption of Political Leaders

In the third place, Communists assume that parliamentary leaders at the time of a revolution can be bribed and turned into traitors to the working class, but that those leading a movement of revolutionary communism cannot. However, selling oneself to the capitalists is not the only possible form of treason. It is also possible, having acquired power, to use it for one's own ends, instead of for the people. This is what I believe is likely to happen in Russia: the establishment of a bureaucratic aristocracy, concentrating authority in its own hands, and creating a regime just as oppressive and cruel as that of capitalism. Marxists never sufficiently recognize that love of power is quite as strong a motive and quite as great a source of injustice, as love of money; yet this must be obvious to any unbiased student of politics. It is also obvious that the method of violent revolution leading to a minority dictatorship is one peculiarly calculated to create habits of despotism which would survive the crisis by which they were generated. "What seems to me to emerge from the Communist literature," concluded Russell, "is this: that in a democratic and politically educated country, armed revolution in favor of Communism would have no chance of succeeding unless it were supported by a larger majority than would be required to overthrow the existing government by constitutional methods. It is possible that, if such a government came into existence, and proceeded to carry out its program, it would be met by armed resistance on the part of capital, including a large proportion of the army and navy, and that in subduing this resistance it would have the support of that great body of opinion which believes in legality and upholds the constitution. Moreover, having, by hypothesis, converted a majority of the nation, a Communist government could be sure of loyal help from immense numbers of workers, and would not be forced, as the Bolsheviks are in Russia, to suspect treachery everywhere. Under those circumstances, I believe that the resistance of the capitalists could be quelled without much difficulty, and would receive a little support from moderate people. Whereas, in a minority revolt of Communists against a capitalist government, all moderate opinion would be on the side of capitalism.

Assumption of Capitalist Ignorance

The Communist, furthermore, according to Russell, assume that the capitalists have not learned anything as a result of the Bolshevik revolution. However, Russell feels, they are now on their guard and "will not stupidly permit a preponderance of armed force to pass into the hands of those who wish to overthrow them, according to the Bolshevik theory, they are still sufficiently regular to be supplied by a majority of the poll, in a democratic country, that in a democratic country it is more difficult for the proletariat to destroy the government by arms than to defeat it in a general election." Strongly the immense ad-

Soc. International In Anti-War Call

(Cont. from page 1) force in the internal conflicts of the Central American Republics. Workers and Socialists of all countries raise your protest in common with all the civilized and progressive forces of the United States against American imperialism, which intends to purchase at the cost of rivers of blood its domination over the oil-fields of demand in all countries a right of free self-determination for the Mexican people! The Fascist Menace But in Europe too fresh dangers to peace threaten. Italian fascism which has deprived the Italian working-class of all means of resistance to capitalist exploitation, which has dealt with the best men of Italian democracy either by driving them into exile or by letting them perish miserably in a mortuary whose regime of terror exceeds by far all the horrors of pre-war Russian Czarism, is seeking to justify its tyranny at home by violent annexations abroad. It has converted Albania into one of its colonies. It is endeavoring to unite Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria under its leadership against Jugoslavia. The last remaining feudal governments of Europe, those of the Albanian "Boys" of the Magyar nobles, and of the Roumanian boyars, are being crushed, and the ground is under the protection of the banks of London and New York. Jugoslavia is feverishly arming for defense. In the Balkans the situation of 1914 threatens to repeat itself! Under the protection of the British Conservative government and of Italian fascism, Hungarian reaction has overthrown all the democratic forces in the country, and has been allowed to defy insolently the disarmament clauses of the Treaty of Trianon, and to disregard cynically international obligations, assumed in 1921, which block the road to the restoration of the Hapsburgs. It is now offering to Italian fascism the life-blood and possessions of the Hungarian peasants as its price for consent to the restoration of the Hapsburgs. But the enthronement of the Hapsburgs in Hungary would put Hun-

Fight Fascism to Finish

garian layabouts at the service of monarchist counter-revolution in the neighboring Roubles, and threaten all the States bordering on Hungary with the peril of a Hungarian war of revenge and restoration. In view of these dangers to the peace and freedom of nations it is the duty of the workers and socialists of all countries to concentrate all forces against Italian fascism and its vassals, against reaction in Hungary, in Roumania, and in Bulgaria. Denounce in all countries the crimes of Italian fascism. Make war upon the policy of the imperialist governments, which in the interest of their selfish schemes, now in Arabia, now in Abyssinia, to secure the support of the Italian government for their imperialist policy in China, are bent upon a policy of fascism, drenched as it is already in the blood of the Italian working-class, and devising fresh bloodshed throughout the whole of South-Eastern Europe. Insist in all countries that the governments, in conformity with the obligations assumed by Hungary in 1921, shall not permit the restoration of the Hapsburgs! Insist that the Governments based on democracy shall urge the League of Nations to act against the new dangers of war! Fascism is spreading through Europe like a contagious disease. The events in Lithuania demonstrate the danger. The perils for the young States lying between Germany and Russia are yet further increased by the recent breakdown of the Polish-German negotiations for a democracy in that region. Europe also perils to peace and freedom from the restoration of the White Terror in Lithuania. Unite your voices to those of German Socialism and of Polish Socialism for the restoration of peaceful economic and political relations between Germany and Poland! The Twin Monsters Imperialism and fascism, closely linked, are threatening everywhere the peace of the world. The fight for freedom is everywhere bound up with the fight for peace. As the pioneer of humanity, the working-class must secure freedom for the peoples, and peace for humanity.

How to Make Arbitration A Real Peace Force

Editor's Note

The government of Sweden has just bound itself to arbitrate every dispute that might arise between Sweden and Belgium, not even excluding "vital interest" and "national honor." The news reports of February 20 declare that the treaty is in a sense consummation of the royal Swedish-Belgian matrimonial alliance between Princess Astrid and Crown Prince Leopold of last fall. However, the fact that the Swedish Socialists are represented by 101 members out of a total of 230, or 45 percent of the total membership in the lower house, and the Belgian Socialists by 79 out of a total of 186 members, or over 42 percent, and the further fact that both Socialist groups have been conducting a vigorous campaign for arbitration and for disarmament since the World War are far more responsible for this treaty than the accidental fact of the royal marriage.

A similar treaty is now before the Norwegian Parliament and arbitra-

tion treaties between Sweden and Denmark and Sweden and Finland have recently been ratified. (Denmark, be it said, has 53 Socialists in the lower house out of 119 and the Socialist government while in office last year cut the expenditure for military purposes from 50,000,000 to 47,000,000 Kroner) while Finland has also a large Socialist following.

William Floyd, the indefatigable editor of The Arbitrator, has begun an Arbitration Crusade in this country. In the following article he indicates something of the goal of this Crusade. Will the United States continue to threaten war with every country with whom it has an economic conflict, or will it follow the arbitration path and begin to settle international disputes in a civilized fashion? That remains for the voters of the country to decide.

—H. W. L.

By William Floyd

Arbitration is old stuff. So is war. But as men found old bottles suitable

for bottling old wine, so peace-makers will find an old device suitable for bottling war.

There is arbitration and arbitration; just as there are labor unions and labor unions. Arbitration as embodied in all treaties heretofore made by the United States is like a Company union. It has a pleasing sound; it gives the impression of furnishing the means of settling disputes, but in reality it is an old wine in new bottles. The kind of arbitration specified in the Root treaties is like the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company union. If it suits the bosses to arbitrate, they will arbitrate, but if there is anything of vital interest at stake, they will go to war.

Inadequacy of the Bryan Treaties

The Bryan treaties are a bit better, but Bryan was only a fundamentalist when the supernatural was involved. He did not go to the bottom of the international question. He negotiated over twenty treaties with other nations providing for submission of disputes to a Conciliatory commission and binding each coun-

try to keep the peace until the decision of the Commission was handed down. Then they could fight to their pocket's content, for there was no agreement to abide by the decision of the Commission. War remained a perfectly legal method of seizing what a Government wanted.

Arbitration Successful When Tried

Arbitration has been a success when tried. Up to 1914 the United States submitted sixty-eight international controversies to arbitral procedure. We were awarded the decision in the Alabama claims of 1873 and against Mexico in 1902, but lost the verdict in the Norwegian shipping case of 1923. In every instance of arbitration between nations the losing country has settled the award as a debt of honor.

The difficulty has been that whenever a Government wanted to fight, it was perfectly free to do so. That being the case, war has been constantly imminent and all nations have prepared for the next explosion. Old

war kept bursting out of the new bottle of arbitration because no one had fastened the neck securely. There was a string attached to each treaty for arbitration but the string was not drawn tight enough. The old stuff leaked out.

At the present time there is not a single treaty binding this country to arbitrate disputes that may arise. We are bound to arbitrate an old thing of no consequence whatever, but when a new, lively issue arises, like the sacred honor of Secretary Kellogg or the sacred purse of Edward Bohney, it is worth a full senate to suggest arbitration.

There is, however, a simple way to change the whole psychology of nations regarding war. The sentiment of the people is firmly opposed to fighting in the trenches. There is no personal glory in modern warfare and the tombstones erected to the private soldier are not worth dying for. This sentiment should be embodied into law, for unless the statute is clear, diplomats and financiers will put the next war over on

the people as they did the last war to make the world safe for investments. There must be a substitute available for vindicating national honor. Of course, readers of the American Appeal know that there is mighty little national honor, but readers of Republican and Democratic papers still believe in the myth and are aroused to spiritual excesses by the sight of the flag and the sound of the Star Spangled Banner (mythically supposed to be our national anthem in spite of the repeated refusal of Congress so to designate it).

Making War Illegal

War must be made illegal. Then the pacifist will have shifted the burden of proof to the militarist. War can be made illegal by having international law revised—a perfectly simple solution but almost impossible through the League of Nations which is controlled by the war-makers. War can be made illegal also by the negotiation of treaties between two nations at a time, binding both parties never to fight each other under any circumstances.

Suppose the United States should negotiate treaties with Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy, Mexico, and a few other countries, requiring arbitration by the Hague Court or some Commission? Let the people of each country ratify these treaties every ten years, showing that they mean to abide by the agreement never to fight for any reason—not for glory, for country or for cash! Would the disarmament conferences become unnecessary? Would not training camps be abandoned? Would not investors recognize the risk of foreign commissions? Would we not have taken a practical step toward universal peace?

During the past year various peace-loving organizations have reached the same conclusion—that arbitration provided the best substitute for war. To crystallize these sentiments the American Arbitration Crusade has been launched at 114 East 31st Street, New York City, and has offered \$500 in prizes for the best editorials, articles, slogans, cartoons or sermons on arbitration.

Coolidge Veto of Haugen Bill Is Blow at Farmer-Capitalist Union

As owners of property and often employers of labor, as well as real workers and producers themselves, the bulk of American farmers have in the past thrown their political weight on the side of the owning and employing class in America and against the working class, so far as the working class has expressed its interest. North of the line of the former Mason and Dixon line the bulk of American farmers have expressed this capitalist preference by staunchly supporting the Republican Party and south of this line by loyally supporting the Democratic Party. Independent movements of farmers, WHICH HAVE ALWAYS GRAVITATED TOWARD LABOR, have unfortunately been of short duration. In other words, whenever the American farmer HAS TRIED TO BE HIMSELF he has discovered that he is mainly a capitalist and that he has made a political alliance with labor; whenever he has unthinkingly accepted the political parties created and maintained by the capitalist interests he has merged his interests as far as he could with the financial and industrial owners of the country.

Never before in the history of the United States has the political marriage of the farmers to the capitalists received such a severe jolt as it received when President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill.

The severity of the jolt arises from the nature of the agricultural crisis, the long drawn out struggle which finally culminated in the passage of this bill by both houses, the nature of the line-up in that struggle, and the real meaning of the president's veto.

The farmers have faced ruinous conditions ever since their deliberate deflation by the financial interests following the war, which has caused the loss of many billions in depreciated farm values, an appalling increase of farm indebtedness, an increase of tenfold in the price of the net average income of the farmer or less than \$400 a year and widespread bankruptcy and the uprooting of the farmers by hundreds of thousands at a time.

AT A TIME WHEN INDUSTRIAL AND MINING VALUES WERE DOUBLED FARM VALUES WERE HALVED!

What was actually happening was the most stupendous getting and looting of a class of producers in history by a class of financial and industrial parasites through conditions created by these parasites by virtue of their industrial and political control of the country.

The farmers accurately saw that the immediate cause of their poverty was the ruinous price of their goods. THEY SOLD AND PAID TOO MUCH FOR WHAT THEY BOUGHT.

What most of them did not see clearly was that THE CAUSE OF THIS lay in the fact THAT THE FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL OWNERS OF AMERICA CONTROLLED BOTH ENDS OF THE BUYING AND SELLING GAME.

The farmers started out to put through national legislation that would EVEN UP agricultural prices with industrial prices.

They were in discovering that the real reason why there was such a discrepancy between agricultural and industrial prices was CAPITALIST LEGISLATION.

They should have seen farther and understood that this legislation was obtained through capitalist control of both old political parties, but instead, they sought LEGISLATION THAT WOULD IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRICES THROUGH THE SAME POLITICAL PARTIES THAT HAD DEPRESSSED AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

Under these circumstances, after a bitter struggle lasting through several sessions of congress the farmers finally were able to bring enough political pressure on the representatives from their own constituencies to get the McNary-Haugen bill through, only to have their hopes dashed by the president.

The McNary-Haugen bill was clearly an emergency measure to cover a situation acute and ruinous not only to the farmers, but ultimately to the nation, and in all decency and fairness it should have been passed.

The most severe count against Coolidge is that he killed it without offering anything in its place. In doing this he has shown a bias, a hardened indifference, not only to the farmers, but to the national welfare. He has branded himself with the brand of the industrial and financial masters of this country as no presi-

dent has ever branded himself before. The denial of an emergency measure for the farmer under their present condition in lieu of the fact that there is no prospect now for many months of any relief legislation whatever, is inexcusable.

President Coolidge wastes many thousands of words explaining his veto. An indefensible act always at-tempts to hide its chagrin under a cloud of words. He says that the measure is economically unsound, it is a price-fixing measure; it is unconstitutional; it is class legislation; it is unfair to the worker and consumer.

THESE CHARGES ACCURATELY DESCRIBE EVERY PIECE OF CAPITALIST LEGISLATION THAT HAS BEEN PASSED SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT.

The man who made them had just got through signing the McNary-Haugen bill which lays out the foundation for an international money trust. He had just signed the radio bill which establishes vested rights—private property—in the air. He was still the leader in the bitter fight to turn the people's property at Muscle Shoals over to the capitalists. He had just completed, as the responsible head, the bartering away of the people's ships for a song to the shipping combine. He was the man more responsible than any other for the passage of the bill unavailing the rich of America. He is the man more responsible than any other for the recent intervention in Nicaragua and the crushing of an independent people, and now he dangles over the heads of American manhood the Mexican war peril in the interest of a few multimillionaire investors trying to monopolize the resources of another country. Under his administration there has been more monopolies formed in defiance of the anti-trust law, and more governmental protection and favor shown to the financial, industrial and political looters of America than under any other administration in our history.

After he had thus favored the bloated plutocracy of America with every privilege and piece of special legislation it had desired, President Coolidge refused to sign an extreme emergency measure to carry ruined agriculture over the worst crisis in its history, on the ground that it might favor a special class!

The president has delivered this blow at a time when the farmers

Farm States Hit By Bank Failures

The Federal Council of Churches announces, on the authority of the Wall Street Journal, that 850 banks, or about 4 per cent of the total, failed in this country in 1926.

It is significant that the Federal Reserve district of New York, Boston and Philadelphia have practically no failures, while 7 per cent of the banking institutions in the agricultural sections went to the wall.

Tax Taft Steel Trust Annuity

The \$10,000 annuity bequeathed to Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court exposed by the late Eugene V. Debs in a former issue of the American Appeal, is at last to be taxed in the future, according to a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeal this week at Philadelphia. Among other worthy politicians who are getting a \$10,000 annuity from Steel Trust stock bequeathed by Carnegie is David Lloyd George, who raised a large fund for the maintenance of the British Liberal Party through the sale of titles while he was premier and now controls what is left of the Liberal Party through his control of this fund.

Ku Klux Klan Slipping

The Ku Klux Klan, which was ousted from Kansas several years ago by state laws, and appealed to the United States Supreme Court from these laws has been handed a decision unholding the right of a state to exclude the Klan if it seeks the maintenance of the British Liberal Party through the sale of titles while he was premier and now controls what is left of the Liberal Party through his control of this fund.

10,537 Deaths In Industry Last Year

The latest statistics of industrial accidents on a national scale have been brought together as far as possible by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. As reported by the States, there were 10,537 fatal accidents and 1,987,257 non-fatal accidents in 1926, as compared with 11,473 fatal and 1,656,528 non-fatal accidents in 1924, and 11,062 fatal and 1,626,837 non-fatal accidents in 1920.

U. S. Labor Banks Own \$127,000,000

Total resources of America's 36 labor banks amounted to about \$127,000,000 at the end of 1926, representing an increase of several millions over 1925. The discontinuance of two banks during 1926 and the merging of one of the largest were more than compensated for by the rapid growth of the continuing banks and the opening of two new labor banks. Total deposits increased somewhat to more than \$109,000,000, and surplus and undivided profits to about \$3,800,000, while capitalization decreased slightly to \$9,000,000, due to the sale of one of the banks.

Over 4 Million Trade Unionists in America

WASHINGTON—Trade unions in the United States, numbering 156 organizations, now have a membership of 4,443,523, according to statistics compiled by the bureau of labor statistics, department of labor.

The total membership of the international organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, as shown in the bureau's reports, is 3,323,597. This together with 50,400 additional indirectly affiliated local unions, gives the Federation a total membership of 3,383,997. Membership of organizations outside the federation, including the Industrial Workers of the World, is 1,059,526.

The membership of the I. W. W. is given at 30,000.

The largest trade union organizations have the following membership: United Mine Workers, 500,000; the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods, 435,000; the 18 building trades, 1,022,225.

The largest organization outside of the American Federation of Labor is the Amalgamated Clothing Workers with a membership of 150,000.

Farmer Drift to Socialism Begins

VIENNA—For the first time since the republic was established, Austrian peasants to the number of 10,660 have elected Socialist representatives to the government chamber of peasants. Hitherto the peasants have elected reactionary and clerical spokesmen. The leftward tendency is credited to Socialist proposals of land reform, and to the fact that peasants from regions of large private estates have been forced to work in the industrial towns, and have there learned the program of organized labor.

All those whose subscriptions started with the first issue of the Appeal will have their subscriptions expire the last of December. Renew now and don't miss a copy.

Upton Sinclair Tells of His War Disillusionment

Editor's Note

The most subtle and dangerous thing in the present world crisis is war propaganda. In the following article Upton Sinclair tells the Appeal readers how for a time he was caught by Allied propaganda and how he escaped. His story will help many.

By Upton Sinclair

Floyd Dell has sat in the prisoner's dock, facing twenty years; and his wife has been raided and indicted. I was around when it happened. I knew that these were the most intense experiences of their lives, and for years I have been begging Floyd to put them into a novel.

Now he has taken his fate in hand and dared to write a novel about the pacifists and the war.—"An Old Man's Folly." In it Floyd has had a quaint idea of seeing the war through the eyes of an old gentle-

man who has missed all his own life opportunities through being too much like the young Floyd Dell and the early H. G. Wells—and who in his old age lives over again his youthful dreams in the persons of young pacifists being raided by the police.

Floyd Dell has made me one of the characters. On page 131 I appear under the name of Sanford Whipple and express some of my notorious puritan opinions. From page 202 to 272 I appear and deliver my notorious opinions in support of the war for democracy—only in some mysterious way my name has got changed to Sanford Peyton.

Regarding this representation of my opinions of the war, I can have no kick, because Floyd has taken my own words from various sources. I can only tell him that reading them over now makes me very unhappy, and I find myself with a continuing impulse to get into jail with the rest of his characters. I have had almost

ten years to think the thing over, and what I have to report is that at the beginning of 1917 I had known what I know today, I would have opposed the war and gone to jail with the pacifist radicals.

What Floyd says by the personality of Sanford Whipple-Peyton is in substance this: "I am possible for a radical writer, a 'veteran' who was both intelligent and sincere, to swallow the war propaganda of the Allies? I search my memory, and answer as follows: I thought I knew the ignorance and fatuity of bourgeois statesmen, but there were depths beneath depths which I was unable to imagine. In the early spring of 1917, Woodrow Wilson was making the American people promise as to the just and wise peace that he was going to bring out of the world war. He was getting in negotiations with the allied governments, and I, of course, had no access to his thoughts or offers, and made the mistake of assuming that he must know at least a little of what he was doing, and would carry out at least a few of his promises.

Arthur Balfour came over here, and was shut up in secret conference with Wilson. I was not invited, but I assumed that Wilson was making some declarations and getting some pledges. A year or two later, when I realized the ghastly fact that he had done nothing and learned nothing, I wrote in some articles: "How did Balfour do it?" Can it be that he treated Woodrow Wilson as a social equal? My wife wouldn't let me publish that, she said, "You can't say such a thing about the President of the United States!" But now the time has come to say it. That is the way the British ruling class do things; they send their peerless gentlemen to inferior countries, and the ineffable ones treat the inferior statesmen as social equals—princess Queen Marie of Roumania did it recently—actually, Coolidge didn't kiss her hand, and sat out across the table with her Roumanian.

On Feb. 3rd, 1917, I sent Wilson a telegram urging that American territory into the war should be conditional upon the agreement by the Allies that all territories taken from the Central Powers should be neutrally placed under international guarantee. That demand on his part would have made it unnecessary for us to enter the war; the allied governments would have refused to do so, but the allied peoples would have broken them down, and the people of Germany would have forced their government to negotiate. But I was making that proposal in a combination of imbecility and precocity, who went before the United States Senate and declared that he had not known about the secret treaties until he went to Paris early in 1919. And these treaties had been exposed by the Bolsheviks, and published in the "New York Evening Post," and there read by every public man and student who really cared about the great world problem. I was violent language about Woodrow Wilson, because I cannot forgive him; it is not merely that he made a fool of himself, but he made a fool of me. Well, if he had not done that, there will be another world war, and I will have another chance. Next time, I shall take my stand along with the rest of Floyd's rebels, all of whom are good friends of mine over here in the city which Floyd mysteriously calls "San Angelo." In a novel I am writing I am calling it "Angel City," and between the two you may be able to guess its identity.

The budget asked of congress totals more than four billion dollars, more than half of which is for the army and navy, relief of war veterans and interest on public debt. But we must make a few rich and we must have them.

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Industrialist Vote Solid Against Farm Relief Bill

This map shows how the representatives of congressional districts voted on the McNary-Haugen bill.

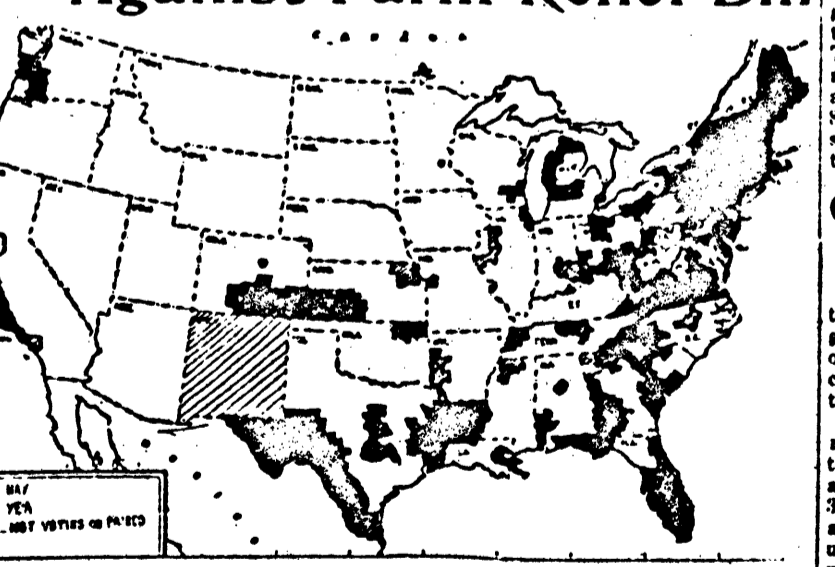
Almost without exception, the industrial sections—sections bodily owned and controlled by the financial and industrial magnates—voted against the bill. These sections are in black on the map.

On the other hand, in the overwhelming majority of districts where the farmers predominate the congressmen voted for the bill.

This map shows the biggest national line-up of the agricultural elements behind a farm relief measure. The part of the map in white shows how much of the country President Coolidge flouted and disappointed after it had gotten its measure through both houses.

This is the first time there has been an agricultural line-up that has not represented merely a section.

The question is: WILL THE FARMERS BE BANNED TO-



GETHER ON PRACTICALLY A NATION-WIDE SCALE TAKE SUCH A SLAP IN THE FACE AND DO NOTHING!

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