

## THE TRUE BASIS OF PEACE

BY BRAD WHITLOCK

Tolstoy, in an address to the Russian soldiers, tells an officer of the army in this way out, "his way out," he says, in his inimitable manner, "the best and most honorable part which you command, step to it and beg the soldiers' pardon for the wrong which you have done them by receiving them, and stop being a military man."

Thus Tolstoy advises the officers, who are free to choose, and may leave the army whenever they please. But to the men, the common soldiers—it is necessary in Russia as in America, when speaking of the army, to say "officers and men," in order to note the false distinction on which militarism is based—to the men, who have no choice, and cannot get out when they wish, he says that when they learn the indubitable fact that they have no cause for hating either the factory workers or the brothers of other lands, they should throw down their guns and refuse to fight. Then war and its brutalities would cease. It is all very touching and very beautiful and very true what Tolstoy writes of those simple, kindly Russian peasants, driven out to kill other peasants and working people whom they have no reason to dislike, much less to hate, other peasants whose interests are exactly like theirs. And, too, it is touching and all true about this ending war by the simple law of love. The method were together feasible and practical war—if men only believed in it; but they do not. Nor will, nor can, they believe in it so long as the present delusion and superstition about war endures, namely, that it is a thing necessary, and even noble and heroic. This superstition is taught everywhere, until even the lowly Nazarene is sometimes spoken of as the leader of an army going forth to war and schoolbooks contain more pictures of soldiers—that is, of officers—than of any other kind of men.

Meanwhile peace conferences are held, books and essays are published, speeches are made, addresses and orations are delivered (many of them by generals), poems are written, songs are sung, for the purpose of bringing about peace which the great aching heart of humanity has longed for these two thousand years. And at the same time we go on increasing the army, building up the navy, clamoring for more and more battleships, even if it must be declared that the purpose of the battleships is not war but peace—the most hypocritical excuse ever made by a hypocritical civilization! For anyone who understands the great but simple law of moral reaction, the law from which the golden rule was deduced, the law which Tolstoy has been trying to teach those peasants and others higher in the world's scale and far more ignorant, knows that the nation that prepares for war thereby invites war, and, inevitably gets war, just as a man who takes boxing lessons and prepares to fight is quite apt to become quarrelsome and to seek opportunities for resenting supposed slights upon what he is pleased to call his "honor," and so gets into brawls and fights. This, however, is but one of the many superstitions by which the exploiters deceive and dupe the people.

That a nation which is always preparing for war thereby prevents war and insures peace is simply not true; the converse is true. The officers in a military establishment are always tingling for war, for war means promotion and what they call glory; and the masters high over them are anxious for war, too; for war to them means promotion to greater power and larger wealth.

It is not warlike nations nor brawling men who have peace. A nation can insure peace to itself and promote it among other nations only by being peaceful and doing justice. There is no other way. There is no hope in guns or bayonets, in jails or policemen's clubs, or scaffolds or electric chairs; there is no hope in violence; nor can anything come out of it but more and more violence and hatred. Inseparable from all gigantic armaments is that noxious thing called militarism, a thing aristocratic and feudal in spirit, wholly out of place in a nation like America, which proclaims as its ideal the equality and brotherhood of men. This institution is seen to be particularly noxious and evil when it is realized that it is maintained for the benefit of a few and to the disadvantage of the many, that it is paid for and supported by those upon whom it bears most heavily and against whom its wicked engine is to be used, namely, the working classes, either of its own or of another country. That is, a standing professional soldiery is not only recruited from and supported by the working classes, but its guns are used against them. The militarists not only ride upon the backs of the workers, but devour them as they ride.

Every year the working people are taxed enormous sums to build battleships and arsenals and forts and armories, sums that would build universities and schools and beautify and adorn our cities with noble public works and institutions. The army and navy are organized upon an absurd aristocratic theory, namely, that the officers are of a different clay from the men, and that it is not only improper, but even impossible and impious, that the men should associate as equals with the officers, or that there should be, except by the condescension of the officers, any real human relation between them. If this is true, if the theory upon which the army and navy are organized is correct, then the whole of America, all that the Declaration of Independence says and stands for, all the ideals and dreams of all the patriots and fathers, are veriest platitude and barren nonsense.

Old Teufelsdröckh's philosophy of clothes might have a certain application to this subject, for clothes and the wearing of them and the significance of their various sorts in pointing out and marking ranks and degrees of superiority play a part in militarism for which they have not been given due credit. If "officers" and "men" were compelled to dress alike, compelled to don, say, overalls of the same color and pattern, all the officers would instantly resign, and army and navy would dissolve in a day. That is to say, if officers and men were put on a social equality a standing army would be impossible. This would leave the work of defense, should it become necessary, to volunteers who would follow their officers and obey them because they believed in them, because they held a certain ideal in common; but that would not be so bad, for any war worth winning must be won by volunteers. Mercenaries never won a battle for liberty, and, happily, liberty never lacks its own soldiers.

In all this I should not like to be understood as wanting in appreciation of, and even admiration for, the beauty there is in organization, even in all the flags and fluttering pennants and guidons, the graceful parades and maneuvers, the music of bands and bugles, and all that. There is a certain beauty in all this because there is order and discipline in it, because somehow it satisfies our longing for harmony. But all this can provide no genuine or lasting satisfaction; its appeal now is to the more superficial emotions. When one realizes what it all means, sees all its implications, and knows that it is intended and devised to do a dreadful, horrid work; when, in a word, one stops to think that all those men are being trained to kill, to murder other men with whom they have no quarrel or difference, at the behest of a power they do not recognize or understand, then it is vitiated, loses all its poetry and beauty and becomes revolting to the cultivated mind. But if all these thousands of men could thus be organized and co-ordinated in the real service of society, in helping their brothers instead of trying to hurt and kill them, how impressive and inspiring and ennobling would it all become!

When I speak of peace I do not mean that peace which comes because men are afraid to fight; that kind of peace would be worse than any war; it would not, indeed, be peace at all, but merely a slow, rotting degeneration and putrefaction.

There's yet one foe far worse than war with its griefs and its graves— To sink to a nation of cowards, sycophants, thieves and slaves; There is one thing for man or nation more within man's control And worse than the death of the body, and that is the death of the soul.

Courage, bravery, heroism, have still their place and part in our life; nay, more today than ever before, I think, are they demanded of men, and on loftier terms. But they are demanding of men not so much to make war as to do away with the causes of war and to promote the liberty and humanity on higher, nobler fields than those upon which the noblest battles of the past were fought.

To do away with war, to bring peace to the world, we must do away with the causes of war. Our wars today are largely commercial wars, and what is more, they are wars of the rich. In the old days, when the kings and rulers of the earth made war, they always went along themselves and fought, bravely, valiantly, at the heads of their own armies; they never asked, much less forced, their men to do what they would not do themselves. They were not actuated always by high and holy motives, to be sure, but at least they were not afraid to fight.

But when the kings and rulers of the economic world bring about war today they never show themselves upon any battlefield, but by the various heralds of their realm summon or force others to fight for them, to win their battles for them; and then do not even so much as divide up the loot, as any decent feudal lord or even savage chieftain would have done.

Peace will come and militarism will go when the economic and industrial problems of our age are put in the course of solution, and these problems cannot be solved until every man has the right to work and the right to keep what he himself produces. Then patriotism will become a true and beautiful sentiment, a man will love his country because he will feel that he has in it his part and lot and cannot be disinherited or unemployed; he will love to build up that country, love to build up his city; he will look every man in the face and call him not only equal but brother. His country will be not his own country alone, his country will be all countries, for with the passing of the artificial distinctions, the inhuman separations and cruel divisions, with the hatreds and killings in prison and in battle, that are necessary and indispensable to the maintenance of our system today, when these things shall have passed away, he will realize his essential relation to every other man in the earth, the whole world will be his fatherland and all mankind his brotherhood.

## THE GOD OF WAR



## THE PURPOSE OF ARMIES

BY CLARENCE DARROW  
From "Boast Not War"

The great armies and navies are not kept today for foreign conquest. Now, and then, in obedience to the commercial spirit that rules the world, these vessels of destruction are sent to foreign seas. But the rulers of the earth live on fairly friendly terms. Long since, the most ambitious have abandoned their dreams of world power and are content to exploit a portion of the earth. When warships are sent to foreign seas they usually fire a salute rather than train their guns for death. Monarchs the world over respect each other. They are bound together by ties of common interest, if not of common love. When a ruler dies even though the most tyrannical and despotic, every other ruler promptly sends condolences to the sorrowing court; their own subjects may die unwept, but a touch of common feeling moves them to mourn a ruler's death.

Nations are bound by many ties to preserve peace among each other. Scions of royal families are handed around in marriage from court to court, treaties of all sorts are made and ratified in most solemn forms, and even more than this, the real owners of the world, those who possess the stocks and bonds which rest upon the wealth that the poor have labored to create, these real rulers who make war or peace by giving or withholding funds, these own the great bulk of the property of the various nations of the world, and will not lightly suffer their possessions to be destroyed. And yet these same real rulers, who stand behind the thrones of all the world, approve of this preparation for war, approve of taking millions of men from their homes and training them to kill, approve of every sort of gun and battleship. More than this, they contribute largely of their private funds to build batteries and equip militia, especially in the great cities of the earth.

Through the speeches of their agents and the voice of their press, all this grim visage of war is for the stranger without their gates. But in reality the prime reason for all the armies of the world is that soldiers and militia may turn their guns upon their unfortunate countrymen when the owners of the earth shall speak the word. And these unfortunate countrymen are the outcast and despised, the meek and lowly ones of the world, the men whose ceaseless toils and unpaid efforts have built the forts and molded the canons and sustained the soldiers that are used to shoot them down.

To say that these armies and frowning forts and gating guns are needed to maintain peace and order at home is to admit at once that the great mass of men are held captive by the more powerful few. Organized soldiers and policemen, courts and sheriffs, with guns and forts and jails, have the greatest advantage over the disorganized mass who cannot act together, and who know not which way to turn to keep outside the meshes of the law. Not one in a thousand need be trained to arms and authority to keep the unorganized mass in the place reserved for it to live.

The purpose of guns and armies is to furnish the few an easy and sure way to control the mass. Neither are these armies made of the ruling class. The officers, it is true, are generally taken from the favored ones, but the common soldier is the man too poor to find his place in any other of the walks of life. He is only fit to be an executioner of his fellow man.

No ruler can love his subjects when he takes their money and their labor to buy cannon and train men to shoot them down. That this is the real purpose of standing armies and warlike equipments is plain to all who have eyes to see. More and more the rulers have learned to build their barracks and mass their troops not on the borders of their land, but convenient to great cities, in the midst of districts thickly populated by working men. As nations grow older the opportunities of the masses grow less. More men are called to serve the state, and greater preparations are made to preserve the possessions of the rich. These soldiers are moved from place to place, are massed at time of need, not in accordance with the petition of the citizens from whose ranks the soldiers come, but in response to the request of the ruling class.

Quite apart from the question of the rights of capital on one hand and labor on the other, what must be the effect of this policy of force and violence when reaching over long periods of time? A nation is really great and possessed of the lasting elements of strength in proportion as her people are intelligent and free. The rulers of a nation should owe their subjects some duty in return for the homage and taxes they receive.

The ruler who deliberately governs his subjects by violence and force, and through tyranny and fear, must find in time that this policy of hatred and outrage is destroying and sapping the foundation of the state; the more strength and vitality that he draws from the poor and the more soldiers required to support arbitrary power, the greater the chasm that yawns beneath his feet. The loyalty that is kept through fear is lost with opportunity. The rulers of Rome before her destruction, and of France before the Revolution, had drawn all the soldiers from the people that the fields and shops could spare, and used these to support their tottering power. Kings can gain nothing by governing soldiers alone. They must have farmers, artisans, all sorts of producers, or their conquest is not worth the price.

The policy of hatred and violence must in the end destroy the state. It can breed only hatred in the hearts of the outcast and the poor. If their subjection is incomplete, the throne is resting upon the shifting sands. If perfect and complete, their subjects are lifeless machines and their empires crumbling to decay. It is really idle to speculate as to whether love and brotherhood could accomplish more; it is certain they could not do less. To disband the armies and destroy the forts, to diffuse love and brotherhood and peace and justice in the place of war and strife, could tend only to the building up of character, the elevation of the soul and the strength and well-being of the state. True, the class lines would disappear. Brotherhood would have neither ruler nor ruled, would have no authority of man over man, would treat all as brothers and co-equals, and from it would grow a stronger state and a higher manhood than the world has known.

Peaceful industry relieved from the burdens of soldiers and arms would, inevitably increase and life, rendered less burdensome by the exactions of authority, would lengthen and sweeten through the beneficent influence of love. No nation can be really great that is held together by gating guns, and no true loyalty can be induced and kept through fear.

quite often in the future. The resolution reads as follows:

"That whenever legally qualified voters of the republic of Cuba, at an election called by the duly constituted authorities of the said republic, at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed by them for that purpose, shall vote in favor of the annexation of the territory of said republic to the territory of the United States, it is the sense of the congress of the United States that such territory may be annexed to the territory of the United States upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon and ratified by the duly constituted authorities of the said republic authorized to act in such cases."

### HEARST TO PAY ROCKEFELLER \$500 FOR PEONAGE STORY

According to the dispatches from New York received today William Randolph Hearst and his Star Publishing company have been caught for trying to follow a story in the Chicago Daily Socialist with a fake. The Star Publishing company, which is controlled by Hearst, was found guilty of having printed a story based on returns from "Skinny" Madden to the effect that John D. Rockefeller Jr. had come to Chicago and personally superintended the construction of the pen barracks at Argo.

This story first appeared in the Chicago Examiner, which could not make good with it. The Examiner quoted Madden to the effect that he knew that Rockefeller Jr. had come to Chicago. The Daily Socialist had scooped the Examiner on the fact peonage existed at Argo, and the cheap attempt at a comeback was the cause of the suit. After being out an hour and a half a jury before Judge Malone in general sessions found the Star Publishing company, publishers of the New York American, guilty of criminal libel on the charge brought by John D. Rockefeller Jr. Judge Malone, after hearing the verdict, sentenced the defendant corporation to pay a fine of \$500. The trial consumed only a day and a half.

## APPEAL LIBEL CASE UP TODAY

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY SOCIALIST.)

Girard, Kans., May 1.—After two years of delay and four settings, the trial of Fred D. Warren, editor of the Appeal to Reason, will begin today. The lawyers who are acting for Warren have been urged to force the case through this time, no matter what the consequences may be.

Warren was indicted for his action in publishing an offer of \$5,000 for the "kidnaping" of Taylor, the refugee who stood under indictment in connection with the murder of Goebel, candidate for governor in Kentucky. The incident took place while Moyer and Haywood were on trial after being kidnaped.

### PROF. DE JASSY TO LECTURE ON RATIONALISTIC MOVEMENT

An analysis of the bible legends in relation to modern discoveries and a complete review of the Rationalistic movement will be given by Professor N. de Jassy, a lecturer of international note, in Kimball hall at 10:30 tomorrow morning. The title of Professor de Jassy's lecture is to be "The Religious and Scientific Grievances of the Rationalistic Movement." Born in Paris, France, and educated in the highest seats of learning there, Prof. de Jassy comes to the United States with years of experience as a dramatic author, novelist, literary and artistic critic and historian and orientalist.

### Hunt Would Be Murderer

Search for a mysterious assailant who is believed to have attempted the life of Dr. G. O. Hix, 1306 Berwyn avenue, was begun today by the police of the Summerdale station.

## LAW INCREASES STANDING ARMY

### State Militia Is Placed at Disposal of President by Congressional Act

In January, 1903, a bill was secretly slipped through the house of representatives and the senate of the United States, without a roll call in either body, reorganizing the militia of the various states into a national body that is practically a standing army. When the Socialists called attention to the far reaching effect of this bill, when they pointed out that one of its minor clauses practically introduced conscription into this country at the will of the president, various replies were made. At first the very existence of the law was denied. When its presence upon the statute books was shown the claim was made that it did not provide for the things alleged by the Socialists. Since then nearly all the provisions of that bill have been put into effect.

The entire militia force of the various states has been organized under the direct control of the federal government, and over two million dollars has been expended in appropriations to the various states for equipping this militia and converting it into a federal standing army. It is significant that by far the bulk of the money so appropriated goes to the leading industrial states. New York receives \$269,641.85, Pennsylvania comes next with \$182,594.42, Illinois receives \$112,581.74 and Massachusetts gets \$99,689.33. One-quarter of the entire appropriation goes to these four states.

The statement that this law provided for the enrollment of every able-bodied citizen between 18 and 45 years of age in the "reserve militia," subject to call at any time, was also most strenuously denied. But now the adjutant general of the United States includes in his regular report a list of all such persons as a part of the "reserve militia."

Weaver's Report Shows Extent The extent to which this law has been put in effect is indicated by facts taken from the report of Lieut. Colonel Weaver to the war department. When the act of May 27, 1908, regarding the powers of the president in reference to state militias was approved on that day the final merging of the militia forces of the country with the national standing army was practically reached.

By this act it is possible for the president, upon his discovery of an emergency, to order the militia into regular punitive service inside or outside the boundaries of the country without enrollment into the regular army and with the same requirements of length of service as regularly enlisted men.

The act approved January 21, 1903, was a long step toward exercising these powers over that which had obtained before that date. This act fell short of removing the restrictions that gave certain independence and the privilege of choice to militiamen.

"Without Further Enlistment" Section 7 of the act of January 21, 1903, as amended by the act of May 27, 1908, provides: "That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who (Continued on Page Two)

### VAN VLISSINGEN OUT OF FUNDS; WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE

Peter Van Vliissingen had a respite yesterday, his examination before Referee F. L. Wear being postponed, owing to the illness of Attorney George R. Peaks.

His wife, whom he has not seen since he was brought back from Joliet penitentiary two weeks ago today, spent a busy day breaking up the home to which he took her about two years ago as a bride. The furniture in their apartment at 5406 South Park avenue has been packed and stored temporarily in the basement, awaiting final disposition.

Mrs. Van Vliissingen has been in the city about a week, having come here from the home of her parents at Lockey, Va., where she has been living since the crash last November, to move the household goods from the apartment. It was learned from friends that Mrs. Van Vliissingen does not intend to start her divorce proceedings until after the bankruptcy proceedings have been brought to an end. It was said that her husband had not been informed of her intention, and that she has made no effort to communicate with him.

## IS HUSBAND OR WIFE THE WORST?

Santa Barbara, Cal., May 1.—Though living with an affinity who was her husband's chauffeur, Mrs. Nettie E. Shaw secured a writ of habeas corpus last night to secure possession of her eight year old son, Eldridge, whom James F. Shaw, her husband, who is a Boston millionaire, had been searching for nearly a year. Mrs. Shaw signed a release, turning her dower over to his father, and then she changed her mind.

"Mr. Shaw dare not make a fight for Eldridge. He is not a fit person to have the boy. He knows that I know it. He squandered \$10,000 of my father's money, and I can and will tell how," said Mrs. Shaw.

Police Chief Has Boy Mrs. Shaw notified her father, H. Fisher Eldridge, said to be a multi-millionaire, brewer of Portsmouth, N. H., who leaves Boston today for this city. He has provided funds for his daughter pending his arrival. Chief of Police Ross has the boy at his home, where the child said:

"I would like to go back to Boston to see papa. He always treated me well and I love him. I hope he will come and get me."

Mrs. Shaw is angry at her colored butler, Lewis Field, whom she blames for her discovery. "I always was kind to him in Boston," she said. "He should not have gotten me into trouble."

Shoots Wife and Nephew Detroit, May 1.—Dr. G. K. Boyajian, an Armenian, yesterday shot and fatally wounded his nephew, Harootian H. Gaetanian, while the latter was being arraigned in police court with his aunt, the physician's wife, on a statutory charge. Gaetanian died late last night.

Dr. Boyajian fired four shots at his nephew, three of which found their mark. He then turned the revolver on his wife.

Banker Deserts His Wife Mrs. Harriett R. Clarke has been granted a divorce from her husband, Henry B. Clarke, vice president of the Hibernian Banking association, on grounds of desertion, by Judge Kavanaugh. The decree allows Mrs. Clarke \$25.00 a month alimony. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke were married in 1899 and separate in 1906. "We were constantly quarreling and could not seem to agree," the plaintiff told the court.

## CENSUS WAR IS FOR BIG GRAFT

### Director North's Plan to Save Nation \$1,000,000 Caused Trouble

(NATIONAL SOCIALIST PRESS BUREAU)

Washington, D. C., April 29.—(By mail).—The row over the possible removal of Director of the Census North is the first near-rupture that has occurred in high departmental circles since William the Jollier ascended to the throne of King Theodore.

There is politics and business in it and at first it was said there was absolutely no hope for North, and the administration even went so far as to give out to the press the statement that he would be succeeded by E. Dana Duran, assistant commissioner of corporations in the department of commerce and labor. North has seemingly saved himself by adopting the threat of a heroic measure of publishing to the world a sensational statement that would do startling damage. This put a different color on affairs and so disturbed Taft that he spent all day Sunday and until after midnight in conference with Secretary Nagel, who had brought the charges, and North.

### Fight Over Adding Machines

Heretofore when the census has been taken the use of a large number of adding machines are needed, and these are so expensive that Director North has found that by designing and making his own machines the government can actually save on this one item alone a total of \$1,000,000. He worked upon the idea for several years, had completed the designs, etc., and had the contracts for the construction of the machines ready to sign. He submitted his plans for formal approval to Secretary Nagel.

The Boroughs Adding Machine company set up an awful howl. This company has certain Standard Oil ramifications. Nagel was very angry that North should have laid out all these plans without first consulting him, and he told the president that unless North was dismissed he would leave the cabinet.

### Threatens Big Scandal

North was not so easily bluffed, as he has such powerful political backing as Senators Root, Crane, Aldrich and others from New England. When things got too warm he played his trump card of publicity and the affair is to be compromised to save the administration from a big scandal.

The present census bill is to be modified so as to give the director of the census no authority to act except at the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor. North is to give up his pet machine idea and the incident is to be given to the government of \$1,000,000 and will retain his position. If North's friends in congress oppose the change in the census bill Taft will veto the bill. Thus doth wage the money war.

### Have Plan to Annex Cuba

Already the sign-point to an early attempt to seize Cuba, this time for the purpose of annexation permanently, when, in the words of McKinley, "criminal aggression" will become "benevolent assimilation."

Representative Helm has introduced a concurrent resolution into the house designed to accomplish this very object. It will so doubt be heard from

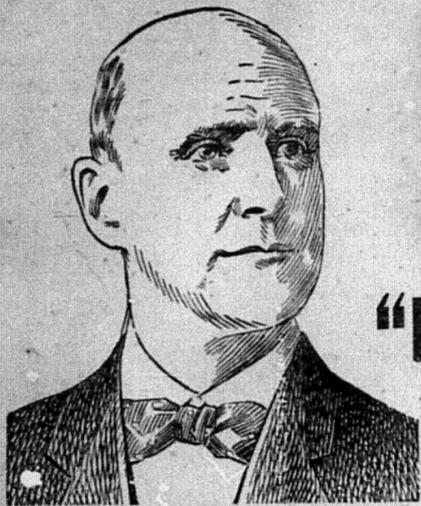


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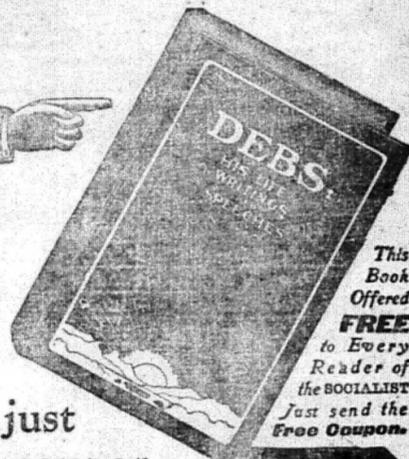
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**E. C. HOWE,**  
Foreign Advertising Department,  
140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

## A History Not Dominated by the Ideas of Capital

The Library of Universal History is a history written for the people who work and produce.

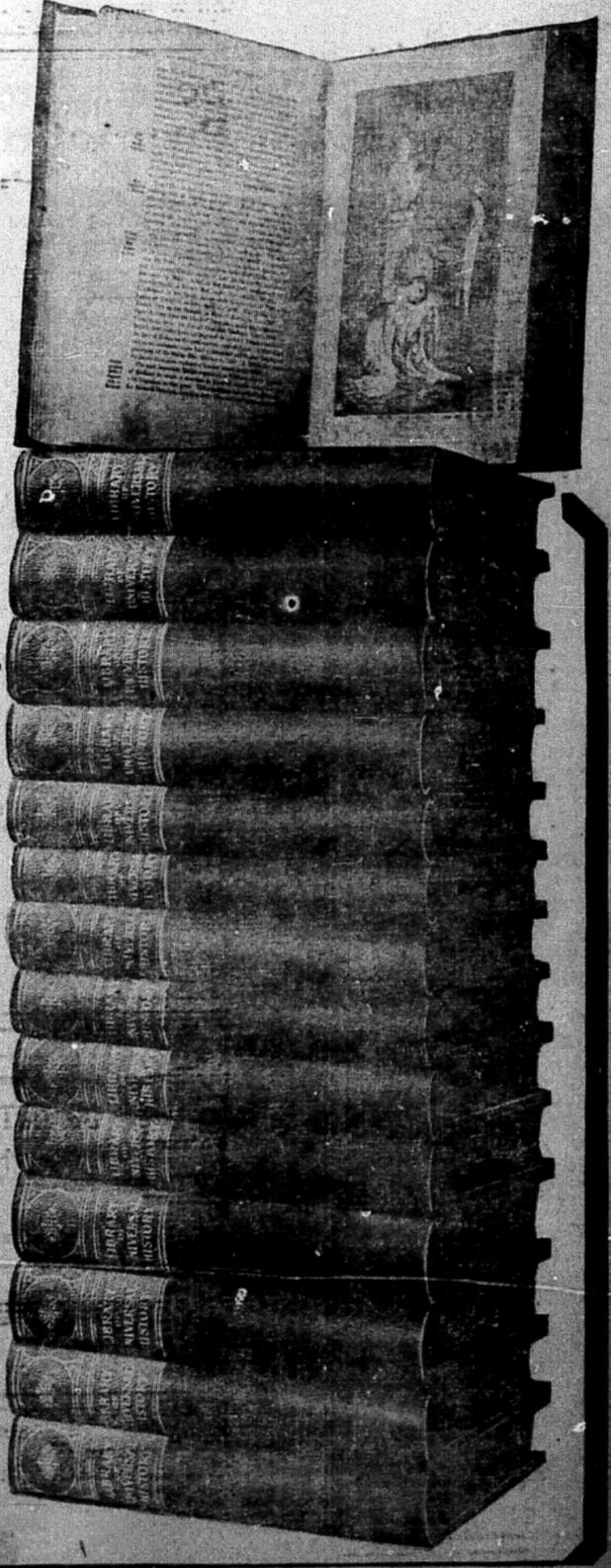
This History is not dominated by the capitalist spirit—not written to please the corporations and men of greed. It is a history for the people. It is the only general history of the world that gives a fair review of Socialism and that recognizes the great progressive power of this movement. Speaking of the trial of Eugene V. Debs and other officials of the American Railway Union after the gigantic railway strike of 1894, the Library of Universal History, this truthful people's history, states: "Their trial for conspiracy then began; but the evidence was all in favor of the defense (Debs and the other officials). The officers who made the arrests for incendiarism in burning cars asserted that all the incendiaries they caught in the act wore hinders as dusty workmen under their coats, thus showing that the railway officials themselves had ordered the burning of the worthless freight cars. This astounding evidence dumfounded the jury completely and the court adjourned at noon; and when it re-assembled announcement was made that a juror had been taken ill suddenly, whereupon Court adjourned and the trial was closed abruptly. The prosecution could not go on with its case as the sick juror never recovered from his illness and, so far as is known, is sick to this day, as the newspapers have made no announcement of his recovery or even his convalescence, the indications being that his illness may exceed in duration Rip Van Winkle's famous sleep. The commission appointed by President Cleveland decided that the evidence was all in favor of Mr. Debs and the other officials."

Every American Citizen should know the full history of our own nation and the world, to perform intelligently his full duty in improving the government of this nation. Our Colonial Policy, the Trust Question, the respective rights of Labor and Capital, the conflict between Socialism on the one hand and Organized and Predatory Capital on the other—these and hundreds of other important questions press us for immediate decision. How, how have such questions been met in the past? The Library of Universal History will tell you.

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YOU MAY HAVE THE SUBSCRIPTION SENT TO ANYONE YOU WISH

EXPECT DEFEAT OF WOMEN'S LAW

Legislators Seem to Have Been Coerced by Association of Manufacturers

The opposition of the Illinois Manufacturers' association and the pressure brought to bear on the members of the state legislature will probably defeat the eight-hour law for women, despite the fact that the legislature has had evidence presented to it clearly showing that the health of women is fatally injured by long working hours.

So strong has the opposition to the bill proved to be that the labor force has been concentrated on the senate, where the bill is pending. Harold Le Clair Jekes, the lawyer who represented the Women's Trade Union League, stated this morning that from what he had been able to judge from the attitude of the legislators a nine-hour day will be the best that can be hoped for while the manufacturers are able to coerce the members of that body.

The desperate efforts which the Illinois Manufacturers' association made to defeat the bill and the brutal circular which that organization sent throughout the state has had its effect. A fifty-five-hour working week is said to be the only bill which the legislature will pass when the women asked for a forty-eight-hour week.

The sinister activity of the manufacturers through their legislative agent, John M. Glenn, is bearing fruit. The members of the legislature have been intimidated by financial interests, and the most desperate efforts will be required on the part of organized labor to prevent the manufacturers from defeating a bill, which medical authorities and humanitarians, as well as members of organized labor, know to be for the good of the race.

The disgraceful decision of the Illinois Supreme court in 1895 declaring the regulation of the hours of labor illegal is relied on by the Manufacturers' association to turn the legislators against the eight-hour bill. Other means are being used to defeat the measure.

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John Butler of the Carriage and Cab Drivers' union began the circulation of new agreements among the livermen and undertakers yesterday. The employers as an association had refused a six-day week to the drivers, and the latter will try to get individual agreements.

400 CARPENTERS ARE ON STRIKE

Men at Colliender Company Take Stand Against Open Shop

Four hundred carpenters have gone on strike against the Brunswick, Balke Colliender company, because that concern has sublet contracts to the Sargent company, at 183 Superior street, which is an open shop.

The trouble started in the refrigerator department of the Brunswick, Balke Colliender company whose goods bear the union label. That concern was crowded with orders and so it sublet the contract to the Sargent company. Through some trouble with Sargent the union men in his employ went on strike and were followed by the 400 men employed by the local branch of the Brunswick, Balke Colliender company.

ORGANIZING FOR TOILERS' BENEFIT

Accident Company to Help Injured Clients Prosecute Negligent Concerns

Capitalistic conditions make certain institutions absolutely necessary, and these must be used for the temporary benefits that accrue, notwithstanding the fact that under a better system they would be unnecessary. Among these institutions are the trade unions, which have been effective in mitigating some of the evils of capitalism, and protecting the individual against the aggression and greed of capital.

The systematic management of the claim departments of corporations has made it extremely difficult, if not almost impossible, for injured employees and others to enforce just compensation for injuries, received through the negligence of their employers. No individual, nor attorney either, for that matter, can hope to successfully cope with these organized institutions, which have unlimited wealth behind them.

An institution is now being started in Chicago under the management of Mr. George E. Dickson and others, whose names are familiar to the readers of this paper. The object of this company will be to furnish accident insurance to individuals for stated premiums, giving them the benefit of a claim department that is in all respects equal to the most effective claim department of any railroad or corporation.

The policy holders of the new Loyal Accident Insurance company will receive the same weekly indemnity or death benefit paid by accident insurance companies now in operation, and in addition to this, a prompt and efficient investigation of the accident, to the end that all the evidence tending to place the blame for the happening of the accident will be gathered without cost to the policy holder, so that when he has recovered from his injury and left the hospital he will have furnished to him free all the facts obtainable that will enable him to successfully prosecute a claim for any just damages to which he may be entitled.

Mr. Dickson is an insurance man of large experience and especially has a wide knowledge of the accident insurance business. In another column is printed a copy of the charter of the new company, together with the names of the incorporators.

It is understood that the Allied Printing Trades council, representing some 17,000 men, endorsed the new company and that the company was the subject of a favorable resolution passed by the late convention of the Illinois coal miners at Peoria. The plan of the new company should appeal to trade unionists who have long felt the necessity of exercising the utmost of their ingenuity to match the cunning of the employers and corporations. It is said that the new company has an immense amount of business in sight from trade unions throughout the country, and it would seem that the plan would appeal with equal force to any individual who feels the necessity of carrying personal accident insurance as under this plan, and without additional cost, he has all the benefits of a liability claim department.

Where To Go

Columbus, Michigan and Fifteenth street, west of the Illinois May party of the Chicago Waterworks union.

An entertainment dance will be given by the 5th ward branch of the Socialist party Wednesday evening, May 5, at Peoria hall, 123 N. Dearborn street.

The Ashton string orchestra will give a concert under the auspices of the Young People's Social Club, Monday evening, May 3, at the Peoria hall, 123 N. Dearborn street.

A. D. Friedman, local No. 1, Chicago, will speak in Handel Hall, at 183 Superior street, Sunday at 8 o'clock, on "The Cause of War and How to Prevent It." Louis F. Post will act as chairman.

Casey workers local 154, A. M. C. & R. W. of N. A. will meet Saturday, May 1, at Peoria hall, 123 N. Dearborn street.

Woodworkers' local No. 1 (Bohemian) will meet Sunday, May 2, at 22 West Elizabeth street.

The Industrial District council, I. W. W., will meet Sunday, May 2, at Peoria hall, 123 N. Dearborn street.

Woodworkers' local No. 1 (German) will meet Tuesday, May 4, at 22 West Elizabeth street.

Woodworkers' local No. 1 will meet Tuesday, May 4, at 183 Superior street.

Local No. 1, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, will meet Tuesday, May 4, at 64 Milwaukee avenue, Old Chicago.

Chicago Workers' union local 22, will meet Tuesday, May 4, at 183 Superior street at 8 o'clock.

COST OF WAR IN HUMAN LIFE

It has been estimated that the aggregate loss of life in all the wars which have occurred since the beginning of authentic history, has been not less than 45,000,000,000. This is probably far under the actual losses, as in the earlier centuries wars were incessant and even more pitiless and murderous than those of modern times, when many of the horrors attendant upon battles and campaigns have been suppressed.

This vast number of 45,000,000,000 slain in war is equal probably to all the people who have inhabited the globe for the last six hundred years, allowing three generations to the century, and 650,000,000, the estimated population of the world at the opening of the nineteenth century, as the average population per generation for the six centuries.

The usual estimate of the number of men lost in war in the nineteenth century, including those who died of wounds and disease, places it at 14,000,000. Of this number the Napoleonic campaigns, extending from 1796 to 1815, are responsible for about six millions (seven millions some estimate it), not less than two and a half millions (La Fayette said three millions) of whom were Frenchmen, the very flower of the young manhood of the nation. The other three and a half millions were Italians, Germans, Austrians, Russians, Englishmen, Spaniards, Turks, Arabs, etc.

At the close of the Napoleonic wars there was a period of forty years of general peace in Europe, and another similar period at the end of the century. These two periods of European peace, amounting to seventy years, made the loss of life in war in the nineteenth century far less than it had been in preceding centuries, when war in Europe was practically incessant.

The war of 1812 to 1814 between the United States and Great Britain cost the two countries not less than 50,000 men in killed and wounded, and probably more.

The war between the United States and Mexico, waged from 1846 to 1848, resulted in the loss of at least 50,000 men, the majority of whom, on the United States side, perished from disease.

The Crimean war of 1854 to 1856, in which France, England, Piedmont, Turkey and Russia took part, cost the five nations at least 785,000 men, nearly 600,000 of whom (Russians more particularly) died from sickness and suffering occasioned by the long, hard marches and exposure in other ways.

In the Italian war of 1859, Austria, France and Piedmont, the three countries engaged, lost 63,000 men. Besides this the Franco-Sardinian army alone had over 100,000 soldiers disabled by disease.

The short Schleswig-Holstein war in 1864 resulted in the loss of 3,500 men to Denmark, Prussia and Austria.

The losses in the American civil war, 1861 to 1865, have been variously estimated, for the north and the south together, at from 800,000 to 1,000,000. The latter figure is probably none too large to cover all the deaths, including those from wounds and disease, and the permanently disabled.

The brief war between Prussia, Austria and Italy in 1866 entailed a loss of 45,000 men.

In the European expeditions, from 1861 to 1867, to Mexico, Morocco, Cochinchina, Lebanon, Paraguay, etc., no less than 65,000 men were sacrificed.

In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 and 1871, one of the swiftest and most terrible conflicts of modern times, the aggregate losses on both sides amounted to not less than 2,250,000 men, and probably the number was considerably larger, the French losses being about twice as great as those of Germany.

The Russo-Turkish war of 1877 was quite as deadly as that between France and Germany, and the losses reached a total of fully a quarter of a million.

The Zulu and Afghan wars of 1879 left a list of 40,000 lives destroyed.

Of the walk-over war between Japan and China in 1894 and 1895 no accurate statistics have ever been attainable. But in the various battles on land, in which the Japanese cannon and rifles did cruel execution, and in the great naval battle off the mouth of the Yalu river, in which the Chinese navy was practically destroyed, the total number of killed and wounded could not have been much less than 15,000.

The Boer war of 1899 to 1901 between Great Britain and the two South African republics cost England alone 100,000 men in killed and wounded. The Boer losses were much less, but probably totaled 25,000 or 30,000, and have by some been placed, including the women and children done to death in the reconcentrated camps, as high as 40,000.

In the Spanish-American war in 1898, in which the only serious fighting was the brief campaign at Santiago, the sea battle off the mouth of the Yalu river, and that of Manila bay, in which the Spanish vessels were destroyed by the United States fleets, the loss of life was not large, and probably amounted on both sides, including the deaths of the United States soldiers from disease, to not more than 6,000 men.

The Philippine aftermath of this war was much more destructive. It cost the lives of from five to ten thousand United States soldiers, many of whom died from the effects of the climate, and of the Filipinos it has been estimated that from half a million to a million perished in the "battles," the "punitive expeditions," the reconcentrated camps, the village burnings and butcheries, etc.

It is impossible to give in detail any trustworthy statement of the loss of life in a large number of wars, less or greater, of the nineteenth century incident to the operations of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Holland, Spain, etc., in their colonial enterprises in different parts of the world. The "war races" and native governments have given up the return of the numbers slain in their numerous conflicts with "civilized" armies. It is well known that these losses have often been very great, amounting in certain instances to wholesale massacres.

FANNIE BEANE, ONCE NOTED FANCIER, NEAR TO DEATH

New York, May 1.—Mrs. Fannie B. Gilday, famous thirty years ago as Fannie Beane, a dancer, was today reported to be in a serious condition from tuberculosis. While on the stage as Fannie Beane she was a popular favorite in New York, London and Paris and for many years was paid large salaries.

HOME CURE FOR ECZEMA.

Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, Glycerine, Etc., Used as a Simple Wash. It really seems strange that so many people suffer year in and year out with eczema when it is now no longer a secret that oil of wintergreen mixed with thymol, glycerine, etc., makes a wash that is bound to cure.

Old, obstinate cases, it is true, cannot be cured in a few days, but there is absolutely no suffering from eczema who ever used this simple wash and did not ever immediately that wonderfully soothing calm, cool sensation that comes when the itch is taken away. Instantly upon applying a few drops of the wash the remedy takes effect, the itch is allayed. There is no need of experiment—the patient knows AT ONCE.

Instead of trying to compound the oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc., in the right proportions ourselves we are using a prescription which is universal in its effect, it is known as the D. D. Prescription, or Oil of Wintergreen Compound. It is made by the D. D. Co. of Chicago, and our long experience with this remedy has given us great confidence in its merits.

For sale by all druggists. Write for free sample bottle direct to the D. D. Laboratories, Dept. 817, 112 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill., or call at our store and ask about D. D. Prescription.

Rleck & Pixley's BOSTON BAKED BEANS AND BROWN BREAD.

Now served in over 157 Lunch Rooms in Chicago. More than 10,000 people eat them every day. No preservatives used.

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE COLORADO BEACH FOR SALE—Suitable for dairy or ranch; good buildings; plenty of wood and water, one-half acre.

DON'T MISS THIS! 7-room house in good condition; city water; lot 1/2 acre; 5 blocks to depot; on car line; \$1,800; cash balance \$100 per month.

FOR RENT Rooms TO RENT—A newly furnished room, steam heat, electric light, telephone, near Garfield Park; four surface lines, elevated road; no children or other rooms; \$2.50; 208 S. Honan st., Tel. 241.

FINANCIAL PATTERSON ON INVESTMENTS—A large 35-page booklet on the Safety and Profit of Long-Term Investments. Will send free copies to the first 1,000 readers of this paper who ask for it. Faculty of one of the business schools in their applications, to JOHN M. CROOK, "CIS," 41 N. 3rd av., Chicago.

INVESTOR WANTED WITH MONEY FOR A HOME. The business proposition is to invest something for nothing, head not reply. Address: George, 222 Chicago Daily Socialist.

BUSINESS CHANGES FIVE RENT—BLACKSMITH AND REPAIR SHOP; one of the best equipped repair shops in Northwest Iowa; old-established location; suitable for any kind of business; also, also to sell or rent as is; as the former occupant has recently died. Address all inquiries to: BRS. I. H. JOHNSON, Iowa.

BUSINESS PERSONALS CRIME METAMORPHOSIS Removes freckles, pimples, blackheads and tan; all skin troubles of direct postpaid, 50c sample free for postage. Address: Germania Chemical Co., 720 N. Western St., Chicago.

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MEATS AND

SOCIALIST RESOLUTION ON MILITARISM

The following resolution on militarism was passed by the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, 1907:

The congress confirms the resolutions passed by the former international congress against militarism and imperialism, and it again declares that the fight against militarism cannot be separated from the Socialist struggle of classes as a whole.

Wars between capitalistic states are, as a rule, the consequence of their competition in the world's market, for every state is eager not only to preserve its markets, but also to conquer new ones, principally by the subjugation of foreign nations and the confiscation of their lands.

Wars are therefore essential to capitalism; they will not cease until the capitalist system has been done away with, or until the sacrifices in men and money, required by the technical development of the military system and the revolt against the armaments, have become so great as to compel the nations to give up this system.

Especially the working classes, from which the soldiers are chiefly recruited, and which have to bear the greater part of the financial burdens, are by nature opposed to war, because it is irreconcilable with their aim: the creation of a new economic system founded on a Socialistic basis and realizing the solidarity of the nations.

The congress therefore considers it to be the duty of the working classes, and especially of their parliamentary representatives, to fight with all their might against the military and naval armaments, not to grant any money for such purposes, pointing out at the same time the class character of bourgeois society and the real motives for keeping up the antagonisms, between nations, and further to imbue the young people of the working classes with the Socialist spirit of universal brotherhood and with class consciousness.

The congress considers that replacing the standing army with the democratic organization of national defense will prove an effective means for making wars impossible and for overcoming national antagonism.

The international congress cannot lay down rigid formulas for the action of the working classes against militarism, as this action must of necessity differ according to the time and conditions of the various national parties. But it is its duty to intensify and to co-ordinate as much as possible the efforts of the working classes against militarism and against war.

In fact, since the Brussels congress, the proletariat in its untiring fight against militarism, by refusing to grant the expenses for military and naval armaments, by democratizing the army, has had recourse with increasing vigor and success to the most varied methods of action in order to prevent the breaking out of wars, or to end them, or to make use of the agitation of the social body caused by a war for the emancipation of the working classes, as, for instance, the understanding arrived at between the English and the French trade unions after the Fashoda crisis, which served to assure peace and to re-establish friendly relations between England and France; and the action of the Socialist parties in the German and French parliaments during the Morocco crisis; the public demonstrations organized for the same purpose by the French and German Socialists; the common action of the Austrian and Italian Socialists who met at Trieste in order to ward off a conflict between the two states; further, the vigorous intervention of the Socialist workers of Sweden in order to prevent an attack against Norway, and lastly, the heroic sacrifices and fights of the masses of Socialist workers and peasants of Russia and Poland in rising against the war provoked by the government of the czar, in order to put an end to it and to make use of the crisis for the emancipation of their country and of the working classes.

All these efforts show the growing power of the proletariat and its increasing desire to maintain peace by its energetic intervention.

The action of the working classes will be the more successful the more the mind of the people has been prepared by an unceasing propaganda and the more the labor parties of the different countries have been stimulated and drawn together by the international movement.

The congress further expresses its conviction that under the pressure exerted by the proletariat the practice of honest arbitration in all disputes will take the place of the futile attempts of bourgeois governments, and in this way the enormous resources of energy and money now wasted in armaments and by wars, to be applied to the progress of civilization.

In case of war being imminent the working classes and their parliamentary representatives in the countries concerned shall be bound, with the assistance of the International Socialist bureau, to do all they can to prevent the breaking out of the war, using for this purpose the means which appear to them the most efficacious, and which must naturally vary according to the acuteness of the struggle of classes and to the general political conditions.

In case the war should break out, in spite of their efforts, they shall be bound to intervene to secure its speedy end, and to employ all their forces to utilize the economical and political crisis created by the war in order to rouse the masses of the people and to hasten the collapse of capitalist class rule.

THE SOLDIER OF PEACE

By Howard Singleton Taylor

We have laureled the heroes whose glory Was won where the battle waves rolled; We have chiseled and chanted their story For mankind to hear and behold— To hear and behold and to wonder, While cannon and trumpet and drum Send a militant message of thunder To waken the ages to come!

The ages to come—will they treasure, As we do, our trophies and tombs? Will they level all life to the measure Of the sword that destroys and consumes? Will they still plow the fields with their cannon, And seed them with bullet and blade, And reap under war's crimson pennon The harvest of grief they have made?

We have come through deep tribulation; We are heavy with grief and regret, And we long for the dear consummation When men shall forgive and forget! When neighbor shall strike hands with neighbor, And wrath and contention shall cease, And the world find its hero at labor, The good, gallant Soldier of Peace!

A soldier!—on whose stainless glory No turbulent passions encroach; A Bayard, with no written story, Yet still above fear or reproach; No red-handed warfare he wages, But the heroes of Rome and of Greece Grow dwarfed in the noon of the ages Below the good Soldier of Peace.

He has conquered the hostile, high mountains, He has mastered the obdurate flood, He has dappled the desert with fountains And opened the jungled wildwood, Till nature, subdued by his spirit, Doth bounty on bounty increase, And they who that bounty inherit All bless the brave Soldier of Peace!

Oh! blameless knight errant of Labor, Our eyes have been holden; but now We know that for musket and saber Thy arms were the ax and the plow! We will cross them in heraldic fashion, A blazonry never to cease, And wrap in our hearts' fondest passion The good, gallant Soldier of Peace!

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Three weeks before Paul Kruger's "ultimatum," Joseph Chamberlain refused to refer the difficulties to an arbitration board of two Dutch and three British chief justices. Had he done so England would have saved three years of bitterness, a setback to all local progress and reform, and the hatred of a people who lost 20,000 women and children in concentration camps; she would have saved \$110,000,000, which might have given that third of England's population who are living in dire poverty on less than \$5 a week per family the following things:

Each 100 old people's homes..... \$100,000 1,000 public playgrounds..... 50,000 1,000 public libraries..... 50,000 1,000 trade schools..... 200,000 500 hospitals..... 200,000 3,000 public schools..... 100,000 150,000 workingmen's houses..... 2,000

Socialism in Finland Increasing Rapidly

BY VICTOR WATIA

The progress of the Socialist movement in Finland began about ten years ago, gaining speed and strength as time passed. The social, economic and political conditions of Finland and the prevailing revolutionary state of Russia have mainly advanced the process by politically awakening the non-owners to realize their situation as individuals and their power as a class.

During the period of one hundred years during which the czar has had controlling power over Finland, the interest of the working class has been absolutely neglected. In late years, while the attention of Russia was turned to its internal affairs, things in Finland started to move on a little faster. Evolution took a few considerably long leaps. General suffrage was restored by a national strike lasting for one week in 1906. This was a step that made it possible to take another one in the same direction, and the results were shown in the general election. With some restrictions all of the age of 24 years of the 2,772,164 inhabitants

The percentage of votes cast for each party was as follows: 1907. 1908. Social Democratic party..... 37.01 33.43 Finnish party..... 27.31 33.47 Young Finns party..... 12.63 14.22 Swedish party..... 12.63 12.81 Agrarian League..... 5.15 6.94 Christian Workers' League..... 1.41 2.54 Miscellaneous..... 2.10 0.49

The number of representatives elected were as follows: 1907. 1908. Social Democratic party..... 50 83 Finnish party..... 59 54 Young Finns party..... 25 27 Swedish party..... 24 25 Agrarian League..... 19 9 Christian Workers' League..... 2 2 Miscellaneous..... 2 2

Although the results of the first election were confirmed by the second, the czar has deemed it advisable to dissolve the diet for the second time, apparently in the hope of decreasing the number of Socialist members in the

comes a member of the party, except in those unions which are not in connection with the party. Practically every union is affiliated with the said party, and in fact the actual membership represents the number of all industrial workers of the country. A great number of the land workers are active party members, and take the place of those industrial workers who have remained outside of the party ranks.

The following table shows some of the growth of the party from 1901 to 1908:

1901. 1906. Locals..... 21 937 Members— Men..... 4,052 65,017 Women..... 1,063 18,686 Total..... 5,115 83,703 Ladies' branches..... 102 Trade unions..... 10-129 Own halls..... 10-129 Papers in reading rooms..... 219 1,672 Copies of books in libraries..... 6,539 22,592 Meetings of locals held..... 275 4,433 Entertainments..... 274 7,745 Excursions..... 20 374 Representatives in municipal government..... 183

During 1907 there were 164 locals added to the party, making a total of 1,101.

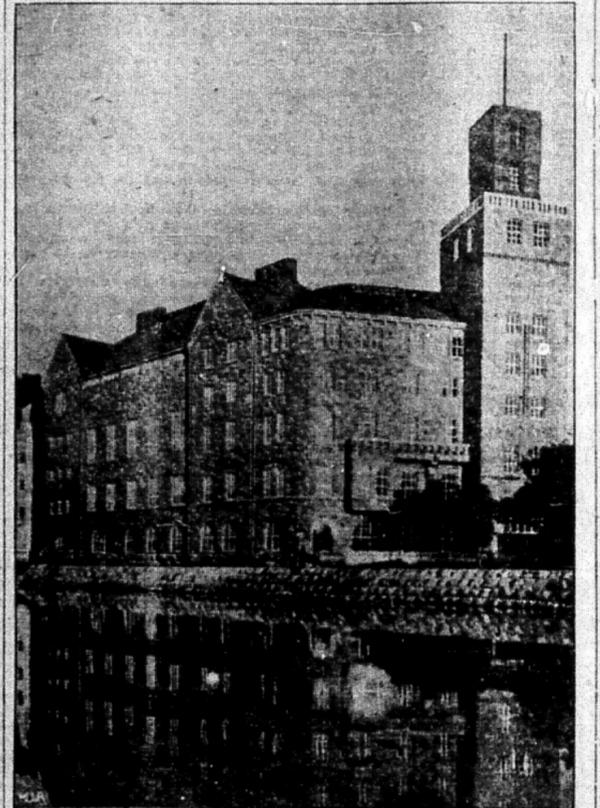
The struggle of the Socialist papers in Finland has been the same which Socialist papers have experienced in every country. The financial needs were made more burdensome by suppressions, fines and arresting the editor, combining them in 1906 for articles dealing in his majesty or some individuals of the higher class.

The first Socialist paper, Tyomies, was established in Helsinki in 1895, being published once a week with a small circulation. After a few years it was enlarged and published daily, except Sunday. In 1899 its circulation was only 5,000 copies; 1905, 31,000 copies; 1906, 20,000 copies, and now about 20,000 copies, being the most favored paper in the capital. The said paper has been not only self-supporting, but also showed a net profit of 106,307 Finnish marks within the last six years prior to 1906. Two other papers were established soon after and during the years of 1905, 1906 and 1907, so that there are at present 33 Socialist publications and periodicals in Finland, classified as follows: Five dailies, namely, Tyomies, Kansan Lehti, Kansan Tahto, Sosialisti and Tyo; twelve tri-weeklies, four weeklies, three semi-monthlies, five monthlies and four are published quarterly.

The Workers' building, just finished last fall is the most elegant building in the city of Helsinki. It covers 1,520 square meters of ground, its walls are 22 meters high and up to the top 31.8 meters; the steeple is 43 meters in height. There are plenty of rooms and halls for different committee meetings, gymnastics, wrestling, a restaurant, kitchen, laundry, dressing rooms, all with modern convenience, and a reading room in connection with the library. The main hall is 529.5 square meters, largest and most beautiful entertainment hall in Helsinki. The value of the building with the lot exceeds over one million Finnish marks. Workers may realize that before a building of this size of good stone could be raised up to its present form the ways and means were thoroughly discussed several times, and plans made over and over again, but at the same time it shows that great objects can be overcome when the toilers are working in harmony and co-operation.

May Day is generally celebrated by the workers in Finland all over the land and the flagstaff, which reaches up eight meters from the steeple of the Socialist building, had the honor for the first time of solemnly waving the red flag over the thousands celebrating the day.

On account of the financial panic the wages have been lowered and the army of the unemployed increased, thus causing strikes, poverty, crimes and robberies which cannot cease until the present capitalist system of production and distribution of wealth is absolutely abolished. No peace on earth can be put in practice until the emancipation of the working class, until the lives of the great masses are no more dependent on a few.



SOCIALIST WORKERS' BUILDING, HELSINGFORS.

had the right to vote under the new provisions, thus giving the ballot to 137,135 men and women, whereas before the change was made in the diet the number of those with the right to vote was but 170,000 of the entire population. Participation in the first election held in March, 1907, for the representatives to the diet was very enthusiastic, 70.67 per cent cast their votes and 29.33 per cent did not exercise their rights. This activity was reduced in the second election conducted in July, 1908, as shown by the figures in the following table:

Ballots Cast For— 1907. 1908. Social Democratic party..... 323,848 310,883 Finnish party..... 245,572 206,823 Young Finns party..... 121,604 114,819 Swedish party..... 112,267 103,307 Agrarian League..... 51,242 48,667 Christian Workers' League..... 13,501 20,553 Miscellaneous..... 15,557 3,789 Total..... 890,990 806,850

parliament. The announcement of the results of the third election is now expected, and, of course, we are likely to see a few members added to the group of Socialists when the new diet meets.

The most important of the bills passed in the parliament were those affecting the liquor traffic and the rent of lands. The former measure, however, has been defeated by the czar, but the latter granted. The Socialist members have had a hard fight against the combined forces of the other parties, which unanimously voted down the Socialist measures in the various committees and assembly, but, however, the Socialists are to receive credit for the improvements secured and the fact that they never failed to stand on the working class viewpoint.

The trade union movement in Finland works hand in hand with the Social Democratic party, being organized so that a person joining with his or her trade union at the same time be-

WAR IS MURDER IN UNIFORM

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

Douglas Jerrold once said that "war is murder in uniform." That it should survive to the nineteenth century would be an explicable mystery, if it were not for the knowledge that it is a mere adjunct to wholesale and persistent robbery committed under the organization falsely called civilization. There has never been a war, save wars of rebellion and revolution, that had not robbery for its motive. In the olden days the warrior was frankly a freebooter, and his victim was the man of wealth, the merchant, and capitalist. But since capitalism has come to dominance, the victim is not the merchant, unless he be a foreigner, but the farmer and factory worker, who produced the wealth that was taken.

In the old days the conquered was deprived of all and reduced to open slavery. Of late years the victim is despoiled of hope in life and of freedom, just as of old, only now he is made to believe that he is free and is flattered with the hope that some day he himself may become a robber. In olden days they slaughtered with sword and battle-axe, in contests which involved some risk, but now they kill at

a distance, and bribe the worker at \$13 a month to murder his brother worker. In olden days war was a matter of battles and sudden speculation, but now they not only slaughter with the finest machinery that human ingenuity can devise, but, after the battle is over, they tie both the victim and the conquering worker to other machines that evermore squeeze money from their bodies.

Oh, the horrors and terrors of war! When Sherman, who knew of it from having burned a road sixty miles wide through a prosperous region, was asked what war was, he flattered for a word to describe it and then answered, "It is hell." It is hell, and the profit mongers for whom it exists and for whose aid armies and navies are maintained, are devils.

I never look on brook or river, stealing through fertile lands, but that I fancy they do not run with wholesome water, but with blood and sweat and tears. I never look on a great city, that wonder-picture of man's creative power, but that I see its wall massed with human bones. When I would express my horror of war, my hatred of

war, I am silent, because words cannot tell it. But I wonder how long the workers will continue to march up to the yoke, how long they will let the masters inflame them with hatred toward each other; how long they will go out to red slaughter for the glory of others and their own enslavement.

Are we not all brothers? Then why should some ride others, and why should some have all and others naught?

Are we not of one blood? Then why should we kill each other, making widows and children orphans, that we may enable the rulers of men to feast the most? Oh, unspeakable barbarism! Oh, needless suffering and foolish burden-bearing! Awake, men of the world, brothers of the world, from the old madness, and stand with the light of a better day glorifying the forehead that has learned to think and kindling the hearts that have at last learned to love in deed and in truth, and then war shall be no more; for if the workers shall cease to kill each other for others' gain, the monstrousness of war will pass away like a horror of the troubled night—The World.

AWFUL COST OF ARMAMENTS

A single table is here given showing the army and navy expenses of the principal powers for the year 1904, the latest official figures, the figures for the United States alone being for 1906:

Table with columns: Country, Army, Navy, Total. Rows include Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Japan (1905), Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and United States (1906).

WAR FACTS

One Big Cannon-shot Costs \$1,700 (including deterioration of weapon)—Hoeh.

Three and two-thirds years of a workingman's wage.

Five and one-third years of a female school teacher's salary.

As much as a workingman's wage as much as a college education at \$425 per year.

Lives Probably 15,000,000 lives sacrificed in wars since the beginning of authentic history.

Or as many as all the people who have lived on earth during the last 600 years.

More than 14,000,000 during the nineteenth century. These were able-bodied. See President David Starr Jordan's warning concerning the survival of the fittest in "The Human Harvest."

FOR NO OTHER REASON

BY MILA TUPPER MAYNARD

If Socialism could only prevent war, as it unquestionably would if general, that alone would be reason enough why every woman should vow to give the utmost of her endeavor for the ballot and the working class party.

There are countless reasons which each alone ought to be ample to inspire ardent loyalty and devotion to the cause of political and industrial freedom.

Child labor—is not that reason enough? Two million underfed children—is not that alone enough? Five million women working at tasks too heavy, wrecking home life and race life in one horrible waste of race values—is not this alone sufficient reason for a never flagging ardor in revolt?

Unemployment, the ghastly foundation stone of the Castle of Profits—is not that reason enough why women should strive whole-hearted and all the time for full working class emancipation?

Yes! Many times yes to these and countless other incentives. But today let us think only of this one blazing truth—THE HELLISH HORRORS OF WHOLESALE MURDER IN WAR WILL CEASE JUST SOON AS THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD DECREE: "THERE SHALL BE PEACE."

When labor's solidarity has become the conscious, all-powerful dominating force it will soon become, the workers will not allow wars in which they must be both food and target for fratricidal cannon.

Women must make their solidarity of labor a living, flaming, molten thing! They must put the heart throbs and the devotion of the mother passion into the precious human mass as a penetrating, invulnerable cement, binding each to all for the great destiny that awaits.

Indifferent, are you, about voting? You do not "care about politics"? You "don't know much about Socialism"? Ah, sisters, you do not mean these shameful things. You do not know what you say!

Do not care to take your part in preventing your child from being tumbled in a ghastly grave after a fruitless, needless war which your vote might have staid? You do not care that your dear ones must continue to be pawns in a brutal giant game of greed and death?

You are willing not to know of the great, sure hope that Socialism offers whereby these nightmare terrors may be forever dispelled? No; surely you cannot be indifferent, listless or ignorant. Keep in mind this one of many motives for ceaseless activity.

The awful waste of standing armies, the horrible desolation of war will cease only as the working class awakes to its power and responsibility. It will awake to save and redeem society largely in the measure that the women of that class give thought and heart and tireless effort to spreading the divine contagion of united purpose.

RUSSIA'S NEW HOPE BY WM. ENGLISH WALLING.

The sensational disclosure that Azeff and others who are supposed to be leaders of the revolutionary terrorist forces in Russia have for many years been working with the secret police, throws a blinding illumination over the whole Russian revolutionary movement, Azeff was not the first of his kind.

Russia, like every other country in the process of revolution, has produced traitors, spies, "provocators" and other species of renegades. But the Azeff case certainly goes beyond all possibility of contradiction that a radical change in the methods of the party preserved for the past thirty years is about to take place.

Since the assassination of Alexander II, in 1881, a large part of the energies of Russian Socialists has gone toward the policy somewhat incorrectly known as "terrorism." Terrorism is not the same thing as revolutionism, nor is it the same thing as conspiracy. On an autocracy all Socialists and all genuine Democrats, for that matter, are bound to be revolutionists and are so considered by the government on both sides.

All sincere and courageous Socialists and Democrats, however, must necessarily look forward to the employment of some form of violence against coercive and despotic government. When, moreover, the revolution seems to be drawing near, all revolutionists agree that preparations must be made for the coming violence, that there must be organizations looking forward either to the immediate or ultimate use of force.

The Socialist Revolutionary party in Russia is the most orthodox party, which not only frankly avows this situation, but plans either hopefully or desperately at all times to increase the use of violence as rapidly as practicable.

The Social Democrats, on the other hand, have always insisted that violence should be reduced to the minimum and should be used only after the masses of the population have been very thoroughly prepared by an educational propaganda.

But both parties always have been and must continue to be both revolutionary and conservative. The value of the Azeff disclosure to Russian Socialism and that of the whole world can scarcely be overestimated. It has already pointed a lesson to the Social Revolutionaries and is certain also to afford a lesson to the Social Democrats.

While all organization and propaganda, especially that directed toward bringing the masses of the people into the revolution, must be conspirative in Russia, the particular policy known as terrorism will necessarily go through a fundamental change. The spirit of revenge against brutal officials which often takes place in Russia without the aid of the Social Revolutionists, will necessarily be continued, and a certain share of the energies of all revolutionary parties will undoubtedly continue to be turned in this direction.

There are some brutalities and bestialities that no high-spirited people, Socialists, Revolutionists or otherwise, will quietly endure—even when they are powerless to change the system that allows such acts to take place. The removal, in fact, of exceptionally brutal persons has always had the approval of almost the whole of Russian society and has always had a beneficent result.

It is only when this policy becomes one of the chief aims of the revolutionary movement, when it is attempted to apply it not only to exceptional, but to typical representatives of the prevailing despotisms, only when it is hoped to weaken the despotism itself by such methods, that the policy becomes first vicious and finally dangerous to the cause.

When the policy of popular "executions" is carried so far that the terrorism becomes really an apt term, when it is supposed not only that the government can be weakened and disorganized by the loss of some of its leading members, but that the despotism as a whole can actually be brought to its knees by the removal of a few of its members, that this form of revolutionary action becomes the most dangerous to the revolutionary cause that could possibly be devised.

Indeed, it has been conclusively shown by these recent disclosures that when popular "executions" have terrorism for their aim in the exact and true meaning of that word, this kind of revolutionism shades off into reaction by imperceptible and almost inevitable degrees.

The Social Democrats are in an altogether unnecessary and undignified state of gloom over the defeat of their rivals' chosen policy. It is not true that the Social Revolutionists have given their whole attention to terrorism. They have organized together with the Social Democrats military revolts that came very near indeed to having a tremendous and favorable effect on the whole revolutionary situation. They have educated and prepared the peasants to take part in an uprising against the government whenever the opportunity shall prove favorable. In both these efforts the Social Democrats, especially in certain sections of the country, have joined with their somewhat more revolutionary rivals.

It is then absurd for the Social Democrats to attack not only terrorism but conspiracy itself; to suggest that a conspirative secret organization can be avoided in a country like Russia simply because Marx showed that it was out of date in the France of 1848. But the unjust attacks of the Social Democrats are sure to result in an immediate reaction in Russia, where, with all their faults, the virtues of the Social Revolutionists are thoroughly appreciated by every element of the population, and especially by the peasants and workmen. There will be a greater cry than ever for a great common Socialist and Revolutionary movement.

For the masses of the Russian people, while very friendly toward the more advanced wing of the Social Democrats, will never take the position of some of the minority leaders of that organization who would be satisfied to bring Russia into the condition of the Prussia of the present day. One of these, Martoff, in a recent article published in the American Socialist Press, says of Russia: "It is ripe only for a bourgeois revolution, a revolution in which the extinction of antiquated political forms is brought about in the process of development of class distinctions among the once homogeneous population, in the process of the struggle between different classes."

But the Russian population has ceased to be a homogeneous one in any sense for generations, and indeed, since the liberation of the serfs in 1861, it has been divided up into classes that resemble in many ways those of Prussia. If Prussia is a bourgeois state, as many Socialists will agree, then the new Russia, with its partly bourgeois elements, is also advancing rapidly toward the same condition without any revolution. In fact, the election law for the present Duma is already more liberal than that of the Prussian Landtag. It is doubtful if a revolution will be necessary to produce that compromise between capitalism and feudalism which seems to so thoroughly satisfy the bourgeois of Prussia.

The Russian workmen, then, are likely, in rejecting terrorism, to reject also the proposal that they should undertake the immense sacrifice of blood that would be necessary completely to overthrow the autocracy, in order to establish, not a democratic republic, as all Socialist parties demand, but merely a bourgeois monarchy.

Conservative leaders like Martoff, however, do not control the Social Democratic party. The extreme terrorists will undoubtedly lose their control of the situation then is more promising than it has been for many years, and everything leads us to expect a regenerated and united Socialist movement, a condition that Russia with all her immense armies of Socialists has hitherto never known.

Frank About It The day after the club meeting the lady egotist and the sarcastic lady met again.

"I suppose," said the former, "that the rest of you talked about me after 'left'."

"Oh, no," rejoined the latter. "You're tired of that subject while you were there,"—Pittsburg Observer.

THE CHICAGO DAILY SOCIALIST

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The Menace of Militarism

Fifteen years ago the word militarism, and the thing it denotes, were almost unknown in this country. It was something foreign, something to congratulate ourselves that we did not possess.

TODAY NO COUNTRY ON EARTH EXPENDS SO LARGE A PERCENTAGE OF ITS REVENUES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Counting the expenditures because of past wars, and on account of preparation for war, the United States IS SPENDING MORE MONEY FOR MILITARISM THAN ANY OTHER NATION.

There was a time when Germans came to America to escape the crushing burden of militarism, but the United States is now expending \$138,000,000 a year more than Germany for military purposes, past, present and future.

The expenditures in this direction are growing with leaps and bounds. For the eight years from 1891 to 1898, inclusive, the total appropriations for the army and navy amounted to \$421,241,784. A stupendous sum, to be sure, but one which shrinks into insignificance in comparison with the expenditures already authorized for the eight years from 1903 to 1910, inclusive. During these eight years congress has appropriated \$1,483,401,525 for the army and navy.

THIS SUM WOULD MORE THAN DUPLICATE EVERY UNIVERSITY IN AMERICA.

We are complaining today because the high price of wheat is taking food from the hungry throughout the country. During the last ten years we have made into battleships, fired away in target practice and used up IN PREPARATION FOR WHOLESALE MURDER THREE TIMES THE VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Add to this the money spent during the same time for pensions on account of war, and we find that during the last decade the United States has expended for militarism a sum equal in value to the ENTIRE WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD.

The total value of the wheat crop of the United States has never exceeded \$650,000,000 even in the final retail market. The appropriations for military purposes at the last session of congress amounted to \$525,700,000. In other words, FIVE-SIXTHS OF THE VALUE OF THE WHEAT CROP OF THE UNITED STATES IS USED IN PREPARATION FOR KILLING INSTEAD OF FEEDING PEOPLE.

This is supposed to be a civilized nation. It boasts of being at the very climax of millions of years of racial progress. Yet MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS OF THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE FOR WAR PURPOSES. Did any savage tribe ever expend two-thirds of its energy in preparations for war?

All these figures take no account of the millions of dollars expended by the various states to maintain the militia. They say nothing of the waste of time by the thousands of able-bodied men in the barbaric display and silly evolutions of these militia companies. They make no record of the sums expended to maintain military schools and academies by private institutions.

Yet these expenditures by the federal government alone represent a waste of human energies that, if used for socially valuable purposes, would transform the whole face of society.

Were this money devoted to the draining of swamps, the building of great irrigation works and the cultivation of the soil thus redeemed, it would ABSOLUTELY ABOLISH INVOLUNTARY POVERTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Were it used for education it would DOUBLE THE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES OF THIS COUNTRY. It would FEED AND CLOTHE EVERY HUNGRY CHILD NOW ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND SUPPLY FREE TEXT BOOKS FOR EVERY PUPIL.

If devoted to the building of homes for the workers it would within ten years pull down every slum on this continent and replace them with well-built, healthful structures and give work for every unemployed man while it was being done.

It would build a Panama canal every year or provide a pension for every workman crippled by industrial accident.

It would pay the entire expense of the postal department twice over and carry all mail free, and leave a tremendous surplus beside, for the total expense of the department last year was only a little over two hundred million dollars.

Imagination is simply staggered at the possibilities of any rational expenditure of this sum.

Yet it represents but one phase of the terrible wastes of war and but a small fraction of the still more terrible wastes of the competitive, or monopolistic, system in which we now live.

While nations are but instruments in a competitive war for markets and profits, this hideous waste must and will continue. Only when governments are instruments in the hands of the workers for the production and distribution of wealth will all incentive for war, and all need of expenditure for murder, wholesale or retail, cease.

FOR THESE REASONS THE SOCIALISTS ARE THE ONLY GENUINE "PEACE PARTY."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS SHOW STRENGTH

BY JEAN LONGUET

(Jean Longuet is the grandson of Karl Marx, the son of Marx's daughter Jenny. He is one of the most brilliant writers on the French paper L'Humanite.)

It is barely ten months since the sage observers of the Bourgeois press made the declaration that the Socialist and workingman's movement in France was a negligible quantity. And now the situation of the Socialist party and the working class of France is nothing less than astounding to the people who made the declaration.

The violent opposition of the so-called radical party to the Socialists has led them to force a combination of all the parties on the bourgeois side, in order to carry even the smallest municipal elections, as well as to make an attempt to carry Paris. They were checked in the attempt at a "bloc" all along the line.

Two years ago the radical party was successful in many of the elections on the second ballot because the Socialists were retired after the first ballot and the final battle was between the conservatives and the radicals. This method of eliminating Socialists is no longer successful.

In the elections of 1919, however, Clemenceau is determined to work the double-crossing trick and the permanent of the electoral circumscriptions so as to break up the Socialist organization and prevent the election of Socialist deputies even when they are actually in the majority in a given district.

The method is simple in the extreme. At the first election the conservatives have a candidate as well as the radicals and the Socialists. The Socialist receives the highest vote, and then the radicals and conservatives combine on the second election.

By this plot it is hoped by Clemenceau that the Socialist representation in the chamber may be cut down anywhere from 48 to 15, according to the redistricting.

The best that can be done under the gerrymander is to get 20 to 25 seats, with Socialist majorities everywhere. In the economic field the situation was much the same. The great strikes have given events in this field a new meaning. The workmen are being driven toward the labor organizations. This is decidedly a different situation from that which followed the efforts of the General Federation of Labor to stir up things in 1906.

The exposure of the employment of spies, the extravagant use of force in suppressing strikes by the Clemenceau government, the dreadful massacre of workingmen at Draveil, Villeneuve and St. Georges by the police and the soldiers have all had their effects, and this movement is now the great, rushing movement of France, the workmen seeing at last that they must unite.

Since the strikes of last December this movement has been signalled by great activity in the political as well as in the economic field. The great victory of the political employes has had a very beneficial effect on the whole labor movement, and has fired the imagination of the workers, not only in France, but of Europe.

The great Congress of Toulouse, held on October 15 to 18, by its splendid unanimity, gave the movement the most tremendous impetus in the history of Socialism in France or any other country.

The partial elections which have just been held have shown the work of the congress to have been of the greatest value. These elections have stupefied and terrorized the adversaries of Socialism in France and above all the radical Clemenceau government. The Clemenceau had it through their heads that Socialism was dead, and they find it very much alive. The great victory upon Socialism by Clemenceau and his renegade minister Bryan, have only strengthened the party all over the country.

The first of the elections took place in December in the circumscription of Villefrance. This was the first scrutin

de liste. The coal mining districts of Decazeville and Charrelles, in the south part of Burgundy, also voted at this time. The Socialist vote jumped from 1,500 in 1906 to more than 4,500 in the first places mentioned and to 4,800 in the other. In both districts Socialists were elected, replacing radicals in the chamber of deputies.

The January elections to the Senate were much more to the liking of the Clemenceau, since the Senate is their own particular property, but even here the Socialists gain everywhere were startling.

In order to diminish the Socialist votes and to discount the tremendous effect of the Socialist victories Clemenceau decided to divide into three series the elections which have just been held.

The result proved that he had caught another tartar, as the Socialist successes were startling and the Socialist vote increased everywhere. The smashing vote in Clemenceau's own department of the Var, where Renaudel, Socialist, ran away ahead of the opposing candidates, and where Clemenceau was compelled to join hands with a known antagonist, was one of the most striking features of the election. Renaudel was barely nosed out of the seat by a combination of all the capitalist forces.

Rognon was swept into office at Lyons, and in the fourth circumscription of Marseille, it took the united efforts of all the other parties to beat the Socialist candidate. Rognon went in by a clear majority on the first ballot. At Amiens, Lecoigne was elected by a vote of 11,000 on the second ballot, the entire combination of the opposing forces failing to beat him.

Pelletan, who is one of the really sincere radicals, but who hates Clemenceau, has written a remarkable article for Le Matin, in which he points out that the radical party vote in the 15 to 18 districts in which they were opposed by the Socialists fell from 43,000 in 1906 to 22,500 in 1909, while the Socialist vote in the same districts mounted from 12,000 in 1905 to 24,500 in 1909.

As the new partial elections take place our success increases. At the time when I write this our devoted agrarian helper, Comper-Morel, the former Socialist, is swept into the chamber of deputies from the district of the Gard. Morel obtained more than 7,800 votes. There were only 3,500 Socialist votes in this district two years ago.

Socialists are now claiming that there will be a hundred deputies when the elections of 1910 are held and a vote of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 is almost a certainty. This shows the growing strength and power of the party in France as nothing else can.

The party has gained immensely by its victory in the postal strike, and the laboring men are flocking into the fold by hundreds. The postal employees call their victory the first victory for the social revolution, and they realize its importance at its full value.

It is also important to note that a Socialist, Niel, has been elevated to the office of general secretary of the General Federation of Labor of France.

The fact is that the French proletariat is discarding dogmatism of every form, whether on the political or the economic field. They are using for practical, effective action, whether this action take the form of strikes or direct battle on the industrial field or political activity. They participate in strikes of an ever widening scope and enter the elections with greater and greater enthusiasm and success. They are becoming more and more militant and more allied with the revolutionary spirit. Everything promises that the French proletariat will come to the International Congress at Copenhagen in 1910 with a record of deeds accomplished and strength gained such as they have never presented before.

OUR "MAY DAY"

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT

It is just twenty years since the International Socialist Congress of Paris met on the 1st of May as a day consecrated to the universal movement in favor of a shorter workday.

And the year just passed has had its full share of credit in these achievements. It has left behind it a record which may well be contemplated with satisfaction and pride by the Socialists of the world.

In almost all cases in which the political strength of Socialism has been put to the test in the course of the last year, it has emerged victorious and triumphant. In Belgium, France and Italy the parliamentary elections have been notable chiefly for the strong showing of the Socialist candidates.

The chamber of deputies of Italy was forced to give official recognition of the growing strength of our movement by electing one of our comrades a vice-president of the body, thus following the precedent reluctantly set by the Australian parliament shortly before.

In the local elections in Denmark, Sweden and Norway our comrades have very materially increased their representation in the municipalities of these countries and have gained control of several important cities.

Almost without exception the last yearly conventions of the Socialist parties in the different countries of Europe have reported an increased membership, a stronger press, better organization and better work; and even the Russian Socialists, for a while crushed and disarmed by the overwhelming weight of the reaction, are beginning to gather their forces for a renewed vigorous struggle.

Nor do the political victories and strengthened organization exhaust the achievements of International Socialism within the last year. The two recent movements which are of the greatest importance and promise for true human progress, the movements for universal peace and for women's suffrage, have been supported and advanced by the Socialist propaganda probably more than by any other single factor.

The Socialist parties of Europe have long passed the stage of mere sentimental declamations against the horrors of war. Time and again they have announced their determination to prevent the wholesale and wanton slaughter of workmen for the purpose of settling the business quarrels of their masters, and their attitude has been such as to leave no doubt in the minds of the warriors of all nations as to the

seriousness of the declaration. When Europe began to be agitated with the suggestion to say that Austria and Italy, the Socialists of both countries speedily arranged a peace demonstration, which was held in Switzerland on August 2, 1908, and the Socialist spokesmen of the countries sought to be embroiled declared in unmistakable terms that the workmen of these countries would have to be consulted before they would consent to murder each other.

A similar course was pursued by the Socialists of Germany and England, several weeks later, on the occasion of the vellel war threats passed between the Japses of both countries. It is no exaggeration to say that the presence of a strong Socialist movement in every country is today the most effective check on the bellicose inclinations of the ruling classes hungry for new markets.

Equal suffrage for both sexes has been one of the most important battle cries of the militant Socialist movement since its very inception, and it is due in no small measure to the persistent and continued preparatory work of the Socialist propaganda, that the movement has made such substantial advances within the last year.

The Socialist representatives in the parliaments of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Germany, France and Italy, have advanced the subject of the enfranchisement of women to the foreground of political discussion, and have in some instances forced favorable action from reluctant legislatures. The Socialist parties of all countries in which a strong and independent movement for woman suffrage has developed have valiantly supported its propaganda, in the other countries they have borne the brunt of it.

The Socialist movement has also been a potent factor in all other movements for true social, political and industrial reforms which have been enacted or agitated within the last year. Socialism is rapidly establishing itself the principal lever of all true social progress of our times.

Passing from the international movement of Socialism to the Socialist movement in our own country, we may well claim that the year just passed has not been barren of achievements and victories for us. The three most notable events in the recent history of our movement have been the last national convention of our party, the general elections of last fall, and the fight for the preservation of our country as an asylum for political refugees.

Our convention has demonstrated in a concrete form the growth of our organized movement. The elections have resulted in a small gain for our party in the face of political odds which would have crushed any movement not as enthusiastic and devoted, not as earnest and disciplined as ours. The fight against the proposed extradition of Russian revolutionists was initiated and carried off chiefly by the Socialists of America, and theirs is the victory in the first line. But in frustrating the scheme to deliver up Rudoloff, and Poutren to the crowned hangman of St. Petersburg, the Socialists of America have attained more than a partisan victory; they have saved their country from everlasting disgrace, and have once more proved that they are the most earnest and energetic defenders of our political liberties and true republican traditions.

The Socialists of the United States have won many far-reaching victories for the threatened liberties of speech and assembly, and they have forced their enemies and their program upon the attention of the nation.

The Socialist movement has not been dormant in this country during the last year. We have made some progress, some decided progress. But let us not overestimate our achievements, and let us not rest contented with them. Let us remember that our work and our struggles are only beginning, and that more, infinitely more must be done by us to entitle us to a position of respect and honor in the eyes of the world. As yet we have failed to win the basis of the toiling masses for the

HOW TO FIGHT AGAINST WAR

BY WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING

War is nothing more nor less than organized and wholesale MURDER. Why is it, then, that at the present moment the world is now more busily engaged with preparations for this wholesale butchery than during the century past?

If we are to combat the danger successfully, we must realize its cause. Many Socialists and working people would be inclined to answer the question off-hand by saying simply that war is an inevitable product or accompaniment of capitalism. This is doubtless true; but there are many counteracting influences. The international peace congresses have little meaning, but the development of immigration from one country to another, the community of science and art between the nations, the immense amount of travel, especially in neighboring countries, the increasing economic interdependence and the education of the masses of the people, which has become general only in the last generation, ought every year to be making war a less probable rather than a more probable outcome.

Capitalism is international as well as Socialism. But capitalism is preparing for war while Socialism is more and more directing its main efforts to prevent this unseemable calamity and the universal reaction that would necessarily follow it. Whence this paradox?

International capitalism, by lending several billion dollars to the Russian government, has made it possible for the czarism to maintain its existence perhaps for another decade or even another generation. It would appear, then, that the international financiers are ready to support a general reaction and therefore a general peace in all the countries of the world. But this is not the fact.

The truth is that, like our American corporations, international capital is soulless; that is, it cares no more for reaction than it does for progress. Where a revolution shows some chance of SUCCESS, like that of Turkey, the international capitalists are perfectly ready to lend it enormous sums with which it can do whatever it pleases, even to fighting the reactionaries and instituting progressive and democratic governments. International capital, in other words, has only one God, and the name of that God is—Success.

Here we have the reason why all the great nations are preparing for war. The capitalists being absolutely selfish, each one devoted to his own interests, are not ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of a general international reaction—an agreement among all Capitalistic governments to maintain peace among themselves and to turn the arms and concentrated wealth of the nation against the social democratic movement.

Besides being ready to lend their money to any rival government that is able to pay good interest, whether it be reactionary or progressive, the capitalists are looking out for any other opportunities for foreign exploitation that they may obtain without paying too great a price. In none of the great nations is the ruling class ready to make preparations for a death struggle or invasion of a rival power.

England does not dream of invading Germany; Germany does not dream of invading England. But in several parts of the world there still exist tremendous and unmeasured fields for capitalist exploitation that have never been developed. If we have war, then, in our generation, it can be traced to one cause alone—THE RIVALRY OF THE CAPITALISTS OF THE GREAT NATIONS IN SEEKING A MONOPOLY OF THE PROFITS TO BE MADE FROM THE PLUNDER OF THE BACKWARD PEOPLES AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SOME FORM OF SOCIAL SLAVERY AMONG THEM.

Why are England and Germany ready to fly at one another's throats? Because England would be able to close to German exploitation India, Egypt and South Africa at a moment's notice. It is not only a question of closing the MARKETS, but also of closing the profitable INVESTMENTS of capital.

War on this basis is a far more profound and subtle danger to the democracy and Socialism of the great nations than the older wars. Germany formerly fought France in large part to gain Alsace and Lorraine, and the working people showed little enthusiasm.

The costs of a war over territory thousands of miles away would bear far less directly on the masses of the people of either nation. It would be borne in large part by the inhabitants of the undeveloped countries and would certainly saddle on them new taxes and a still severer despotism.

Besides, the French, English, German and American workingman knows well enough that the working people of the rival country are at the bottom as good as himself. Knowing little or nothing about the real character of the Hindoo, the Egyptian, the Filipino or the Chinaman, it is easy for the capitalist to make him forget altogether that his interests are absolutely the same as theirs.

In a word, the capitalist can use race prejudice—that is to say, the workingman's absolute and deplorable ignorance of these distant countries, as an incentive to war.

So the Hearst newspapers never lose an opportunity to make the American working people hate the Japanese and the Chinese. This question has nothing to do with the question of Asiatic immigration. Hearst, Roosevelt and a growing part of our ruling class are bent on throwing the nation into war with Japan or China, or both.

The race prejudice, as shown in the recent laws passed on the Pacific coast, will make it easy for them to hurl the working people of America against those of the east. If this effort succeeds, Socialism may be postponed for decades and perhaps a lifetime.

THERE IS, THEN, ONLY ONE POSSIBLE ROAD BY WHICH THE PEOPLE OF THE GREAT NATIONS MAY BE DRAGGED INTO WAR, AND THAT IS THE ROAD OF RACE HATRED. The capitalists are so well aware of this that there is among them at this moment a concerted and almost universal movement in America to turn public sentiment against the negroes.

The platform of the so-called moderate element in the south, not the Vardamans and the Tillmans, but the respectable governors like Hoke Smith of Georgia and Swanson of Virginia, to give the negroes an "industrial" education, but to hold them firmly to the "statutes of inferiority to which they belong," is all but accepted in the north.

President Taft's declarations are altogether friendly to the negro, but his action in making friends with the negroes' worst enemies in the south—for this respectable element is a more dangerous enemy than the Vardamans and the Tillmans were ever able to be—has thrown into a state of alarm the whole negro population of our country.

Of course it is not proposed to go to war against the negroes, but ONE RACE PREJUDICE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED, MAKES IT EASY TO CULTIVATE ANOTHER. The southerners are already in favor of treating all colored races, the world over, as inferior castes. Southern congressmen have made a defensive and offensive alliance with the congressmen of the Pacific coast. With race prejudice as the basis, we may have a war at any moment with China, Japan or even Mexico.

With race prejudice as a basis, the English and German governments could have little difficulty in securing the support of a majority even of their working people for a war for the mastery of the helpless peoples of Persia, Turkey, India or Egypt.

Nearly all these backward peoples are as capable of civilization as the Japanese. RACE PREJUDICE AMONG WORKING PEOPLE IS NOTHING MORE NOR LESS THAN FRATRICIDAL HATE and an invitation to an international carnival of butchery for the benefit of the capitalist class. Only if the Socialists can live up to the principles of international Socialism and the declarations of the international congresses, and succeed in stamping out race hatred, will they be able to avoid the horrors and social suicide of a world war.

Many Socialists are inclined to amend the words inscribed on our banner for the past sixty years to read, "Socialists of all CAPITALISTIC countries of the world, unite!" But there will be no chance to establish Socialism in a single capitalist country of the whole earth until the possibility of war, even at the supposed expense of the backward nations, is done away with.

Either the workmen of ALL the world must be ready to unite or Socialists must await the day when they will understand that they cannot possibly, by the remotest chance, become free men while the colored or backward races are still slaves.

Socialism must always fight, as it has always fought, for the conquest, not of any single nation, but of the world.

WAR'S DECREASE

"History is the record of the decline of war, but the slow decline."—Emerson. War was once universal. Now it is exceptional. There were Seven Years' wars, Thirty Years' wars, One Hundred

Years' wars. Union of tribes into small states, of these into larger ones, as in ancient France and England, in America and modern Germany and Italy, enlarged the areas in which was peace. This reduced the annoyance of custom-houses, different coinage, etc., and transformed men from destructive to constructive work.

The cruelties of war are lessening. Women and children are no longer slaughtered or sold into slavery; looting has decreased; the hospital service has enormously improved. The United States has recently abolished giving prizes to naval men for victories.

Long range guns firing at unseen enemies lessen the beastly ferocity of old-time hand-to-hand encounters. Plain uniforms for soldiers, greater opportunity for travel and adventure outside the army, make army life less attractive. More acquaintance and commerce with foreign peoples and a growing trust in arbitration, make war seem more senseless and futile. The increased cost, not only of war, but of standing armies and navies, is compelling taxpayers to rebel at seeing their hard-earned money needlessly thrown away.

A first-class battle-ship costs \$10,000,000, which is much more than the valuation of all the land and the one hundred buildings of Harvard university, plus all the farms and buildings of both the Hampton and Tuskegee institutes. New inventions force a battle-ship out of service in about ten years.

To realize these requirements and to strengthen our movement in all its phases will be the task of the American Socialist calendar year beginning on the first of May.

THE FLEET

BY EDMUND YANCE COOK

This is the song of the thousand men who are multiplied by twelve, Sorted and sifted, tested, tried, and muscled to dig and delve. They came from the hum of city and shop, they come from the farm and field, And they plow the acres of oceans now, but, tell me, what is their yield?

This is the song of the sixteen ships to buffet the battle and gale, And in every one we have thrown away a Harvard or a Yale. Behold here the powers of Pittsburg, the mills of Lowell and Lynn, And the furnaces roar and the boilers seethe, but what do their spindles spin?

This is the song of the long, long miles from Hampton to the Horn, From the Horn away to the Western bay whence our guns are proudly borne, A flying sheet and a host of hands to carry these rounds of shot! For behold they have guided the globe by hull, and what is the gain they have got?

This is the song of the Westers—aye, defenders, ye on please, Defenders against our fellows, with their westers, even us these, For we stumble still at the lesson known since ever the years were young, That the chief defense of a nation is to guard its own hand and tongue.

This is the song of our folly, that we cry out a glad acclaim At our slaughtering ships, in the shadow of which we should bow our heads in shame. And we crown men brave who on land and wave fear not to die, but still, Still first on the rolls of the world's brave souls are the men who fear to kill.

This is the song of our snubness (for the fault is not theirs, but ours) That we chain these slaves to our galley-ships as the symbol of our powers, That we elp applause, that we cry hurrahs, that we vent our unthinking breath, For oh, we are proud that we flaunt this flesh in the markets of dismal death.

—The Independent.