

# SOCIALIST WORLD

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## Labor of City and Country Must Unite

*By Joseph E. Cohen*

So long as the nation's workers in field and factory are divided, Wall Street will reap the harvest. Nothing is truer than that.

Wall Street is ever busy sowing seeds of dissension. Its organs, the daily papers, almost constantly editorialize over the alleged differences between farmers and mechanics. Fed upon such pap, the readers are expected to direct their attention against each other, instead of their common enemy—those who profiteer upon society as a whole.

So long as that continues, the plunderers will continue their merry game of piling up billions every year, increasing their supremacy and control over the nation.

Most people know by the size of their pay envelope at which economic station they get off. After travelling along the industrial highway for a year, out of the 40,000,000 engaged in earning their living, more than 34,000,000 receive less than \$2000.

In that \$2000 class are nearly all those who work in field and factory, on railroad and aboard ship, in store and shop. They just naturally belong together, no matter what kind of work they do.

In the 5,000,000 or so who make beyond \$2000 a year, are many who barely pass that mark. As the income increases, the number of those receiving it grows less. The line thins out. In the distance are those who take \$25,000, \$50,000, \$100,000, \$250,000, \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 out of the nation's wealth every twelve months. What an

impossible stretch between the \$2,000 multitude and the few millionaires and multimillionaires!

Because farmers own property more valuable than the workingman's tools, the Wall Street agents try to make it appear that they have interests opposed to labor.

It is curious that between 1910 and 1920 the value of farmland doubled. When it is considered that the value of the dollar today is just about half what it was in 1910, it can be seen that this increase is much more imaginary than real.

At the same time the estimated national income jumped from nearly \$29,000,000,000 in 1919 to about \$61,000,000,000 in 1918. Note the difference!

Figured out another way, here is the average annual earnings of all employes by industries in 1918:

Mining . . . . .	\$1,283	Transportation . .	1,286
General . . . . .	1,054	Manufacturing . .	\$1,148
Banking . . . . .	1,461	Agriculture . . . .	590

From this it can readily be seen how the workers of the country fare. Consider their earnings of \$590 for the year as against the average of \$1,078 for all industry!

In addition to that, what property the farmers own is scattered among the millions of owners, more or less held down by mortgages. There is no way by which that wealth can be concentrated to be a menace to the community. It is almost impossible to hold up the consumers. What organizations possible to conceive of a combination of producers have been effected with this end perhaps in view,

## THE SOCIALIST WORLD

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by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA  
OTTO F. BRANSTETTER ..... Bus. Mgr.

as among the cotton growers, has hardly hurt the hold of the bankers over the situation.

The bankers are still the bosses.

And the bankers are very few. They control the resources of the giant institutions which extend credit to every other industry, whether railroading, shipping, mining, manufacturing, distributing or storing. They control the natural resources and raw materials and dispose of the finished product. Their credit system helps or hampers every line of activity. It is they who dictate to the farmers. It is they who run governments. That is Wall Street.

Wall Street means the little handful of bankers, belonging to two or three houses, who have power over all the agriculture, the industry and the commerce of our nation.

The farmers are not part of Wall Street. Neither are the city workers. Alike they are exploited by the money monopoly.

The grievances of the toilers of field and factory are similar. There is not just reward for labor performed. The bulk of the product goes to those who render no useful service, but by their mastery of capital levy toll upon all, by fixing wages and setting prices, pocketing the difference as profit.

It is against Wall Street that the men and women of the farms and factories must contend.

If the enormous billions which, every year go to Wall Street capitalists, were pocketed by farmers and workers, there would be plenty to go round.

Wall Street does not earn these billions: Wall Street should not get them. Those who do toil should have them.

To put a stop to this seizure of unearned profits, the rest of the people—the nation itself—must step in and reach the source, the capitalist control of public necessity.

Wall Street takes toll because it possesses the capital, has grasp over the credit, the natural resources, the manufacturing processes and distributing agencies of the country.

To break the stranglehold of Wall Street, the means of livelihood upon which the whole people

depend must belong to the nation as a whole.

Here then is the program upon which the bulk

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Socialist World, published monthly, at Chicago, Illinois.

For October 1, 1923.

State of Illinois  
County of Cook  
ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and Country aforesaid, personally appeared Bertha Hale White who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the editor of the "The Socialist World" and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: Socialist Party of the United States, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Editor Bertha Hale White, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago  
Managing Editor Otto Branstetter, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago.

Business Managers Otto Branstetter, 2654 Washington Blvd. Chicago.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. SOCIALIST PARTY

Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Indiana.

W. M. Brandt, 940 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Leo M. Harkins, 1325 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Morris Hillquit, 19 W. 44th St., New York City.

Edmund T. Melms, 528 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis.

W. R. Snow, 1501 Warren Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Birch Wilson, Room 302, American Casualty Bldg., Reading, Pa.

Otto Branstetter, Executive Secretary, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Bertha Hale White, Assistant Executive Secretary, 2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other security are: NONE.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustee, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

BERTHA HALE WHITE ..... Editor

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15 day of Oct. 1923.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sept. 30, 1922.

(SEAL)

SWAN JOHNSON

Notary Public.

(My commission expires Oct. 29th, 1927)

of the people can unite, whether they are usefully employed in city or country.

By carrying into effect such a program, the banking and credit, through national administration, would be extended to productive enterprise.

The mines, through national ownership, would be operated to supply the needs of the people at cost of production.

The railroads, through national ownership, would cut freight rates, lower passenger costs, absorb the express business, expand to accommodate all productive territory, permitting larger returns to the farmers, while reducing the price of goods.

The packing business, through national ownership, would pay higher prices for live stock, truck and dairy products, yet charge less to the consumer.

The telegraph and telephone lines, through national ownership, would improve the service and reduce charges.

The great mills, refineries, storage facilities and other large-scale units of industry, through national administration, would increase output and lower cost, as a public service.

In every case, the human element would receive prime consideration by rewarding labor fairly and making the conditions of employment the actual practice of industrial democracy.

In every case, there would be no unearned returns to private individuals, but the industry would be conducted for the good of the public.

That is the program of progress and prosperity for the people of this nation.

Can the farmers and workers of the city be united upon a common program which will serve them all?

The answer is coming in from all directions. They are beginning to unite.

They realize that they belong much closer together than they possibly could imagine themselves in the same class with Wall Street.

They have seen themselves "deflated" out of the just return for their labor, while Wall Street declares stock dividends up to 1000 per cent over and above the regular profits.

They have seen Wall Street absorb more and more of the nation's wealth, whether the Republican or Democratic party was at the head of the Government, because both parties are the creatures of Wall Street, so financed and maintained.

They have seen Wall Street forming an ever closer corporation, industrial, political, financial and journalistic, at the expense of the nation.

Wall Street is teaching the imperative necessity of the people to unite for their common benefit.

So long as the people are divided, Wall Street will rule the people.

When the people unite, they will govern themselves, industrially as well as politically.

To be a free nation, the workers of city and country must use their combined strength of numbers together.

Labor of city and country must unite!

## REBUILDING THE SOCIALIST PARTY

*By James O'neal*

One striking fact regarding working class organizations since the end of the World War is that all of them, conservative and radical, have suffered a heavy loss in membership. That final refuge of Communism in this country, the Workers party, reports to Berlin that of something like 20,000 members only 1,500 are English-speaking. There are about one-half the number of organized Communists today as compared with 1919.

The reports of the membership of the American Federation of Labor show heavy losses in membership since 1920. This is the conservative section of the labor movement. The membership of the A. F. of L. reached its highest peak in 1920. It had, in round numbers, 4,050,000 members. At the Portland convention it reports 2,926,000 members. The heavy loss is evident.

The Socialist Party also lost members. Govern-

ment and "patriotic" persecution destroyed many branches. Communism destroyed many more. Now we have reached the period of party building. Comrade Debs is giving devoted service in this work. We are recovering but the recovery will not be rapid. It is well that it should not be. We should build on a solid and enduring basis and avoid the mistakes of the past.

We want no more near-radicals, sentimental liberals or liberal sentimentalists. We want no more Reggies of Greenwich Village, no more "sweet souls" who turn sour in a great crisis, no more faddists seeking to attach their bizarre creeds to the movement.

We want a party of the workers and those who will serve the workers. We must avoid the lunatic fringe that becomes intoxicated with romantic rambles in secret caverns. We want an end of the

professional party saver who nurses a grouch because the party does not accept his heaven-inspired ideas. The insufferable gent who bores us with views on "revolutionary tactics" can be of no service to us. We want a Socialist party, not a dish of hash, a party that will be proud of its record in not surrendering to the imperialists and that suffered martyrdom because of its principles.

Here let me call the attention of our party builders to the fact that the Independent Labor party of Great Britain some two years ago faced the same problems that the Socialist party faces today. There was a loss of membership and general lack of interest. Party veterans became apprehensive of the future. It was not promising. A conference was held and it was decided to carry on an organized drive to restore the lost vigor of the party.

Space does not permit a presentation of the plans worked out by the I. L. P., but those who have had the pleasure of reading the report of the annual conference held in London last April will be impressed by the remarkable results accomplished by this organized drive.

Today the I. L. P. is the dominating influence in the British Labor party. It provided 55 of the Labor party candidates of which 32 were elected to Parliament. J. Ramsay MacDonald of the I. L. P. is the parliamentary leader of the Labor party in the Houses of Commons. The Chairman of the Labor Party is generally picked from the membership of the I. L. P.

There were 9,000 lapsed party members. A drive was made from the head office to get them to return. With the cooperation of the branches a large number were reinstated. A wonderful publicity campaign was carried on and the party organ was improved. All this involved a heavy financial outlay. The circulation of the party organ was

doubled, new members were obtained and scores of leaflets and booklets were printed.

The results have been the most gratifying in the party's history. In the election of 1918 the average vote received by each candidate for Parliament was 6,500. In the last election the average had increased to 12,199 for each candidate. From December to April, a period of five months, the I. L. P. added 84 new branches to the party. Old branches increased their membership. Party members were never so active as in this period of reorganization. The I. L. P. has gained a prestige and distinction in all parts of Great Britain because of its magnificent work of publicity, education and organization.

What the I. L. P. has done the Socialist party can do. The tragic history of the period since 1917 has vindicated our position regarding the World War. We have nothing to be ashamed of and everything to be proud of. Our record is clean. We can proudly boast of it. Its mere recital to intelligent men and women commands respect.

We have this tremendous moral prestige upon which to build. It is our greatest asset. It should fire our veterans and our youth with enthusiasm for party building. It should enlist the devoted service of every party member in carrying out to the letter the campaign planned by the National Office of the party.

Is there a former member whose membership has leaped? See him. Get him back. A great political struggle is approaching next year. It brings still greater opportunities. Prepare for them. Enlist under the red banner, the proud banner which we refused to lower when hate and vengeance and ignorance pursued us in our hour of trial.

A bigger, a more powerful and a more fruitful Socialist party is in the process of building today. To you tasks, Comrades, and build a great organization for the great contest of 1924.

## Political Situation in the Northwest

*By Emil Herman*

This article is written from the viewpoint of working class political action, and therefore leaves out of consideration all parties of the capitalist class. We will examine into the programs of those only which lay claim to representing the interests of the working class, in Agriculture and in Industry.

The parties are, The Socialist Labor Party, The Farmer Labor Party, The Worker's Party, The Federated Farmer-Labor Party, and last, but most important, the Socialist Party.

We will consider them in the order given:

The Socialist Labor Party was organized in 1887, and is the oldest of the Labor parties now existing in the country. It split in 1899 on the attitude to be taken toward the Labor Union movement. The majority group, since a part of the Socialist Party, believed in the policy of working with the unions rather than at them. The minority group, the present Socialist Labor Party, believed, and yet does, in smashing the existing labor unions

from without by direct endorsement of an industrial union sponsored by them. In 1899 it was known as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, and at present as The Worker's International Industrial Union. Since the split in 1899 this party has steadily lost prestige with the working class, and is today more of a sect than a political party.

The Farmer Labor Party was organized in 1920 and in some of the Northwestern States completely absorbed the membership and the sympathizers of the Socialist Party, which had been completely wrecked by Government persecution, and internal treachery.

The Farmer Labor Party had a mushroom growth, and in 1920 almost swept into power in the State of Washington. It had no clarity in program, no well defined principles or aim, and its methods were vacillating, with the result that its decline was as rapid as its growth. What was left of it in Washington recently came under the domination of the Workers Party through the Federated Farmer-Labor Party. It now has no strength in the North West, except in the State of Minnesota, and even there it has no organization, except for political purposes; it has no machinery for carrying on an educational propaganda such as the Socialist Party always maintains.

The Workers Party is what is left of the Communist and Communist Labor Parties. It has not developed any political strength, and indications are that it never will. From a party that claimed to be so revolutionary that it branded the Socialist Party as "yellow," which was driven underground and outlawed because of lip service given to a program ordered from Moscow, and later repudiating this lip service to said program, by orders from the same source, it has become the most reformistic group (through affiliation with and domination of the Federated Farmer-Labor Party) in the United States. Its program and policies consist of flamboyant and meaningless slogans, slanderous attacks on the Socialist Party, and of O K-ing everything that emanates from Soviet Russia. It was born in 1919 out of the elements which, aided by agents of the Department of Justice, all but wrecked the Socialist Party. It has adopted the "Jesuitic" attitude that, "the end justifies the means", and depends upon deliberately pre-arranged dramatics, such as the "Sand Dune" convention in Michigan and of the shooting at Foster in Carmer's Hall in Chicago, in order to keep in the limelight.

The Federated Farmer-Labor Party is merely another name for the Workers Party, which controls it. It was organized at a recent convention in Chicago called by the Farmer Labor Party to federate all labor political groups. The Workers

Party dominated, causing the Farmer Labor Party to bolt their own convention. Instead of federating all labor parties into one organization, it added another to the list, (in name at least), and thus hastens the demise of all of them.

The Socialist Party is now, as it has been since its organization, the sane, constructive and revolutionary party of labor in the United States. It has a well defined program for the immediate betterment of the worker's condition, which embodies the demand for the abolition of private ownership of social necessities, to the end that we may produce wealth for use instead of profit.

It is opposed to the advocacy of violence, as a means of social revolution.

It considers religion a private matter, and calls upon the workers to quit dividing along creed, race and national lines.

It is the only organization of labor which officially declared against the late war and whose members had the courage to stand by that declaration. It cannot be held responsible for those who quit the party because of their nationalism, or those others who forsook because of cowardice, among the latter being many who joined the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, where they could pretend to the workers that they were too revolutionary to remain in the Socialist Party, and at the same time prove to the Government that they had repudiated the anti-war program of the Socialist Party by leaving it. A case in point of where "the end justifies the means", but moral cowardice none the less.

So weak was the Socialist Party in the North West that, except in the State of Montana, it was unable to place State and Congressional tickets in the field in 1920 and 1922. That will not be the case in 1924.

The Socialist Party embodies the principles of Socialism and these principles are in line with economic development, and therefore invincible, "truth crushed to earth will rise again", "the pen is mightier than the sword", and that is why the Socialist Party is coming back and will go on to victory.

Eugene V. Debs, Chairman of the Socialist Party, recently spoke in seven North West cities—Great Falls, Butte, and Missoula, Montana; Seattle, Everett, and Tacoma, Washington; and in Portland, Oregon. In spite of an admission charge of from 50c to \$1.50, all halls were filled to capacity, and in Everett, Tacoma, and Portland, people were turned away. These lectures are being followed up by intensive organization work and locals have already been organized at all points where Debs spoke, except Butte, Montana, and requests have come from other places asking for an organizer.

During the month of October the writer will make an organization tour through Montana and George F. Hibner will make a like tour through Washington and Oregon.

The hysteric, chaotic, and confused psychology engendered by the war is gradually disappearing and with the returning sanity and stability of mind the Socialist Party is again coming into its own in the North West as elsewhere.

We confidently expect to have full tickets in the field in all North Western States for the 1923 election.

In Idaho the Socialists, led by Local Boise who are showing splendid spirit and ability, are petitioning for a place on the state ballot next year and although it requires six thousand signatures the indications are that the petition will succeed.

## DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR VOTE

*By Alfred Baker Lewis*

You *do not* throw away your vote when you vote for the Socialist candidates, even though they are not likely to be elected.

You *do* throw away your vote when you vote for Democrats or Republicans who claim to be friends of labor.

When you buy and pay for something it is yours. It is never the workers who contribute the campaign funds of the Democratic and Republican parties. These campaign funds are all contributed by rich people except what comes from the job-holders themselves. It is the rich people, the capitalist class, who buy and pay for the Republican and Democratic parties through their campaign contributions. Because the capitalist class buy and pay for the Democratic and Republican parties, these parties both are controlled by the capitalist class.

There may, very occasionally, be honest and sincere friends of labor among the Democratic and Republican candidates. But these fellows cannot do anything of importance for the workers because they have no brains. If they had any brains they would know that a man is known by the company he keeps, and that Democratic and Republican politicians, whose campaign expenses are always paid by the capitalist class, are damned poor company for an honest friend of labor.

The workers can make the Democratic and Republican parties give them reforms such as old age pensions, unemployment insurance, sickness insurance, or a curb on the autocratic power of the courts to issue injunctions or declare laws unconstitutional, much quicker by voting Socialist than they can in any other way. It is not necessary actually to elect the Socialist candidates. You can scare the Democratic and Republican politicians into giving you these reforms merely by rolling up in each election a good increase in the Socialist vote. These politicians are always afraid of being voted out of office, and a steadily increasing Socialist vote scares them.

The Democrats and Republicans and the capitalists who control them are afraid of the Socialist Party because they know we mean business. When you increase the Socialist vote in your district, by distributing leaflets and holding meetings, this is what happens: — The ward or district committeeman of the Democratic or Republican party hurries up to the next county committee meeting of his party, and says to the committeemen:

"Say, fellows, we've got to come out in favor of unemployment insurance or old age pensions or some other labor measures, otherwise the Socialists will carry my district in a few years. Those damned Socialists have been increasing steadily, and they are on to us, too. They say we always favor labor measures but never carry out our pledges after we get elected.

"I know old Gotrox and John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Judge Gary will be as sore as Hell when they hear we really mean to pass these labor measures. But we've got to do it if we want to keep the Socialists from carrying the district, and when we tell that to old Gotrox, he'll shell out just as much for our campaign fund as he always did."

Then if the Socialist only keep on increasing their vote, they will find the Democrats and Republicans actually passing real labor measures instead of only promising them.

This is not just a theory. It is a fact. The Republican party is more progressive in Wisconsin than anywhere else. This is not an accident. It is because the Socialist Party is stronger there than anywhere else in the United States, so that the Republican Party has to be more progressive there than elsewhere in order to keep the Socialists from winning.

In Pennsylvania the Socialists and Unionists tried for years before 1912 to get an Anti-Child Labor law or a Workman's Compensation Law, but without success. Then in 1912 the Socialists rolled up a big vote of 80,000 in the state for Debs, twice

what they got before. And in 1913 the Anti-Child Labor law and the Workman's Compensation Law passed the legislature easily.

So just remember this. You do not throw away you vote when you vote the Socialist ticket, even

though there is no real chance that the Socialists will be elected. This is the best possible way a worker can use his vote, for a steady increase in the Socialist vote is the surest way to make the Democrats and Republicans pass labor measures.

## HELP RESTORE THE CONSTITUTION

*By John M. Work*

A number of good laws—such as the child labor act—have been nullified by court decisions. Other good laws — notably the maternity act — are in danger of the same fate. Still other good laws—about to be enacted — will be confronted by a similar menace. When, for example, it is concluded—as it must be sooner or later — that there is no solution of the coal problem except collective ownership and democratic management of the coal mines, the objection will at once be raised that the courts will upset any plan for such socialization.

But the truth is that the courts have no legal power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of congress. They have usurped this power. They can, therefore, be deprived of it whenever congress sees fit to do so.

An examination of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1787, which wrote the constitution, discloses the fact that the makers of the constitution did not intend that the courts should have the power to nullify acts of congress. There is not a line nor a word in the constitution which gives the courts this power. They just took it.

Outrageous decisions of the courts have aroused millions of the people to the necessity of doing something about this usurpation. Several suggestions have been made—and it is very important that the right one be adopted.

It has been suggested by some that, instead of permitting five of the nine justices of the supreme court to declare acts of congress void, a constitutional amendment should be passed raising the number to six. Others want to raise it to seven. Others want to amend the constitution so as to let a two-thirds vote of congress override decisions of the court.

The fatal objection to all of these plans is that they legalize the usurpation and fail to cure the evil. Five of the justices do now exercise the power to nullify laws—but neither they nor the whole nine have the legal power to do so. If an amendment were passed giving six or seven of them the power, they would then have it in good legal reality,

and nothing short of another constitutional amendment could take it away from them. Similarly, if an amendment were adopted giving congress the right to overrule the court's nullifying decisions by a two-thirds vote, this would impliedly recognize the legality of the court's decisions, with the same disastrous result.

The usurpation must not be legalized.

It must be abolished.

There is an easy way to abolish it. If the constitution gave the courts the power to nullify acts of congress, an amendment to the constitution would be essential to abolish it. But since the constitution does not give them this power, no amendment is necessary in order to deprive them of it. It can be done by a simple action of congress.

Let congress pass an act instructing the supreme court to cease exercising the usurped power to pass upon the constitutionality of acts of congress, and directing the president to enforce all acts of congress regardless of any so-called decisions of the courts purporting to nullify such acts.

This would solve the problem. The usurpation would be at an end.

Furthermore, it would be much easier to do this than to secure the proposed constitutional amendments above referred to. For, it is far easier to pass a law than to get an amendment of the constitution through.

The question is too serious to trifle with. Let's do it right while we are about it. Otherwise, it will have to be done all over again. Any of the other proposals would not abolish the evil. They would only decrease it a little and delay the real cure. To permit nine men to nullify acts of congress is a blow in the face of popular government. It is the duty of every good American to help to abolish this usurpation and restore to the judiciary article of the constitution the meaning which the fathers intended it to have.

## IDAHO COMMITTEE APPEALS TO IDAHO SOCIALISTS

The battle is on. Are you with us? We hope you are and we depend on you.

As you are aware "there is a tremendous amount of work before us to accomplish our purpose" and all Socialists are expected to do their "bit" for political and industrial Democracy, which is our goal. The task is Herculean, almost unsurmountable obstacles are to be overcome.

What's to be done first?

Put yourself in touch with the Socialist State Campaign Committee, appointed by the National Executive Committee, for the purpose of putting Idaho on the map for the Socialist party of America and Idaho again a political factor in the political life of our state and nation.

What's next to be done?

Listen, The laws of Idaho require that political units that were not on the official Ballot at the last general State Election may file a petition containing five per cent of the number of votes cast at the election in 1922 with the Secretary of State thirty days before the next general primary. We could get by with a smaller number of petitioners, but then we could only waste our time and energy. Why? Because we would under the law of our state have to adopt "on the official Ballot under the designated name of Independent and nothing else." You know next election is National as well as state and if we go on the ballots as Independents we would have no national connection with the Socialist party of America and our votes obtained would not be counted for the Socialist party, and as a consequence we would later have to do that which we are now asking you to help us do now, and thereby gaining two or four years time for useful propaganda work. Are you with us? We know you are. Again we are say we rely on your aid.

Therefore, join our party in the Locals. Take the enclosed petition, secure signatures and return same to our state office in Boise.

Excerpts from letter by Executive Secretary Otto Branstetter under instructions of the National Executive Committee.

Chicago, Ill., August 1, 1922.

"To the Comrades of Idaho.

"Dear Comrades:—

Under instructions of the National Executive Committee, I am calling a state convention in Boise on Thursday, August 24th, for the purpose of reor-

ganizing the Socialist Party in that state and nominating candidates for state office for 1922.

"It is particularly important this year that the Socialist Party regain its official standing in the state of Idaho and make an active and aggressive campaign. The tide has turned and the Socialist Party is coming to the front again. It must do so in Idaho as in other states. We are counting on the cooperation and assistance of every real Socialist to make the convention and the campaign a success in all respects.

"Yours fraternally,

"Otto Branstetter,

"Executive Secretary."

Under said call a state convention was held at designated place and time and a resolution adopted reaffirming our allegiance to the national Socialist platform and resolutions were adopted stating our position and some state issues and also giving reasons (lack of time) why the state ticket could not be nominated at this time under our party name. However the committee as above mentioned pledged themselves to the Socialists of Idaho and to the National Executive committee of the Socialist Party that "we would prepare and work for a state ticket for 1924."

*Time is now. Our Opportunity was never better.*

Comrade E. V. Debs opened the 1924 campaign for Idaho in his address given before an audience of citizens in Pocatello, Idaho on September 29th just past, in the auditorium Theater, pleading for industrial organization as well as political reorganization of the party and for political Democracy as well as industrial Democracy, both of which are the party's aim. Comrade Branstetter plead for financial support for reorganization work, so the National Committee might be enabled to support our campaign in the State of Idaho with National organizers.

(Continue on Page 10)

## The Socialist Party

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Edmund T. Melms, 579 8th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Birch Wilson, Box 685, Reading, Pa.

W. M. Brandt, 940 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Leo M. Harkins, 1325 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penna.

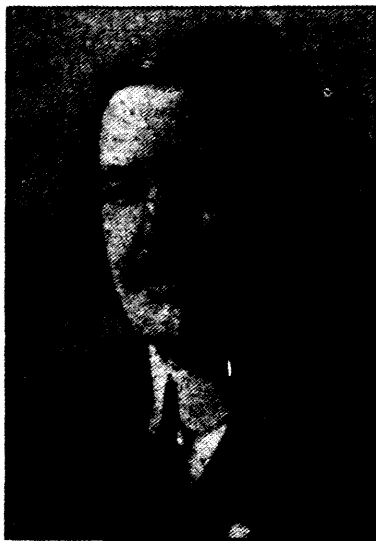
W. R. Snow, 1501 Warren Ave., Chicago, Illinois.



# IN MEMORIAM

*By J. Mahlon Barnes.*

During the past thirty days, four of our best known and tried Socialists have passed away. With the deepest regret we learned of the passing of these our comrades who stood so long and so loyally by the cause to which we have all dedicated our lives. As one who has been in close relationship with them, I feel that a word of record should be made in the National organ of the Socialist Party.



DAN A. WHITE

*Dan A. White*, whose life story is inseparable from the history of the Socialist movement of America, died suddenly at his home in Chicago on September 28th. He was born in Boston, Mass., March 14, 1861, and in his earlier years was an iron moulder and at one time vice president of the International union of that industry. He was one of the organizers of the Socialist Party and spent many years in the field as a speaker for the national organization. During recent years, failing health forced him to give up this work but his interest in and devotion to the Socialist movement never wavered.

Comrade White attended every National Convention of the Party since its foundation, and had carried the message into every state in the Union. He had a host of friends, among the old time comrades, in every part of the nation.

He was a ready debater, and many an opponent

of Socialism has wilted before his keen logic and biting satire! On the other hand, as a lecturer he was the soul of courtesy, patience and gentleness.

Dan Alden White loved and served his Class, and was ever faithful to the movement for the emancipation of that class. He loved humanity, and was a loyal, considerate companionable comrade with many lasting and intimate friendships.

As to his service and ability, I speak advisedly and with full knowledge — an incomparable voice in the defense of the workers has been stilled. He had the sublime gift of eloquence. The American Labor movement has produced no other person, who with such dignity or commanding presence or with such a persuasive tongue could plead with and inspire the workers to give effort and prepare for the better day.

*Robert H. Howe*, an old and faithful member of the Socialist party, died suddenly Oct. 9, at his home in Chicago, from a stroke.



*Robert H. Howe*

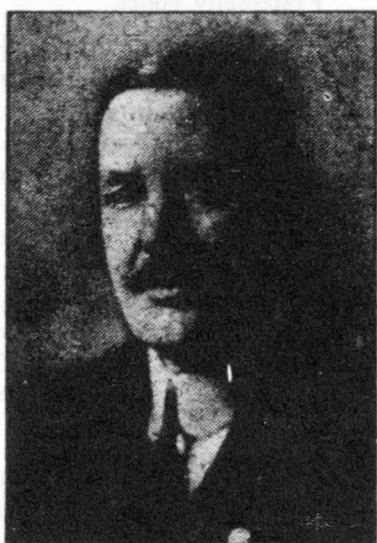
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(Continued on page 16)

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(Continued on page 16)

Our Mountain States District Secretary, Comrade O. A. Kennedy of Ogden, Utah, was present supporting the campaign for reorganization work before those present. Comrade C. H. Cammans of Boise, Idaho felt the duty to bring to the attention of the audience "the crying need of the hour", namely the successful securing of the requisite number of signers to our petition for recognition on the official ballot in 1924 in the State of Idaho.

The Pocatello Debs meeting was a great success. From the opening of the meeting at 8 P. M. until the appearance of "Our Gene" an hour later, at which time Comrade Debs was the recipient of instantaneous applause throughout the address of the evening the audience was enraptured in the shafts of truth which came torrent like from his lips in a style of which only he is capable.

At the close of the evening a large number of out of town comrades came forward to possess themselves of our blank petitions, and their determination to help secure the requisite number of signatures was manifest to everyone present. Com-

rade W. R. Lane of Boise, State Campaign Committee secretary, did great work while in Pocatello for the success of the meeting.

To Comrade E. F. Wickman, of Pocatello, Idaho, is due unstinted praise for his fealty to the Socialist cause in Idaho and to his work is due in the greatest measure, our thanks for a successful opening of the campaign for political Democracy in Idaho.

Now, Comrades and Friends, let's go. Get those signers, and as you are aware we must have funds for all of this work to be accomplished. Send your petition later, your donations and what you can collect for the cause to our Secretary-Treasurer at Boise, Idaho, now.

Fraternally yours,

A. J. Alexander — 1618 N. 15th  
Chairman. Boise, Idaho.  
Will R. Lane  
Secretary-Treasurer.  
C. H. Cammans  
Organizer.

## Manifesto Of The Socialist Youth International

### Introduction By Albert Weisbord, National Director Y. P. S. L. Of The U. S.

To those who are unfamiliar with recent events in the Young People's Socialist Movement, it should be stated that, following the lead of the Socialist Party in joining the Vienna Working Union, the Young People's Socialist League of the United States affiliated itself with what was called the International Working Union of Young Socialists, the young people's section of the Vienna Working Union. This affiliation was voted at the National Convention of the Young People's Socialist League held at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 30th of last year, and was ratified by the Socialist Party in May, in New York City.

At the time affiliation was decided on there were three young workers' internationals:

1. Labor Youth International (affiliated with the Second International of Socialist Parties).
2. International Working Union of Young Socialists (affiliated with the Vienna Working Union) and which the Young People's Socialist League of the United States joined.
3. Young Communist International.

On May 26th the Labor Youth International and the International Working Union of Young Socialists met in conference and united in a new

Socialist Youth-International. The Manifesto of this Socialist Youth International follows.

(Note. — Those organizations marked with one asterisk (\*) were members of the Labor Youth International. Those marked with two asterisks (\*\*) were members of the International Working Union of Young Socialists).

\* \* \*

### MANIFESTO OF THE HAMBURG UNITY CONGRESS

*To the Working Youth of all Countries:*

In a time of political reaction and economic panic and in view of the still continuing aftermath of the horrible World War, the undersigned Socialist Youth groups have combined to form a new, United Socialist Youth-International.

The work of the first conference of the Young Socialist International in Stuttgart in the year 1907 which was smashed by the War and fratricidal conflicts has thereby been resurrected. Stronger and firmer is its foundation, for the years of horror have with a terrible plainness proven the necessity of international solidarity, have opened one's eyes to the necessities of the present, and clarified opinions as

to the ways and methods of our common work.

The great work which consists in winning the working youth to socialist ideas will be undertaken with greater power and zeal upon the ground, freely chosen, of an international union. The tasks are gigantic. Nationalism is still in the saddle, and again and again reaction finds fanatic adherents among the young workers. The will and demand for peace must be put against the spirit of nationalism. There will be no more war when the idea of socialism is strongly anchored in the minds and hearts of the new generation of the proletariat. If the great fight of the working class against war and militarism is to end victoriously, youth must add its moral force for peace to the economic and political power of the workers' movement. The prevailing social order is still blocking the way to millions of young proletarians to develop completely their physical, intellectual, and moral faculties. Working people of all countries, both young and old in concert, must try to mitigate the terrible economic conditions of the young workers by fighting untiringly, and must finally abolish them altogether through socialism.

Young Workers! The present demands that all who are working prepare to fight for the victory of socialism. To every young workingman youth must be the time when he prepares for the active participation in the social struggles of his class. To fight for socialism means not only to establish a new order of things, but it also means to give life to a new humanity. Therefore try to find the company where those who are of the same opinion work for the creation of a socialist mankind.

Young workingmen and women! We call upon you. Decide now whether you will close your ears to the voice of the times, or obey it. Decide now and then come to us. The end of your suffering and the realization of your yearning lies in socialism. The way to Socialism will be opened to you through the socialist youth organizations and the Socialist Youth-International.

Only in this unity can all the faculties of youth be unfolded for the realization of our socialist ideal. We are not alone. The working youth is part of the working class; the movement of the socialist youth is part of the movement of the socialist workers. They are linked with one another by common miseries and ideals. The Socialist Youth-International will be faithful to this fighting union. By its action it will allow the new generation, strongly armed, to take the place of the old one when time calls for it. All our work is done in the service of socialism, in unity in which faith and comradeship, social spirit and solidarity are the highest commandments. He who is with us must join us in the

march forward to the light that is rising—to Socialism.

Long live the Socialist Youth-International!

— Hamburg, May 26, 1923

- Young People, Socialist League of the United States\*\*  
 National Federation of Belgian Youth Guards\*  
 Union of the Bulgarian Socialist Youth  
 Social Democratic Youth of Denmark\*  
 Union of Socialist Labor Youth of Germany\*  
 Union of Socialist Students of Germany and German-Austria.  
 Union of the Socialist Labor Youth of German-Austria\*\*  
 Social-Democratic Youth Organization of Finland  
 National Federation of the Young Socialist Guards of France\*  
 Union of the Young Socialists of France\*\*  
 Foreign Representation of the Social-Democratic Youth of Georgia  
 The Central of the Labor Youth Union of Holland\*  
 Socialist Youth Union of Italy  
 Social Democratic Youth Union of Latvia\*\*  
 Social Democratic Youth Organization of Lithuania  
 Norwegian Social Democratic Youth Union  
 Union of the Young Socialists of Poland  
 Jewish Socialist Democratic Labor Youth of Poland\*\*  
 Social Democratic Youth of Russia\*\*  
 Russian Socialist Revolutionary Youth Organization.  
 Swedish Social Democratic Youth Union\*  
 Social Democratic Youth Union in Switzerland  
 Union of the Young Socialist of Spain  
 Socialist Youth Union for the German parts of the Tscheka-Slovakia Republic\*\*  
 Tscheko-Slovakian Social Democratic Youth Union.  
 The Youth of the United Socialists of Tscheko-Slovakia.  
 Polish Socialist Culture Union for the Labor Youth in the Tschedo-Slovakian "Sila."

#### NEW SECRETARY FOR THE ITALIAN FEDERATION

Girolamo Valenti, has resigned as Translator Secretary of the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party, a position he had filled for more than two years. The National Office is glad to have Comrade Valenti's pledge of service in the organization work of the party, even though he has removed his name from the roster of National officials.

He is succeeded by Comrade Serafino Romualdi to whom we extend a cordial welcome.

# ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

By Bertha Hale White

The National Office expected to complete the letter campaign by October first. Upon that date, close to a hundred thousand letters had been mailed to selected lists — Socialist voters and sympathizers. But the work is not yet finished. Lists are still coming. The senders acknowledge they are late, but offer legitimate excuses for the delay and ask that, if possible, the lists be used for the series of letters. And they are used.

Hundreds of get-together meetings are being held this month. Others will be held throughout November. The membership drive has just begun, and definite results will not be obtainable for weeks. In many sections of the country the returns will come through the renewed activity, a slow but sure growth that will make the party a factor in the 1924 campaign.

This does not mean that there are no immediate signs of a strengthening membership. Quite to the contrary. In the Northwest, Tacoma and Everett, Washington, have been organized. Portland, Oregon is again on the roster of party locals with twenty-five Charter members.

Sacramento, has a new local of twenty members. A new branch is organized in Los Angeles, and, judging by the new names Secretary Alice Eddy is sending in, the local is steadily increasing in numbers.

Esther Friedman, National Organizer, reports the formation of a local at Cheyenne, Wyoming. Pueblo, Colorado was newly organized with twelve members and pledges from others who intend to join.

An organization meeting was announced for Denver on the 12th. Weather conditions could not have been worse — sleet and snow. Notwithstanding this, the meeting was held and a local with eighteen charter members organized. The officers of the new Denver local are known to be live wires and organization men. We look for a steady increase in membership in that city.

A telegram from National Organizer, Elizabeth Goldstein, reports the formation of a splendid local at Omaha, Nebraska, on Oct. 17th.

Emil Herman, District Secretary of the Northwestern States Organization District, is making a tour through Washington, and Montana, covering several points in Idaho enroute. His schedule includes twenty Montana towns. A very successful

meeting was held in Butte on September 30th and the National Office is informed that a local will soon be chartered in that city.

W. R. Lane and C. H. Cammans are preparing to tour Idaho. The petition filed with the Secretary of State has been favorably acted upon and the work of securing signatures is well under way. This places Idaho in the Socialist Party column for 1924. Our candidates' names will appear on the ballot, but every Socialist in the state should rally to the assistance of those who are undertaking this important work. Volunteers should communicate with C. H. Cammans, Gen. Del., Boise, Idaho.

After this work is satisfactorily concluded, Comrades Cammans and Lane will extend their work into other Western states.

George F. Hibner is touring Idaho and Washington. Harry McKee has taken the field in California. August Claessens is continuing his excellent work in Ohio and Illinois. He will fill engagements in Cleveland for the days just preceding election. Ben Blumenberg is busy as advance man for the Debs meetings in Lansing, Michigan and Canton, Ohio. Esther Friedman and Elizabeth Goldstein will spend the next month in Missouri and Kansas arranging the Debs meetings in those states which will be held in November.

The encouraging reports are not limited to the West. Letters from Local Bronx and from Local Manhattan say that new applications for membership are coming in, that the field is ready. The great need is for local organizers to follow up the preparatory work. From New Haven comes a list of new members — new locals have been chartered in Everett and Amesbury, Mass., and Thomaston and Cushing Maine.

In the letter series, three hundred thousand leaflets were distributed. They were specially printed for this purpose and are by such well known propagandists as Eugene V. Debs, John M. Work, Scott Nearing, Otto Branstetter and Joseph E. Cohen. Our literature department has received a large number of rush orders for these new leaflets.

In addition to the leaflets, it has been necessary to print 60,000 copies of "Labor and the Next War" (Oneal) "Is Socialism Inevitable (Claessens) and "Debs" Canton Spech." Judging by the present demand, these new editions will not last very long.

# THE LEGION AGAIN

*By Bertha Hale White*

Eugene V. Debs has returned to his home in Terre Haute for a few days' rest before resuming his country-wide lecture tour for the Socialist Party. His first engagement will be filled at Lansing Michigan on October 19th, then into Ohio for lectures in Toledo, Ashtabula and Canton, after which he will go to New York City for four big campaign meetings in that city and Brooklyn.

The reception accorded 'Gene Debs everywhere and the wide publicity given to every speech and interview continue to irk the American Legion. Despite their many failures, they still strive to silence Debs. In one or two instances, they have been successful. Their latest attempt is at Canton, Ohio. They are trying to so inflame public opinion by reactionary resolutions which they have had published in the Canton papers that the authorities will break the contract they have signed for the use of the City Auditorium for a Debs meeting on October 24th.

It is again simply a question of freedom of speech and assembly. The public is coming to a keener recognition of this fact as shown by the meetings held in city auditoriums all over the country — in Cleveland, San Francisco, Pueblo, Denver and Omaha, Debs held marvelous meetings. The point at issue is not whether or not Eugene V. Debs shall be permitted to speak — it is the right of the people to hear whomever they will that is in jeopardy.

The following letter was sent to Canton newspapers when the Legion's opposition was made public. It is from Emil E. Holmes, National Secretary of the World War Veterans, from the headquarters in Minneapolis:

To the Press:

"Since the last shot sounded on Armistice day in 1918 the politicians have more than ever before in our history busied themselves with the problem of controlling the Soldier Vote. They have traded right and left on our honor. Until we came along, it was the Veterans of the Civil war who claimed their attention. As for the Veterans of the Spanish-American War, those not cheated out of everything the Government owed them were killed by the embalmed beef of our patriotic Chicago packers or died from disease in the Islands. They serve as an occasional savior to some political orator engaged in swinging an audience by means of appeal to their sentiment. Oh, how well the politicians

can tell it, as they take you through the various wars, tell of the numberless sacrifices and close with pledges of what they will do. You will go away feeling that your most patriotic duty is to let them do it unless by some chance you will take the time to study their speeches. Then you are liable to discover the vast difference between their hot air patriotism and that of the soldier, and vote accordingly.

"We are told that immediately following the Civil war, the cry of those leeches which we today call politicians, was as loud and along about the same line as in the case today. We are told that at that time the Grand Army was as frequent and startling with its resolutions as is the case in some organizations of Veterans today. In a very recent issue of a well known paper published in the interests of Ex-Service men we find the prediction made that in the future there will be less of actions, such as have placed the American Legion (due to its peculiar performances in many parts of the country) before the public in general as being incapable of sane thought. This paper also tells us that if the Veterans would go into their files and read some of the resolutions adopted in 1919-20 it would furnish considerable amusement. This is true beyond argument. We are told further by that paper which by the way is the best friend the Legion has got that the Legion has suffered a loss in membership of sixty thousand during the past year. This they attribute to several reasons. On one point, however, they are putting the cart before the horse, and that is when they claim that the Ex Service men have not become radically inclined and therefore left the Legion. This would have been correctly stated, if it was said that the ex service men have quit being radicals and therefore ceased being Legion members.

"This is proven by the statement about resolutions of the 1919-20 period being of such nature that they would today be regarding as ridiculous. The facts are that the vast bulk of the ex service men, on regaining their prewar senses and again in a normal state of mind, have dropped their Legion membership, for the radical policies of the Legion still chasing the Ghosts of war times do not make much of an appeal to the thinking ex service man. When you hear an ex service man out to get the Huns-Pro-Germans-Bolsheviks and what not today, you can feel very positive that he is from one of two

small groups of the great army of ex service men; either an honest Legion man not yet back to Peace time basis, or he is a crook who spent a short time in some Army Camp thus entitled to call himself an ex service man and not deeply enough concerned about the honor of the Uniform but that he is willing to get out and shout in a political campaign for what he can get out of it.

"When the self Styled Patriot gets up and starts to save our great *American Institution* by crying about the other fellow's lack of patriotism without first defining Patriotism you can feel assured that somebody is pulling the strings behind the scene.

"Just what may be the situation of Canton, Ohio where the American Legion has resolved to prevent Eugene V. Debs from holding a public meeting I do not know but they are in one of the two mentioned groups I am sure. If they will read the Declaration of Independence, study American History, note the great sacrifices made to secure those liberties so well defined in that declaration of Independence, they will, the next time they sing the Star Spangled banner, sing it in the same spirit that it was written. They will be especially inclined to do so if they will go hear Eugene V. Debs in his speech prove beyond all doubts that we have allowed those liberties to pass over to private ownership or control.

"We feel that if the boys at Canton, Ohio and elsewhere will follow this procedure they will join with us very rapidly in building an organization of ex-service men that, when coupled with our fellow citizens who toil in factory and on farm, will gain for us in 1924 the greatest bonus of all, that of

electing to office State and National men who will regain for us our stolen treasury from which the greatest loss has been our civil liberties.

"We feel that all ex service men who have their pre-war senses will not delay but join with us in this great and worthy cause. We know that once they have awakened there will be no hesitation, but with that determination to win which sent the A. E. F. to victory, they will fall in, and when the bugle sounds for the march against predatory interests next year, we will find them all, including Canton Ohio, reporting all present and battalions formed. We feel positive of this turnout.

"The only exception to the rule will be our former comrade who has sold his honor and accepted the tainted gold of that class who are in possession of our stolen rights and who hope for a return to the system of the dark ages. We suffer as we think of the former comrade who has taken this route. We know he must, for anyone acquainted with the duties of a soldier as those former comrades are, can not but know that when he accepts a bribe and deserts his comrades who are organized to protect the best interests of the people of their country, he has come to the parting of the way.

"It is not pleasant to see a comrade neglecting the call to duty which at this time is being brought to our attention nationwide. The destruction of civil liberties calls for action on our part. We feel that the comrades at Canton, Ohio will answer as Soldiers by turning out to give that Champion of the cause of Labor, Eugene V. Debs, and all others at any time an American welcome and protection while in their midst."

## OCTOBER BIRTHDAYS OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Birthdays in October of political prisoners confined in American prisons are announced by the Workers' National Prison Comfort club, 2923 Chestnut St., Milwaukee, Wis., as follows:

At Leavenworth, Kan., Box 7: Oct. 7, Frank Elliott, No. 13568.

At San Quentin, Cal: Oct. 7, Ernst Erickson, No. 38112; Oct. 10, G. J. Terrel, 38132; Oct. 17, John Orlando, 37650; Oct. 23, John Hannon, 35565, Oct. 25, G. Lindsfors, 38123.

At Senior Farm, Dewalt, Brazoria county, Tex.; Oct. 30, Jesus Gonzales, Leonardo Vasques.

At Box A, North Side sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Oct. 4, Jacob Dolla.

Cora Meyer, national secretary, invites friends and sympathizers to send birthday cards and letters to these political prisoners.

## NEW LEAFLETS FOUR PAGE

"The Story of the British Labor Party" by Morris Hillquit.

"Organized Labor's Need for Independent Political Action", By Arthur Greenwood, M. P. \$2.00 per thousand; \$1.75 per thousand in lots of five thousand or more.

## TWO PAGE

"Our Railroads" — "What About Coal?"  
By Joseph E. Cohen.

"A Big Undertaking" — Do Your Reallydor  
"A Big Undertaking."

"Do You Really Want Socialism?"  
By John M. Work

"Yearning For Liberty" — By Debs and Nearing  
\$1.25 per thousand; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of five thousand or more.

Order from: National Office Socialist Party  
2653 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

**"PUBLIC OWNERSHIP  
HERE AND ABROAD"**

The astounding trend toward public ownership and operation here and abroad during the last generation or two and the significance of that trend are faithfully recorded in the 72 page pamphlet on "Public Ownership Here and Abroad" by Harry W. Laidler, Ph. D., just issued by the League for Industrial Democracy (70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City, 15 cents a copy) as the fifth pamphlet in its social science series. To those who have accepted the statements of Julius H. Barnes of the American Chamber of Commerce and other industrial and financial leaders in the United States that the tendency of the time is away from public control, the facts contained in Dr. Laidler's pamphlet will prove a revelation.

The pamphlet analyzes the advance toward public ownership before, during and after the war. As a result of this advance, "in most European and Australian countries, at least, prior to the war, the citizen received his mail, his telegrams and his telephone messages through public agencies. He walked along the streets lit by the public gas or electric service, cleansed with brooms and water drawn from the public supply. He traveled on public tramway or railways. He sent his children to the public schools. Many a leisure hour he spent engaged in sports in the public parks, swimming in the public pool, reading books loaned by the public library and attending concerts or lectures or art exhibits arranged by the community.

He, perhaps, housed his family in a city built cottage or tenement. If he chose, he kept his money in the public savings bank and brought many of his supplies from the public market. When out of work or sick or old, he drew his allowance from the public insurance fund. He could at any time apply for treatment at the public hospital, and there secure the services of a physician paid from the public treasury. And when his life's work was over, he might be assured of a decent burial in a public cemetery with the competent assistance of a public undertaker."

During the war, public control developed on a phenomenal scale in every warring country. In England, with one-half to two-thirds of the national working force withdrawn from industry, national production, as a result of such control was, according to Sir Leo Chiozza Money "at its best." Dr. Laidler quotes Charles W. Baker, consulting engineer,

**Glengarry's Corner**

War IMPOSES  
A TERRIBLE toll  
Of HUMAN life  
And a LARGER exactment  
In INHUMAN suffering.

Those who FOSTER war  
Have NOTHING in common  
With its VICTIMS:  
The BENEFICIARIES  
War at a SAFE distance;  
The VICTIMS  
At CLOSE range.

That is WHY  
The war-MAKERS  
IPRISONED  
War-OPPONENTS:  
Advocates of PEACE  
Were a MENACE  
To the VULTURE  
Who craved for SPOIL.

Had war a PROBABILITY  
Of DESTROYING money  
And NOT lives  
Its OPPONENTS  
(WHOM WE MANACLED)  
Would be BANQUETTED  
By the RICHEST men  
And HAILED everywhere  
As HONORABLE citizens.

GERMANY  
Was fully PREPARED  
When COMMERCIALISM  
Struck the FATEFUL match  
Which WRECKED the world.

A BERLIN news-paper  
Reached me today:  
The POSTAGE stamps on it  
Cost 4,300 marks;  
That much MONEY  
In 1914 EQUALLED  
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Those who place no VALUE  
On HUMAN LIFE  
And INHUMAN suffering  
May find the MARK  
An INDIGESTIBLE food  
For SERIOUS thought,  
But they should BY IT  
BE SOMEWHAT SKEPTICAL  
About the DESIRABILITY  
Of a REPETITION  
Of a TRAVESTY  
Which IMPOVERISHED  
THE BEST EQUIPPED nation.

WITHOUT militarism  
COMMERCIALISM  
Could not STRIDE across  
The DISPUTED seas,  
But international COM-  
RADESHIP  
SHALL DIS-POSSESS BOTH.

as declaring in his Carnegie Endowment study that the operation of the railways in the United States during federal control has been "on the whole remarkably successful." Professors Dixon and Sharfman of Dartmouth and the University of Michigan respectively, after careful analyses, came to similar conclusions.

After appraising the interesting developments following the war, the author deals more specifically with the United States. The United States has been admittedly far less enterprising than its sister countries in the development of its public service. And yet even here will be found some thirty-five hundred municipal water works, twenty-three hundred odd municipal electric light plants, numbers of city gas plants and markets; some twenty-eight municipal trolley systems, including that of Detroit with its successful beginnings; the greatest national printing establishment in the world; an extensive governmental parcel post or express service, a "national estate" of over 400,000,000 acres, exclusive of Alaska; reclamation forestry and agricultural service, a government railroad in Alaska, and many other municipal, state and federal activities. In Canada, there are the publicly owned Canadian National Railways, the remarkable Hydro-Electric Power plants of Ontario, controlled by more than three hundred cities, and extensive municipal services.

Thus far, concluded the author, public ownership has done much to eliminate competitive wastes, to develop other than the profit motive in industry, to give the consumer better and cheaper products, to raise the status of its clerical workers. On the other hand it has far failed to develop an adequate system of labor representation in the conduct of industry, has failed to provide continuous employment for its manual workers, and has not given sufficient attention to the development of incentives. When the government is controlled by a small ruling group, it has too often been used to strengthen their power over the community.

The author urges those in sympathy with the movement to think through the various problems of management that public ownership presents, and, at the same time "to do all that in them lies to assist in the development of those labor activities in their national and international aspects — trade and industrial unionism, independent political action, cooperation, workers' education — that are calculated to develop the power and capacities of labor.

*League For Industrial Democracy.*



## IN MEMORIAM

*(Continued from page 9)*

had been a candidate for many offices within the gift of the Socialist party. His fidelity is well known to all who have taken part in the Socialist movement. His zeal and devotion were untiring to the last. No service was too hard, no task too small, for his faithful and devoted efforts. He was a man of great ability and the author of "Evolution of Banking," a classic in the literature of modern finance.

Eugene V. Debs, gave the oration at his funeral.

Comrade Debs, said in part:

Friends and Comrades:

In the hush and silence of death how feeble words are, however tenderly uttered, to comfort those who mourn, or to reconcile their grief and sorrow with the inexorable order of nature.

Robert Howe, our beloved friend and comrade, lies before us in the drapery of death, and we are gathered here this morning to give back to mother nature his mortal remains and to pay fitting tribute to his immortal services to his fellow-beings.

For thirty years this brave and generous soul was my friend, and never once in all that time did he falter in his loyalty to the cause or in his devotion to his fellow men. In tempest and in sunshine, in every hour of trial and darkness, Bob Howe stood true, steadfast as a star and set an example of fidelity to conviction and moral rectitude that will forever serve to inspire and sustain the devotees of the cause to which he gave his noble life.

On October 5, 1923, *J. Webb Richman*, District Secretary of the Socialist Party, died at his home in Washington, D. C., after a brief illness. The following tribute to his memory was written by one of those who knew him best, *William A. Toole*, Editor of the *Maryland Worker*:

"In the death of Comrade *J. W. Richman*, the Socialist movement of the entire country received a great shock. An extremely useful comrade had passed away. This was universally recognized. He was known to nearly every Socialist speaker and organizer in the country and to all he gave his ready sympathy and support and all these grieved when they heard of his untimely death.

"But in no other locality, perhaps, save in Washington, was *J. Webb Richman* known so well as in Baltimore, and nowhere were his fine qualities so appreciated as in this city. The two cities being

so close, an hour's riding distance only, it seemed as if our deceased comrade was one of our own members. And of all those in Baltimore who held him dear, there was none who felt for him the same deep affection and esteem as did the writer.

"I knew him well". Through three National Conventions and a number of conferences I sat with him. I learned his worth. He was entirely unselfish and without personal ambitions. His sole aim was to benefit the Socialist movement and to it he gave his time, his energy, and—it may be—his life. He was an able man. His talent was of a high order. As District Secretary of the District of Columbia he did his work well in that narrow sphere, but he was fitted for better things and if he had lived he would have been invaluable as guide and counsellor in the troublesome times that are ahead.

"But he has left us forever; and the work must go on without him. Each must do a little more to make up for the loss and as time passes and as other and younger men step into the front ranks of the movement, the personality of our Comrade may, and perhaps will, become to most a memory only, growing dimmer and dimmer as the days rush by. But for the years I have yet to live and work for the Socialist movement I will always have with me the strongest and most tender recollections of the kindness and sympathy he gave to me while yet he lived and though he is dead these will continue to give me the same support and courage to keep on in the good fight, as did he himself, until the END.

And today comes word of the death of *Charles Proteus Steinmetz*, the greatest electrical genius the world has produced. He was born in Breslau, Germany, April 5, 1865, and during his student years at the great university of the city of his birth he became a Socialist. Because of his writings on Socialism, he was compelled to leave the land of his nativity to escape imprisonment. He came to America in 1889 and soon became interested in electrical development. Thirty years ago he was sent to Schenectady by the General Electric company and in the course of a few years become internationally famous through his attainments in his chosen field.

One thing he brought with him to America he never relinquished; his belief in and adherence to Socialism. He gave of his means and strength to the Socialist Party and despite the incessant demands upon him, found time to participate in campaigns and to run as a candidate upon the Socialist Party ticket in his home town of Schenectady.