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A Real Socialist

German Comrade Points Only Way To Peace

"PRINCIPAL ENEMY AT HOME"

Distribution of Pamphlets Calculated to Incite Workers Brings Nine Months' Term

German Socialists are pointing to the trial of Heinrich Huneke as an illustration of the growing consideration which the authorities have for the Socialist party. Huneke was arrested on a charge of "attempting to incite soldiers of the army to be disobedient and mutinous, and to induce civilians to disobey the laws of the land."

Sentence Considered Light

Although he was convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, the Socialists point out that the accused leader fared far better than even he himself has expected. Huneke is president of the German Engineers and Firemen's Federation, and one of the most powerful trade union men in the country. The fact that the authorities did not bring Huneke before a court-martial is hailed as a victory for the Socialists, while his escape with a sentence of only nine months from a court which had the power of sending him to penal servitude for life is also regarded with satisfaction by Huneke's followers.

The trial took place in Bremen and was heard in camera, but a general idea of the proceedings can be obtained from the judgment which was pronounced in open court by the senior judge:

"The charge of attempting to induce soldiers to be disobedient and mutinous can not be maintained in its entirety; the accused can only be convicted of this offense in so far as his propaganda happened to reach soldiers and sailors of the army and navy. His real offense lies in having distributed and causing to be distributed copies of a pamphlet entitled 'Our Principal Enemy Is at Home,' among the workmen of the Weser Shipbuilding company, who are engaged in manufacturing vessels of war for the imperial navy.

Gave Out Pamphlet

"It only has been proved that the accused was directly connected with the distribution of about 100 copies of this pamphlet, and although it is probable that he was responsible for the circulation of many more we in this court can only deal with the number actually proven. This circumstance operates in favor of the accused in meting out punishment to him.

"The pamphlet contains passages which constitute an incitement to disobedience of the laws of the land, as well as other passages which are calculated to disturb the public peace by stirring up different classes of the population against one another. The accused has committed a crime against his fatherland in endeavoring, by means of the circulation of this pamphlet, to persuade the working men of Germany to agitate for peace, and in explaining how a movement in favor of exercising pressure on the imperial government can be carried on with the help of the press and through meetings and public demonstrations.

Knew Results of Act

"All these methods of public agitation have been declared to be illegal by the proclamations issued in connection with the introduction of martial law at the outbreak of hostilities so that to advocate them constitutes the perpetration of a serious crime. Moreover, the efforts made by the accused to create strife between those whom he calls imperialists on the one hand and the working classes of Germany on the other hand unquestionably amount to an illegal act in the sense of the existing provisions of military law now in force throughout the country. It is quite clear that Huneke circulated the pamphlet with full knowledge of its contents and of its probable effect on its readers, so that he committed his offense deliberately and with set purposes. All these circumstances have led the court to the conclusion that a term of imprisonment for nine months is the least penalty which we can inflict on the accused."

The Right Kind of "Preparedness"

Federation Secretary Insists That Workers Oppose "Peace at Any Price"

STEEL TRUST SUSPECTED

"Allied Interests" Said to Hide Wolf of Militarism Behind a False Pretense

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 6—Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor Day speech here today indorsed the recent so-called staff report of the industrial relations commission with its findings on industrial and social conditions.

"That report," said he, "states that a condition exists in this country which must, in our opinion, appear as a menace to our country.

"A contented and efficient citizenship calls for a minimum wage that will support wage earners in genuine comfort.

"In discussing militarism and preparedness, let it be understood that the labor movement is not in favor of peace at any price. Our strikes indicate there is a point in the lives of trade unionists where they gird their loins for battle rather than longer accept unbearable conditions. Strikes indicate life, vigor and strength. Power to make effective protests against wrongs should be encouraged. A nation's workers who do not possess this power can be of little service to their country in its hour of need.

For Proper Preparedness

"While militarism and preparedness are as opposite as the poles, let it be understood that labor is alert to the kind of preparedness the steel trust, the coal barons, the railroad combines and allied interests favor. Labor sees the wolf of militarism concealed behind the little Red Ridinghood pretense of those men responsible for Ludlow, who favor Cossacks in the various states. The preparedness that these men demand is not different from a militarism so objectionable, its champions are forced to re-rechristen it.

"Labor favors preparedness, and as the first step in that direction we demand that the killing of America's best manhood in the shops, mills and mines of our country be stopped. We stand aghast at the corpse-strewn battlefield of Europe, but let us not forget that 30,000 of our fellow countrymen engaged in gainful occupations are killed every year. More than this, every year there are 700,000 wealth-producers injured and this only includes those whose injuries extend over a period of four weeks.

No More Child Labor

"And we further demand that the million and one-half of children under 14 years of age be removed from mills and mines and placed in schools where they may be prepared to assume the burdens democracy places on each individual.

"No system of preparedness, no logic of national defense, justifies the dwarfing and stunting of boys and girls—our future men and women. It is a false preparedness that ignores these conditions while demanding shotguns and floating forts."

Society's Great Need

A REAL SYSTEM

By Walter Lanfersiek

The cry of the modern world is for more system—system in production, system in distribution.

The business man wants more system because it means more profits. Even the farmer is beginning to use system in rotation of crops, etc. All but the workingman; he does not use any system.

"System" has meant to the worker more work and less joy in his work; less pay and more unemployment; more heart-breaking drudgery, weariness, sickness and death.

And yet the worker is the one who needs more and better system, strange as it may seem.

* * * * * * * *

Now, any system of society worthy of the name would find out just how many pairs of shoes were needed, how many suits of clothing were needed. The factories would be put to work producing, and when the job was finished, the workers would take a vacation. There would be some system and sense to that.

And your vacation would not be a ceaseless, agonizing search for work. Your work would be done, and it would be your time for play. Today all the play is enjoyed by your boss, the man who uses a system. He takes a vacation to Europe, or to the south in winter and the north in summer, while you sweat and toil.

WORKER MUST FIGHT FOR WHAT HE NEEDS

A REAL SYSTEM of society would be all-inclusive; in fact, unless it is, it is only a piece of a system.

By systemizing the world, we could arrange our lives in the way to do the most good to ourselves. **Now we are forced to live as others dictate.** If we could produce enough to satisfy the legitimate needs of all by each one working four hours a day, why work more? You might go golfing the balance of the day. They say it is good for tired nerves. Your nerves might not need it then, but they certainly need it now. If by systematizing the world's work you could do your share of the work in six months, would it demoralize you to spend the other half year in "seeing America first?" Those who have seen America do not claim that it is demoralizing.

And the world can be systematized to do just that for you.

Don't expect it to be handed to you, however. You are handed Taylor system, but nothing good for you will be handed to you. You must put this system in yourself. You will have to fight for it.

As mentioned above, the problem for you is to arrange a more equitable distribution of the good things of this world. Of course, you can readily see that unless you own the things, you cannot distribute them. So the first thing to do is to produce them yourself. Not individually, because that is the way we are doing it now; but collectively, all working together for the good of all, not for the good of a few. In order to do that you must own, collectively, the mines, the mills, the factories, railroads, telegraphs, stores and all those things that are necessary in production When we all own these things collectively, our ownership will give us the power to see that we get our proper share of the product.

The fact that you, in the laws you permit to be made, recognize ownership in the things you need in order to live, gives your employer the power to exploit and rob you. Physical power is not in the rich—they are few, you are many. They have only the legal power of ownership, which power is created by your laws. If you change the laws, giving yourselves the right to ownership, you will have the same power of control that the owners enjoy today.

The Small Farm Fallacy Exposed

By Mrs. V. Daverkosen

There are, I think, several important facts which need illumination to convince the small farmer of the feasibility of revolutionary Socialism. I present a few as suggestions.

Waste of labor and material is as conspicuous on a small farm as in any other business on a small scale. But if it were not, capitalism does not insure perpetuation of small farms owned by the cultivators of them. In any event, slavery and the small farm are inseparable, for no single individual can "get away with" all of the work required on a small farm at all seasons of the year. Is slavery more desirable in agriculture than in manufacturing? If not the farmer must choose between the enslaving of some workers or co-operating with them. The slaves on the small farm may be, plus the man himself, just the wife and children. (See in back numbers of the Appeal the accounts of tobacco and cotton farming.)

Slavery there must be in all industries while we retain capitalism. It is up to all workers to say whether we will retain capitalism and slavery, or institute Socialism with opportunity to work on equal terms as free men with their fellows in co-operation.

If men can co-operate in manufacturing why not in agriculture? The same social principles are involved in either case; the details of work, only, are different. If people can work in factories without fences between to keep them from fighting, why can they not be as peaceful out in the open? Knowledge of the science of the industry and cultivated social faculties (social science) of the persons engaged in them are the essentials in every calling. It is necessary that the idea of "every one for himself" be abandoned on the small farm as well as elsewhere and I do not see the use of sidestepping the issue.

Colleges are teaching farmers some of the science of their business, but the dean of the California University Extension in Agriculture said the greatest difficulty the teachers have to cope with is the lack of co-operation among farmers. Farmers have tried co-operation outside of their business and failed; but if they work their brains right they need not fail when they co-operate in their industry. That is the place to begin, or so it seems to me.

What do I know about a small farm? I was assistant "chore-boy" on my father's farm when I was a girl, so I know the barrenness and the illusions of the small farm. Hope and air castles are the furnishings that make them endurable.

It was while I was in a land contest with land grabbers in an effort to secure a small farm for myself that the anti-capitalism propaganda hit my desire for a small farm—it "died with its boots on." As the light was thrown on the facts, many of which I knew, the illusions vanished.

Naturally, I judge others by myself, so I think that when farmers understand the principles of the social questions their hankering for small farms will "beat it" as mine did.

SMALL FARMER MUST GO ALONG WITH THE EXHAUSTED SOIL

While small property in land creates a class of barbarians standing half-way outside of society, a class suffering all the tortures and all miseries of civilized countries in addition to the crudeness of primitive forms of society, large property in land undermines labor-power in the last region, in which its primal energy seeks refuge, and in which it stores up its strength as a reserve fund for the regeneration of the vital power of nations, the land itself. **Large industry and large agriculture on an industrial scale work together.** Originally distinguished by the fact, that large industry lays waste and destroys principally the labor-power, the natural power of human beings, whereas large agriculture industrially managed destroys and wastes mainly the natural powers of the soil, both of them join hands in the further course of development, so that the industrial system weakens also the laborers of the country districts and industry and commerce supply agriculture with the means by which the soil may be exhausted.—Marx's Capital, Vol. III.

NEW INDUSTRIAL LAW IS IN EFFECT

MAKES TOTAL OF TWENTY-SEVEN STATES UNDER THIS PLAN

WASHINGTON—Indiana has joined the states having workmen's compensation laws in operation. The new law, hailed by some as the greatest achievement of the 1915 legislature, went into effect Sept. 1st.

Although nearly 500 employers have taken advantage of the opportunity to reject the law, members of the commission pointed out that this is a very small portion of the approximately 300,000 employers in Indiana.

Indiana was the 27th state to enact such a law. Since that time four other states have joined the list, making 31 in all. Alaska also has such a law.

Several of the larger traction systems in the state have rejected the law, preferring to take their chances in the courts with damage suits. Those rejecting the law con not plead as defense that the employe was negligent, that the injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow employe, or that the employe assumed the risk of the injury.

WHAT IT PROVIDES

If an employe whose employer has not rejected the law is injured after today, the employer must furnish free medical care and supplies for 30 days. After 14 days the injured man begins to draw a sum equal to 55 per cent of his wages.

If he is totally disabled his payment will continue for 500 weeks. If he is partially disabled the compensation is at the rate of one-half the difference between his earning capacity before and after the injury.

This law is chiefly in the form of a bill favored by the manufacturers, but with certain amendments for which labor contended. Labor was unable to force state insurance of employers.

Information obtained from John A. Lapp, director of the Indiana bureau of legislative information, discloses that workmen's compensation so far obtains chiefly in the northern states.

AMBULANCE CHASING GOOD

There is a strip across the country where the ambulance chasing lawyer and the courts are left to decide whether a laborer is entitled to damages, these states being: Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Deleware and Kentucky.

Kentucky passed such a law but it was declared unconstitutional because of a constitutional provision that the general assembly has no power to limit the amount of damages. Friends of workmen's compensation in that state are now interested in an amendment to the constitution.

Montana is the only state to reject compensation by a vote of the people. Montana's bill is said to have had some unusually objectionable features.

In Wyoming, the legislature passed a compensation law after the people had ratified an amendment to the constitution permitting it.

This year Nebraska voters ratified in referendum the compensation passed in 1913 by the legislature.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE ARRESTED FOR TREASON

L'Humanite of Paris publishes a dispatch from the Swiss frontier stating that five Socialists have been arrested in Berlin, among whom is Walcher, former editor of The Schwabische Tagewacht, the Stuttgart Socialist daily. They are charged with high treason for having distributed a leaflet attacking the officials of the majority of the Social-Democratic party.

F. P. WALSH IS SPEAKER

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6.—Thousands of representatives of organized labor from the cities around San Francisco bay, the interior valleys and even more distant parts of the state, were in San Francisco today to join in a celebration of Labor Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The orator of the day was Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal commission on industrial relations. For the first time in many years the San Francisco Building Trades Council and the San Francisco Labor Council were united in their celebration.

WILL ABOLISH CHILD LABOR

SAN JOSE, Cal.—P. H. Lint is the inventor of a device intended to take the places of men, women and children to pick up Santa Clara valley's annual crop of prunes. The invention resembles a carpet sweeper in its mode of operation and consists of a cylinder covered with sharp pins, which impale the fruits as the sweeper is pushed or pulled over the orchard. As the cylinder revolves the fruit is taken from the pins and dropped into a box.

Prunes are allowed to fall to the ground before being gathered and the back-breaking job of picking them up gives thousands of people seasonal employment in the prune orchards. A few men will be able to do the work with the machine.

"Co-operation is in all things the law of life; competition is in all things the law of death."—Ruskin.

11,2000,000 ACRES OF U. S. LAND DISPOSED OF

WASHINGTON.—More than 11,200,000 acres of land were eliminated from the public domain during the last fiscal year by homestead and other entries, and sales to individuals, the annual report of Commissioner Tallman of the general land office will show. There are still, however, open now, or will be, 279,544,404 acres, "unappropriated and unreserved, of which 172,987,912 acres are surveyed and the rest unsurveyed."

All this is in the 25 public land states and in addition to this enormous area there are approximately 300,000,000 acres in Alaska which will be available to American citizens.

Nevada is shown to have the most public land, 55,417,746 acres, of which almost 30,000,000 acres are already surveyed, and Missouri, with only 923 acres, reports the least public land. Michigan has 76,030 acres subject to entry; Kansas, 75,214 acres; North Dakota, 493,667 acres and South Dakota, 2,880,828 acres surveyed and 53,781 unsurveyed.

INDUSTRIAL DAWN IS PREDICTED BY WALSH

SAN FRANCISCO—Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the federal industrial relations commission, in speaking at the Labor Day celebration at the Panama Exposition, predicted that this year would show the dawn of industrial democracy when all men and women shall be absolutely free.

NEW YORK UNIONS PICNIC

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Instead of parading today the Central Federated Union, the local organization of the American Federation of Labor, celebrated Labor Day by a picnic and an anti-military demonstration.

MASS MEETING SEPTEMBER 19th

The Campaign Committee of the Socialist Party of Everett hereby gives notice that a mass meeting will be held in The Forum, 1612 California St., Sunday, Sept. 19, for the purpose of nominating three candidates for city commissioners, and the adoption of a platform. All members of the Socialist Party with dues paid up to and including August will be given a vote. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock sharp.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

DEBS URGES WORKERS TO SHUN MILITARISM

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Eugene V. Debs, in issuing a signed appeal to workingmen under the heading "Never Be a Soldier," says "workingmen are forced into war as women are into prostitution.

"The workingman who turns soldier today becomes the hired assassin," he says, "and goes on the murderers' pay roll."

The appeal says it is within the power of workers in the United States to keep the nation out of war.

ARE "PATRIOTS" FIRST

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—A split is threatened in the Labor Party of South Africa. The clash was precipitated when Andrews, the leader of the Labor Party in the House, made a speech in which he declared that the members do not intend to permit the movement to be sidetracked by nationalistic patriotic considerations. Other representatives stated that the class struggle of the workers for economic freedom was of paramount importance and not to be obscured by the capitalistic war in Europe. The victory that the Labor Party won in the Transvaal State election, according to the radical Labor view, was being largely neutralized by Premier Botha's distracting the attention of the workers from the oppressions that were practiced during the great strike against the slavish conditions that were imposed upon the toilers by the mine owners and other capitalists by appealing to the workers' patriotism. The conservative element doesn't like such language and is talking of withdrawing from the party.

RED DEMOCRACY NECESSARY

The Socialist demand for a more equitable and popular distribution of economic goods can be realized by a democracy only, by a government of the people who do not tolerate the rule of a clique which, under the pretence of intellectual superiority, seeks to appropriate the lion's share of the social wealth.—Joseph Dietzgen, in "Philosophical Essays."

Competition is division and strife; Socialism is co-operation and peace.

THE MAIN IDEA

By Oscar Ameringer

To rid the body politic of the useless parasite, and to relieve the working class of the bloodsuckers and exploiters, is the main aim of the Socialist movement.

We have social production and co-operative labor in all our great industries. Without the brains and the muscles of the workers, all the wheels would stop. The stockholder, bondholder, the silent partner and the sleeping partner furnish the capital, **but we have learned that his functions of providing the capital can be assumed very readily by society.**

It takes equipment to run the post department, **but it does not require the capitalist to take a rakeoff.** It takes equipment to run the school system but no capitalist is needed to make dividends out of our educational institutions. It takes equipment to build roads and bridges, but we have dispensed with the capitalist who formerly collected the toll. Many cities furnish water to their citizens, others supply them with gas, electricity and transportation. A number of European municipalities operate banks, dairies, slaughter houses and a great many other industries. All we have to do is to broaden and to extend the system of municipal and state ownership.

But municipal and state ownership is not Socialism. State-owned railroads and state monopolies even today are used as a means to exploit the working people for the benefit of the capitalist taxpayers. In order to give to the masses the full benefit of social ownership, it is necessary that the state itself belong to the people. We therefore demand that the class state be transformed into a government of the people, by the people and for the people. This can easily be accomplished through the extension of democracy.

Socialism, then, is the ownership and control of the government by and for the working people, by means of universal suffrage, the initiative, the referendum and the recall.

It is understood that Mr. Wilson is getting considerable melancholy consolation from the reflection that wherever the German vote goes in 1916 it won't go to T. R.—Boston Transcript.