

Do Not Forget Socialist Dance Next Monday at Tower Hall Superior

WORKERS
OF THE WORLD
UNITE

TRUTH

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Duluth, Minn.

1c. Paid

VOLUME II NO. 20

DULUTH, MINN., FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1918

WHOLE NUMBER 48

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

COMRADES:—

A national referendum has been proposed by the Ninth Ward Branch of Cook County, Illinois, on the Party's attitude towards war and peace. We are informed that other motions on the same subject and from different points of view are about to be offered for referendum.

Our attorneys, who within the last few months have defended numerous cases of Socialist Party members charged with violations of the Espionage Law, inform us that this law, especially with the pending amendments, makes it impossible to have a free and frank discussion of the problems involved in the proposed referendum.

To submit any resolutions on the subject of the war and the Socialists' attitude towards it at this time would mean that only one side of the question could be heard in the discussion in our press and Party meetings. This procedure would violate the most fundamental principles of democracy. There is also the danger that thousands of comrades may be led to express opinions which might subject them to criminal prosecution under the drastic provisions of the Espionage Law and the arbitrary application of that law to Socialists.

The National Executive Committee recognizes that the right of free discussion on the subject of war has been abrogated in the United States and that it has neither the legal nor the moral right to invite the Party members into adiscussion of that subject. Under the circumstances the National Executive Committee requests the Party locals not to attempt to initiate any referendums on the subject of war, as the Committee cannot submit such motions to the membership.

The National Executive Committee realizes that the recent developments in connection with the war have created new situations toward which the Party must take a stand, and also that the time is ripe for a positive and constructive program of action.

The new Party Constitution provides for an annual joint conference of the State Secretaries, the National Executive Committee and other National Party officials, and your committee has called such a conference for the 10th day of August. That meeting will be representative of the whole movement in the whole country and will be able to cope with the great problems in a calm and deliberative manner and with a view to serving the best interests of the Socialist movement of the United States and of International Socialism. It

will be able to formulate the sentiments and to state the position of the Socialists of America, not only in the light of the most recent developments here and abroad, but also with a view to furnishing a concrete and uniform Socialist program for the ensuing congressional election.

The National Executive Committee begs the comrades to believe that in taking this stand they are actuated solely by the desire to preserve within the Party, in the face of this world-wide crisis that harmony of spirit and unity of faction which are so essential to the victory of our great cause. And for the sake of our great cause we urge comrades everywhere to maintain an attitude of mutual tolerance, forbearance and co-operation, regardless of any and all honest differences of opinion which may exist among them. So long as the party members remain true to the fundamental ideals of Socialism, and our Party remains united in its determination to fight for the political and economic emancipation of the workers of all countries, we are bound to come out right in the long run and to become a still greater force for good during the war and after the war.

Comrades, a vital, perhaps a deciding struggle is awaiting us in the congressional election next fall. In that election our Party will have an unprecedented opportunity to establish Socialism as a dominant factor in American political life. Let us subordinate everything else to the immediate task of organizing the great victory of 1918. Let us carry the message of Socialism to the people of this country from now until election day. Let us bend all our energies and concentrate all our efforts upon the work of organization and education.

With unwavering confidence in the triumph of our cause and in the good sense, loyalty and devotion of the rank and file of the Party membership, we submit this message to you with fraternal greetings.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
SOCIALIST PARTY,

Victor L. Berger,
Morris Hillquit,
Anna A. Maley,
Seymour Stedman,
John M. Work,
Adolph Germer,
Executive Secretary.

STAND BY YOUR GROUND

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The weak souls unable to bear the trials of the revolutionary struggle are having a hard time of it these terrible days. They shrink from being suspected of lacking in the "patriotism" so much vaunted just now by the ruling class and its subservient press and platform and pulpit, and they either put the soft pedal on their socialism or they desert the movement entirely. They are less to be condemned than pitied. They are really not to blame. They cannot help it. Fortunately the revolution does not depend upon them. If it did it would never come to pass.

The present crisis is testing the fibre and determining the quality of the men and women who call themselves socialists. It is for the time reducing the number while attesting the staunchness of those who remain. It is a wholesome purging and will do the cause good and not harm.

It is easy to call one's self a socialist when the tide sets in that direction but not so easy to act as one when the tide goes out again. The Socialist who cannot stand for socialism in storm as well as shine, in war as well as peace, in the face of abuse as well as applause, can never hope to write his name where it will abide in the history of the movement.

Now is the time for socialists to prove themselves and stand their ground, and thousands, aye, millions are doing it nobly all over the world.

There are differences between us growing out of the war, but we must not allow these to divide and destroy us. These differences are but temporary and as long as we are fundamentally united we can meet and overcome these and be all the stronger for the experience.

We have to be honest with ourselves and true to the cause.

We have to stand together in defiance of those who would browbeat us into base and cowardly submission. We claim to be men and women who think for ourselves and act for ourselves and we have got to be unafraid and live up to our profession. Some of us may fare badly. But what of that? Think of the countless number who have fared infinitely worse in the past for the sake of those who live in the present! Think of the noble martyrs of Russia, Ireland and other countries in the cause of human freedom!

The hour calls for the bravest and noblest of earth and they are steadily rallying to the red standard of the social revolution. They have full faith in the righteousness of their cause and they are not afraid to face the consequences of their convictions.

In the darkest hour there is strength and inspiration in the touch of a comrade's hand. The hand-clasp is the symbol of the unity that binds and which hell itself cannot tear asunder.

Gladly do I avail myself of the privilege of sending this word

(Continued on Page 2)

AN APPEAL TO THE WORK- INGCLASS VOTERS OF THE 58TH AND 59TH DISTRICTS

The Socialist Party of the City of Duluth asks for your support for the following candidates:

CHARLES McKINNON, for House of Representatives in the 58th District.

O. E. THOMPSON, for Senate in the 58th District.

JOHN ESSEN, for House of Representatives in the 59th District.

The above candidates have received the indorsement of the Socialist Party. At a general meeting of the Party they were unanimously put forward as the standard bearers of our party. The issue they will place before you is SOCIALISM versus CAPITALISM. We are asking you at this election to use your ballot as a PROTEST against the system that has robbed and oppressed you for so many long and weary years. Other politicians will promise you all kinds of good things, we do not. We realize that until the workers are thoroughly organized in the mine, shop, factory and fields, they will be unable to obtain their freedom from the social evils that curse society today. Do not place any faith in the man who is going to promise you good things by simply voting. Those of us who have been engaged in the battles that have taken place on the industrial field, know too well that the class that will make fortunes out of the sorrows of little children, out of the degradation of young girls, out of the miseries of the poor, will fight to the very utmost rather than relinquish their hold upon the unearned wealth they now possess. You can use your ballot to show to your masters that you have at last awakened from your age-long sleep. By the strength of your numbers at the ballot you will inspire your fellow-workers in the shop to get together and when you get your fellow-workers in the shop organized into one vast revolutionary organization of the workingclass, then the world is yours.

This sounds too much for the average worker to grasp, but it is true and the truth is a hard thing to assimilate when your mind has been clogged up by the lies vomited forth by the capitalist press, false teachers, Bill Sundays and other charlatans. If you will but let your mind take in the truth, although it may be hard at first, you will find later on that it is the only way you can improve your conditions. You must understand your position in society, then when you understand that you will get together and then, as we said before, the world and all therein is yours.

Never mind thinking of what has gone before. The past lived and died with the past. Ours is the present—the time to pledge our faith anew. The time to do your bit towards guaranteeing to your child an equal chance to the good things that the world holds in its lap. Misery, vice, starvation, low wages, unearned wealth, squandered luxury, blackest inhumanity, are in our midst. We have got to see that these things must die, never to come to light again.

We appeal to you to go to the ballot box, imbued with the real spirit of humanity. When you cast your ballot you are placing the charge of your children into whose hands you so desire. If you want capitalism, then vote for all those candidates who are NOT SOCIALISTS. We tell you frankly, without hiding the fact from you, that we are opposed to capitalism. Capitalism has filled the world with blood and tears. Capitalism has robbed millions of children of the sunshine of life. Capitalism has sent more women to a life of shame, than there are days in a century. Capitalism has wrecked more lives, than all the trains that ever ran since trains were first invented. Mark well what you do on June 17th. Upon that day you will be given a chance to protest against capitalism. Upon that day you will be given a chance to show to the big business interests of Duluth that red blood flows in your veins. Upon that day you will be given a chance to show that you are a man. That you are not afraid of casting your vote for that which you know to be true.

If you think that children should have an equal chance in life. If you think that prostitution is a crime and should be abolished. If you think that there is no need for poverty and all its evils. Then you will be bound to cast your vote for the Socialist candidates.

Stand erect on June 17th and vote for

O. E. THOMPSON, Senate, 58th District.

CHAS. McKINNON, House of Representatives, 58th District.

JOHN ESSEN, House of Representatives, 59th District

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY WORKERS of the 58 & 59 DISTRICTS

AROUSING MASS MEETING

Will be held in the WOODMAN HALL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22nd 8 P. M.

Chairman: C. McKINNON, Candidate for Representative 58th District.

Speakers: O. E. THOMPSON, Candidate for Senator in the 58th District.

TNO. ESSEN, Candidate for Representative 59th District.

JACK CARNEY, Editor of "Truth".

ADMISSION FREE.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

SUPERIOR NEWS

CRIME STILL FLOURISHES.

April was one of the biggest months in municipal court since a time to which the memory of man runneth not back. The amount of fines collected was \$4,352.79. There have been but one or two bigger months in the history of the court, according to judge F. S. Parker.

POVERTY CAUSES HOLDUP.

Because the wages due him at a Duluth shipyard had been garnished by a mercantile establishment across the bay it is believed caused Louis Koski to come to Superior recently, drink some liquor, and then attempt to hold up a meat market on North Seventh street.

Koski had been supporting an aged and widowed mother, besides younger brothers and sisters, and the loss of his wages had been worrying him considerably. He was shot by Superior policeman while fleeing from the scene of his crime, but has recovered and is in jail awaiting trial.

PROSPERITY VS. POVERTY.

"The city of Superior is prosperous and will continue prosperous," said Mayor Baxter in an interview a few days ago.

Among the pitiful cases of poverty which have come under the observation of Miss Mary Schibret, the visiting nurse, is that of a family which includes five children who have no beds and bedding and who are using rags for covering.

A three-months-old baby in the family died a week ago from cerebro-spinal meningitis and others of the youngsters have been subjected to illness due to insufficient clothing, poor food and other causes resulting from indigent circumstances.

Note that it is said that it is

only one "among the pitiful cases of poverty."

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Superior Lodge No. 662.

May 7th, 1918.
Honorable President Wilson,
Chief Executive of the United States.

Dear President:—

We as a body of patriotic citizens to our country and loyal to our class, beg to call your attention to the outrage, and disgrace brought against organized labor of this country, and

WHEREAS, one of our fellow-workers, Thomas J. Mooney, of San Francisco, California, whose life depends on the justice of the good and loyal citizens of this country, and

WHEREAS, we as a body as good loyal servants implore you to use your good name and mighty power to save the life of such an honorable and serviceable man to the people of the United States! therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we, the officers and members of Superior Lodge No. 662 of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America most sincerely pledge our hearty support to such a worthy brother as Thomas J. Mooney, and beg your hearty support to co-operate with us for the sole purpose of demanding justice to Humanity; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that copies of this resolution be sent to Governor Stephens of California, Chief Justice Angellotti of San Francisco and also a copy to the B. R. C. of A. Journal to be published at Kansas City, Mo., and a copy placed on our minutes.

Yours, fraternally,

J. M. Brown,

C. of J. P. B.

Otto Johnson,

F. Sec.

William Doley,

Pres.

"COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM"

In the United States the Socialist movement was too weak to be put to the real test of action, instead of mere declaration. But even here differences of opinion arose. That is not to be understood as referring at all to the handful of former party members who joined the jingo multitude—fiction writers, rich of imagination, but sorely poor in knowledge; writers for popular magazines who never were nor needed to be, particular about their facts; sentimentalists graduated from charitable settlements; professors and other collegians handicapped by their college training, etc., etc. All these elements were liable to flop at any time. Nor do we refer to differences of opinion between the real Marxian Socialists.

The immense majority of these have to the best of their ability opposed our entrance into the war, and since this step was simply irresistible, they have since been advocating an early peace. What evidently has determined their attitude is the old Socialist ideal of universal peace, an ideal which, however, cannot be realized in an antagonistic for mof society and of which the realization must be deferred until that form of society has ceased to exist.

There was, on the other hand, a small number in our midst who with remarkable intuition saw in this world war from the very start

an act of suicide on the part of capitalism. After the die had been cast it was a mistake, so they felt, to try to prevent capitalism from accomplishing its own destruction. They could not, in conscience and as humane men, help the consummation along, but they could advise keeping our hands off. Had their advice received any attention, many a useless sacrifice to mob law would have been spared. True, these sacrifices are a mere trifle compared to the untold suffering caused by the war. This suffering went to the hearts of the few dissenters no less than it did to the hearts of the pacifists, but the former recognized that it was the inexorable price which humanity had for its final moulting from animality.

COMRADES, IF YOU NEVER SPENT FIFTY CENTS BEFORE, DO IT NOW! THIS BOOK, "THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM" IS A MASTERPIECE. NEVER HAVE WE READ A BOOK SO SCIENTIFICALLY TRUE AND AT THE SAME TIME SO INTERESTING. COMRADES, DO NOT MISS THIS BOOK. IF YOU ARE PESSIMISTIC, THEN BY ALL MEANS BUY IT. ONLY FIFTY CENTS REMEMBER THE NAME, "THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM", FROM KERR & CO., EAST OHIO STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPRESSIONS OF CAPITAL CITY OF WORLD'S RICHEST NATION.

In Shadow of Imperial Splendor Lurks Capitalism's Inevitable Concomitant, Poverty. "Ab-ject, Meek and Vile."

(By a Staff Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., May 1.—If you want to refrain that reverence for democratic institutions which as an unsophisticated young student you unwittingly imbibed from the state papers of Washington and Jefferson, and from the speeches of Abraham Lincoln in behalf of the rights of man, don't go to the galleries of the United States Senate Chamber or of the House of representatives and linger long.

In all likelihood the House members will be discussing some rider to an appropriation bill—making appropriations being now the chief business of Congress—and "the gentleman from Pennsylvania" will raise "a point of order" on the ground that section five is "not german" to the bill under discussion. You will listen to a long and rambling flow of words and "the gentleman from North Carolina," who sponsored the rider, will counter with a similar harrangue and move to "limit debate to eight minutes."

When requests from a dozen members come for "three," "five," "six," minutes respectively, etc., the "gentleman from North Carolina" will raise the limit after the manner of an auctioneer, until he is swamped by additional requests and in desperation offers to withdraw the section in question, only to have another point raised, that discussion having been had, withdrawal was not "in order." And the interminable discussion as to "germanness" is resumed.

When the decision of the chair is finally announced it is in these words: "While the chair is not quite clear in the matter, yet, in the interest of time the chair rules the section is in order leaving to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the merits and demerits."

The decision is appealed but sustained and vote taken. The bill itself, appropriating the many millions, has been prepared in committee and receives very little attention on the floor. This is part of your disillusionment.

But by this time you have been struck with the small attendance—just 64 out of a total membership of 435. You observe also that outside of the few members participating in the discussion, none of the rest pay any attention to the proceedings, but gather in twos or threes and converse and laugh. The chairman looks the least interested of all from his place "on the box," as members call the speaker's place.

If you should be impelled to take notes of the proceedings you would be stopped by an attendant, of whom there are many. Perhaps one is not supposed to take away anything, not even impressions, from the legislative halls.

Upon leaving the interior of the Capitol building and while you are sauntering down the hill, admiring the beautiful landscape layout, in a balmy April breeze, you will not be able to escape a "guide" who was born here 55 years ago, when Washington was a mud hole. "If you yield to his persuasive powers he will lead you through the botanical gardens and pour into your ears a rapid-fire stream of words as follows:

"It costs \$18,000 a year to run the garden. The taxpayers pay this. No one is allowed to take a leaf or a bower out without an order from a Congressman. All the flowers are used for dinner parties and banquets of members of Congress and other officials. That tree was planted by John Adams and that by James A. Garfield. These shrubs Senator Gallinger brought from Madagascar," etc., etc.

Pointing to the Capitol, the guide will say, "It has cost up to date \$126,000,000 and there will be another wing built after the war. The figure of the Indian on the dome was made by an Italian in Italy and cost \$24,000."

It seems that whatever Americans have done to the red men and their lands, one of their number is immortalized in sculpture and put in the most exalted place at the nation's Capitol. But your guide has not finished:

"Across the avenue from the Senate wing of the Capitol is the Senate Office Building, where each member has a room where you can see your Congressman without disturbing the debate."

At this point you may smile if you have a sense of humor.

"The House and Senate chambers are connected by a tunnel with the office buildings and a little electric railway runs through the tunnel, so that a Senator or Congressman need only to drop down in the elevator to the tunnel, take the electric car and go to his room where he can see you in private."

Over there is the Congressional Library building—finest building in the world; cost \$7,000,000."

The guide will continue enumerating all the rest of the structures, including the Monument, its height and cost, until your mind is bewildered or you are tired of figures.

If you are impressed with massive piles of granite arranged according to the accumulated architectural ideas of centuries, with marble stairs and corridors decorated with bronze statues, you may conclude that ours may well be considered the richest country on earth.

But it will be necessary to forget that the United States Health Service, which is luxuriously housed across the avenue from the costly Capitol, reported not long ago that 30,000,000 American workers were underfed; and that Julia C. Lathrop, of the Children's Department of the Labor Bureau, reported only a few weeks ago that 300,000 children and 15,000 mothers in the United States die annually of neglect.

It will also be necessary to forget all about the report of the Commission on Industrial Relations and of similar commissions; so also must one forget that a commission in Washington recently reported that in the shadow of all this material grandeur, the working people of the "most beautiful city in America" have been reduced to the necessity of buying for their meat diet "hog faces, hog 'vers, hog kidneys, and other scraps."

DO NOT FORGET TO READ "THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM".

O. T. ROSAAS PHOTOGRAPHER.

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THE LITTLE COMRADE

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"HOW THE DOLLAR HAS SHRUNK"

The amazing shrinkage in the power of a dollar has been felt in an unconscious sort of way during the last few months by every man and woman accustomed to purchasing food and clothes. But the real extent of the collapse of the dollar is not realized by the average person.

Did you know, for instance, that when it comes to buying flour a 1912 dollar is exactly the same as the 1907 50-cent piece?

Do you realize that a crisp new dollar bill today will purchase just one-half as much sirloin steak as it would have purchased in 1907?

And did you know that when it comes to buying lard the dollar bill today is worth what 40 cents was worth in 1907?

How Dollar Shrinks.

The tale of the continuous shrinkage of the dollar does not end with these three items; it goes on indefinitely.

There's cornmeal. Ten years ago 34 cents would buy the same amount which it requires \$1 now to purchase. Less than half as much ham can be purchased for a dollar today as then and less than one-third as much lamb.

Under the title of "What a Dollar Will Buy" the Washington bureau of labor has compiled a table comparing the prices of today with the prices of the last ten years in the most necessary food-stuffs. The table could be more sadly entitled "What a Dollar Won't Buy," for the astonishing lessening of the power of the dollar is written in every line.

War Not Wholly Responsible.

In compiling the table, which is built upon Washington market prices, the bureau of labor reaches the conclusion that while the war is certainly responsible for a big proportion of the increased cost of

living during the last few months, it is not entirely responsible for the advance. This is shown by the fact that since 1907 the price of food has steadily increased, thereby diminishing the power of the dollar. The war has simply increased the rate of the shrinkage in the dollar.

Take the case of pork chops. In January, 1907, 6.3 pounds could be purchased for \$1. In 1912 only 5.4 pounds could be purchased for the same amount. In 1916 the number of pounds had decreased to 4.3; in 1917 it had diminished to 3.6 pounds, and in January, 1918, only 2.6 pounds could be had for \$1 in Washington.

The Washington prices are applicable to those in Baltimore, as the table compiled for that city is practically the same as that for Baltimore.

Milk Steadily Increases.

Milk is another table necessity that has crept steadily upward in price during the last ten years. The table shows that in 1907 a little over twelve quarts could be purchased for \$1. In 1916 this amount was lessened to ten quarts, and after the declaration of war the price went steadily up until today only seven quarts are to be had for \$1.

If a table was compiled on "What a Dollar Will Buy" in clothes the decrease in the value received for the money given would show the same alarming diminishing scale.

It would show, for instance, that \$2 must be given today for gloves that were purchased for \$1 two years ago. Shoes have skyrocketed to such an extent that it requires exactly two and a half as many dollars to buy the shoes of two years ago; dress goods are doubled in price, and suits have followed suit.

THE "QUARE" DEAL COMMITTEE

From all appearances Duluth in the very near future will have no say in the conduct of its affairs. The Commercial Club have formed a Square Deal Committee. From various reports of its activities we should be inclined to call it the Quare Deal Committee.

They started out to get a good price for steel. Will some member of the Commercial Club inform us where the square deal comes in? We have yet to hear of the Square Deal Committee getting a good wage for those who manufacture the steel. All that the Committee is doing is to obtain results for the business element in Duluth and to hell with the poor working people.

They are also going to tell the workers who are the BEST candidates to vote for in the coming primaries. Judging by their efforts to procure a good price for steel and the complete ignoring of a living wage for the workers, we advise the workers to vote for those candidates the Square Deal Committee refuses to endorse. The candidates endorsed by the Committee will be those candidates that will represent the interests of the Commercial Club. So we trust that the workers for once in their lives will act wisely. The Commercial Club of Duluth is the home of all that is reactionary. We challenge any member of that Club to point to one single stroke of work that they ever done to assist the workers of Duluth. The Commercial Club of Duluth is a big bluff. They are a bunch of business men who think they are the whole cheese. We trust that at the coming election every candidate endorsed by the Commercial Club is given such a crushing defeat that will put the Commercial Club to shame.

Comercial Club of Duluth stands with its haughty and scornful appearance. Woe to those who come to Duluth with a message of hope to the working people of Duluth. Every method will be adopted to

put them out of business. They will form tar and feather parties, and as soon as the tar and feather parties find that they are not dealing with a bunch of mutts, they break up. Then they try to intimidate the editors of small papers, and if that fails they will go around to the advertisers and by that means try to crush your paper. Square Deal Committee is a ghastly joke. The sooner the workers of Duluth see through them the better it will be for all concerned.

The Commercial Club of Duluth has a lot to learn and we beg to remind them of that famous saying of Abraham Lincoln's: "YOU CAN FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE SOME OF THE TIME. YOU CAN FOOL SOME OF THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME. BUT YOU CANNOT FOOL ALL THE PEOPLE ALL THE TIME."

MEETINGS of the LOCALS

City Central Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Friday at 22 E. 1st Street.
Scandinavian Local meets every Tuesday 8 p. m. at Woodman Hall.
Jewish Local meets 2nd and 4th Thursday. Headquarters 22 E. 1st Street.
English Local meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 22 E. 1st Street.

LITMAN SHOES

are like grass widows—you cannot wear them out. He is still at

1831 W. Superior St.

A Living Wage.

Question. Do you consider ten dollars a week enough for a longshoreman with a family to support?

Answer. If that's all he can get, and he takes it, I should say it's enough.

(The above question was asked of Pierpont Morgan.)

A. Y. LITMAN

Sweeps away high prices with the broom of Low Prices. Call on him

1831 W. Superior St.

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Hotel Rex Barber Shop
R. P. JENTOFF, Prop.
10-CHAIR SHOP—10
2001 W. Superior St., Basement
DULUTH, MINN.

The Sign of good CLOTHES

Columbia
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at Third Ave. W.

Scandinavian Socialist Local meets every Tuesday night 8 o'clock at the Woodman Hall 21st ave. W. 1st st. Axel Westholm, Sec. 4010 W. 7th st. Open meetings. Every body welcome.

Kolu & Vanhala

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BUT WE DO IT RIGHT
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Specialists
BEMIDJI MINNESOTA

IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMICS

By MARKIAN.

Economics is a scientific study of the method of wealth production, that is, of the manner and means whereby society procures its necessities of life, and all that goes to make its living.

It is absolutely essential that all members of the party gain a thorough knowledge of economics. Many times in debate we witnessed the defeat of Christian and sentimental Socialists. Not due to the fact that Socialism is wrong, but owing to its supporters not being thoroughly grounded in economics. Sentimentalism, or in other words sympathizing with the poor, is not Socialism. Socialism is a science and consequently it must be carefully studied. Marx clearly pointed, as Engel stated in our last week's issue, "that the mode of production in any given society determines its social, political and religious forms," and it is only in light of a knowledge and understanding of the former that the latter can be accurately understood and explained. Therefore a study of economics is of particular importance to us, to gain a knowledge of the economics of our own times—of the capitalist mode of production.

WEALTH.

Various mistaken ideals prevail regarding what is wealth. Orthodox economists talk of "natural wealth," "mineral wealth" and other kinds of wealth too numerous to mention. But to the great mass of workers, wealth means the amount of money one possesses. In reality, however, wealth is not one of these things.

The combined total of all that is produced by the application of human labor power upon the natural resources of the earth is wealth. Natural resources themselves cannot be spoken of as WEALTH, for it would be impossible to conceive an uninhabitable land, no matter how vast her natural resources were, having any value whatever. It is only when human labor power is brought to bear upon the natural resources are they called wealth.

Given these natural resources, man, by the application of his labor-power, in other words his physical energy, produces wealth. Labor-power is not Labor. Labor is a condition of labor-power. It is the act of applying labor-power to natural resources in order to produce wealth. The wealth thus created is the embodiment of labor. Its very existence is proof that a certain quantity of labor has been performed. The sum total of the world's wealth, therefore, represents the sum total of labor power performed in its production.

We admit that wealth has value. But what gives wealth this value? We know that wealth is the result of the application of labor power upon the natural resources of the earth. But we saw in a previous part of this lesson that the natural resources of the earth are valueless without the application of human labor power. Therefore it logically follows that the value lies in labor.

But why is that men buy and sell natural resources before they have had this human power applied? If they are valueless, why do men sell them? Is it not like buying a pig in a poke? Men sell and buy natural resources on the strength of their potentialities, that is, the possibilities they may present when converted to human use by labor. Without the application of human labor power, no value can be possible.

So summing up the question of what is wealth, we find that the application of human labor power to the natural resources of the earth creates wealth. But we find that without the application of this human labor power, the natural resources of the earth have no value whatsoever, therefore it logically follows that labor is the source of all wealth.

Now that we found out what wealth is, the next thing to know is: what is value?

There are various kinds of value, USE VALUE, EXCHANGE VALUE, and SURPLUS VALUE. To simplify matters we will deal with each of these various kinds of values separately. Let us first find out what we mean by USE VALUE.

The use-value of wealth means, how useful it is to man, hence its name use-value. Thus the use-value of a suit of clothes is how long it will keep him warm, or in case of a sack of flour how long it will feed him. Some of the capitalist economists have used the use-value argument in relation to the

prices of commodities. They take the case of a starving man and state that a starving man would be willing to pay more for a loaf of bread than he would if he had a full stomach. Now it is quite easy to see that no matter whether a man is starving or not, the loaf will only last so long. It does not matter whether you pay 10 c. or a hundred dollars for a loaf, it will only last so long. Therefore that being so, its use-value has nothing whatever to do with the price. No matter how the price of a commodity varies, the use-value remains the same. A suit of clothes does not last any longer if you pay ten dollars more for it. So it is well to remember that the PRICE OF A COMMODITY HAS NO RELATION TO THE USE VALUE OF THAT COMMODITY.

EXCHANGE VALUE.

The next kind of value we must understand is EXCHANGE VALUE. You will readily see from its name exchange value, that there must be more than one article evolved in a transaction before you can determine the exchange value of an article. If you were to walk along the desert and pick up a diamond, you would not be justified in stating that the exchange value of a diamond was practically nil, because you found one. Exchange value comes into play, only when it is proposed to exchange two or more dissimilar commodities. The reason why we state dissimilar is because it would be foolish to exchange one pair of shoes for another. What would be the sense of one tailor making a suit for another tailor, in exchange for another suit of similar make. Therefore if the two commodities are dissimilar, then it naturally follows that the component parts of these two commodities must also be dissimilar. While one may be made of flour, another may be made of cloth. Well, if one is made of flour and the other made of cloth, how are you going to determine the exchange value of the commodities. You cannot use weights, because it would be foolish to attempt to weigh cloth and compare it with flour. You can measure one by the pound and the other by the yard. So how can we come to a determination of such exchange values of the commodities, if we have no standard to go by? We must judge the exchange value of two commodities by something that is common to both. Now, what is there common to both? What is there common between a pair of shoes and a Ford automobile? Only one thing, and that is that labor embodied in both commodities. Furthermore the only factor that is common in all commodities is labor. Therefore that being so, it follows that dissimilar commodities can be compared one with another only the basis of the labor contained in each. It is on this basis that commodities must be similar.

But why dissimilar commodities, someone will ask. For the simple reason that a baker does not sell bread to buy back more bread. The same applies to tailors-shoemakers, etc.

At this point it would be as well to point out a lesson to the small farmer. The small farmer is complaining about not getting a high price for his wheat. The big farmer employs all the new and up-to-date machinery available and so makes the producing of

wheat cheaper. Because we find that a big farming machine will do more work than a small one. The reason why the small farmer loses out is because he has to employ more labor than the big farmer. The small farmer finds that whilst his product contains more labor than that of the big farmer, yet he only receives the price that the big farmer gets. No more is given to the small farmer for his wheat, because the big farmer has shown that by the use of the advanced machinery that no more is actually necessary. Therefore the small farmer finds out that his lot becomes increasingly harder year after year.

Now you will find that commodities exchange one with another according to the necessary labor involved in the production of each.

But you will say again that was alright when the individual made the article himself. That was in the days of handicraft. But what about the advent of the trust with its destruction of the handicraft system? We find today that individual production has given way to social production. No individual produces any one article. Let us watch the modern shoemaker at work. You will find that the modern shoe passes through nearly one hundred hands before it is finally completed. The same with bread, automobiles, matches, etc. After these things have been made they must be delivered to ultimate consumer, that necessitates more labor. Thus we find that the labor embodied in an article is not individual but social. This completes the definition of what exchange value is.

EXCHANGE VALUE OF A COMMODITY IS DETERMINED BY THE SOCIALLY NECESSARY LABOR EMBODIED THEREIN.

This socially necessary labor is the cost of production of each commodity. Each commodity being

"LET NONE FAIL TO READ THIS"

This is the text of the Sedition Act, as reported by the conference committee and passed by the Senate. The amendments are printed in bold face type. Words in capitals, "to the injury of the service of the United States," were eliminated from the original act.

AN ACT to amend section three, title one of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1917, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section three of title one of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Whoever, when the the embodiment of a certain amount of labor, it costs just that much labor to produce it. Commodities therefore exchange at cost. If that is so, then we are faced with a peculiar problem. IF COMMODITIES EXCHANGE AT COST, WHERE DOES THE PROFIT COME FROM?"

(Continued in our next.)

DO NOT FORGET TO READ "THE COLLAPSE OF CAPITALISM".

United States is at war, shall willfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies, or shall willfully make or convey false reports, or say or do anything except by way of bona fide and not disloyal advice to an investor or investors, with intent to obstruct the sale by the United States of bonds or other securities of the United States or the making of loans by or to the United States, and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall willfully cause or attempt to cause, or incite or attempt to incite, insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall willfully obstruct, or attempt to obstruct, the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, TO THE INJURY OF THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, and whoever, when the United States is at war shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any disloyal, profane, scurrilous, or abusive language about the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States, or any language intended to bring the form of government of the United States, or the Constitution of the United States, or the military or naval forces of the United States, or the flag of the United States, or the uniform of the army or navy of the United States into contempt, scorn, contumely, or disrepute, or shall willfully utter, print, write, or publish any language

(Continued on Page 4)

THE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The following editorial appeared in the issue of the Non-Partisan Leader of May 6th:

"Upton Sinclair, author of 'The Jungle,' a novel of tremendous power, which exposed the economic exploitation of the workers in the packing industry and created a sensation a few years ago, is now publishing a magazine called 'Upton Sinclair's,' at 1513 Sunset avenue, Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Sinclair was one of America's many leading radicals opposed to war on principle, but who saw in German militarism and autocracy a menace to world democracy. Mr. Sinclair felt America's entry into the war was a chance to end all wars and forever put militarism out of business, and he has therefore been a strong supporter of President Wilson and his war views. Mr. Sinclair represents the large group of socialists who may be termed 'American socialists,' as opposed to that other group of socialists in America who have been accused of following the German brand of socialism.

"The national convention of the Socialist party has twice refused to approve of its members joining the Nonpartisan league and voting for candidates endorsed by the League, and has denounced the League as not being the solution for present economic and political abuses. The state conventions of the socialists in Minnesota and other states have taken the same position, and the recent socialist 'Year Book' pictures the Nonpartisan League as an organization of 'land owners made rich by the recent high level of prices for farm products, who are now thirsting for political power for themselves.'

"However, many of the leading socialists, and among them Sinclair, do not have this false view of the organized farmers, and large numbers of socialists everywhere, the same as members of the Republican and Democratic parties, see in the League a chance to work out important and badly needed reforms in an effective way, at once. It is with pleasure that the Leader acknowledges here a recent editorial of Mr. Sinclair's in his new magazine. Mr. Sinclair said:

"If you want to see the joyful spectacle of farmers and their wives thoroughly awakened, class-conscious and alert, discussing their own interests and acting upon them, repelling the slanders and evading the snares of their cunningest exploiters, send to St. Paul, Minn., for a copy of the Nonpartisan Leader, and read!"

The Socialist Party will not lose one wink of sleep over the loss of Upton Sinclair. Anyone who has had the misfortune to read his new magazine will be painfully struck by the gross ignorance of its editor. A man who at this stage of the world's history, will state that the war was caused by a few German princes who wanted soft jobs as diplomats and pro-consuls, well, the least we can say is that it is about time that a dose of pepper took hold of his nasal organ, as his brains are dusty.

The Socialist Party has no time to waste on the Nonpartisan League. The reason why we refused to endorse their members is because we want to keep our own party straight. The Nonpartisan League is only a passing phase of political excitement. They are full of enthusiasm, but economically they are unsound. Why the capitalist class should call them socialists and I. W. W.'s is more than we can explain. They are not revolutionary in any way. They are just as progressive as the old Populist Party and they are dead and defunct.

Let us examine the League and

see whether there is any real substance in their work, that would commend itself to members of the Socialist Party. In the first place, what was it that caused the League to come into being? Owing to the tyranny of the transportation, steel and other trusts, the farmer is having a hard fight to live. The farmers not understanding the economic development of human society, likewise their leaders, therefore organize a League whose program shall be the ownership of public utilities. The idea of government ownership is to place the farmer upon a secure economic basis. There is no demand to alter the present basis of society. The farmer is still obsessed by the property idea, and consequently the Socialist Party would be false to its trust if they allied themselves with the League. What the farmers fail to learn now, the system will compel them to know later on. The days of bitter regrets are ahead for the members of the Nonpartisan League, and if they will persist in pursuing their will-of-wisp ideas, then they have only themselves to blame.

The farmer will only pay high wages when he is compelled to, anyone who has read the history of the struggles of the I. W. W. to gain decent working conditions in the harvest fields, knows well enough that the farmer is just as much opposed to labor as the big capitalists. The only difference being that the latter has more means at hand, and can afford to spend more in his persecution of the workers.

The farmer today stands between two grinding forces, one of the capitalist and the other of the worker. These forces are gradually coming together and the farmer will be crushed out. The day is coming when the middle-class, farmer included, will have become extinct, when the fight will be clear cut. On the one side, with the workers gaining more political power each day, the Oligarchy will be established, on the other side will stand the organized industrial unionists. That will be the final struggle between the capitalist and the worker. To the ultimate triumph of that struggle in a victory for the working-class, the Socialist Party is pledged. We have no room for any compromise with the Nonpartisan League. Our fight is clear, we are not out for government ownership, we are out for the final abolition of capitalism. That will come about when the workers are organized upon an industrial unionist basis. The day they have completed their organization, upon that day they will force the capitalists to surrender. If the capitalists will not surrender, then the workers will apply the old capitalist method, the lock-out. The Nonpartisan League may win temporary success, so we urge upon our readers not to be fooled by this temporary success. Let us give out our message, and if we do that and leave other political parties to their own work, we shall do our bit towards bringing about the social revolution.

A. Y. LITMAN

severely crushed in the rush for Bargains. Visit him at 1831 W. Superior St.

If there is anything that cannot bear free thought let it crack. —Wendell Phillips.

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JACK CARNEY, EDITOR



Editorial



Standard Bearers of the Socialist Party

58th District:

For Senator O. E. Thompson
For Representative Chas. McKinnon

59th District:

For Representative Jno. Essen

THE NEW SEDITION LAW.

By the time this issue appears in print, the new law will have been signed by the President. Under this law anyone who dares to criticize "the form of government existing in these United States" will be liable to a fine of \$10,000 and twenty years in prison. We realize that it is a waste of time criticizing any form of government. Therefore this paper will not criticize the form of government existing in these United States, but on the other hand will go on with its propaganda of industrial unionism and will also advocate the workers organizing upon the political field, through the only working-class party, the Socialist Party.

Last week we celebrated the centennial of Karl Marx, the clearest thinker of the nineteenth century. Marx worked for a lifetime and during his lifetime he made many important discoveries. He took hold of the facts of history and instead of being a mere recital of the glory of kings and military tyrants, he showed that history, after all that had been stated to the contrary, was only a chapter of Biology. Events, so far from being unrelated, are seen in their order and sequence, interlinked into a vast causation and the great panorama unfolds showing us the human race. Then, too, is perceived that feature of history which most historians ignore—the evolution of human society. For society is seen, not to be now as it ever was, but to be a process of growth, in obedience to the law of evolution, from the simple to the complex.

The Socialists recognize that all forms of government are responsible to the economic mode of production prevailing at that particular time. Those who control the economic resources of life control the government, is an established truism. Therefore it would be a waste of time to criticize the present form of government.

The Socialist Party will therefore go on with its work of organizing and educating the members of the working-class. We shall not be afraid of carrying on our propaganda, because we know that despite all the laws that may be created, the Socialist Party stands today full of life and vigor, whilst other political parties are singing their swan song. No set of masters can break the spirit of the members of the Socialist Party. The foundation of such a spirit is too firmly grounded. Hard times are ahead for the members of the movement, but they will not last long. Capitalism stands today looking vigorous, like a dying dog giving its last kick. Tomorrow, comrades, our day will come, and in that day we shall not forget the happenings of today. We shall treat the capitalists worse than they treated us, WE SHALL MAKE THEM WORK.

Comrades, if your heart really beats in unison with that of your fellow-workers in the factories, if like a true poet your ears are attuned to the sighs of struggling humanity, if on gazing out upon the sad sea of human sorrow whose waves beat upon the doors of your heart, if face to face with young girls who with a blank look in their face portray to you the utter hopelessness of their position, because betrayed and seduced and finally landed into a life of misery and shame they have no hope in life, if you can imagine before your gaze are the piles of mutilated bodies of miners, glass-workers, railway workers, starved children, all killed because the capitalists must have their profits? Comrades, if you can see the many members of your class lying behind the prison bars, if you can see healthy looking men in the course of weeks become emaciated wrecks, if you can see the desperate fight that is going on day after day, if you can see the terrible sacrifices being made by men

and women imbued with the faith and idealism of our movement, if you can see children being sacrificed, if you can see girls being sacrificed, if you can see old men and women thrown upon the human scrap heap like worn-out machinery. Say, comrades, if you can see and experience all this, and if it makes the red blood flow through your veins all the quicker, will you not now come with us?

It rests with you, we cannot force you to come, all we can do is to appeal to you. If you are forced into the fight, you will only be an unwilling worker. Comrades, resurrect your old fighting spirit and get into the fray. The socialist movement was organized to rid the world of this system, with your help it can be done. You the worker is the real factor that can make our struggle a victory. On one side you see all the cunning, the hypocrisy and the brutal nature of capitalism. Capitalism that has produced child-slavery, prostitution, misery, and all the other evils of our existence. Against all the foregoing the Socialist Movement is arrayed. Will you come and take your side with the thousands of comrades, who are fighting for the abolition of capitalism? Imbued with the noblest of ideals, with what you know to be the beautiful, the sublime, and the real spirit of life, all this on the side of our comrades who are fighting for humanity, justice and all that Socialism can bring to a starved and oppressed working-class.

COMRADES, WE NEED YOU NOW THE FIGHT IS HARD, BECAUSE WE ARE FEW. BUT WITH THE MANY ON OUR SIDE THE STRUGGLE WILL NOT BE SO HARD; SO DO NOT HANG BACK!

Do not worry about the new law; it does not affect the Socialist movement. We are the real patriots, we are out to make all people happy, no matter what country they may have been born in. We believe with a great statement who said that the foundation of all nations and empires is the children. That is why we are Socialists, we want to see our children get a fair chance in life. We want to see all the workers get a fair chance in life. Those today who call us pro-Germans have made huge profits out of the war. It can never be said of the Socialist Movement that we coined the blood and tears of our soldier boys into dollars. Those boys who have gone to the trenches have gone there with a feeling of devotion and idealism. When they come back they are going to ask what did you do to preserve their liberties at home. Will you tell them, that whilst they risked life and limb, you slept at your post? Or will you tell them that you fought for liberty at home and that when they return home, they will have cause to remember the Socialist Movement, for the good work they did in keeping those liberties we have so dearly bought. Comrades, it is up to you.

"I don't wish to sit down and let any man take care of me without my having at least a voice in it. And if he doesn't listen to my advice I am going to make it as unpleasant for him as I can."—Pres. Woodrow Wilson.

THE NEW SEDITION LAW.

We wish to inform those of our readers who send in contributions dealing with the war, that we are unable to publish same. The new law carries with it a penalty of twenty years in prison and a ten thousand dollar fine. Any letters on the war would only be one-sided so we trust our readers will refrain from sending in any more letters. Our janitor is asking for more wages on account of the extra work involved in carrying out the waste paper basket so often. Our policy will in no wise be trimmed, we shall go on advocating industrial unionism and organization of the workers in the only working-class political party, the Socialist Party.

LABOR CANDIDATES.

Because a man calls himself a labor candidate, it does not necessarily mean that he knows anything. Men who will not remain true to the Socialist Party will not be any truer to the workers if they get elected to office. Demand of your candidates that they stand true to the ideals and aspirations of the revolutionary movement. The only candidates who stand with a definite object in view, that is the abolition of the system under which you are robbed are the following: JOHN ESSEN, for House of Representatives in the 58th District; O. E. THOMPSON, for Senate, and C. McKINNON, for House of Representatives in the 59th District. 'Ware of bogus Socialist and Progressive candidate. A vote untouched is better than a vote cast for an unreliable candidate.

DO NOT FORGET JUNE 17th, 1918.

LEAGUE FOR THE AMNESTY OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

Room 1015, 32 Union Square, New York City.
May 13, 1918.

Dear Jack Carney:—

I have your note and am glad to know that you will give the Amnesty League some publicity in your paper. I was wondering what had become of you and had asked about you several times. I see Jim Larkin occasionally at meetings—he seems to be doing some speaking for the Socialist Party here in New York—at least have seen him advertised by the Socialists.

I want to wish you all the joys this old world has to offer—somehow the Jews and the Irish "hit it off" fairly well together.

Send me a copy of your paper. I am sending you a little bundle of the Amnesty leaflets with membership cards. You might be able to interest some of your people. Shall be glad to hear from you again.

Fraternal greetings,

M. E. FITZGERALD.

The Bakers Union have succeeded in obtaining a rise of wages, \$4.00 per week and a reduction of hours, two per week. This is a good sign. We trust that soon Duluth

will be a closed shop. Organization always gets the results. We trust that all our women readers will see that their bakers' belong to the union. Remember, union shop means good sanitary conditions. Good sanitary conditions means that your bread is baked under good conditions. Women should trust union bakers with their orders. Never trust a scab with your food, he might be careless in the baking. A scab is a traitor to his class, do not trust him. A union man has at least got the common sense to organize. Help him by purchasing union goods. Write to the Bakers' Union and ask them for a list of union shops.

To my mind the working class character and the revolutionary integrity of the Socialist party are of first importance. All the votes of the people would do us no good if our party ceased to be a revolutionary party, or came to be only incidentally so, while yielding more and more to the pressure or modify the principles and program of the party for the sake of swelling the vote and hastening the days of its expected triumph.

It is precisely the policy and the alluring promise it holds out to new members with more zeal than knowledge of working class economics, that constitutes the danger we should guard against in preparing for the next campaign. The truth is that we have not a few members who regard vote-getting as of supreme importance, no matter by what method the votes may be secured, and this leads them to hold out inducements and make representations which are not at all compatible with the stern and uncompromising principles of a revolutionary party. They seek to make the Socialist propaganda so attractive—eliminating whatever may give offense to bourgeois sensibilities—that it serves as a bait for votes rather than as a means of education, and votes thus secured do not properly belong to us and do injustice to our party as well as to those who cast them.—Eugene V. Debs.

THE WORKER.

By BERTON BRALEY.

I have broken my hands on your granite,
I have broken my strength on your steel,
I have sweated through years for your pleasure,
I have worked like a slave for your wealth,
And what is the wage you have paid me?
You masters and drivers of men —
Enough so I come in my hunger
To beg for more labor again.

I have given my manhood to serve you,
I have given my gladness and youth;
You have used me, and spent me, and crushed me,
And thrown me aside without ruth;
You have shut my eyes off from the sunlight,
My lungs from the untainted air;
You have housed me in horrible places
Surrounded by squalor and care.

I have built you the world in its beauty,
I have brought you the glory and spoil;
You have blighted my sons and my daughters,
You have scourged me again to my toil.
Yet I suffer it all in my patience,
For somehow I dimly have known
That some day Justice will conquer
In a world that was meant for its own!



Remember!

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The Socialism that inspires hopes and fears today is the school of Marx. No one is seriously apprehensive of any other so-called Socialistic movement and no one is seriously concerned to criticize or refute the doctrines set forth by any other school of "Socialists."—Prof. Thorstein Veblen in the Quarterly Journal of Economics.

WHY BILLY SUNDAY & THE KAISER!

A tyrant must put on the appearance of uncommon devotion to religion. Subjects are less apprehensive of illegal treatment from a ruler whom they consider God-fearing and pious. On the other hand they do less easily move against him believing that he has the gods on his side.

—ARISTOTLE.

— FOR THE BENEFIT OF TRUTH —

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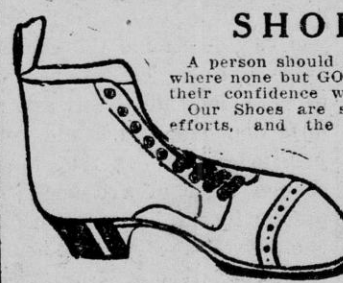
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"LET NONE FAIL TO READ THIS"

(Continued from Page 3)

age intended to incite, provoke, or encourage resistance to the United States, or to promote the cause of its enemies, or shall willfully display the flag of any foreign enemy, or shall willfully by utterance, writing, printing, publication, or language spoken, urge, incite, or advocate any curtailment of production in this country of any thing or things, product or products, necessary or essential to the prosecution of the war in which the United States may be engaged, with intent by such curtailment to cripple or hinder the United States in the prosecution of the war, and whoever shall willfully advocate, teach, defend, or suggest the doing of any of the acts or things in this section enumerated, and whoever shall by word or act support or favor the cause of the German Empire or its Allies in the present war or by word or act oppose the cause of the United States therein, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both; provided that any employee or official of the United States government who commits any disloyal act or utters any unpatriotic or disloyal language, or who, in an abusive and violent manner criticizes the army or navy or the flag of the United States shall be at once dismissed from the service. Any such employee shall be dismissed by the head of the department in which the employee may be engaged, and any such official shall be dismissed by the authority having power to appoint a successor to the dismissed official."

Sec. 2. That Sec. one of title XII and all other provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and to better enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," approved June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, which apply to section three of title I thereof shall apply with equal force and effect to said section three as amended.

That title XII of the said Act of June fifteenth, nineteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following section.

Sec. 4. When the United States is at war, the Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or concern is using the mails in violation of any of the provisions of this act, instruct the postmaster at any post-office at which mail is received addressed to such person or concern to return to the postmaster at the office at which they were originally mailed all letters or other matter so addressed, with the words 'Mail to this address undeliverable under espionage act' plainly written or stamped upon the outside thereof, and all such letters or other matter so returned to such postmasters shall be by them returned to the sender thereof under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe."