

E 783

M39

COPY-2



permalife®  
pH 8.5

E 783  
.M39  
Copy 2

# American Primer and First Reader By Wm.E.Mason



In Our Sky, There Is Room  
For But One Flag

*Renominate and Elect*

# WM. E. MASON

**Congressman-at-Large**



## **Illinois State Legislature**

Elected Representative—1878

Elected Senator—1882

## **United States Congress**

Representative—1886

Representative—1888

Senator—1897—1903

Congressman-at-Large 1916

Congressman-at-Large 1918

## **Congressman Mason is Well Known as**

Author of Pure Food Laws

Father of Rural Free Delivery and Parcel Post.

First to Report for Postal Savings Bank  
Active and Practical friend of U. S. soldiers and their families always.

Voting for Suffrage in 1879, and ever since.



# The American Primer

A Political Text-Book  
and Voters Guide

Comprising Twelve Lessons  
in Practical Americanism

*and*

## A First Reader for First Voters

Giving Valuable Historic  
Facts and Modern Instances

To Be Used in Connection with  
THE PRIMER

*By*

WILLIAM E. MASON, M. C.

Present Congressman-at-Large and Former  
United States Senator from Illinois

1920 Edition

E 783  
M 39  
copy 2

Copyright 1920 by  
The Bronson Canode Printing Co. ✓  
Chicago.

✓  
©Cl. A 597400 ✓

SEP 11 1920

# FOREWORD

I have written this little PRIMER AND FIRST READER in simple words, in the hope of assisting the new voters and the busy citizens who have not time to read long arguments in large words. I assume entire responsibility for the contents, and no Committee is asked to share it with me.

As the reelection of Lincoln, in 1864, was necessary to preserve the Union, so, today, the election of Harding is absolutely necessary to preserve sane American ideals. I have served in Congress during the last four years of Woodrow Wilson's term as President, and I know that no other President has ever so wilfully and wantonly disobeyed his oath of office, by violating the CONSTITUTION and breaking the Statutory Law of his country.

President Wilson declared war without the consent of Congress, by committing acts of war in Russia. From the grave of every American boy buried in Siberia and North Russia, comes the cry for impeachment; while, from the Democratic candidate for President, come words of flattery and approval of policy.

As an illustration in double-dealing, let me ask you to read this small deadly parallel, and, since one of the statements must be a falsehood, you say which it is:

PLEASE NOTE THE DATES; BOTH BY WOODROW WILSON

May 26, 1919.

"We, therefore, are disposed to help Kolchak with munitions, supplies and food, to establish themselves as The Government of All the Russias."

July 22, 1919.

"The instructions to General Graves direct him not to interfere in Russian affairs. \* \* \*"

General Pershing, on page fifty-five of his Report, tells which is true and which is false, saying that the troops were sent to fight "against the Bolshevist forces."

ONE MORE ILLUSTRATION, BY WAY OF DEADLY PARALLEL; NOTE THE DATES AND DECIDE WHICH STATEMENT IS TRUE

From Wilson's Speech

Spokane, September 12, 1919.

" \* \* \* only in the Assembly"

does Great Britain have six votes.

And at San Francisco, September

17, 1919.

" \* \* \* in the Council, there is a perfect equality of votes. \* \* \*"

The following from a Secret Agreement Signed on May 6, 1919, at Paris.

"The question having been raised as to \* \* \*" whether the Dominions of the British Empire can have representatives in the Council, "we have no hesitation in expressing our entire concurrence in this view. \* \* \*"

"(Signed) G. Clemenceau,  
Woodrow Wilson,  
D. Lloyd George."

When he made the speeches in September, had he forgotten the statement signed in May? Is there any rule in diplomacy, which excuses a President for deceiving the people?

Mr. Wilson again tried to deceive the people and excuse the Allies for stealing Shantung, by saying, at Saint Louis, that Shantung was promised to Japan in order to get her into the war. However, his attention was called to the fact that Japan had been in the war for nearly three years before this secret promise was made. He then admitted his misstatement, but continued to repeat it.

This same Woodrow Wilson has further violated his oath to uphold our CONSTITUTION, by accepting "presents" from foreign governments, and he violated the Act of Congress of January 31, 1881, by refusing to turn those presents over to the Secretary of State, while awaiting the action of Congress.

His Party favorites have stolen themselves rich, and go unwhipped of Justice. He finds us "at peace," to protect the sugar profiteers, and, at the same time, "at war," in order to imprison men who strike. Bellowing about his Democracy, he has been the greatest autocrat in the world, and, to climax his English career, he proposes to turn this Government over to a Court dominated by his mother's country.

Often I am asked why this President has not been impeached. The answer is simple.

While on his western tour, he was making misstatements about the League of Nations, and he was killing my constituents in Siberia without authority, and I prepared Articles of Impeachment. Then he came to Washington a mental and physical wreck.

History impeaches him, and, in charity, let us hope that he may recover his mind and body and enjoy a long life under a sane, American, Republican President. But, as we value our country, let us also hope that the policies of Woodrow Wilson, now endorsed by James M. Cox, may take their leave of Washington, never to return.

THE AUTHOR.

Chicago, Illinois, September, 1920.



# PART I

## THE AMERICAN PRIMER

### LESSON I.

#### U. S.: WHO, WHAT, WHY AND HOW. THE REPUBLIC. THE CONSTITUTION. THE FLAG.

YOUNG AMERICA: What is your name?

UNCLE SAM: They call me *Uncle Sam*. Who are you?

We are *Young America*, *first voters*, and, if you are Uncle Sam, we'd like to ask you a few questions.

Go ahead. Let us talk in small words about our *great country*, and we will try to understand what we talk about.

Is our country a *kingdom*?

No, it is not a kingdom.

Is it a *pure democracy*?

No, it is not a pure democracy.

Well, Uncle Sam, what is it?

It is a *Republic*.

What is a pure democracy?

It is a *government* where the *majority* rules in all things.

Does not the majority rule in all things in our Republic?

No, the majority cannot rule in all things in our Republic.

I thought it was our boast that the majority rules in the *United States of America*.

Those who so boast do not know about our CON-STI-TU-TION. Now, Young America, that is a long word. Read it over; spell it; and, when you understand it, you will know it is the greatest *law* which mankind ever devised, and it has done more for *humanity* than any other paper ever written by man.

But surely the majority governs in most things in our country?

Yes, in most things.

Tell me one thing in which the majority does not govern.

Well, the majority cannot compel the people to go to any particular *church*, or compel them to pay taxes to support any church. The majority cannot take your *life* or your *liberty* without giving you a *trial* before a *jury*. The majority cannot take your *property* without a hearing by a court and jury, and, when that majority does take your property it must be for public use, and you must be paid for it.

Did we ever, in this country, compel men to go to a particular church?

Yes, and they would be fined if they failed to attend the church fixed by law. In some places, that might be done now; if it were not for the CONSTITUTION.

Say, Uncle Sam, that *is* a big word. We can see it has a big meaning, Tell us more about this CONSTITUTION. Can't *Congress* or the *State Legislatures* set it aside?

No, they cannot set it aside. Congress and the State Legislatures and the *City Councils* try to set aside this great law, but cannot do it.

Who decides whether a law shall stand, if it is passed by the United States Congress and is signed by the *President*, or if it is passed by a State Legislature and is signed by the *Governor* of that State?

The *Supreme Court* of the United States has set aside many laws passed by Congress and State Legislatures. For instance: the *Law-making Powers* frequently pass laws which deprive private citizens of their property without paying for it, and the Supreme Court has always set aside such laws.

Is not that a great power to give to a court?

Yes, it is a great power. Our forefathers who made the CONSTITUTION were wise men. They had been *oppressed* by a *king*, and they knew, from reading the *history* of the past, that the majority in a democracy would deprive the *minority* of some of its *natural rights*. That was so much the case that a pure democracy would not last. And so our wise fathers said: "We cannot have a king, but must *govern ourselves*. However, before we turn over all power to the majority, we will make an *agreement* that if the majority tries to oppress the minority, by taking away any natural human right, then it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to set aside that law which oppresses the minority."

What is a natural human right?

The right to life, liberty and to be happy are natural human rights.

But we take the lives of some for *murder*, and we put men in *prison* and won't let them be happy, don't we?

Yes. The man who murders another has deprived that other of his life; the man in prison has deprived some one else of his life, liberty or right to be happy. But under our CONSTITUTION, before anyone can be so punished, he must be tried as the CONSTITUTION provides.

Don't we in this country sometimes punish men without trial?

Yes. The *mob* does that. The mob is made up of the worst kind of *criminals*. They are half-witted and half insane. They not only kill people, but they try to kill our great law, THE CONSTITUTION. Some of these half-wits get excited about *religion*, some about *politics* and some about *war*, and, in their excitement, would kill everyone who does not agree with them. Sometimes the mob spirit gets into the law-makers, and, if it were not for our CONSTITUTION, they would oppress those who disagree with them. They have done so in scores of States, but our Supreme Court has protected the people.

Suppose the Supreme Court makes a *mistake*?

Then we must obey its order and decision. That is the price we pay for being a Republic. As these *Judges* are appointed for life, they need not fear the majority when called upon to protect the minority. They are selected for their *wisdom* and *good character*, and they do their best to find out what is *just*. Honest and able judges disagree as to what is just, and to avoid the use of guns and knives, we agree that the Supreme Court's decision shall be faithfully obeyed by every good man in the Republic.

Do not some Americans claim the right to disobey the law or to change the law by *force*?

No; those who do that are not Americans nor do they believe in our Republic. They are called *Anarchists*, and they do not believe in any government.

They teach throwing of *bombs*, burning homes. We have some of them in our Republic now; they march under a *red flag*.

But I see many flags and banners that are not of our Republic?

Yes; scores of *patriotic*, *fraternal* and *social organizations* have flags to identify their societies. They believe in and teach patriotism, and are a part of our country's flag. Every patriotic banner makes a part of our flag. Look at our *map*. See the land from *Canada* to the *Gulf of Mexico*; from the *Atlantic Ocean* on the east to the *Pacific Ocean* on the west. Now, *remember*, once and forever, that, in all the sky that covers our land, there is room for ONLY ONE FLAG.

Well, Uncle Sam, we shall always love that flag. But is it not sometimes made use of by bad men?

Yes, Young America. Some of those who shouted loudest for our flag during the late *war*, were the biggest *thieves* and used the American flag to hide what they had stolen. Much hypocrisy hides behind the screen of religion; many rogues we find wearing the cloak of *reform*; and much *injustice* and *crime* is committed under the guise of *patriotism*.

---

## LESSON II.

### TREATIES—UNCLE SAM'S TREATIES

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE TREATY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.  
THE SENATE RESERVATIONS AND THE TREATY  
A CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

YOUNG AMERICA: What is a TREATY?

UNCLE SAM: A treaty is an agreement or contract between two or more countries.

How many kinds of treaties are there?

There are many kinds of treaties: some are about *peace* and *war*; some about *boundary lines*; some about *fishing* and *killing seals*; some about *trading* with *other nations*.

Who can make a treaty for you, Uncle Sam?

The *President* and *two-thirds* of the *Senate*.

Can the President and the Senate make a treaty or agreement with other nations allowing those nations to say when we shall begin to kill?

No, certainly not.

Who has the power to say when we shall go to war?

The CONGRESS: that is, the *House of Representatives* and the *Senate*, both elected by the *people*.

Cannot the President tell us to fight?

No, he can be told when to fight by the Congress.

Can the President and the Senate tell us when to fight?

No, it takes both the House and the Senate to tell us when to fight, and the President has nothing to say, if he obeys the CONSTITUTION which he is *sworn* to do.

Well, what is a LEAGUE OF NATIONS?

You know what a *baseball league* is?

We surely do. The National League plays ball among its members, and the American League, among its members. Nations do not make leagues to play ball, do they?

No, they sometimes make leagues, agreeing to play war on the same side.

Have we a league or agreement to fight for any other nation?

No, but we came within fourteen votes of making such an agreement.

When was that?

After our war with *Germany* was over, the President went to *Paris* to try to make a TREATY OF PEACE. He had an idea that, in making peace with Germany he could also make a "league" with other nations, of which league he would be the head. Then he could have his way in the *world*. He wanted, and still wants, to keep me at war until he can have his way and be the first man to call together the League of Nations.

Did the President go all alone? Did he take nobody with him?

Yes and no. He took thirteen hundred bodies with him, and the minds in those bodies also "went along" with his mind, except two or three minds that could not "go along" with his and brought their bodies back, and two or three others that let their bodies stay with the President, until he found out that their minds did not "go along" with his, and sent them home.

Did he *consult* no one?

Oh, yes, he consulted great men from other countries.

Why did he not take some American Senators, as they have to consent to the treaty?

Because he thought *Republican* Senators' minds could not change every time he did, and he thought *Democratic* Senators could not furnish any intelligent help. He knows them all very well, and some people think he is a very good judge of men, while others think not.

Is that the way other Presidents have *negotiated* treaties?

No, this President is the first one who ever appointed himself and refused to trust anyone but himself.

Did the Senate *ratify*, or accept the treaty which included the League of Nations?

No.

Please tell me why.

Well, you see President Wilson had never worked in cases like this, and he had to trade with smart men who have been trained to get the best bargain. One of the men with whom he traded was an *Englishman*, and Mr. Wilson, himself an Englishman and having written his belief that the *English Constitution* is better than our own, upon suddenly meeting kings and queens who flattered him and gave him and his wife *beautiful* and *costly presents*, accepted by him in *violation* of his *oath*, had his head turned, and *struck out* all the American things for which he had stood when he drew his *original draft* of a league of nations.

Did he have a draft of a league of nations when he went to Paris?

Yes. If you will read the *evidence* before the *Senate Committee*, of Mr. Bullitt who went to Paris with Mr. Wilson's party, you will see how the President had provided for *equal representation* for us and for *self-determination* and for all of his *fourteen points*, and then how he gradually *abandoned* every point.

Did the President *approve* the League of Nations?

Not after the Senate had put into it certain *Reservations*. He *controlled* enough *votes* in the Senate to *defeat* the whole Treaty.

What are these Reservations?

They are statements written into the Treaty by the Senate, which say, "We approve the Treaty with *this understanding*." Fourteen Reservations were *adopted*, and here is a TABLE showing that they were all passed by a large majority of the Senators.

TABLE SHOWING VOTE ON RESERVATIONS

No. of reservation.		Democrats for.	Democrats against.	Republicans for.	Republicans against.	Majority for reservation.
1	Right of United States to decide when to withdraw.....	10	20	35	..	25
2	No war for United States without act of Congress.....	14	26	42	..	30
3	No mandate without consent of Congress .....	29	4	39	..	64
4	Right of United States to settle domestic questions .....	14	25	42	..	31
5	Retaining the Monroe doctrine.	17	22	41	..	36
6	Withholds assent of United States to Japan's claim to Shantung .....	9	21	39	..	27
7	Appointments by President on League Council, Assembly, etc., to be ratified by United States Senate .....	17	14	38	..	41
8	United States commerce with Germany not to be submitted to league .....	6	22	35	..	19
9	Requires appropriation by Congress for expenditures .....	8	25	38	..	21
10	In war, United States reserves right to increase armaments.	9	26	40	..	23
11	Right of United States to permit commercial relations with covenant-breaking State.....	5	28	39	..	16
12	Rights of Americans in certain property .....	8	27	37	..	18
13	Reserves right of Congress to accept labor provisions.....	6	27	38	..	17
14	Demands equal representation of United States with other nations on League.....	16	27	41	..	37
Total .....		168	314	543	..	395

Did any Republican Senator vote against these fourteen Reservations?

No.

Did any Democratic Senator vote for them?

Yes, some Democrats voted for every one of them. As many as twenty-nine Democrats voted for one of the Reservations.

It is hard to understand. We all want peace, now and in the future. How could the President defeat the Peace Treaty?

He said to the Senate: "I will not make a peace for the present war with Germany unless you allow me to make a *covenant* or agreement which, I think will keep us out of war with the whole world forever." The Senate answered: "Very well, Mr. President, but, if you make a treaty and a league at the same time, you must see to it that the United States has an even show with every other nation, in the Court of *Arbitration*." The President then said: "It takes two-thirds of your body to ratify the Treaty and, if you put in your Reservations, I, controlling more than one-third, will defeat the Treaty. The Senate did *amend* the Treaty, by the Reservations, and the President then ordered *his* Senators to vote against it. A majority of fourteen voted for the Treaty with the League



Covenant and the Reservations in it, but it was defeated by President Wilson who that he wishes to make it a CAMPAIGN ISSUE.

Did the Senate Reservations or amendments destroy the Treaty?

No, they only protected *America*, our country.

---

## LESSON III.

### THE RESERVATIONS EXPLAINED

I, RIGHT TO WITHDRAW. II, FOREIGN WARS. III, "MANDATES".

YOUNG AMERICA: Will you please *explain* these Reservations in *simple language*, Uncle Sam, so that new voters can understand them?

UNCLE SAM: I will try to make them plain to you. The first Reservation (see Senate Document 193, signed by Lodge, Republican Leader, and Hitchcock, Democratic Leader) says, that, unless three out of the four other *principal* countries with which we fought accept this Treaty with these Reservations, we will not be bound by it. No one but a child would be willing to be bound by a contract by which the other party is not also bound.

We are first voters, but we can understand why a Senator would want to know that the other nations agree to the contract. What is the next point?

Reservation I says that the United States shall decide when to go out of this League. The United States has always kept her agreements. Sometimes we have been *cheated* by other countries. If you catch a man cheating, you ought to have the right to *quit* trading with him, but, in this case, Mr. Wilson says, "No, you must trade on until the men cheating you are willing to excuse you."

What is the next amendment?

It *promises* that our country shall not be put into war, by any other country. When our fathers made this CONSTITUTION that we have talked about, they did not intend that any one man should be able to get us into war. That was why they provided that the Congress ALONE should have the power to *declare war*. The President and all officers of the Government take an oath to support that great CONSTITUTION. When Mr. Wilson and the foreigners who met with him in Paris put Article X into the League Covenant, saying that the Court *established* by the League and called the *Assembly* and the *Council* could "*advise*" us how we were to protect the other nations, any boy could see that, in order to protect them from even "*threats*" or "*danger*", we might be "*advised*" to send our boys to be killed in England, Japan or any other place in the world. That would be war, and so the Senate said: "You must understand that we cannot go to war by your orders, and can give up our lives and our money only when Congress says so."

Did President Wilson *object* to that?

Yes, he was very strong in his objection.

Why? Did not the Reservation state the truth?

Yes.

Then why did he object?

He said it was not *necessary*. He uses a big word; we'll have to spell it. He says, in his open letter of March 8, 1920, that, telling the world and the nations with which we are trading the truth about our CONSTITUTION, is

*su-per-cr-o-ga-tion*. (Congressional Record, page 2835.) And that word means according to The Standard Dictionary, "The *performance* of a *meritorious* act, in *excess* of the demands of duty, hence *superfluous*."

Well, was it necessary?

I think so, because we have had trouble in the past, finding out exactly what our treaties meant, by not explaining fully in the treaty.

Why was that, and when has it happened?

Well, you find in United States history that, since the organization of this Government, there has been *conflict of opinion* among the best writers as to whether Congress is bound by a treaty to make all *appropriations* and pass all laws necessary to carry out a treaty.

Washington said that it was perfectly clear to his understanding that the assent of the House of Representatives was not necessary for the *validity of a treaty*. That is, of course, true; but there has been a *contention* constantly by American writers that Congress was acting within its *legal and moral scope* if it refused to pass the laws required by a treaty if, in the opinion of Congress, the treaty-making power had exceeded its constitutional rights or if, in the opinion of Congress, such so-called necessary laws were against the interest of the people of the United States.

Congress has always in the past made the necessary laws, and made the necessary appropriations to carry out all of its treaties; but there has always been a serious contention—one side saying that there is a treaty agreement and that Congress is bound to pass these laws. Under the strict rule of *international law*, Congress has complied.

This Government passed the necessary laws, in 1796, to carry out the Treaty with Great Britain of 1794; in 1816, we passed the necessary laws to carry out a Commercial Treaty or Convention with Great Britain. We did the same, in 1842 and 1843, with respect to a treaty of Washington; and, after the Mexican War, we provided the necessary laws to carry out the Treaty of Peace with Mexico. In every case, the claim has been made that, under international law, we are bound to do this, and, when an American objected by saying that Congress alone has the power to appropriate money, the answer given by Great Britain and Mexico was: "True your CONSTITUTION requires that Congress shall make appropriations, but the same CONSTITUTION authorizes the President and the Senate to make treaties and conventions," and that has been a complete answer for the foreign State; men will say that they made treaties in good faith without the knowledge as to the constitutional *limitations* of the President and the Senate.. Now, for the first time in the history of the United States, our *Allies* ask us to ratify a Treaty of Peace which will authorize a foreign court to order us into war; and, if we approve, the same old argument will be used. Thus, if Great Britain or Japan go into war, and the supreme council advises us how many men, how much money and how many ships they want, they will say at once, "Congress you are morally bound and under international law you are legally bound to furnish your troops, furnish your men and ships, to defend Great Britain or Japan"; and we will have no legal or moral answer to their claim unless we give *specific notice* to our Allies that, under our CONSTITUTION, Congress alone can declare war, and that, if any power on earth calls us to war, the American people *reserve* the right, through their representatives, to decide whether they shall go to war, and, if so, on which side.

The same suggestion applies to the reservation which notifies the high contracting parties that the Congress of the United States reserves to itself the right to pass upon appropriations; but it is not of such moral or *vital* interest for the people to control appropriations as it is for them to retain control of the lives and the honor of their citizens.

That's a long answer, but it is the most *dangerous* idea ever advanced, to say that we will kill and be killed by order of foreigners.

To illustrate: suppose Japan should war with China, and Great Britain and Italy should say with Japan, "Uncle Sam, we 'advise' you to send your boys and your ships to fight for Japan." The same question would arise. Real Americans would say, "This is war, and we can't go to war until our Congress declares war." Then Congress would be *besieged* by those who *avored* our going to war to help England and Italy keep their treaty with Japan, saying: "Your President and the Senate agreed to it. You are bound legally and morally to keep the contracts called treaties. You did it in 1796, in 1842 and 1843, and also after the Mexican War." But with this Reservation in the Treaty, we would say: "Yes, we did then, because there was nothing to notify you that all appropriations must be made by Congress; however, in this Treaty that President Wilson and the Senate made, we gave you notice that we could not and would not kill and be killed until Congress, knowing all the facts, declared war; and so, Mr. Foreigner, the argument you used in the past fails because of the wisdom of the Republican Senators in the Reservation to Article X.

Say, Uncle Sam, we ought to thank God we had a Republican Senate. What is the next most important Reservation?

It is along the same line. Reservation III provides that we take no "mandate" over another nation, which again would mean taking blood and money from the United States, unless it is ordered by Congress. Only four Senators voted against that amendment. They were all Democrats. Twenty-nine Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans voted for it. President Wilson just lately asked for a "mandate" without telling how many American lives it would cost or how much more money he would tax us, and a Republican Congress sat down hard on his request by refusing it.

That's fine. We vote in November for the first time, and we are willing to fight whenever our country says it is right, but we do not want to kill or be killed by order of anyone but you, Uncle Sam.

---

## LESSON IV.

### THE EXPLANATIONS CONTINUED

RESERVATION IV, DOMESTIC QUESTIONS. V, MONROE DOCTRINE. VI, SHANTUNG. VII, RATIFICATION OF APPOINTMENTS. VIII, COMMERCE. IX, EXPENDITURES. X, INCREASING ARMAMENTS. XI, XII, XIII; PROTECTION OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, PROPERTY RIGHTS, AND LABOR. XIV, EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

YOUNG AMERICA: In considering Reservation IV, we cannot see that anyone else but you, Uncle Sam, could settle our *domestic* questions. What American wants to submit them to other nations?

UNCLE SAM: Under the League Covenant, there would be great danger, for the matter would be taken entirely out of our hands, if the other nations wished, and, once having signed, we would be powerless to protest. That is why we must state clearly the idea of Reservation IV. You would not want to see my home questions decided by a foreign, and perhaps unfriendly, country, would you? Would you submit our *tariff* laws, for instance, to our business rivals or our *immigration* laws to any other country?

No, of course not, Uncle Sam; and now we remember reading that Colonel Roosevelt, in commenting on the League of Nations, warned against letting any international court decide what matters of this nature should be submitted to it, saying that the nation itself must decide what matters relating to its domestic affairs could rightly come within the *jurisdiction* of such a court.

Well, my children, next comes Reservation V which *relates to*, and *preserves*, the *Monroe Doctrine*.

What is the Monroe Doctrine?

It is a rule of self-defense laid down by our wise and patriotic President, James Monroe, against allowing *Kings, Kaisers, Mikados* and other *monarchs* to *surround* us with their kind of government which would threaten and endanger our life as a Republic.

Didn't President Wilson have any lawyers with him to tell him of the danger to the Monroe Doctrine?

Oh yes, he had great lawyers, American lawyers, to advise him. They told him that Article X would "destroy the Monroe Doctrine." (Congressional Record, page 5835). These were lawyers of his own choosing, but he would not take their advice. And he now wants the American people to believe that he still stands by the Monroe Doctrine, although agreeing to its death.

What is Reservation VI?

To make it brief, you should know that China is now a Republic; that, in March, 1898, the German Kaiser robbed China of valuable rights in her country. Now, after Japan went into the war with Germany, Great Britain and her Allies agreed that, if Japan would get China to help them in the war, they, the Allies, would help Japan to steal for itself the Territory that Germany had stolen from China. This was kept *secret* from the United States, as it was from China. Little did we think, when we went to help Great Britain and Japan to fight for *democracy* that we were losing our sons to help the *wickedest autocrat* of the world to make *slaves* of thirty million republican Chinamen. It was the most *cruel* and *cowardly* agreement ever made; but Mr. Wilson said, "Never mind, we will ratify that agreement." And he consented to Articles 156, 157 and 158 (see Treaty), which provide that the Territory of Shantung, prosperity and liberty stolen by Germany, should be turned over to Japan, notwithstanding the fact that China had joined Japan and us in the war with Germany. Reservation VI simply refuses to consent to this crime, and reserves liberty of action as to *controversies* between China and Japan.

Well, Uncle Sam, as we understand it, Mr. Wilson agreed to the robbery of China, and, by Article X, agreed to furnish American lives to defend Japan in that crime.

My children, that is right, and that would have been our agreement under the League of Nations Covenant, but for the patriotism of nine Democrats and thirty-nine Republicans in the Senate, who voted to amend the Treaty in regard to Shantung.



Reservation VII provides that when an American is appointed to the Council or Assembly, he shall be approved or disapproved by the Senators elected by the people, as is an *army officer*, a *postmaster* or a *minister* to a foreign country. This takes away some of President Wilson's autocratic power, and, of course, he objects to it.

What about Reservation VIII?

Under our CONSTITUTION, Congress has control of our foreign *commerce*. This Reservation notifies the world that neither the Assembly, the Council nor the League can take the place of our CONSTITUTION in this respect. Reservation IX is the same proposition for American money as is Reservation II for American lives. It gives notice that appropriations *must* be made by Congress and that Mr. Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George cannot spend our money unless our Congressmen say so.

Reading Reservation X, we see that it provides that we may increase our *army* and *navy* without consent of this Council. Why was that Reservation necessary?

Well, my children, we have found, in our hundred and forty years of life, that sometimes nations which appear friendly to us really are not. They keep us from being prepared for *defense*. We want *peace*, but we will be prepared in the future to defend ourselves in any way we think best. Twenty-six Democrats voted against our right to prepare for defense, and forty Republicans voted for it.

Uncle Sam, we agree with you, but a Democrat told us the other day that these agreements are just as binding on Japan and the other nations as they are on us.

Yes, my children, that sounds well, but "Stop, Look and Listen." I, your Uncle Sam, have always kept my agreements. Many of the nations with which we are dealing break agreements with us and with each other. If you, with Rockefeller and Ford, signed a note for five million dollars, it would be just as binding on you as on those two gentlemen; but, when the note came due, it would be more binding on them than on you, because you couldn't pay it and they could, and would. We agree to defend Japan in her territory; she makes the same agreement with us. Look up her record in Corea, in Shantung and now in Russia; her agreements with the United States; and then say whether an agreement with Japan is as binding on that country as it would be on us.

Reservations XI and XII were necessary to protect us in our commercial relations and in the property rights of Americans. Reservation XIII protects us in protecting American labor from being governed by a foreign court.

What is Reservation XIV? We see, by the table that it demands representation equal to other nations for you, Uncle Sam, in this high court of arbitration, which you call the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations. Is it possible that President Wilson would consent that in this court you should not have equal representation?

That is exactly what he tried to do, that is exactly what would have happened, if this Treaty had been ratified without this Reservation XIV. When you play baseball, you want a fair, *unprejudiced umpire*. When you have a law suit, you want an equal chance in selecting the jury. What lawyer would be *stupid* enough to consent that his *opponent* in a case should have six judges to his one? Oh, Woodrow Wilson was just a *kindergartener* in a *university* of *diplomacy* over there. Later, he went around this country saying that Canada



*could not* have a member, and hence a vote, in the League Council (see speech of Woodrow Wilson at Spokane, Washington, September 12, 1919); while, at the same time, he had previously signed an agreement with Lloyd George and Clemenceau, that Canada *could* have a member and a vote in the Council. (See Congressional Record, Speech of Senator Reed on the League.)

My Young America, we must never use hard language. The President is sick, we are sorry for him and we pray for his speedy recovery; but we must say it was lucky for our country that Mr. Borden, Prime Minister for Canada, who was at the Peace Conference representing Canada, was forced, in the Canadian Parliament, to show this *secret* agreement made by Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson, to prove that his, Mr. Borden's, contention was right: namely, that Canada could have a member of the Council.

Great Britain has several so-called "*self-governing*" colonies, besides Canada: Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. What chance would I have before the representatives chosen by the Crown, if I had a disagreement with the Crown? The Senate and the American people read this secret note of Wilson's with astonishment, and the Senate simply provided, by Reservation XIV, that the United States shall not be bound by a decision "arising out of any dispute between the United States and any member of the League, if such member, or any self-governing dominion, colony, empire or part of empire united with it politically, has voted."

Does that mean that President Wilson would be willing to let Australia, New Zealand or Canada vote in a case between the United States and Great Britain?

Yes. That is his position, though the leading statesmen of England say it is not fair and the Reservation is just.

Is our President crazy?

Some of my people think he is; some think he is all English; some say he is inefficient; some say he was so ambitious to preside over the first League of Nations that he gave up all his high ideals for human liberty to satisfy that ambition.

Well, Uncle Sam, all other issues or questions seem small compared to the *surrender* of our government to a foreign Court or Council, and we will not vote for a *Party* that stands for such a thing.

Right, Young America; all other questions are small compared to this. I want peace. This Wilson Treaty means war. It means giving the blood of my sons to settle quarrels between Kings, Kaisers and Mikados whose only interest is to increase their power. You call me Uncle Sam; I like my name. All Americans, Democrats and Republicans alike, are my children. Fifty thousand of my children are dead and buried in France; more are blind and crippled; many, insane. My children are taxed more than ever before. My children in the Democratic Party are being misled; their leaders have tried to force me to surrender the taxing and the war-making power to some one above my people, and, in their Convention, tried to commit America to this *abandonment* of our CONSTITUTION. My people will not be deceived so soon again. Read *Senator Harding's* speech on this question, and you will know why I want him for our next President.

## LESSON V.

### PEACE OR WAR?

THE WAR LAWS. WAYS OF ENDING WAR.  
WHY WAR CONDITIONS? THE PEACE RESOLUTION.  
TRYING TO REPEAL THE WAR LAWS. THE "POCKET VETO."

YOUNG AMERICA: Uncle Sam, are we still at war?

UNCLE SAM: No, we are at peace with the world.

Then why does the President say that we are still at war?

Because he wants the power the Congress gave to him while we were at war.

We don't understand.

Well, when Congress declared war, at the *request* of the President, the same Congress passed more than one hundred laws which gave him *war power*. Now he is used to that power, and he doesn't like to give it up until after the *election* in November. Those war-time laws provide that they shall no longer be laws after we get out of the war and have peace.

How do we stop war and have peace?

There are several ways of ending war. One way is to have the President and Senate make a peace treaty, and another way is to stop fighting.

Did the President and the Senate make a peace treaty?

No. The President, as I have shown you, tried to make a League of Nations, by putting it into the Peace Treaty, and then, because the Republican Senate put in some American Reservations, the President defeated the whole Peace Treaty by having his Democratic Senators vote against it. He wanted the war to continue so that he could talk about it in his political fight this fall, and so that he could keep all of his war powers.

Why didn't the Republican Congress *declare peace*?

That is exactly what the Republican Congress did do. Mr. Mason, a Republican Congressman from Illinois, offered the first resolution, declaring that we were "at peace with all the world." This kind of a resolution would, according to our great Supreme Court, have fixed a day on and after which we would be at peace. That Court so decided in fixing the date of the end of our Civil War.

Did that resolution pass the Congress?

Yes, in substance. It passed the House as the *Porter Resolution*, and it passed the Senate as the *Knox Resolution* which was passed also by the House. That resolution would have been the law, but, under our CONSTITUTION, the President could *veto* that law. He did. Then it needed two-thirds of the Senators and the Members of the House to pass it over his veto. But the Republicans, all of whom wanted peace, did not have the two-thirds vote, and the Democrats voted to help Mr. Wilson keep us in war. They think it will help elect their *Democratic candidate* for President.

Will it help them?

No, not if I know the American people who love peace.

After the President had vetoed the Peace Resolution, did he not say that it was the *duty* of Congress to *repeal* the war laws?

Yes. He and the Democrats in Congress said that repeatedly, but everyone agreed that the *Lever Act*, under which the President could protect us from the *profiteers*, should not be repealed.

Then why did not Congress repeal all those laws except the Lever Act?

That is exactly what the Republican Congress did. The Act Repealing the War Laws was passed by an almost *unanimous* vote in both the House and the Senate, but the President refused to sign it, thus setting aside the almost unanimous wish of the chosen representatives of the people, by what is known as a "pocket veto."

What is a "pocket veto," and how could the President veto a bill without returning it to Congress giving his objections?

Under the CONSTITUTION, if the President does not sign a bill within ten days after it is sent to him, it becomes a law the same as if he had signed it; but the CONSTITUTION also provides that, if the Congress has adjourned during the ten days so that he cannot sign and return it to Congress, the bill fails to become a law. It is the *custom* for the President, on the last day of the *session*, to sign the bills which he approves. President Wilson signed many bills, on the same day on which he refused to sign the Bill Repealing the War Laws. But all he had to do in order to defeat the will of the people in this case was to hold this Bill until the following day, and then say, "Congress has *adjourned*, and I cannot either veto it or make it a law." If President Wilson had wanted to carry out the will of the people, he could have signed it when it was sent to him on the last day of the session, as he did the other bills. If he had vetoed the measure, the men in Congress, regardless of party, who had voted for it would have passed it over his veto, but, using an *autocratic* power, he simply put the bill into his pocket, and prevented its becoming a law. This was one of the most *flagrant* instances of *usurpation* of power possible, and the history of the United States shows no such *wilfully* autocratic conduct. By this act, the President *thwarts* the will of the American people to retain within his own hands the autocratic war power until the next meeting of Congress in December, 1920.

---

## LESSON VI.

### MORE ABOUT THE WAR POWERS

A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE. ONE VERSUS ONE HUNDRED MILLION. USURPATIONS. THE PRESIDENT'S WAR IN RUSSIA. TROOPS IN GERMANY. MORE ABUSES AND TWO REMEDIES.

YOUNG AMERICA: Does the President still use the war powers which the Congress gave him?

UNCLE SAM: Yes; whenever it suits his purpose, he says we are in war. When a lot of coal miners quit work, he said: "I have war power, and you must work or I will send you to jail." Many of them are now on trial for their liberty. But when the people wanted to protect themselves from the sugar profiteers, the President, through the same Attorney General, said he had no war power, and has permitted that sugar crowd to rob the American people and make it impossible for many of my people even to get sugar. You should read about the *investigation* and the report of the Committee in Congress, on this subject

How can we be at war and have peace at the same time?

No one can understand it. All writers on the law that governs nations say that war may end by stopping the fighting. Mr. Wilson is not a lawyer; he was,

for a short time, an attorney, and thinks he is a lawyer. He said to the Congress, in substance: "It is true you alone have the power to *start* war, but you have no power to *stop* it." He claimed, in his message, that *one* man, if he be the President, can keep us in war, even if all of our hundred million people want peace.

Did you say Mr. Wilson is sick?

Yes, he is very sick.

Well, what war powers is he using?

Many of them. He is locking up in jail men who quit work. He punishes men for speaking and newspapers for printing, what he doesn't like. He kept fifteen thousand soldiers in Russia, claiming that he had war power to do so; many of them are buried there, some of the dead have been brought home. He violated his oath to support the CONSTITUTION when he declared war on Russia, May 26, 1919. He said, on that day, that he would "support Admiral Kolchak with munitions, supplies and food to establish themselves as The Government of All the Russias."

Does the President admit that he signed that statement?

Yes, he does now, but on the twenty-second of July, less than two months after he wrote it, he sent in a letter to the Senate, a statement entirely different. In that letter, he said: "The instructions to General Graves direct him not to interfere in Russian affairs. \* \* \* \*"

Do you mean to say that Mr. Wilson—

Don't use harsh words. Mr. Wilson is sick.

Was he sick in May and July, 1919, when he made these two statements?

His body was not sick then. He was suffering from *impaired memory* or from a *moral disturbance* of some kind.

Is the President using any other war powers?

Yes. He is keeping between seventeen and eighteen thousand American soldiers in Germany, bringing a great burden and expense to the tax-payers of our country.

Did he have a right to send them there?

Yes, he had that right for the reason that, in November, 1918, an *armistice* was signed—

What is an armistice?

It is an agreement by which nations stop fighting. This armistice provided that the United States was to send troops to a part of Germany to stay while the Treaty of Peace was *pending*.

Is the Treaty of Peace pending now?

No; it was, as I have shown you, offered by President Wilson and defeated in the Senate.

Then why does he still keep our soldiers in Germany?

Because he wilfully *determined* to keep us in a state of war. Our soldiers are doing police duty, such as guarding street-crossings in Coblenz, because of this wish of the President.

Well, who pays our soldiers for doing police work in Coblenz?

My American tax-payers, and it costs nearly two hundred thousand dollars each day.

Are there any French or English soldiers in Germany?

Yes, there are.

Who pays them?

The German Government pays them. Under the agreement in June, 1919, Germany agreed to pay all of the soldiers of France, England and the United States, who went there under the terms of the armistice; but Germany is poor and is able to pay only France and England. Therefore, of course, my boys ought to come home, if for no other reason than that it costs me so much to keep them so far away from home.

Uncle Sam, do you think your soldier boys ought to be used in other countries for any other work than defending our flag?

No. That is the reason I am going to have a new *Commander-in-Chief* after the fourth of next March. Mr. Wilson has used my soldier boys to work as laborers on the railroads in northern Russia and in Siberia; he has used the boys in my uniform as menials, and now to guard street-crossings in foreign territory. That uniform is a badge of honor, and, whenever it is used in foreign countries for anything but the work of an American soldier, it is *degrading* and *humiliating* to me. Five hundred of my boys are buried in the snows and ice of northern Russia and Siberia, and I want the next Congress to erect a *monument* to those brave boys, a monument out on the White House lot, so that this President, and all Presidents who come after him, may be reminded daily of their oath of office to obey the CONSTITUTION, and not to send my boys into the fights of other nations unless Congress has directed him to do so.

When does Mr. Wilson's time as President end?

On March fourth, 1921.

That is a long time. Is there no other way to excuse him before then?

Well, there is no other way except by *impeachment*.

What is impeachment?

It is a trial by the Senate which has to be begun by the House of Representatives for the purpose of removing a President for violating our laws, and it takes two-thirds of the Senate to so remove him.

Why have not proceedings been started to impeach Mr. Wilson?

He is a sick man.

---

## LESSON VII.

### PARTY PLATFORMS. WHAT? COMPARISONS

A DEMOCRAT? A PROFITEER? A "PATRIOTEER"? BROKEN PROMISES.

YOUNG AMERICA: Uncle Sam, what is a *party platform*?

UNCLE SAM: It is a written statement by a *political party*, telling the people just what the party claims to have done and what it promises to do. It also usually takes most of our time by telling what the other party has done and what it has not done.

What is the use of a party platform?

Some one has said that it is like a car platform; that it is to get in on, but not to stand on.

Do both parties treat it in that way?

No. Neither party is perfect, and both sometimes promise more than they can perform. The Republican Party elected its first President in 1860. The platform was a promise to save our *Union*; its *candidate* was *Mr. Lincoln*.



He "stood on" his platform and saved the Union. The Democrats tried their best to live up to their platform plank called "States' Rights". A million men in arms tried to destroy our Government, and in all that army there wasn't a single Republican. In the next election, 1864, the Democratic platform said the war to save the Union was a *failure*. Lincoln kept standing on his platform, and saved the Union. Everybody is glad he did, and we shall be glad next year, 1921, because Senator Harding, Governor Coolidge and their Party will save our country from being controlled in war and other ways by foreigners. In reading your political history, you will find that, from Lincoln to Taft, every Republican has done his level best to "stand on" his platform, and, for the first time in our history, Mr. Wilson has openly violated his platform, and advised a Democratic Congress to do the same.

You don't mean to say President Wilson has violated his promise?

Yes, in many instances. He and his Party said he would not run for a second term. He did run. They promised free tolls to American ships through the Panama Canal. He demanded of a Democratic Congress that they break their word, and they broke it, so that American ships have to pay. You see, we cannot count on the Democratic platform. You should read Mr. Bryan's statement. It shows part, but not all, of the "fun" there is in it.

Is Mr. Bryan a Democrat?

Sometimes I think he thinks he is.

Since you gave us our first lesson, we have been looking up the word in the *dictionary*. It seems a Democrat is "one who believes in political *equality*." Do we have political equality in the United States?

Yes, except in Democratic States. It takes ten times as many voters to elect a Congressman in Nebraska as it does in the sure Democratic States.

Did Mr. Bryan try to correct that by putting a Democratic plank in the Democratic platform?

No; that is why I say that sometimes I think Mr. Bryan thinks he is a Democrat. Anyway, he wanted to enforce the Dry Law, and his Party beat him. Mr. Corcoran, a real Democrat, wanted to amend the same Law, and the Party beat him. Mr. Bryan wanted to promise the people that his Party would *prosecute* the men who stole from the Government during the war, but, as all the stealing was made possible by appointments of the Democratic President, it was thought best not to disturb the profiteers until after election.

What is a profiteer?

A profiteer is a person who made *dishonest* profits out of our country while we were at war.

There is another word we have heard and do not quite understand; Uncle Sam, what is a "patrioteer"?

He is a man who wears the American flag as a cloak to hide what he has stolen from the Government. Remember, my children, you should judge a party as you judge a man, by what it *does* and not by what it *says*. Every promise in this Democratic platform is false in view of Democratic *performance*, under President Wilson. His mouth was loud, and his ink flowed rivers of *Americanism* and fourteen points for *Peace* and *Civilization*.

But what did he *do*? He abandoned every one of his fourteen points, and, from the day he refused one hundred thousand *volunteers*, in order to keep Colonel Roosevelt out of the army, down to the day he *demand*ed the election

of Democrats only to Congress in war time, he used the blood of my sons to help himself and his Party.

Yet this year's platform says that, in his conduct of the war, there was "no semblance of political bias."

Claiming *economy in administration*, the facts are, that the "cost plus" system of Mr. Wilson, objected to by Republicans, opened the door to thieves, and many there were who entered in answer to the *invitation*. Expressing *admiration* for our soldiers, a Democratic Congress gave our returning boys the petty sixty-dollar *bonus*, not enough to buy a *civilian* suit, and, in the present Congress, the administration and a majority of that Party have *delayed* the effort of Republicans to help make up a part of the loss to our boys.

Boasting of bond selling under "Democratic leadership", the facts are, that every Congressman, Republican and Democrat alike, voted to supply the money, and millions of men, women and children, bankers, boot-blacks, lawyers, doctors, farmers, laborers, clerks, and newspapers, and the people of every class, *gave* time and money, while the profiteer friends of the administration lined their pockets by buying from themselves.

Pledging a curb on profiteers, the Attorney General, instead of prosecuting them, has permitted them to proceed. Loyal they reprint their tariff plank of "Tariff for Revenue," which means no protection to labor. The Democratic way to make labor plenty here for the laboring man, is to buy what he makes in some other country. They favor a *Budget*, though their President vetoed the Budget Bill passed by a Republican Congress.

Although the Democrats throw a great big "sop" to our farmers, the fact remains that the Southern farmer, without regulation, fixed his price on cotton and made an increase of three hundred per cent., while the northern farmer was limited to one hundred per cent., and the Democratic administration took over and sold Northern farmers' wheat at a profit of fifty million dollars. This is "Equality of Laws," according to the Democratic Party.

"*Labor is not a commodity; it is human,*" says their platform. Yet men are put in prison for quitting their work, and this more than a year after peace has come.

This Party boasts of the highways, because the States and the localities which pay the most get the least benefit. It boasts of Free Rural Delivery of mail, which was established by a Republican Congress and a Republican President, years ago. It boasts of an increased delivery to six million more patrons, "without materially added cost," which, in part, explains the *miserably* poor pay given to *Post Office employes*, and the poorest service to the American people ever known in the history of this country. It boasts of its help to the *Merchant Marine*, when we all know that the Democratic Party gave that service a death blow when it wickedly broke its promise and compelled American sailors to pay for sailing in American waters, between American ports, and when it proceeded to sell American ships to foreign *syndicates* at twenty-five per cent. of their value, to help our foreign friends successfully to compete with the American Merchant Marine.

Boasting of Wilson's policy in Mexico, the fact remains that his *offensive intermeddling* did much to bring on Mexican trouble, by telling them who should be their President. The Americans killed there were killed by guns sent by Wilson to overthrow the established and recognized Government. The same happened in Siberia when he sent guns there and to Northern Russia to Kolchak

and Denikine. My children, if there is any *controversy* anywhere under God's sun where Woodrow Wilson has not tried to insert his nostril, I cannot now remember it.

That same Democratic Party, having been put in power by Americans of Irish blood, now gives them the tear of "*sympathy*," but wishes it understood that it sympathizes only "within the *limitation of international comity and usage*." "International comity and usage," for eight years, has been to consult Great Britain about all Irish questions. The cheapest attempt to fool the people is to stand for Article X whereby we *guarantee* no change in the "*Territorial Integrity*" of Great Britain which now includes, by force and fraud, the island of Ireland, and, at the same time, to refer the new Republic of Ireland to King George and the Mikado for relief. My children, when you go on your vacations, don't hire a fox to guard your hen-roost nor a lion to portect your lambs. A soaked biscuit to the Republic, the whole bakery to the King. They say to Ireland, "We sympathize with you." Then turning, they salute the King, and say, "This sympathy business doesn't go, if in any way it hurts your kingly heart or cracks the royal rule of 'international comity and usage.'" Was ever hypocrisy covered by so *transparent* a dress? Was ever so cheap and rotten a bribe offered in exchange for American manhood?

---

## LESSON VIII.

### THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

#### ONE BIG REASON.

YOUNG AMERICA: Tell me, Uncle Sam, what makes the high cost of living?

UNCLE SAM: Many things. High tax is one of the principal difficulties. Look at the picture of Great Britain's great ship for floating war or bombing airplanes.

What has that to do with our taxes?

Well, you see, under our English President, we are paying in taxes two hundred million dollars a year, which ought to be paid by Great Britain.

How do we pay taxes for Great Britain?

Well, you see, I borrowed from my children, the American people, ten billions in money to loan to the countries with which we were fighting. When the other countries do not pay their interest, I have to pay for it, and I am paying for Great Britain more than five hundred thousand dollars a day. If I didn't have to pay English interest, we might have a much better navy in the air and the water for our defense. England spends 675 million dollars for bombing planes and has planned to float them in water or air, and with them she could bomb New York and Boston.

Are we prepared to defend ourselves against these bombing planes?

No; we can spend less than ten per cent. of that which Great Britain spends. Our dear English President and his Secretary of the Treasury say, in substance: "Go ahead, fix up your navy in air and water, and we will let the tax-payers in the United States pay your interest on the bonds."

Doesn't Great Britain feel thankful for our kindness?

Some of her people do, but a Member of her Congress, or Parliament, who

is also a leading English editor, said the other day that we Americans are a nation of "strutters," a disgrace to civilization, and that we kept out of the war until we saw which side would win and then joined the winner.

Say, Uncle Sam, he's a 1—.

Yes, yes, but don't use bad language. I want to be good friends and neighbors. Still I do think they ought not to abuse us in their Congress and in their newspapers while we are adding to the cost of food and clothing for our working people, to pay their debts.

---

## LESSON IX.

### ACCUMULATING TAXES

#### LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND. HOW TO HELP MATTERS.

YOUNG AMERICA: We don't yet see how our paying English debts adds to our cost of living.

UNCLE SAM: Every dollar I pay I must get from my people, and every one who pays a dollar to me must get it out of his business. Therefore, he must raise the price of what he produces so that he can live and have the extra money to give me.

But we don't pay taxes, do we?

Oh, yes. Everyone who eats pays a tax; everyone who wears or uses anything pays a tax. Begin with your shoes; the farmer must get more for the hide to pay his tax, the tanner must get more for tanning to pay his tax, the owner of the shoe factory must get more for making to pay his tax, the merchant must put more on the cost to pay his tax, and then when you buy those shoes, all of this is put onto the price and you have to pay a share of the tax of the stockman, the tanner, the shoemaker and the merchant. The same applies to your stockings and all your clothes, including your hat or cap. In your food, the same thing applies; the farmer has to pay two or three times as much for help, for seed and for implements, and, when you eat a biscuit, you pay a part of the tax of the farmer, the miller and the baker.

Then we really do pay taxes and didn't know it.

Exactly so. If we could get rid of our taxes, then the high cost of living would be reduced by the law of supply and demand.

What is the law of supply and demand?

If we have more wheat than we need, it is cheaper; if we have more appetite for wheat than we have wheat, it is higher. If you had the only horse in Illinois, you could get almost any price for it; but if you had a million horses and everyone had all the horses he wanted, then you couldn't give a horse away. Now, you see, when you add a tax for me, you add to the cost of everything you use to sustain life.

Oh, yes, Uncle Sam, we see now. We read in the paper how much Mr. Rockefeller had to pay for taxes, and now we can see that he puts it onto us for our lamp and our engine. How can we reduce these taxes?

Vote for an American, like Senator Harding of Ohio, for President, and then insist that these nations that can spend so much for war, in future at least pay the interest that I am now paying for them. Insist that we stop spending money keeping American soldiers in Europe. Insist that we have an honest

American for Attorney General, who will make some of the big *conspirators* bring back money they stole from me while I was burdened by war. Increase the *tariff* duty on silks and satins, laces, diamonds and other *imported luxuries*.

Wait a minute, Uncle Sam, what is a tariff?

I will answer in the next Lesson.

---

## LESSON X.

### THE TARIFF QUESTION BRIEFLY STATED BY UNCLE SAM

YOUNG AMERICA: Now, what is a tariff?

UNCLE SAM: It is the money I collect from people who bring things into my country to sell.

I see the Democrats say they are for a "tariff for revenue only."

Yes, and it never does produce revenue, but only poverty for my people. The Republicans collect for me a tariff which produces revenue and, at the same time, protects my people from *competition* with cheap labor in Europe. The *protective tariff* is a great labor-saver to my children.

In what way?

Well, my children down south used to work to raise cotton, then carry it to the river and ship it to the ocean, then across the ocean; then, when it was made into cloth, they would ship it back. This added labor of shipping added to the cost of the calico. Now, under a protective tariff, you can see some of my cotton factories from the cotton fields. It has done the same for needles and pins, cotton thread and steel rails. Look it up, Young America, and you will find that whenever we have had a Democratic "tariff for revenue only," we have had practically free trade and free soup. I have never needed protection as I shall need it for the next four years. Anyone who believes in "tariff for revenue only," believes in hunger and idleness, and advocates the free soup of charity for those who labor; but the man who advocates the protection of William McKinley, believes in steady work, good pay and a "full dinner pail." Cox, the Democratic nominee for President, is for the poverty of the Wilson Bill; Harding, the Republican, is for peace, protection and plenty of the McKinley Bill.

---

## LESSON XI.

### THE NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT ON "A SEPARATE" PEACE. COX, DEMOCRAT; HARDING, REPUBLICAN.

YOUNG AMERICA: Have you seen Governor Cox's letter of acceptance of the nomination?

UNCLE SAM: Yes, and he gives you clear, strong reasons why he should not be elected President.

What is the principal reason he gives why he should be defeated?

The principal reason is because he says that for us to make a *separate peace* with Germany would be *dishonorable* for me. Now, England has made peace with Germany and is trading with her, as has France. So have Japan and Italy.



They are all trading with her, and, of course, will be glad to have us follow the Wilson-Cox plan so as not to interfere with their foreign trade. Cox says that, because Senator Lodge did not believe in a separate peace with Germany while England and her Allies were at war, therefore, we should not make peace with Germany after all the other nations have *concluded* their peace. Mr. Cox either lacks the brains to observe changed conditions or he *deliberately* inclines to *mislead* the people. Wilson says, "You cannot have peace with Germany, you cannot trade with Germany, until you agree to do what Great Britain and Japan want me to do with them in the future." And the little clock in Dayton says, "Cuck-oo." One of these gentlemen is sick and the other one silly.

Harding, the other candidate from Ohio, says, "I promise you formal and effective peace as quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign." Remember, my young voters, that, while Harding will sign a declaration of peace that Wilson vetoed, Mr. Wilson and his under-study insist on keeping us in a state of war until the other nations of the world dictate to me my terms of peace with Germany.

Mr. Cox says, "We fought the war together, and now, before the thing is through, it is proposed to enter into a separate peace with Germany." Think of a man wanting to be President of the United States, who doesn't know that "the thing is through"! It will now be two years since a single gun has been fired, but the little nominee of the Democratic Party wants to get upon the porch of the White House on the fourth of next March, and, with drawn sword, announce to one hundred million people: "I am the Commander of the Army and Navy of the United States; the war is not over"; while the fellows who did the fighting have been for nearly two years plowing corn and running the stores and shops of this country. Cox doesn't know that the war is over for the United States; Harding knows that it is over. On the basis of *intelligence* alone, I am for Harding for President.

---

## LESSON XII.

### A SHORT REVIEW ON TREATY POINTS

#### UNCLE SAM GIVES AMERICAN ADVICE.

YOUNG AMERICA: We see, Uncle Sam, that Mr. Cox agrees with Professor Wilson that it was not necessary to put in the Reservations a statement that Congress alone has power to make appropriations and also that it is the only power which can declare war; but you have already shown me why it was necessary. We understood you, in a former Lesson, to say that a serious difference of opinion arose about 1794 as to whether we were legally and morally bound to make appropriations to carry out a treaty, and that Congress made the appropriations then, because of that obligation. We think we understand that, if the President and the Senate agreed to furnish American lives and money, the same argument would be used to force Congress to give American lives and money, regardless of whether the giving was in a righteous cause or not. We remember you showed us the letter of President Wilson in which he said that giving notice to the people with whom we were trading was supererogation which, you showed us in the Dictionary, means something right but unnecessary;

and although we are first voters, we can see how important it is that we should notify the nations we are treating with, that the President and the Senate cannot alone make war and cannot make appropriations. We can see also, in view of the differences that have arisen in our country, how important it is to make it clear in the treaty. Do you think, Uncle Sam, that Professor Wilson knew about these differences in our own Congress in 1794, in 1844 and other times?

UNCLE SAM: No. Professor Wilson has been so busy writing history, that he has not had time to read it, and his understudy, Mr. Cox, has learned early that he must take for his own such facts and conclusions as will show that his mind "goes along" with that of President Wilson.

I beg of you, my young voters, if you believe in our form of Government, never vote to put the war-making power of our country into the hands of foreigners.

The next call for American lives may be made to assist Poland, Russia, Germany or Japan, and, as you love your country, you should vote against any proposition that would leave a *persuasive argument* in favor of *sacrificing* the lives of American youth to settle *real estate titles* and *cash indemnities* between Kings, Kaisers or Mikados. Harding is for this fair American Reservation; Cox is against it. You each have a vote, and, regardless of all other questions, I believe you will vote, as will the great majority of Americans, to say, with Mr. Harding, that no American life shall be sacrificed in any war until the American people, through their representatives in Congress, shall say when and where they shall fight and in what cause they shall lay down their lives.

## PART II

### A FIRST READER FOR FIRST VOTERS

---

Extracts from the Congressional Record Containing Selections from Speeches of  
HONORABLE WILLIAM E. MASON  
in the House of Representatives

---

#### THE PEACE RESOLUTION

Friday, April 9, 1920.

MR. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased with the statement, etc. made by the distinguished ex-speaker, Mr. Clark of Missouri, who is a real Democrat, and my personal friend. He described George Washington coming into this body with all the framers of the CONSTITUTION and said they would not make a dent on the Republican side. That is true; they would not; they would add to the majority. (Laughter and applause on the Republican side.) If George Washington came down the isle today and I should say to him, "What did you mean as President of that Constitution Convention, and what did the Convention mean, in the very first sentence, reading, 'Article I, section 1; All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in the Congress?'" And George would say, "It means just what it says; that the lawmaking power is in the Congress and not in the President of the United States." (Applause on the Republican side.) Then I would say to him, "What did you mean, sir, when you said Congress shall have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations?" He would say, "It means just what it says," and he would also say, "I have read the Porter Resolution; you have exercised your congressional power when you have attempted in section 3 to regulate the commerce between the country with which you are at war, and you are absolutely right." Then he would come over and sit down by the side of Steve Porter and stay with us and vote with us. (Laughter and applause.)

My good friends said that too many cooks spoil the broth. As there were 80 cooks on the George Washington to feed the President, I have no doubt that is what spoiled the broth at the peace table. (Laughter on the Republican side.) They kept out of that wonderful instrument every flavor of Americanism and brought us, instead of the dove of peace, the British lion, in a covered basket. (Applause and Laughter on the Republican side.)

Section 1, article 1, says that the lawmaking powers shall be in the Congress of the United States. If the President disagrees with the Congress, we can overturn his will by a two-thirds vote, and we have done it in this very Congress. The power is here. If he refuses to obey the law, we can remove him. He can not remove a janitor out of this House, but, under the Constitution that George Washington and his friends made, the Congress can move him out of the White House. (Applause and laughter on the Republican side.) And they ought to have done it when he sent our troops to Russia without a declaration of war by the Congress of the United States, and they would have done it but for his condition of health, body and mind.

Section 3, of the resolution under consideration, simply provides for a reestablishment of trade relations with Germany. It is not an attempt to make a treaty of peace. If it were I would not vote for it. The peace-making power,

the making of a treaty, is not in the President of the United States alone. It is in two-thirds of the Senate of the United States. He has not the treaty-making power. He can negotiate a treaty by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and he never took its advice, and by his own action in controlling the minority of that body he never got the consent of that body to the ratification of the treaty. (Applause on the Republican side.)

We may say the President is to blame; you may say the Senate is to blame. We need not quarrel about that. A treaty of peace has not been made; the treaty of peace has not been completed. There are other ways to settle war. President or Senate—put the blame where you please, I shall show you before I am through, and the people of this country know it, that the fault is in the White House, because the President stood in the stubborn place of saying, "You must have the treaty that I make, of my dictation," notwithstanding a large majority of his constitutional advisers have recommended and passed amendmets to his treaty. He has left us in a condition of stagnation. Our manufacturers are decreasing, and have in the last 90 days by 50 per cent. Our imports are increasing and our exports are decreasing. There is no phase of American life that is not held in abeyance, waiting and disturbed by the present situation. The Constitution makers said there might come a time when the Congress of the United States might find new occasions, and new occasions make new duties; and they provided in this section that we could take care of and should take care of the "general welfare" of your country and of mine. Is the general welfare at stake? Is there any danger with all these war measures lying in the hands of the Executive at the present time? We are at peace when he wants us at peace, and we are at war when he says we are at war. One statute we passed may be enforced today as a war measure, and if it should so please the administration, he can refuse to enforce it as a peace measure. At the White House they have the power of making laws. It is the first time in the history of this country where the President has had such great power. He has peace on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and war on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—whenever it pleases him. (Laughter on the Republican side.)

When John Barleycorn knocked at the door he said, "You get out, we are at war"; and when these men who are threatened with prison, who labor and who are in labor unions, said "Give us the right to make negotiations collectively," he said, "We are at war, and you will not do anything of the kind, and if you go on and strike you go to jail, because we are at war." But the next moment, when 100,000,000 people knock at his door and say, "For God's sake protect us under the war measure from these people who are robbing us on sugar, these profiteers," he whispers to an attendant and says: "Palmer is a candidate for President; Palmer is for the League of Nations; tell them when they want to regulate sugar that we are at peace." (Applause and laughter on the Republican side.)

He does not enforce—and it has been stated right here on this floor yesterday that he does not enforce—all of these laws. Then you have left it in him not only to be the man who shall make the law, but the man who shall enforce the law. Mr. Speaker it is time for us to speak on this matter: it is time to take some action. We have the right to declare a state of peace, and it would be a silly thing for the Constitution makers to say that having the power to make war we have not the power to stop it, and if Porter and the rest of us should vote for such a proposition, then I think George Washington and the rest of his friends would move over onto the Democratic side and say that for once they were right. We do have the power to stop war—congressional power. The power is here. We answer only to the people, while the President is supposed to answer to the Congress, to enforce the laws passed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, last September, six months ago, when it was perfectly apparent the treaty of peace could not be ratified with the American reservations, seeing the injury coming to our country by remaining in a state of war, I offered the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the United States of America is at peace with all the world.



When the Senators sent the "round robin" to the President that his league covenant, which placed our country under a superstate, could not be ratified, and the President assured the country that he would not permit the Senate to ratify an amended treaty, it was apparent to everyone that he intended to keep us in a "state of war" for partisan purposes until this fall election. Friends discredited my judgment, but his later statements that he wishes to submit the covenant to the people, are conclusive proof that he has had it in his mind ever since he left for Paris; that, as he won his last election by "keeping us out of war," he might win another one for himself or some of the reigning family by keeping us out of peace. As Republicans we would welcome the issue, but as Americans we can hardly find language strong enough to condemn the unpatriotic idea of continuing the state of war for party gain. Since the day of his partisan letter to the sixth district of Indiana, six weeks after the beginning of the war, and after the violation of law in refusing to accept volunteers, to keep Theodore Roosevelt out of the United States Army, he has not hesitated to sacrifice American blood and treasure to advance his personal and party interest. Gentlemen who condemned me for telling the truth about him, now admit to me it was best to tell it as we went along. Today our allies are at peace and getting ahead of us in all foreign trade; our domestic affairs are unsettled, our people are overtaxed.

The harsh war measures burden the people by depriving them of their constitutional rights, and in the midst of this unrest it is the duty of a Republican Congress to give the people what they want, and that is peace, and the repeal of the war laws. Wilson says let the people suffer that we may win for the party. Bryan says let us have peace to win for the party; while the Democratic mule wisely ponders whether it is best to run Wilson for a third term or run Bryan for a fourth time for a first term.

To show the necessity for a declaration of peace, I propose to set out in full the articles which were limited by the Lodge reservations, and the reservations as adopted by the Senate, which Wilson defeated by voting against the treaty those senatorial minds which "go along" with his.

It is interesting to note that the majority of Senators elected by the people insisted on the American reservations, and a minority controlled by Wilson defeated the treaty. If considered by a question of majority—democracy—please hear the following table which shows that States having more than two-thirds of the inhabitants of the United States voted to amend the treaty, and four of the small Democratic states controlled by Mr. Wilson—even seven votes controlled by him—would have ratified the treaty by 56 to 28. We are forced to the conclusion that he preferred a partisan issue to peace on earth.

(For vote on Treaty Reservations, see page 9.)

I want to go back to the old American home, the old American doctrine. I remember when I was a boy—and there was a bunch of ten of us—sometimes at night when the storm would come and it was dark, our good mother would call us in and shut the door, and leave the storm and darkness on the outside. She left one curtain up to light our friends and neighbors that passed by on the village street, as our Constitution and our Declaration have been a beacon light to those people who wished to emulate us in the matter of self-government.

We were away from the storm. I want my country to get back to where it was. I want the doors closed. I want my children and my grandchildren to get out of the storm of war and jealousies and the contemptible conspiracies of the kings, the mikados, the czars, and the kaisers. (Applause on the Republican side.) And the only way to do it is to help to make peace. I want to get around that old table with this old Constitution that we all want to follow as a guide to our politics and the old Bible as a guide to our conscience. Away from the storms and the policies and the crimes of other countries, around that old family fireside, we will take a new oath of allegiance to this Constitution and dedicate ourselves anew and yet anew to the interest of this country—the best country in the world. (Loud applause on the Republican side, the Members rising.)



## A TAX OF TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY ON UNCLE SAM TO KEEP AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN GERMANY.

House of Representatives, Friday, April 23, 1920.

Mr. Mason: Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a resolution directing the Commander-in-Chief to withdraw our troops from Europe.

The Constitution of the United States, in section 8, gives to Congress power "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." I was not present the other day when the statement was made by the distinguished chairman of the Military Affairs Committee as to the right of the President to send our troops wherever he sees fit. I do not think that is the law, but even admitting that he was correct, it would apply only when the United States was at war. The fact that we are at peace and the Constitution gives power to Congress to make rules for the Government and regulation of our Army and Navy ought to be sufficient for this Congress, for we have everyone taken oath to support this Constitution.

It may be true that we can find no precedent for Congress ordering a change of location for American troops. It may be that no other President has given occasion for such an order, for no other President has, within my knowledge, wantonly and willfully usurped power in peace and in war as has the present occupant of the White House.

What are the facts? The armistice was signed November 11, 1918. It was not signed by the United States or any military or civil representative of the United States. The United States was not an "ally" but was an "associated power," and the only reference in the armistice as to America is in Article 5, which says that those districts on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by local authorities in control of the Allies and the "United States armies of occupation." It is manifest that there was some agreement at that time that the United States was, at least temporarily, to occupy some portion of the German territory, but so far as Congress or the people know, no agreement was reached until the 28th day of June, 1919. At that time an agreement was made between the United States, Belgium, British Empire, and France on the one side and Germany on the other, with regard to the military occupation of the territory of the Rhine. This agreement was entered into by the President really as a part of the treaty of peace. He said when he sent it to the Senate with a treaty with Poland, "this treaty and this convention are really ancillary to the treaty of peace." The word "ancillary" means "subordinate, auxiliary, subservant."

The President very properly called the agreement between the United States, Belgium, France, and England, dated June, 1919, a convention, as it was not binding until the ratification of peace by the Senate. In Roman law a convention might be between parties possessing all the subjective requisites in the contract, but did not become a contract until the objective requisite was supplied. In other words, a convention was an agreement which formed a basis of contract. Under this definition of Black, the so-called convention of June, 1919, never became an obligation, for the treaty never was consummated. In an international law convention was usually applied to agreements or arrangements for a preliminary formal treaty or to serve as its basis.

Therefore, my contention that the so-called convention, like the armistice, was made as preliminary to an intended peace treaty; that peace treaty contemplated is not even pending, and it would be worse than absurd to say a year and a half after cessation of hostilities that simply because the President and the Senate has power to make another treaty or convention that therefore the American people must be taxed to the bone for another year or until such time as the consideration of a new treaty or convention will suit the personal whims or the political convenience of the President.

So it is fair to say that while we call it a convention it was an attempt on the part of the President to negotiate an agreement whereby the United States troops were to occupy a part of Germany. It was sent to the Senate August 29, some two months after it was signed by President Wilson and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it still remains. No attempt has ever been made by the Senate to advise and consent to this agree-

ment for the reason that if the treaty of peace—which Mr. Wilson negotiated without the advice of the Senate and which was rejected by the Senate—did not secure ratification, then this so-called convention, whereby we agree to leave American troops in Germany, would, in the very nature of things, fall with it.

My proposition, which I respectfully believe to be sound, is, there being no treaty as contemplated by this convention of June 28, then there can be no convention of June 28, and the United States is not bound, either by international law or by good morals to further retain our troops in Germany. The President, in my opinion, is not entirely frank in his communication to the Senate, published on page 5496 of the Congressional Record of April 1, 1920. It was in response to the resolution of the House asking how far the activities of our troops in Germany were in control without express orders from the President of the United States. The President refers to the armistice, paragraph 5, which I have mentioned, in order to make it appear that the armistice is still in full force and binding upon the United States. He states that the armistice was continued from time to time and "on February 16, 1919, it was still further extended to a date not fixed." This would leave the impression that he expected the armistice to continue for any length of time to suit his political convenience. The language of the last extension, however, while it does not fix the number of days, says on February 16, 1919, "is further prolonged for a short period, the date of expiration not being given. The allied powers and those associated with them reserving the right to terminate the period with three days' notice." It has now been more than a year and two months since it was extended for a "short period," and the fact that the treaty of peace with Germany, including the covenant of the League of Nations, was rejected by the United States, and that peace between Germany and our associates has come by treaty, and peace between Germany and the United States has come by cessation of hostilities. There is nothing legally or morally binding on the United States to keep American troops in Europe.

If I am correct in this proposition, then it is the duty of Congress to do that which is in the interest of the people of the United States, and I very respectfully submit that every interest of the United States demands that our troops be withdrawn from Germany, first, on account of the heavy expense on taxpayers of the United States; second, because the keeping of our troops there widens the breach between the people of Germany and the United States, and engenders hatred when we are seeking to make peace; and, third, it hinders and delays foreign commerce and puts our merchants and importers where they must pay tribute to the merchants of Great Britain and other of our allies who have made peace with Germany and are dealing in a most friendly way with the enemies we helped them to conquer.

Under the terms of the armistice, the peace treaty, and the "ancillary" convention, Germany was to pay our expenses. Article 6 of the convention provides that "the German Government shall continue to be responsible for the maintenance of the cost of the troops." Of course, as we expected, they had failed to pay the expenses of the United States, although we have no means of knowledge whether they have promptly paid the French and English Governments for the expense of keeping their troops there.

Second. It needs no argument to show that keeping our troops in Germany engenders more war and not peace. If you doubt human nature, read again our fathers' protest in our declaration against Great Britain keeping her soldiers here. Ask yourself how you would feel if foreign soldiers were camped on us to see that we kept our agreements?

Third. You add the high cost of living when you compel our importers to pay tribute to our late associates. You add one more middleman between the producer and the consumer. Our late friends are trading with our late enemies. Our late friends have placed an embargo on 90 per cent of our manufacturers. Our imports increasing and exports decreasing—we are buying more and selling less. Every intelligent man will understand why our factories are making less. Let us make this rule, and if the President refuses to enforce it we will seek some other lawful way of relief.

Please remember, I claim, with all respect for the opinion of others, that

Congress alone has power to make all laws, which includes all military laws; and, therefore, the President is bound to execute military laws as well as civil laws. There are, according to our Supreme Court, three kinds of military jurisdiction, all to be established by Congress:

First. For peace or war;

Second. To be exercised in foreign war outside of the United States, or in civil war within States occupied by rebels treated as belligerents; and

Third. To be exercised in time of invasion or insurrection within the United States.

I quote from *Ex parte Milligan*, United States Supreme Court, Fourth Wallace, page 142.

This is from the minority opinion, but not in conflict with the finding of the court—

The first of these may be called jurisdiction under military law, and is found in acts of Congress prescribing rules and articles of war and otherwise providing for the government of national forces; the second may be distinguished as a military government, superseding, as far as may be deemed expedient, the local law, and exercised by the military commander under the direction of the President, with the express or implied sanction of Congress; while the third may be denominated martial law proper, and is called into action by Congress, or temporarily when the action of Congress cannot be invited, and in the case of justifying or excusing peril, by the President in times of insurrection or invasion, or of civil or foreign war, within districts or localities where ordinary law no longer adequately secures public safety and private rights.

Even if we admit a state of war without the boundaries of the United States, yet the law is it must be exercised "with the express or implied sanction of Congress."

The *Milligan* case, above quoted from, is, in the court's opinion and in the minority opinion, our unanimous assertion of the power of Congress to control military law, military courts, and in both opinions there is a solemn protest against any construction of the Constitution which renders the "military independent of and superior to the civil power." Every American should read this whole case a few times each year with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. Briefly, the case is: *Milligan*, a private citizen, was arrested October 5, 1864—war period—by military orders, tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged. The Supreme Court swept aside a dozen questions and legal quibbles and ordered his discharge. Lincoln was President, and the Government stood against the writ.

Congress March, 1863, authorized the suspension of the writ throughout the United States. By the same act Congress provided that all prisoners held by order of the President, except prisoners of war, should be reported to the United States judges by the Secretary of War. Then if the grand jury did not indict the prisoner could be discharged. The President in September following by proclamation—Thirteen Statutes at Large, page 734—added to the list of prisoners who need not be certified to the judges for indictment or discharge. How the President attempted to legislate by denying the writ of habeas corpus to those that had not been denied by Congress will be observed by reading his proclamation, for he denied or suspended the writ not only to prisoners of war but to—

Spies or aiders or abettors of the enemy or belonging to the land or naval forces of the United States or otherwise amenable to military law or the rules and Articles of War or rules prescribed by the President or for resisting the draft or for any offence against the military or naval service.

Here is clear conflict. Congress said prisoners in *Milligan's* class should be certified to the court. The President said prisoners in *Milligan's* class can have no writ of habeas corpus.

The court, in sustaining the writ and discharging the prisoner, said:

They cannot justify on the mandate of the President because he is controlled by law, and has his appropriate sphere of duty, which is to execute and not make laws.

Mr. Speaker and colleagues, we are playing with fire. Wherever our troops



are, if the Supreme Court is right, they are there with the "actual or implied sanction of Congress." Whatever they do, it is done with the "actual or implied sanction of Congress." I am no alarmist, but call your attention to the facts and to the law. We cannot shirk our plain duty. The day for handwashing and passing the buck is passed. Admit that the President had power to send them there, admit that they were kept there by the implied sanction of Congress; then, what? The President says the troops can not be used except by his orders. Yet in the same report he tells our officers to keep in "close touch" with the French and English officers and adopt for our section the same rule—the word is "regime"—adopted by the French and English. Suppose today at San Remo these good friends and associates do not agree with each other as to which one shall get the first money from the Germans? Suppose they disagree as to the French or German occupation? They are meeting today. Suppose they disagree as to Turkey? How will our army keep in touch and adopt the same regime with Great Britain and France?

Will they adopt the English plan or the French plan? They are under command of Woodrow Wilson, a man sick in mind and body. Our soldiers under his command have been killed in Mexico, in Siberia, and northern Russia by guns we furnished to help the men who killed us. Is it to be repeated in Europe? If our soldiers were home, Congress could decide where and when and with whom they should fight.

But the President says our troops in Germany are to "police" the occupied district and to "repel any attack made upon him." The American soldier, in an American uniform, and under the American flag a policeman in Germany in times of peace, paid by the overburdened taxpayers in America. We have used them for elections in Silesia, policemen on the Rhine, track laborers and guards in northern Russia and Siberia. Under the law the President did all this with the actual or implied consent of Congress. When did you consent? Never; except by indifference and silence. Of course, I have no personal reflection, but this Congress was elected by the people as a rebuke to Woodrow Wilson for the manner in which he and his friends made one big rubber stamp of the last Congress. And yet, when I asked to get our poor boys out of Russia, the Secretary of War appeared before the Committee on Military Affairs and the old rubber stamp was applied with as much vigor as it was in the last Congress. The old chloroform bottle, prescribed by the President for American legislation, is still on tap.

You have declared peace, and did right; right but slow. Why police a country with which we are at peace and the only thing we offer is fair trade—as we have a right to under the Constitution. The only thing we ask is a waiver by Germany of war claims. Whether they make this waiver or not, we have no desire to use our "policemen" to fight. Are we to protect Germans against each other? Here is a picture of an American soldier guarding a street crossing, directing street traffic in Coblenz. We need policemen here; but, aside from that, how would you like it, to wear your country's uniform as a soldier and police the crossing in some other country? God hasten the coming of March 4 next, when no American boy wearing our uniform shall be used for anything except in his high calling as an American soldier. Is the policeman to prevent England from fighting France or Germany? Are we to consent that our people shall be taxed for 10 years to police Germany when the treaty is negotiated by Wilson agreed to it and the Senate defeated the treaty?

Germany has failed to keep her agreements, claiming inability to do so. Suppose France demands reprisal under its treaty of peace which she made with Germany. Suppose Great Britain protests, as she has and may again. With whom shall we keep in close touch, France or Great Britain? Suppose Germany does not pay, are we to collect by the sword? On what shall we levy? The Kaiser and the royal family are absent. Are we to levy on the food of hungry people, or shall we take judgment and garnishee the food being sent by charitable Americans to the hungry women and children over there?

Mr. Speaker, there is a deeper and more serious danger. I have said we are playing with fire. Perhaps I should have said the President is playing with fire, and we by our silence condone his offense. He determined to make the covenant a political issue. To do so he must keep us in a state of war. He must

pretend to have our troops in Germany under the armistice, which has served its purpose. It produced a cessation of hostilities; it produced peace between the United States and Germany. It was to govern until peace was reached. A treaty of peace was contemplated, but it was presented and failed. Peace has been reached, but not by treaty. All conventions, as well as the armistice, based on the contemplated treaty fell when the treaty was rejected. To hold different would be to hold that at the end of the "short period" mentioned in the last extension of the armistice we must begin fighting again with Germany. The President may make an effort to be "cunning" and send the treaty back to the Senate, to make a political football of the lives and property of our people. I believe he will. The question is up to the House of Representatives to take the initiative—make the first move to get our troops out of Europe.

You did it in the declaration of peace and you pleased the American people. Refuse to order our troops out (now that we are at peace) and by your neglect abandon your duty, and you surrendered your power to the one man and move toward militarism with gigantic strides. I beg my colleagues to read again the debates in the constitutional convention, which gave us the great chart of liberty. Read how our wise fathers sought to withhold power from any one man. Read again the opinion of our own Supreme Court in sustaining the power of the people's representatives and setting aside the power of the one man. That great court says (Milligan case cited):

This Nation has no right to expect that it will always have wise and humane rulers, sincerely attached to the principles of the Constitution. Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln.

Remember Wilson's letter to the sixth Indiana district at the beginning of the war, his refusal of one hundred thousand volunteers, for quick action, just to prevent Roosevelt from being a soldier. Remember his letter while our men were fighting over there, using his political and military power to defeat patriotic men, if they were not Democrats, and to elect the very Democrats he had denounced as disloyal. Remember his making war in Russia without congressional authority. Remember his continual overriding the Constitution he is sworn to uphold.

Then decide whether you will yield any more of your power to him. Then decide whether you will complete the picture by announcing that in our country in times of peace the military power is greater than the civil power. Please, before you decide, read the gravestones in the cemeteries of history where nations are buried, the cause of national death. You will find that the compelling disease that filled the national graves was "one man controlling the military power," which is a simple name for "militarism and autocracy." There is a preventive, but no cure, for this national disease. Its prevention is in legislative action by the people's representatives. Power never limits itself. The irrepressible conflict of authority between the one man and the many will continue. You will assist either the one or the other by your act. Trusting the people means life and health to our Republic. Trusting one man may mean sickness and death to our Nation. If you doubt me, look again at the rusty crowns scattered along the highway, all the way from the days of the Caesars to the days of the Czar of all the Russias and the Kaiser of the Imperial Government of Germany.

I cannot favor the proposition to withhold appropriations from our brave officers and men over there. Such indirect legislation would reflect on our soldiers and on the Congress itself.

Pass this resolution, and if the President refuses to execute the law, then impeach him. Pass this law in line with our declaration of peace, lift the burden of taxes from our people, reduce in that way some of the burdens of high prices, and say to the world that in a Republic civil and not military law is supreme, and as our boys fought for liberty and self-determination over there, we will not abandon those great principles under our own flag.

#### A PLEA FOR A UNITED COUNTRY.

House of Representatives, Tuesday, August 27, 1918.

Mr. Mason: Mr. Speaker, when I asked permission yesterday to proceed



for fifteen minutes here upon the theory that "a united country added to the military strength of the nation," I did not know that there was on the way a message from General Pershing which seemed to give me a text for the theme which I had already selected. A dispatch from General Pershing, printed this morning, says:

"It is the consciousness that the soldier has behind him an undivided Nation which enables him, whatever his rank, to face his task with courage."

It is for that undivided Nation that I plead today. . . .

If the Congressional Record of last Thursday, showing the wicked and corrupt management of our airplane department, made under the present administration, reported by a Democratic committee, and published to the world, could be printed in Germany, it would give more comfort and add more to the morale of the broken German Army than the winning of a German victory. The following is from a report of the Senate Military Committee:

On July 24, 1917, Congress appropriated \$640,000,000 to carry out the aircraft program. This fund has been, either by actual expenditure or by commitments, exhausted. . . . We have not a single American-made chasse (or plane for attack) upon the battle front. We have not a single American-made bombing plane upon the battle front. We have not developed or put in quantity production a successful chasse or fighting plane. . . . As early as the month of October, 1917, we were in possession of the necessary facilities to construct the Caproni, a powerful and successful heavy bombing plane, approved both by the Italian and English aeronautical engineers. Expert Italian engineers have been upon the ground since the month of January, yet the fact remains that we have up to date constructed only one experimental machine which is equipped with Liberty motors. Nearly a year has elapsed since we we might have begun work upon these machines and by this time have been in quantity production.

The report of the inspection department, which has been published, shows not only wanton and woeful robbing of the Government of the United States, thereby aiding the enemy, but it was used as a cloak under which the friends of those appointed by the administration could creep by the score to escape military service. I did not write this report, and I have no desire to use it in a political campaign, but I give you notice now that the wickedness which deprives our boys on the battle front of the protection which the American people have paid for can not be covered up by the false, wicked statement that the Republicans are spreading German propaganda.

See what our soldier boys are doing. The world's history has never recorded greater military skill and bravery than is being written day by day on the western front. If we had spent one-half of the money that has been squandered or stolen to build the airplanes already approved by Italy, France, and Great Britain, we would have 10,000 in the sky above our boys on the western front and driving the enemy back to the River Rhine before the close of this campaign. There is no place hot enough for the American who would line his pockets and put out the eyes of the American Army; and next to the man who robs our Government at this time is the man who seeks political power either for himself or his party by appealing to the prejudice and credulity of our fellow citizens. The Republican Party has made no attack upon the loyalty of the Democrats in this House. We know you are loyal. You will be tried in the districts of this country where two men are running for Congress not upon the question of your loyalty but upon the question of your efficiency and the honesty of the man appointed to discharge governmental duties, and the sooner you abandon the doctrine of monopoly on patriotism, the sooner you quit calling everybody a traitor who does not vote the Democratic ticket, the sooner you realize that your boy and my boy are over there fighting together for our flag, the sooner you realize that it is not a question of who shall be elected to Congress but a question of who can do the most efficient work to aid the glory and prestige of the American arms, the sooner you do these things the sooner the prospects of the Democratic Party will brighten. The paramount issue will be, Who can furnish the best skill and brain to win this war? And upon that issue we will go to trial with you in November and let the American people decide.

I plead for neither your party nor mine, but for our country's sake. Quit giving

I plead neither you party nor mine, but for our country's sake. Quit giving out false statements as to the loyalty of Republicans. Let us go into the field and on the hustings, say to the world that though we differ on great economic questions, questions of military policy, we are one on winning the war. Let us make every political meeting a patriotic meeting. Let us see who can sell the most liberty bonds. Let us see who can do most for the noble Red Cross, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, and the Salvation Army. Let us quit calling every American with a foreign name a traitor. A united country strengthens our military arm. The morale of the German army is gone because the German people have lost faith in their cause. Our boys are fighting; my God, how bravely they fight! The blood of ages rushes like the blood of youth through my veins when I hear of their bravery. Let no civilian hurt them by the slanderous statement that one-half of our people are not with them. It is not true; it a lie, a damnable lie.

Mr. Speaker, your boy and mine are fighting side by side. Let us, you and I, do the same. Let all political parties do the same. This, sir, will be notice to the Imperial Government of Germany—to the Kaiser himself—that, no matter what the political vote in November, the unanimous vote of America sustains the prestige of American arms. That Americans on the field are united, and about the firesides of our homes we are not divided. (Applause.)

#### WITHDRAW OUR AMERICAN TROOPS FROM SIBERIA.

House of Representatives, September 8, 1919.

Five hundred American boys are buried in Russia or Siberia by the usurpation of power by you, Mr. Wilson, and if you can look into the faces of the unhappy mothers and wives of these dead soldiers, if you could walk by their open graves and see the result of your work, you might have a better conception of your duty toward the American youth and eventually get into your mind that the Constitution of the United States limits the power of the President.

Four thousand Illinois boys in Siberia. You have no right to keep them there and starve and murder them to gratify the whims of the man who seeks to make himself King of the United States. Read his poster. "War is not finished in Russia. Do your full duty now," etc. Whose war is it? Woodrow Wilson's war.

The Secretary of War says they are there to "guard a railroad." Whose railroad in God's name is it? Have you stock there? Are you willing to fight for it? Then go and fight for it. Don't kill my boys to protect your dirty stock or your dirty bonds in your dirty railroad.

#### THE \$500 BONUS.

House of Representatives, Tuesday December 2, 1919.

Mr. Mason. Mr. Speaker, another bill which I shall speak briefly about: What has become of the bonus which we have talked so much about for the returned soldier? . . . . Others who are shrieking for economy say it would be too much like charity. Let it be understood once for all that anything the Government can do for the soldier carries with it the badge of honor and not the badge of charity. Was it charity when we made new generals and new admirals? Not one of your cheeseparing committees called it charity. Is it charity to pay pensions to the men of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Spanish War veterans? The man who says so has not the least conception of patriotism. When we made a bonus here for our Government employees of \$240 a year, so that they could take care of the high cost of living, no one called that charity. We all agreed that it was an act of justice.

Our boys came home from service and were discharged with that magnificent bonus which was nearly enough to buy them a suit of clothes. They were suddenly thrown back into civil life, many of them to find their positions gone. But wherever they are and whatever they are doing, the high cost of living is on them the same as on the rest of us. Thousands of them have fulfilled their engagements to marry, have bought a little furniture on time; thousands of them are still unemployed, and a sandwich this winter is worth more to them

than a banquet two or three years from now in the shape of lands which they can not cultivate.

While I have proposed the issue of a bond of \$500 to be called the honor service bond, I am free to say that I have no pride of opinion and am willing to vote for any of the half dozen bills which have been introduced by my colleagues upon this subject. If there is any soldier who thinks that it is charity and that he does not want charity there is nothing to compel him to take it, but he ought not to stand in the way of the thousands of our good, hard-working boys who were taken away from their business, used as long as we wanted them for German targets, and then turned back into the whirlpool of labor and commerce, and told that a few years from now we are going to pass some land legislation that may possibly be of benefit to 5 per cent of the American soldiers.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I want to give respectful notice to those gentlemen who prevent us from having a vote on this subject the gentlemen who are in control of the committees of this House are taking a grave responsibility upon themselves in refusing to give us a chance to consider such a measure in the Committee of the Whole. I am familiar with the old method of killing legislation by preventing a vote upon it, but that time is passing, and the gentlemen who prevent us from having a vote upon that measure will have to account to their constituents.

---

### COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING

---

House of Representatives, Thursday, March 4, 1920.

---

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, one of the live questions before Congress and the people is the compulsory military training bill. As I was desirous of taking the sentiment of the people in my State, I addressed a letter to the Republican precinct committeemen, more than 3,000, outside of Chicago. In the letter asking for this opinion I gave my reasons for opposing the first bill introduced, which had the approval, as I was informed, of the administration and General Staff. It is House bill 8287. It was introduced by the distinguished chairman, Mr. Kahn. I wished my constituents to know why I opposed that bill. I asked these two direct questions, as follows: "Are you in favor of compulsory military training of all American boys of 18 years of age? Second, if you favor the general principle, are you in favor of passing that law at the present time?" Over 1,500 have answered, all courteously, as Republican committeemen always do. I have received so far very few who have answered that they were in favor of compulsory military training. At this time in making this statement, to be entirely fair, out of the more than fifteen hundred answers received at least fourteen hundred are opposed to compulsory training, and so answered in response to the first question. Out of the 150 who answered that they were in favor of compulsory military training, more—very much more than one-half of them—qualified their answers, some of them saying it should be done in the public schools, some saying that it should not be done under the present administration, but not 2 in 100 of the answers I have received have answered that they were in favor of compulsory military training and in favor of beginning now. I have received letters from these same committeemen, at least 300, giving a variety of reasons for opposing compulsory military training in any form.

Many of them have stated on the cards or in the letters that they are opposed to it, because just now they need all the help of their boys, particularly on the farms; scores of them have opposed it because they say that they do not want their boys put under the training of the Regular Army at 18 on account of the temptations that surround; hundreds of them have said that compulsory military training is what killed the Kaiser, and we do not want to imitate him; and hundreds of them have said we have millions of young men already trained and they will volunteer in case of emergency. Many of them say we have taxes enough now; very many of them replied stating they have no reply to my request to get the sentiment of the voting people in their precincts, and in every such case they stated that practically everyone they talked to was opposed to compulsory military training. Some of them responded saying I could use their

names, but not having that authority from all I shall not take the liberty of using their names. In my letter of request I asked those who favored the immediate passage of the compulsory training bill to suggest how to get the money, and out of those who were in favor of the immediate passage of a compulsory military training measure only two suggested the means of raising the revenue. One was to discharge a lot of Government employees and one suggested an increase in the surplus-profit tax. I think it fair to set out here a copy of the letter I wrote them, and if any of my colleagues find that I have misquoted any part of the bill I was discussing I shall be glad to have my attention called to it. It may be stated that other bills have been or will be introduced that are less offensive, and we will take care of those bills when they are presented to the House. One of my correspondents who favored putting all of the boys of 18 after three months service into the Regular Army and then into war, in case of war. The act of May 18, 1917, and August 31, 1918, immediately comes into force and uses as far as possible the organization created by this act. One of my correspondents who favors this says that I should take the figures of an expert as to the cost.

Of course, no two experts agree. The estimates agree that there will be a million boys compelled to train the first year and one and one-half million the second year, and anyone now who will look over the cost of the present administration of "mobilizing" can not fail to reach the conclusion that it will take in the second year at least a billion dollars. The loss to the Government in production alone, in the farms, factories, and offices, would be at least \$500,000,000, and the debt we have to pay, which we must pay by production, will grow larger instead of smaller. One enthusiastic correspondent who wants this money spent, and spent now, does not stop at all to consider that the manner of raising taxes is more burdensome now than ever. The internal-revenue tax has been depleted, as we all know; the import duties, under the low tariff passed by our Democratic brethren, does not produce within a million dollars a day of what it ought to produce and what it did under a protective tariff. So that all taxes are direct taxes and adds to the high cost of living. We know there is great unrest, and we know that unrest comes from the fact that the income of those who work has not kept pace with the high cost of living. The farmer is taxed in every way, not only on his implements but the high cost of living in his family and for labor. This tax on farmers makes it necessary for him to get more on everything, including the hides of his cattle. The tanner must get more for tanning the hides; every man in the shoe factory, including the owner, must have more for manufacturing the shoes, so that all of this taxation is reflected in the high price of the shoes, and that tax on the consumer of shoes is the same to the man who labors as it is to the millionaire. This is true of everything that we eat and wear, everything that we consume, and I defy any student to show it is possible to add even \$500,000,000 annual taxes without increasing the high cost of living. If the man who labors must pay more for his food and clothing, he must have an increased wage, and if Mr. Rockefeller is called upon for additional taxes, he adds it to the price of gasoline for your car and kerosene for your lamps. So I most respectfully insist that even one-half a billion dollars added to our tax is the burning of our candle at both ends. The direct tax adds to the cost of living, and takes the stalwart young men off of the farms and out of the shops and offices destroys production, and that decreases the supply and also adds to the high cost of living. Mr. Speaker, there may come a time when you can please the people by increasing their burdens, but that time is not now.

I wish, in conclusion, to answer the claims of those who are in favor of immediate compulsory military training. Of course, we all believe in preparedness. There are many things necessary to be prepared. One of the essential things is the man power. The other essential thing is to have the machinery of war, including equipment and supplies for every one of the many branches of the military service, and when those people who are supporting the lobby here in Washington to secure immediate compulsory military training send out their propaganda that the United States suffered by reason of the inefficiency of our man power, I deny it. The young men of this country were ready to fight our battles and prepared to do it long before we were



ready to arm and equip them for the service. If delays came, it was not from want of patriotism, it was not from the failure of brain, heart, or muscle in the American youth. These delays came from the incompetence of big business men of this country and from failure of the administration to function in the preparation of arms, ammunition, airplanes, and guns, great and small. One of the circulars issued by the organization that questions the loyalty and patriotism of every man who disagreed with them sends out this circular trying to make it appear that loss of honor and prestige came to the American arms by reason of the untrained condition of our boys. I will not recount now the shame and disgrace from the waste of the billion dollars in the hands of the airplanes incompetents, nor would I mention the fact of the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars to build a powder city without producing a pound of powder for the Army, nor would I call attention to the billion dollars that was stolen by the contract traitorous profiteers from our country while we were at war, if it were not for the fact that many of those men who have grown rich on Government contracts and whose property came by reason of the delays in manufacture, are now the ones who are crying for this additional tax for compulsory military training, and claim that our delays in preparedness was by reason of the lack of training in the man power. Have you forgotten that under section 6 we authorized the President of the United States to take over a hundred thousand men who were ready to go with Roosevelt to fight the very first campaign after the declaration of war? Have you forgotten that I charged on this floor that this very President refused to let them go on account of his political animosity toward Roosevelt? Have you forgotten how you explained by saying that they did not have the Army equipment? Have you forgotten how that in many camps they drilled with broomsticks? Have you forgotten how the Secretary of War delayed the manufacture of machine guns?

Have you read Pershing's report, where in cold, cold figures he shows the unpreparedness of the War Department? Will you turn to page 69 of his report, and find that in four months of 1918, when he had cabled for supplied, during these months the Government failed to send him over 960,000 tons of supplies which he had asked for? Have you forgotten our shortage of ships, and will you still lay our misfortune to failure of man power while you were preparing to sell a great fleet of ships to our commercial rivals for 20 per cent of their actual value? If we want to be prepared, let the Military Affairs Committee, in response to my resolution, recommend some legislation so that the War and Navy Departments may have a complete knowledge of every manufacturing plant in the United States, so that on 24 hours' notice they could begin to supply arms, munitions, and equipment. In our own arsenals we should have presses, drills, and all of the other machinery necessary in the preparation of our defense. Then let us have a good, strong, standing Army, as provided for in the present bill; maintain liberally our training of officers at West Point and Annapolis; give good pay to these men who make military service their life work; keep a few of the powder plants that you have spent so much money to build, instead of giving them away to speculators, and let the Regular Army keep them in order and ready for quick action—and even then, with all of the war material to be supplied at quick notice, the patriotic young men of this country will be ready to shoot before you will be ready to give them a gun.

Mr. Speaker, I am tired of reading the stuff from the millionaires' club about the failure of man power. Once again, in defense of my position, I return to the report of Gen. Pershing. Read, I beg of you, his report on the actual battles of the war; read the different phases of the Argonne, Chateau-Thierry. Begin with the first engagement; read, in his simple language, how, when it was left for him to choose between two sectors and he chose the more difficult one, because, "in my opinion, no other allied troops had the morale or the offensive spirit to overcome successfully the difficulties that had to be met in the Meuse-Argonne sector . . . and so the Muese-Argonne front was chosen."

That sector had a front of 150 kilometers. Read how they moved, these "untrained, undisciplined" boys under the command of Pershing, moved and



carried out the plan agreed to between Foch and Pershing. At sunrise September 12 they overwhelmed the enemy, and all of the objectives were reached by the afternoon of September 13. They captured 16,000 prisoners, 443 guns, large stores of material and supplies. On the 15th and 16th they moved beyond the objectives originally laid down and stabilized the line, the line that the enemy never crossed again except as a prisoner of war. Pershing says with his characteristic modesty: "The material results of the victory achieved were very important. An American Army was an accomplished fact, and the enemy had felt its power. No form of propaganda could overcome the depressing effect on the morale of the enemy of this demonstration of our ability to organize a large American force and drive it successfully through his defenses. It gave our troops implicit confidence in their superiority and raised their morale to the highest pitch." Read his report on the different phases of the Argonne; find in it one word, if you can, of the lack of training; no such complaint is there; but he says in conclusion of his report of the second phase on the Argonne: "It was the spirit of determination animating every American soldier that made it impossible for the enemy to maintain the struggle until 1919."

Thousands of our men had been well trained in the National Guard, thousands had been well trained as cadets in the public schools. Every lad that attended one of the "little schoolhouses" had drilled into him every day two great essentials for the soldier—love of country and courage. No, Mr. Speaker; let those who believe in militarism burden the people with more taxes if they will, let them add to the high cost of living, let them take the boys out from the influence of home, placed in units in the Regular Army, make them, if you will, subject to the Articles of War before they are 19 years old, to be used in any form asked by Congress, whenever and wherever the President of the United States may direct; but when you make this step in imitation of the Kaiser, do not say that it was necessary by reason of inefficiency on the part of the American youth.

---

## WILSON AND THE WAR.

House of Representatives, August 22, 1919.

The war is over. Of course, we stood by him in the war. Of course, we know his sacrifices in his work. When our boys were in the front line at Chateau-Thierry he consented—the President of the United States drew forth his trusty fountain pen and consented—that his own son-in-law could bare his breast to the dangers of the Y. M. C. A. (Laughter.) And now he stands before the people and in this Chamber, or, at least, to the people, he says, "Do you want cheaper shoes? Then you must stand by the rape of China by Japan and turn over 36,000,000 republicans to the worst autocrat in the world, the kaiser of Asia, the Mikado. Do that. Let us turn over the real democracy of Asia to the autocracy of Asia, and then I will get you cheaper bacon and will lower the price of ham and prunes.

"And now, do you want cheaper shoes? Do you want cheaper bacon? Then Great Britain must have five judges to our one in the settlement of international controversies." Potatoes cabbage, tomatoes, and canned corn will be free if you will agree to furnish American blood and money to see that no new republic shall ever be born. Ratify the most wicked treaty ever negotiated and your Uncle Sam may occupy the island of Yap and become a wet nurse for Turkey.

Let us do away with this sanctimonious doctrine that we have been hearing about the President of the United States. He won his nomination in a convention when a majority had agreed upon another man. He was elected by a split in the protection party the first time, and the last time he was elected because he had convinced the people that he had kept us out of war, when the only people he kept out of war were Teddy Roosevelt and Gen. Leonard Wood. (Applause on the Republican side.)

And now today he is trying to fool the American people by telling them that he is going to keep us out of war again. It is the old trick, and the only question is whether or not the American people are hen-pecked enough to be fooled twice by the same trick. (Applause and laughter on the Republican side.)

700

YOUNG AMERICA: Did you read Governor Cox's statement as to Republican campaign funds?

UNCLE SAM: Yes.

Did you read the statement of his friend Mr. Cummings, former Democratic chairman?

Yes.

What do you call a man who makes untrue statements to injure his competitors?

He is commonly called a scandal-monger.

What do you call a man who goes around with a band pretending to have discovered something new and sensational when he repeats what all intelligent Americans know?

He is called a fakir.

To which class does Mr. Cox belong?

To both.

SEP 1922

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 982 888 4



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 013 982 888 4

