WAR IS A RACKET
Photo courtesy of the Butler family.

Smedley Butler with the USMC mascot bulldogs at an Army-Navy game.
WAR IS A RACKET

The Antiwar Classic by America’s Most Decorated Soldier

Brigadier General Smedley Darlington Butler

INTRODUCTION BY

JESSE VENTURA

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Butler with his wife, Ethel Conway Peters Butler, circa 1901.

Photos courtesy of the Butler family.

Butler with his son, Smedley Butler Jr.
Photo courtesy of the Butler family.

Butler at home with his cat.
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Flier courtesy of the Butler family.

An election flier from an unsuccessful run at U.S. Senator in 1932.
Editor’s Note

Major General Smedley D. Butler was an American hero. His knowledge and teachings not only improved our military, but our country as a whole.

With special thanks to Molly Swanton and the Butler family, as well as Christopher Ellis at the Marine Corps Archives & Special Collections, we have been able to not only publish Major General Butler’s famous exposé, War Is a Racket, but several other essays, articles, and speeches.

While we have transcribed several of these works, we wanted to include some of them in their original format. Because of this, there may be marks or other comments on the documents. We at Skyhorse felt that showing the truest and most authentic form of General Butler’s works would be best in remembering and respecting one of the most decorated Marines in United States history.

We hope that you enjoy his work as much as we have and that you’ll gain much wisdom and insight from “The Old Gimlet.”
Introduction

In my humble opinion, this little book should be required reading for every high school history classroom in America. *War Is a Racket* was written in 1935, but don’t let that fool you. It’s as relevant today—three-quarters of a century later—as it was then. Maybe even more so. There’s an old saying, “The more things change, the more they stay the same,” and Smedley Butler’s hard-hitting assessment continues to hold a vital message to be heeded in our time.

The General was a man after my own heart. Having served honorably in the military—as I did as a Navy frogman—he knows whereof he speaks when it comes to war. He understands the soldiers who fight for their country. And he came to realize—and be outraged by—those making another kind of killing off of their blood, sweat, and tears.

You need to know some background about Smedley Butler in order to fully appreciate what you’re about to read. He was born in 1881 to a prominent Quaker family in Pennsylvania, the oldest of three sons. His grandfather and later his father were elected to U.S. Congress. A fine athlete in high school, he left against his father’s wishes shortly before his seventeenth birthday to enlist in the Marines after the Spanish-American War broke out. Lying about his age, Butler received a direct commission as a second lieutenant.
He had contempt for red tape, worked devotedly alongside his men, and rose quickly in the ranks. Butler went on to take part in just about all the U.S. military actions of his time: in Cuba and Manila, then the Boxer Rebellion in China (where he was twice wounded in action and promoted to captain at only nineteen), and then a series of interventions in Central America and the Caribbean. Those were known as the “Banana Wars,” because the aim was to protect the Panama Canal and U.S. commercial interests in the region such as the United Fruit Company.

At only thirty-seven, Butler became a brigadier general. In command of a camp in France during World War I,

“[T]he ground under the tents was nothing but mud, [so] he had raided the wharf at Brest of the duck-boards no longer needed for the trenches, carted the first one himself up that four-mile hill to the camp, and thus provided something in the way of protection for the men to sleep on.”

That’s the kind of guy Smedley Butler was.

He took some time off in the Roaring Twenties to become director of public safety in Philadelphia; running the city’s police and fire departments. There his no-bullshit style got him into some trouble. The municipal government and its cops were unbelievably corrupt, and from the get-go, Butler was raiding speakeasies while cracking down on prostitution and gambling. Let’s say he wasn’t too popular among the rich and powerful who were used to law enforcement turning a blind eye in exchange for their payoffs.
Plus, perish the thought, the general often swore while giving his regular radio talks. When the mayor told the press, “I had the guts to bring General Butler to Philadelphia and I have the guts to fire him,” a crowd of four thousand Smedley supporters came together and forced a truce to keep him in Philadelphia awhile longer. Resigning after nearly two tumultuous years as director of public safety, Butler later said, “Cleaning up Philadelphia was worse than any battle I was ever in.”

During the late 1920s, Butler commanded a Marine Expeditionary Force in China and was named a major general upon his return. Nicknamed “The Fighting Quaker,” Butler had been hailed as “the outstanding American soldier” by Theodore Roosevelt. He is one of only nineteen people to this day who have been twice awarded the Medal of Honor. He also received the Marine Corps Brevet Medal, the highest Marine decoration at the time for officers. All told, Smedley served thirty-four years in the Marine Corps before retiring from active duty in 1931, at the age of fifty. When he became a civilian, the man had been under fire more than 120 times. He gave his men maps of how to get to his house, in case they ever needed him for anything.

That was around the same time Butler had landed in hot water with President Herbert Hoover for publicly stating some gossip about Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, who it was alleged had been involved in a hit-and-run accident on a young child. When the Italian government protested, if you can believe it, Hoover asked his secretary of the Navy to court-martial Butler! For the first time since the Civil War, a general officer was placed under arrest; confined to his post! A man with
eighteen decorations—outrageous! But I guess our appeasement of Fascist dictators isn’t anything new. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, then governor of New York, volunteered to testify on Butler’s behalf, and ultimately, Butler got off with a “reprimand” and his court-martial withdrawn.

But Smedley wasn’t about to go “gentle into that good night,” as Dylan Thomas’s famous poem states. He’d been a good soldier, following the orders of his superiors—like when the Taft Administration asked him to help rig elections in Nicaragua. But in the course of his service, he’d seen too much and started giving lectures about what he’d observed, donating much of the money that he earned to unemployment relief in his Philadelphia hometown, as we were then in the midst of the Great Depression.

In 1931, a speech Butler delivered before the American Legion made the papers. In it, he said:

“I spent thirty-three years and four months in active military service, and during that period I spent most of my time being a high-class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street and the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer, a gangster for capitalism. I helped make Honduras right for the American fruit companies in 1903. I helped purify Nicaragua for the International Banking House of Brown Brothers in 1902–1912. I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for the American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Haiti and Cuba a decent place for the National City Bank boys to collect revenues in. I helped in the raping of half a dozen
Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street. In China in 1927 I helped see to it that Standard Oil went on its way unmolested. Looking back on it, I might have given Al Capone a few hints. The best he could do was to operate his racket in three districts. I operated on three continents.”

Wow! You don’t think that raised some hackles? (And probably had some folks wanting to put Smedley in shackles.)

Deciding to run for the U.S. Senate, Butler spoke out strongly on behalf of the World War I veterans who’d never been paid their promised bonuses. When their “Bonus Army” set up a protest camp in Washington, DC, in 1932, Butler showed up with his young son to cheer the men on; this was the night before the Hoover Administration was preparing to evict them. He walked through the camp telling the vets they’d served honorably and had as much right to lobby Congress as any corporation did. He and his son ate with the men and spent the night. But before the month was out, General Douglas MacArthur came charging in with an Army cavalry, destroying the camp. Several vets were injured or killed during the melee. Smedley Butler was furious; he didn’t make it into the Senate, but he switched parties and voted for FDR for president.

And he wasn’t done making waves . . . of tidal proportions. On November 30, 1934, Butler testified before a House committee in closed-door executive session. The story then leaked in three newspapers, and began: “Major General Smedley D. Butler revealed today that he had been asked by a group of wealthy New York brokers to lead a Fascist movement to set up a dictatorship in the United States.”
You can read the whole story in a book called *The Plot to Seize the White House* by Jules Archer, which is still in print. I did a summary of it in my earlier book, *American Conspiracies*. It’s a classic story of the power broker mind-set; that if you tempt someone with a big enough offer, they can’t help but come over to your side. Not Smedley Butler. He had too much integrity.

Here was the thing: President Roosevelt’s New Deal was considered downright anti-American and evil by the Wall Street crowd (as it still is blamed today by the radicals passing themselves off as legitimate conservatives). The president was taking on the stock speculators and setting up new watchdog federal agencies. He was putting a halt on farm foreclosures and forcing employers to accept union collective bargaining. He took the nation off the gold standard, which meant more paper money would be available to provide loans and create jobs for the millions of unemployed. Lo and behold, he even spoke of raising taxes on the rich to help pay for New Deal programs.

So a lot of titans of finance hated the man’s guts. Butler even suspected some of them might have been behind a failed assassination attempt against him shortly before he was elected president. Then one day in 1934, to Butler’s surprise, a bond salesman named Gerry MacGuire approached him. The retired general smelled a rat, but decided to play along until he could figure out what was really going on. He let MacGuire court him for some months. The fellow turned out to be employed by financier Grayson Murphy.
Butler was told by MacGuire that some really important people with plenty of money wanted to establish a new organization. They had $3 million in working capital and as much as $300 million which they could tap into. Butler realized the truth of this when some captains of industry came together and announced they were forming a new American Liberty League that September. Its stated goals were “to combat radicalism, to teach the necessity of respect for the rights of persons and property, and generally to foster free private enterprise.” The League’s backers included Rockefellers, Mellons, and Pews, as well as two unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidates, John W. Davis (an attorney for the Morgan banking interests) and Al Smith (a business associate of the DuPonts).

MacGuire arranged to put Butler back in touch with a fellow he’d once served alongside, Robert S. Clark, an heir to the Singer Sewing Machine fortune and a by-now wealthy banker. Butler later remembered Clark saying, “You know, the president is weak. . . . He was raised in this class, and he will come back. . . . But we have got to be prepared to sustain him when he does.”

So who was their choice to lead a government takeover? That’s right, Smedley Butler. They knew how popular he was with veterans, and the idea was to have Smedley come out of retirement and lead another veterans’ “Bonus Army” march on the nation’s capital. They wanted to create havoc with as many as five hundred thousand men at Butler’s heels. Pressured by these events, so the twisted thinking went, FDR would be convinced to name Butler to a new cabinet post as a secretary of “general affairs” or “general welfare.” Eventually, the president would agree to
turn over the reins of power to Butler altogether, under the excuse that his polio was worsening, and FDR would become a mere ceremonial figurehead.

You need to remember that this was the same time as Hitler’s rise to power in Germany and Mussolini’s consolidation of his dictatorship in Italy, so such ideas were very much in the air. But they picked the wrong coup d’ dude in Butler. Smedley decided to bring a reporter friend in on the conspiracy, so it wouldn’t be just his word against the plotters’, and they worked together to gather more background.

After his testimony before the House McCormack-Dickstein Committee around Thanksgiving of 1934, the New York Times ran a front-page story with a two-column headline: “Gen. Butler Bares ‘Fascist Plot’ To Seize Government by Force.” But most of the article was full of denials and outright ridicule from some of the bigwigs that he’d implicated, while the meat of Smedley’s charges got buried on an inside page. Time magazine followed up with a piece headlined “Plot without Plotters,” complete with a cartoon of Butler riding a white horse and asking veterans to follow him. “No military officer of the United States since the late tempestuous George Custer has succeeded in publicly floundering in so much hot water as Smedley Darlington Butler,” the article said. Doesn’t seem like the big media have changed their spots much over the last eighty years, does it?

The House committee went ahead with mounting an investigation, which lasted for two months. They verified that Butler had been offered an $18,000 bribe—no paltry sum in those days—and a number of other facts. The Veterans of
Foreign Wars commander, James Van Zandt, revealed that he, too, had been approached by “agents of Wall Street” to lead a Fascist dictatorship. Even *Time* came out with a small-print “footnote” that the committee was “convinced . . . that General Butler’s story of a Fascist march on Washington was alarmingly true.”

But then the committee’s investigation came to a sudden stop and none of the alleged financiers were ever called for questioning. In fact, when the transcript of the committee’s interview with Butler came out, every person he’d named ended up being deleted. “Not a single participant will be prosecuted under the perfectly plain language of the federal conspiracy act making this a high crime,” said the ACLU’s Roger Baldwin. I can’t help but think of the current administration in Washington refusing to even consider prosecuting the Bush people for their involvement in torture.

When John McCormack, who chaired the committee and went on to become House Speaker, was interviewed years later about what had happened, he claimed he couldn’t remember why they’d avoided going after the bankers and other corporate powers. McCormack did say in 1971:

“If the plotters had got rid of Roosevelt, there’s no telling what might have taken place. They wouldn’t have told the people what they were doing, of course. They were going to make it all sound constitutional, of course, with a high-sounding name for the dictator and a plan to make it all sound like a good American program. A well-organized minority can always outmaneuver an un-organized majority, as Adolf Hitler did. . . . The people were in a very confused state of mind, making the nation weak and ripe for some
drastic kind of extremist reaction. Mass frustration could bring about anything.”

That, again, feels to me like we’re in a déjà vu today.

Smedley Butler didn’t live a whole lot longer. He died at age fifty-eight on June 21, 1940, in the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia, after becoming ill with probable stomach cancer a few weeks earlier. But he left us all an amazing legacy in this book, War Is a Racket. It’s an anti-war classic by a man who knew firsthand what he was talking about.

Like Smedley, I enlisted against my father’s wishes, going into the Navy right after I finished high school. Every member of my immediate family is a war veteran. My father had seven Bronze Battle Stars in World War II. My mother was an Army nurse in North Africa. My brother is a Vietnam veteran. So I know whereof I speak, too, when I stand with General Butler against America’s ongoing imperialist wars. I opposed the invasion of Iraq from day one, because we were lining our military up against another sovereign nation as an aggressor and an occupier. And who benefited from our lying our way into Iraq? The Halliburtons of this world, the war profiteer contractors and their banker backers.

Here’s the way Butler puts it in chapter 3 of War Is a Racket:

“Beautiful ideals were painted for our boys who were sent out to die. This was the ‘war to end wars.’ This was the ‘war to make the world safe for democracy.’ No one told them that dollars and cents were the real reason.”
He also points out that our national debt—such a rallying cry today—is directly tied big-time to “our fiddling in international affairs.”

“We are paying it, our children will pay it, and our children’s children probably still will be paying the cost of that war.”

And he was talking then about World War I!

I also resonated strongly with Butler’s noting the terrible dichotomy between those who promote these wars and those who must fight them. “How many of these war millionaires shouldered a rifle?” he writes. “How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?”

This goes along with something I’ve proposed in the past. If I ever became president, I’d push with every ounce of power I had for Congress to pass this into law:

Every elected federal official must pre-designate an individual in their immediate family who has to begin military service—the moment that official casts an affirmative vote toward going to war. This could be a grandchild, a niece or nephew, but someone. It doesn’t mean they necessarily go to the war zone. What it does mean is that they and their family experience some personal discomfort because of this decision. Going to war should bring difficulty, especially to those who are the orchestrators or the authorizers. Right now, it’s far too easy for them to go on TV with their bleeding hearts and give standing ovations to our service personnel. War should not be laissez-faire. If you’re not willing to send someone from your family, how can you be so willing to send someone else’s?
All in all, *War Is a Racket* demands a contemporary audience. We need real heroes for our young people to emulate, individuals who weren’t afraid to take a stand for the sake of our country. I believe the story—and the words—of General Butler need to be as widely known as those of Washington and Lincoln. If this means making us think about the fact that wealthy people can sometimes be out for evil purposes, let the chips fall where they may. Thank you, General Butler, for your inspiration!

**Jesse Ventura**

1 Quote spoken by Novelist Mary Roberts Rinehart, after receiving a letter from U.S. Secretary of War Newton Baker.
CHAPTER ONE

War Is a Racket!

WAR is a racket. It always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easily the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which the profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives.

A racket is best described, I believe, as something that is not what it seems to the majority of people. Only a small “inside” group knows what it is about. It is conducted for the benefit of the very few, at the expense of the very many. Out of war a few people make huge fortunes.

In the World War a mere handful garnered the profits of the conflict. At least 21,000 new millionaires and billionaires were made in the United States during the World War. That many admitted their huge blood gains in their income tax returns. How many other war millionaires falsified their income tax returns no one knows.

How many of these war millionaires shouldered a rifle? How many of them dug a trench? How many of them knew what it meant to go hungry in a rat-infested dugout? How many of them spent sleepless, frightened nights, ducking shells and shrapnel and machine gun bullets? How many of them parried the bayonet thrust of an enemy? How many of them were wounded or killed in battle?
Out of war nations acquire additional territory, if they are victorious. They just take it. This newly acquired territory promptly is exploited by the few—the self-same few who wrung dollars out of blood in the war. The general public shoulders the bill.

And what is this bill?


For a great many years, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket; not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it. Now that I see the international war clouds again gathering, as they are today, I must face it and speak out.

Again they are choosing sides. France and Russia met and agreed to stand side by side. Italy and Austria hurried to make a similar agreement. Poland and Germany cast sheep’s eyes at each other, forgetting, for the nonce, their dispute over the Polish Corridor. The assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia complicated matters. Yugoslavia and Hungary, long bitter enemies, were almost at each other’s throats. Italy was ready to jump in. But France was waiting. So was Czechoslovakia. All of them are looking ahead to war. Not the people—not those who fight and pay and die—only those who foment wars and remain safely at home to profit.
There are 40,000,000 men under arms in the world today, and our statesmen and diplomats have the temerity to say that war is not in the making.

Hell’s bells! Are these 40,000,000 men being trained to be dancers?

Not in Italy, to be sure. Premier Mussolini knows what they are being trained for. He, at least, is frank enough to speak out. Only the other day, II Duce in “International Conciliation,” the publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, said:

*And, above all, Fascism, the more it considers and observes the future and the development of humanity quite apart from political considerations of the moment, believes neither in the possibility for the utility of perpetual peace... War alone brings up to its highest tension all human energy and puts the stamp of nobility upon the peoples who have the courage to meet it.*

Undoubtedly Mussolini means exactly what he says. His well trained army, his great fleet of planes, and even his navy are ready for war—anxious for it, apparently. His recent stand at the side of Hungary in the latter’s dispute with Yugoslavia showed that. And the hurried mobilization of his troops on the Austrian border after the assassination of Dollfuss showed it too. There are others in Europe too whose sabre-rattling presages war, sooner or later.

Herr Hitler, with his rearming Germany and his constant demands for more and more arms, is an equal if not a greater
menace to peace. France only recently increased the term of military service for its youth from a year to eighteen months.

Yes, all over, nations are camping on their arms. The mad dogs of Europe are on the loose.

In the Orient the maneuvering is more adroit. Back in 1904, when Russian and Japan fought, we kicked out our old friends the Russians and backed Japan. Then our very generous international bankers were financing Japan. Now the trend is to poison us against the Japanese. What does the “open door” policy in China mean to us? Our trade with China is about $90,000,000 a year. Or the Philippine Islands? We have spent about $600,000,000 in the Philippines in 35 years and we (our bankers and industrials and speculators) have private investments there of less than $200,000,000.

Then, to save that China trade of about $90,000,000, or to protect these private investments of less than $200,000,000 in the Philippines, we would be all stirred up to hate Japan and go to war—a war that might well cost us tens of billions of dollars, hundreds of thousands of lives of Americans, and many more hundreds of thousands of physically maimed and mentally unbalanced men.

Of course, for this loss, there would be a compensating profit—fortunes would be made. Millions and billions of dollars would be piled up. By a few. Munitions makers. Ship builders. Manufacturers. Meat packers. Speculators. They would fare well.

Yes, they are getting ready for another war. Why shouldn’t they? It pays high dividends.
But what does it profit the masses?

What does it profit the men who are killed? What does it profit the men who are maimed? What does it profit their mothers and sisters, their wives and their sweethearts? What does it profit their children?

What does it profit anyone except the very few to whom war means huge profits?

Yes, and what does it profit the nation?

Take our own case. Until 1898 we didn’t own a bit of territory outside the mainland of North America. At that time our national debt was a little more than $1,000,000,000. Then we became “internationally minded.” We forgot, or shunted aside, the advice of the Father of our Country. We forgot Washington’s warning about “entangling alliances.” We went to war. We acquired outside territory. At the end of the World War period, as a direct result of our fiddling in international affairs, our national debt had jumped to over $25,000,000,000. Therefore, on a purely financial bookkeeping basis, we ran a little behind year for year, and that foreign trade might well have been ours without the wars.

It would have been far cheaper (not to say safer) for the average American who pays the bills to stay out of foreign entanglements. For a very few this racket, like bootlegging and other underworld rackets, brings fancy profits, but the cost of operations is always transferred to the people—who do not profit.
CHAPTER TWO

Who Makes the Profits?

The World War, rather our brief participation in it, has cost the United States some $52,000,000,000. Figure it out. That means $400 to every American man, woman, and child. And we haven’t paid the debt yet. We are paying it, our children will pay it, and our children’s children probably still will be paying the cost of that war.

The normal profits of a business concern in the United States are six, eight, ten, and sometimes even twelve per cent. But wartime profits—ah! that is another matter—twenty, sixty, one hundred, three hundred, and even eighteen hundred per cent—the sky is the limit. All that the traffic will bear. Uncle Sam has the money. Let’s get it.

Of course, it isn’t put that crudely in war time. It is dressed into speeches about patriotism, love of country, and “we must all put our shoulder to the wheel,” but the profits jump and leap and skyrocket—and are safely pocketed. Let’s just take a few examples:

Take our friend the du Ponts, the powder people—didn’t one of them testify before a Senate committee recently that their powder won the war? Or something? How did they do in the war? They were a patriotic corporation. Well, the average earnings of the du Ponts for the period 1910 to 1914 was
$6,000,000 a year. It wasn’t much, but the du Ponts managed to get along on it. Now let’s look at their average yearly profit during the war years, 1914 to 1918.

Fifty-eight million dollars a year profit, we find! Nearly ten times that of normal times, and the profits of normal times were pretty good. An increase in profits of more than 950 per cent.

Take one of our little steel companies that so patriotically shunted aside the making of rails and girders and bridges to manufacture war materials. Well, their 1910–1914 yearly earnings averaged $6,000,000. Then came the war. And, like loyal citizens, Bethlehem Steel promptly turned to munitions making. Did their profits jump—or did they let Uncle Sam in for a bargain? Well, their 1914–1918 average was $49,000,000 a year!

Or, let’s take United States Steel. The normal earnings during the five-year period prior to the war were $105,000,000 a year. Not bad. Then along came the war and up went the profits. The average yearly profit for the period 1914–1918 was $240,000,000. Not bad.

There you have some of the steel and powder earnings. Let’s look at something else. A little copper, perhaps. That always does well in war times.

Anaconda, for instance. Average yearly earnings during the pre-war years 1910–1914 of $10,000,000. During the war years 1914–1918 profits leaped to $34,000,000 per year.
Or Utah Copper. Average of $5,000,000 per year during the 1910–1914 period. Jumped to average of $21,000,000 yearly profits for the war period.

Let’s group these five, with three smaller companies. The total yearly average profits of the pre-war period 1910–1914 were a $137,480,000. Then along came the war. The yearly average profits for this group skyrocketed to $408,300,000.

A little increase in profits of approximately 200 per cent.

Does war pay? It paid them. But they aren’t the only ones. There are still others. Let’s take leather.

For the three-year period before the war the total profits of Central Leather Company were $3,500,000. That was approximately $1,167,000 a year. Well, in 1916 Central Leather returned a profit of $15,500,000, a small increase of 1,100 per cent. That’s all. The General Chemical Company averaged a profit for the three years before the war of a little over $800,000 a year.

Then came the war, and the profits jumped to $12,000,000. A leap of 1,400 per cent.

International Nickel Company—and you can’t have a war without nickel—showed an increase in profits from a mere average of $4,000,000 a year to $73,500,000 yearly. Not bad? An increase of more than 1,700 per cent.
American Sugar Refining Company averaged $200,000 a year for the three years before the war. In 1916 a profit of $6,000,000 was recorded.

Listen to Senate Document No. 259. The Sixty-Fifth Congress, reporting on corporate earnings and government revenues. Considering the profits of 122 meat packers, 153 cotton manufactures, 299 garment makers, 49 steel plants, and 340 coal producers during the war. Profits under 25 per cent were exceptional. For instance, the coal companies made between 100 per cent and 7,856 per cent on their capital stock during the war. The Chicago packers doubled and tripled their earnings.

And let us not forget the bankers who financed this great war. If anyone had the cream of the profits it was the bankers. Being partnerships rather than incorporated organization, they do not have to report to stockholders. And their profits were as secret as they were immense. How the bankers made their millions and their billions I do not know, because those little secrets never become public—even before a Senate investigatory body.

But here’s how some of the other patriotic industrialists and speculators chiseled their way into war profits.

Take the shoe people. They like war. It brings business with abnormal profits. They made huge profits on sales abroad to our allies. Perhaps, like the munitions manufacturers and armament makers, they also sold to the enemy. For a dollar is a dollar whether it comes from Germany or from France. But they did well by Uncle Sam too. For instance, they sold Uncle Sam 35,000,000 pairs of hobnailed service shoes. There were
4,000,000 soldiers. Eight pairs, and more, to a soldier. My regiment during the war had only a pair to a soldier. Some of these shoes probably are still in existence. They were good shoes. But when the war was over Uncle Sam had a matter of 25,000,000 pairs left over. Bought—and paid for. Profits recorded and pocketed.

There was still lots of leather left. So the leather people sold your Uncle Sam hundreds of thousands of McClellan saddles for the cavalry. But there wasn’t any American cavalry overseas! Somebody had to get rid of this leather, however. Somebody had to make a profit on it—so we had a lot of those McClellan saddles. And we probably have those yet.

Also somebody had a lot of mosquito netting. They sold your Uncle Sam 20,000,000 mosquito nets for the use of the soldiers overseas. I suppose the boys were expected to put it over them as they tried to sleep in the muddy trenches—one hand scratching cooties on their backs and the other making passes at scurrying rats. Well, not one of these mosquito nets ever got to France!

Anyhow, these thoughtful manufacturers wanted to make sure that no soldier would be without his mosquito net, so 40,000,000 additional yards of mosquito netting were sold to Uncle Sam.

There were pretty good profits in mosquito netting in war days, even if there were no mosquitoes in France.

I suppose, if the war had lasted just a little longer, the enterprising mosquito netting manufacturers would have sold your Uncle Sam a couple of consignments of mosquitoes to
plant in France so that more mosquito netting would be in order.

Airplane and engine manufacturers felt they, too, should get their just profits out of this war. Why not? Everybody else was getting theirs. So $1,000,000,000—count them if you live long enough—was spent by Uncle Sam in building airplanes and airplane engines that never left the ground! Not one plane, or motor, out of the billion dollars’ worth ordered, ever got into a battle in France. Just the same the manufacturers made their little profit of 30, 100 or perhaps 300 per cent.

Undershirts for soldiers cost 14 cents to make and Uncle Sam paid 30 cents to 40 cents each for them—a nice little profit for the undershirt manufacturer. And the stocking manufacturers and the uniform manufacturers and the cap manufacturers and the steel helmet manufacturers—all got theirs.

Why, when the war was over some 4,000,000 sets of equipment—knapsacks and the things that go to fill them—crammed warehouses on this side. Now they are being scrapped because the regulations have changed the contents. But the manufacturers collected their wartime profits on them—and they will do it all over again the next time.

There were lots of brilliant ideas for profit making during the war.

One very versatile patriot sold Uncle Sam twelve dozen 48-inch wrenches. Oh, they were very nice wrenches. The only trouble was that there was only one nut ever made that was large enough for these wrenches. That is the one that
holds the turbines at Niagara Falls! Well, after Uncle Sam had bought them and the manufacturer had pocketed the profit, the wrenches were put on freight cars and shunted all around the United States in an effort to find a use for them. When the Armistice was signed it was indeed a sad blow to the wrench manufacturer. He was just about to make some nuts to fit the wrenches. Then he planned to sell these, too, to your Uncle Sam.

Still another had the brilliant idea that colonels shouldn’t ride in automobiles, nor should they even ride horseback. One had probably seen a picture of Andy Jackson riding on a buckboard. Well, some 6,000 buckboards were sold to Uncle Sam for the use of colonels! Not one of them was used. But the buckboard manufacturer got his war profit.

The shipbuilders felt they should come in on some of it, too. They built a lot of ships that made a lot of profit. More than $3,000,000,000 worth. Some to the ships were all right. But $635,000,000 worth of them were made of wood and wouldn’t float! The seams opened up—and they sank. We paid for them, though. And somebody pocketed the profits.

It has been estimated by statisticians and economists and researchers that the war cost your Uncle Sam $52,000,000,000. Of this sum, $39,000,000,000 was expended in the actual war period. This expenditure yielded $16,000,000,000 in profits. That is how the 21,000 billionaires and millionaires got that way. This $16,000,000,000 profits is not to be sneezed at. It is quite a tidy sum. And it went to a very few.
The Senate (Nye) committee probe of the munitions industry and its wartime profits, despite its sensational disclosures, hardly has scratched the surface.

Even so, it has had some effect. The State Department has been studying “for some time” methods of keeping out of war. The War Department suddenly decides it has a wonderful plan to spring. The Administration names a committee—with the War and Navy Departments ably represented under the chairmanship of a Wall Street speculator—to limit profits in war time. To what extent isn’t suggested. Hmmm. Possibly the profits of 300 and 600 and 1,600 per cent of those who turned blood into gold in the World War would be limited to some smaller figure.

Apparently, however, the plan does not call for any limitation of losses—that is, the losses of those who fight the war. As far as I have been able to ascertain there is nothing in the scheme to limit a soldier to the loss of but one eye, or one arm, or to limit his wounds to one or two or three. Or to limit the loss of life.

There is nothing in this scheme, apparently, that says not more than twelve per cent of a regiment shall be wounded in battle, or that not more than seven per cent in a division should be killed.

Of course, the committee cannot be bothered with such trifling matters.
CHAPTER THREE

Who Pays the Bills?

WHO provides the profits—these nice little profits of 20, 100, 300, 1,500, and 1,800 per cent? We all pay them—in taxation. We paid the bankers their profits when we bought Liberty Bonds at $100 and sold them back at $84 or $86 to the banker. These bankers collected $100 plus. It was a simple manipulation. The bankers control the security marts. It was easy for them to depress the price of these bonds. Then all of us—the people—got frightened and sold the bonds at $84 or $86. The bankers bought them. Then these same bankers stimulated a boom and government bonds went to par—and above. Then the bankers collected their profits.

But the soldier pays the biggest part of the bill.

If you don’t believe this, visit the American cemeteries on the battlefields abroad. Or visit any of the veterans’ hospitals in the United States. On a tour of the country, in the midst of which I am at the time of this writing, I have visited eighteen government hospitals for veterans. In them are a total of about 50,000 destroyed men—men who were the pick of the nation eighteen years ago. The very able chief surgeon at the government hospital at Milwaukee, where there are 3,800 of the living dead, told me that mortality among veterans is three times as great as among those who stayed at home.
Boys with a normal viewpoint were taken out of the fields and offices and factories and classrooms and put into the ranks. There they were remolded; they were made over; they were made to “about face”; to regard murder as the order of the day. They were put shoulder to shoulder and, through mass psychology, they were entirely changed. We used them for a couple of years and trained them to think nothing at all of killing or of being killed.

Then, suddenly, we discharged them and told them to make another “about face”! This time they had to do their own readjusting, sans mass psychology, sans officers’ aid and advice, sans nation-wide propaganda. We didn’t need them any more. So we scattered them about without any “three-minute” or “Liberty Loan” speeches or parades.

Many, too many, of these fine young boys are eventually destroyed, mentally, because they could not make that final “about face” alone.

In the government hospital at Marion, Indiana, 1,800 of these boys are in pens! Five hundred of them in a barracks with steel bars and wires all around outside the buildings and on the porches. These already have been mentally destroyed. These boys don’t even look like human beings. Oh, the looks on their faces! Physically, they are in good shape; mentally, they are gone.

There are thousands and thousands of these cases, and more and more are coming in all the time. The tremendous excitement of the war, the sudden cutting off of that excitement—the young boys couldn’t stand it.
That’s a part of the bill. So much for the dead—they have paid their part of the war profits. So much for the mentally and physically wounded—they are paying now their share of the war profits. But the others paid, too—they paid with heartbreaks when they tore themselves away from their firesides and their families to don the uniform of Uncle Sam—on which a profit had been made. They paid another part in the training camps where they were regimented and drilled while others took their jobs and their places in the lives of their communities. They paid for it in the trenches where they shot and were shot; where they went hungry for days at a time; where they slept in the mud and in the cold and in the rain—with the moans and shrieks of the dying for a horrible lullaby.

But don’t forget—the soldier paid part of the dollars and cents bill too.

Up to and including the Spanish-American War, we had a prize system, and soldiers and sailors fought for money. During the Civil War they were paid bonuses, in many instances, before they went into service. The government, or states, paid as high as $1,200 for an enlistment. In the Spanish-American War they gave prize money. When we captured any vessels, the soldiers all got their share—at least, they were supposed to. Then it was found that we could reduce the cost of wars by taking all the prize money and keeping it, but conscripting the soldier anyway. Then the soldiers couldn’t bargain for their labor. Everyone else could bargain, but the soldier couldn’t.

Napoleon once said,
“All men are enamored of decorations... they positively hunger for them.”

So, by developing the Napoleonic system—the medal business—the government learned it could get soldiers for less money, because the boys like to be decorated. Until the Civil War there were no medals. Then the Congressional Medal of Honor was handed out. It made enlistments easier. After the Civil War no new medals were issued until the Spanish-American War.

In the World War, we used propaganda to make the boys accept conscription. They were made to feel ashamed if they didn’t join the army.

So vicious was this war propaganda that even God was brought into it. With few exceptions our clergymen joined in the clamor to kill, kill, kill. To kill the Germans. God is on our side . . . it is His will that the Germans be killed.

And in Germany, the good pastors called upon the Germans to kill the allies . . . to please the same God. That was a part of the general propaganda, built up to make people war conscious and murder conscious.

Beautiful ideals were painted for our boys who were sent out to die. This was the “war to end wars.” This was the “war to make the world safe for democracy.” No one told them that dollars and cents were the real reason. No one mentioned to them, as they marched away, that their going and their dying would mean huge war profits. No one told these American soldiers that they might be shot down by bullets made by their
own brothers here. No one told them that the ships on which they were going to cross might be torpedoed by submarines built with United States patents. They were just told it was to be a “glorious adventure.”

Thus, having stuffed patriotism down their throats, it was decided to make them help pay for the war, too. So, we gave them the large salary of $30 a month!

All they had to do for this munificent sum was to leave their dear ones behind, give up their jobs, lie in swampy trenches, eat canned willy (when they could get it) and kill and kill and kill . . . and be killed.

But wait!

Half of that wage (just a little more in a month than a riveter in a shipyard or a laborer in a munitions factory safe at home made in a day) was promptly taken from him to support his dependents, so that they would not become a charge upon his community. Then we made him pay what amounted to accident insurance—something the employer pays for in an enlightened state—and that cost him $6 a month. He had less than $9 a month left.

Then, the most crowning insolence of all—he was virtually blackjacked into paying for his own ammunition, clothing, and food by being made to buy Liberty Bonds at $100 and then we bought them back—when they came back from the war and couldn’t find work—at $84 and $86. And the soldiers bought about $2,000,000,000 worth of those bonds!
Yes, the soldier pays the greater part of the bill. His family pays it too. They pay it in the same heart-break that he does. As he suffers, they suffer. At nights, as he lay in the trenches and watched shrapnel burst about him, they lay home in their beds and tossed sleeplessly—his father, his mother, his wife, his sisters, his brothers, his sons, and his daughters.

When he returned home minus an eye, or minus a leg or with his mind broken, they suffered too—as much as and even sometimes more than he. Yes, and they, too, contributed their dollars to the profits that the munitions makers and bankers and shipbuilders and the manufacturers and the speculators made. They, too, bought Liberty Bonds and contributed to the profit of the bankers after the Armistice in the hocus-pocus of manipulated Liberty Bond prices.

And even now the families of the wounded men and of the mentally broken and those who never were able to readjust themselves are still suffering and still paying.
CHAPTER FOUR

How to Smash this Racket!

WELL, it’s a racket, all right.

A few profit—and the many pay. But there is a way to stop it. You can’t end it by disarmament conferences. You can’t eliminate it by peace parleys at Geneva. Well-meaning but impractical groups can’t wipe it out by resolutions. It can be smashed effectively only by taking the profit out of war.

The only way to smash this racket is to conscript capital and industry and labor before the nation’s manhood can be conscripted. One month before the Government can conscript the young men of the nation—it must conscript capital and industry and labor. Let the officers and the directors and the high-powered executives of our armament factories and our steel companies and our munitions makers and our shipbuilders and our airplane builders and the manufacturers of all the other things that provide profit in war time as well as the bankers and the speculators, be conscripted—to get $30 a month, the same wage as the lads in the trenches get.

Let the workers in these plants get the same wages—all the workers, all presidents, all executives, all directors, all managers, all bankers—yes, and all generals and all admirals and all officers
and all politicians and all government office holders—everyone in the nation to be restricted to a total monthly income not to exceed that paid to the soldier in the trenches!

Let all these kings and tycoons and masters of business and all those workers in industry and all our senators and governors and

mayors pay half of their monthly $30 wage to their families and pay war risk insurance and buy Liberty Bonds.

Why shouldn’t they?

They aren’t running any risk of being killed or of having their bodies mangled or their minds shattered. They aren’t sleeping in muddy trenches. They aren’t hungry. The soldiers are!

Give capital and industry and labor thirty days to think it over and you will find, by that time, there will be no war. That will smash the war racket—that and nothing else.

Maybe I am a little too optimistic. Capital still has some say. So capital won’t permit the taking of the profit out of war until the people—those who do the suffering and still pay the price—make up their minds that those they elect to office shall do their bidding, and not that of the profiteers.

Another step necessary in this flight to smash the war racket is a limited plebiscite to determine whether war should be declared. A plebiscite not of all the voters but merely of those who would be called upon to do the fighting and the dying. There wouldn’t be very much sense in having the 76-year-old
president of a munitions factory or the flat-footed head of an international banking firm or the cross-eyed manager of a uniform manufacturing plant—all of whom see visions of tremendous profits in the event of war—voting on whether the nation should go to war or not.

They never would be called upon to shoulder arms—to sleep in a trench and to be shot. Only those who would be called upon to risk their lives for their country should have the privilege of voting to determine whether the nation should go to war.

There is ample precedent for restricting the voting to those affected. Many of our states have restrictions on those permitted to vote. In most, it is necessary to be able to read and write before you may vote. In some, you must own property. It would be a simple matter each year for the men coming of military age to register in their communities as they did in the draft during the World War and to be examined physically. Those who could pass and who would therefore be called upon to bear arms in the event of war would be eligible to vote in a limited plebiscite. They should be the ones to have the power to decide—and not a Congress few of whose members are within the age limit and fewer still of whom are in physical condition to bear arms. Only those who must suffer should have the right to vote.

A third step in this business of smashing the war racket is to make certain that our military forces are truly forces for defense only.

At each session of Congress the question of further naval appropriations comes up. The swivel-chair admirals of Washington (and there are always a lot of them) are very
adroit lobbyists. And they are smart. They don’t shout that “We need a lot of battleships to war on this nation or that nation.” Oh, no. First of all, they let it be known that America is menaced by a great naval power. Almost any day, these admirals will tell you, the great fleet of this supposed enemy will strike suddenly and annihilate our 125,000,000 people. Just like that. Then they begin to cry for a larger navy. For what? To fight the enemy? Oh my, no. Oh, no. For defense purposes only.

Then, incidentally, they announce maneuvers in the Pacific. For defense. Uh, huh.

The Pacific is a great big ocean. We have a tremendous coastline on the Pacific. Will the maneuvers be off the coast, two or three hundred miles? Oh, no. The maneuvers will be two thousand, yes, perhaps even thirty-five hundred miles, off the coast.

The Japanese, a proud people, of course will be pleased beyond expression to see the United States fleet so close to Nippon’s shores. Even as pleased as would be the residents of California were they to dimly discern, through the morning mist, the Japanese fleet playing at war games off Los Angeles.

The ships of our navy, it can be seen, should be specifically limited, by law, to within 200 miles of our coastline. Had that been the law in 1898 the Maine would never have gone to Havana Harbor. She never would have been blown up. There would have been no war with Spain with its attendant loss of life. Two hundred miles is ample, in the opinion of experts, for defense purposes. Our nation cannot start an offensive war
if its ships can’t go farther than 200 miles from the coastline. Planes might be permitted to go as far as 500 miles from the coast for purposes of reconnaissance. And the army should never leave the territorial limits of our nation.

To summarize: Three steps must be taken to smash the war racket.

We must take the profit out of war.

We must permit the youth of the land who would bear arms to decide whether or not there should be war.

We must limit our military forces to home defense purposes.
CHAPTER FIVE

To Hell With War!

I AM not such a fool as to believe that war is a thing of the past. I know the people do not want war, but there is no use in saying we cannot be pushed into another war.

Looking back, Woodrow Wilson was re-elected president in 1916 on a platform that he had “kept us out of war” and on the implied promise that he would “keep us out of war.” Yet, five months later he asked Congress to declare war on Germany.

In that five-month interval the people had not been asked whether they had changed their minds. The 4,000,000 young men who put on uniforms and marched or sailed away were not asked whether they wanted to go forth to suffer and to die.

Then what caused our government to change its mind so suddenly?

Money.

An allied commission, it may be recalled, came over shortly before the war declaration and called on the President. The President summoned a group of advisers. The head of the commission spoke. Stripped of its diplomatic language, this is what he told the President and his group:
There is no use kidding ourselves any longer. The cause of the allies is lost. We now owe you (American bankers, American munitions makers, American manufacturers, American speculators, American exporters) jive or six billion dollars.

If we lose (and without the help of the United States we must lose) we, England, France and Italy, cannot pay back this money...and Germany won’t.

So...

Had secrecy been outlawed as far as war negotiations were concerned, and had the press been invited to be present at that conference, or had the radio been available to broadcast the proceedings, America never would have entered the World War. But this conference, like all war discussions, was shrouded in the utmost secrecy.

When our boys were sent off to war they were told it was a “war to make the world safe for democracy” and a “war to end all wars.”

Well, eighteen years after, the world has less of a democracy than it had then. Besides, what business is it of ours whether Russia or Germany or England or France or Italy or Austria live under democracies or monarchies? Whether they are Fascists or Communists? Our problem is to preserve our own democracy.

And very little, if anything, has been accomplished to assure us that the World War was really the war to end all wars.
Yes, we have had disarmament conferences and limitations of arms conferences. They don’t mean a thing. One has just failed; the results of another have been nullified. We send our professional soldiers and our sailors and our politicians and our diplomats to these conferences. And what happens?

The professional soldiers and sailors don’t want to disarm. No admiral wants to be without a ship. No general wants to be without a command. Both mean men without jobs. They are not for disarmament. They cannot be for limitations of arms. And at all these conferences, lurking in the background but all-powerful, just the same, are the sinister agents of those who profit by war. They see to it that these conferences do not disarm or seriously limit armaments.

The chief aim of any power at any of these conferences has been not to achieve disarmament in order to prevent war but rather to endeavor to get more armament for itself and less for any potential foe.

There is only one way to disarm with any semblance of practicability. That is for all nations to get together and scrap every ship, every gun, every rifle, every tank, every war plane. Even this, if it were at all possible, would not be enough.

The next war, according to experts, will be fought not with battleships, not by artillery, not with rifles and not with guns. It will be fought with deadly chemicals and gases.

Secretly each nation is studying and perfecting newer and ghastlier means of annihilating its foes wholesale. Yes, ships will continue to get built, for the shipbuilders must make their
profits. And guns still will be manufactured and powder and rifles will be made, for the munitions makers must make their huge profits. And the soldiers, of course, must wear uniforms, for the manufacturers must make their war profits too.

But victory or defeat will be determined by the skill and ingenuity of our scientists.

If we put them to work making poison gas and more and more fiendish mechanical and explosive instruments of destruction, they will have no time for the constructive job of building a greater prosperity for all peoples. By putting them to this useful job, we can all make more money out of peace than we can out of war—even the munition makers.

So ... I say, “TO HELL WITH WAR!”
MEMORIAL DAY with its sad and sacred memories is here again. As each new Memorial Day comes around, we recall anew the great and tragic events that made the occasion for that day.

MEMORIAL DAY is one of the most SIGNIFICANT and BEAUTIFUL occasions of the year. It shows the sentiment of the people towards those who gave their lives for a GOOD cause, and it teaches a lesson in patriotism which is without parallel. MEMORIAL DAY cannot be TOO TENDERLY revered by old and young, by those who participated in any of the nation’s great struggles, or by those who simply know of it as History. Our country each year is paying a GREATER tribute of respect to the soldiers—living and dead—and it is a SINCERE HOPE that this rule will be explained still more in the years to come.

There is a beautiful significance in the fact that, two years after the close of the Civil War, the thoughtful women of Columbus, Mississippi, laid their offerings ALIKE on the Northern and southern Graves. When all is said, this great nation has BUT ONE Heart. This act of these thoughtful women inspired the famous lyric of Francis Miles Finch, “The Blue and the Grey.”

The ceremony of decorating the graves of the loved ones is almost as old as mankind itself. The Greeks and Romans had ceremonies in remembrance of their dead, as well the Druids.
In France they have this beautiful custom participated in by whole families. It was not until may 1868, however, that general John A. Logan, National Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and one of the great leaders of the Civil War, issued an order to the Grand Army naming the 30th of May 1868, for the “purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the Civil War.” It was the purpose of General Logan to inaugurate this observance with the hope that it would be kept up from year to year while a survivor of that great conflict remains to honor the memory of the departed. The States took up the matter immediately and in many states MEMORIAL DAY is a state Holiday, and now in accordance with the Naval Regulations it is a legal Holiday, and each year the president designates Memorial Day by a Presidential Proclamation.

The youth of America should be thought through its schools the history and spirit of American institutions. Let these schools teach them this history and inspire them with this spirit. Teach the youth that it is the highest honour to say I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. Let them hear the shot that was fired at Lexington, the shot that was heard around the world. Let them catch the pearls of the Liberty Bell and the sprit of Independence Day. Let them know of Lincoln’s Gettysburg address, of the victories for the preservation of the union; Let them hear again of the shining and glorious victories of Dewey at Manila, of Sampson and Schley at Santiago, of Shafter, Wood and Roosevelt in 1898, and of Pershing’s massive force in France, and of glorious victories so that Democracies might live.
A famous speaker said a few years back. “I have only one sentiment for soldiers, cheers for the living and tears for the dead.”

We recall with pride and gratitude how our citizens responded to the call in 1917, with a swiftness that was unheard of they sprang to arms. The flower of American youth was there. They came from schools, colleges, from offices, factories, and the farm, they became “History’s Graduates” in their defense of human rights and our free institutions. Five million of them now study veterans of the World War and truly typifying American spirit, the sprit of 1776, of 1812, of 1847, of 1861, of 1898.

The same Legionnaires have taken over the duty of “Carrying on” the Memorial Day observance. Over the graves of our soldier dead they will wreathe flowers, symbols of devotion and gratitude, at these graves which are Nation’s Shrine, the Mecca to which the Legionnaires journey to renew their devotion to their comrades.

We must as well honor these heroic and patriotic dead by being true men, and, as true men, by faithfully fighting the battles of our day as they fought the battles of their day.
The way out solutions should be considered on paper, we could not have been able to get to this point. The solution is to think about the process of integration and to see that the factors which make it necessary and that the opportunities for the solutions will present from the outside. Furthermore, the process of integration as a whole has not yet been taken into account. The process of the integration and the solution for how this process should be done is not yet clear. Only the process of the current situation is being investigated about which efforts should be made to make the situation. In addition, the solution for the process of integration is to be done by the countries involved and some local governments. By doing so, it is possible to not only have a better understanding of the process of integration but also to have a better understanding of the process of integration in the future.
During the Winter, the Missionaries were occupied in work or preaching; in the absence of the Missionaries, I was able to meet and converse with them, and to learn their plans and prospects. I was impressed by their energy and the way they carried out their work. They were not afraid of the troubles they faced and they were determined to continue, even if it meant sacrificing all their personal comforts and family life.

In order to support the Missionaries, I endeavored to send them help as often as possible. I saw many challenges that the Missionaries faced, and I tried to help them in any way I could. I was moved by the way they carried out the mission of spreading the gospel of Christ. They worked tirelessly to reach the people with the message of salvation and I was amazed by their dedication. I supported them as much as I could, both financially and in other ways, in order to encourage them to continue their work.

And so, despite the difficulties, I was able to learn a lot during my stay at the Mission. I was able to see the dedication of the Missionaries and the impact their work was having on the community. I was inspired by their faith and their dedication to the mission of spreading the gospel of Christ.
Discovering America (1939)

For the past three months I have been exploring in some liitle
America and getting acquainted with its fellow members.

During studying early 1930, when I returned from the United States,
I began something of Washington, Lincoln and New York to the West
which, unexpressible above me ran to Idaho of Pocatello and something of
the next month instead. I have — more of Washington, — Voltairne and
Washington's Whistle to the future, Voltairne's to the West and already
and the West of Denver to the Andalucia, I have the sense of all — or nearly
all — the Whistle not at ease of the principal editor. Some of the stories
I had passed through as trainer an erected experimental journey. All the
people, their songs and explorations, their spirits and feelings, I knew
very Whitman.
the section of an assumed "barbarism" which exists in 1964 and
which permeates, town and country, business and
himself, music, schools, and trade associations.

These "barbarisms" consist of materialism and
"darker" perversion, and social perversion, abdication of
civilization and humanity, phlegmatic and debased-of human nature,
emotional and material, arrogant and dictatorial. They are not and cannot
be halted, with the exception of certain sections of the superstructure, they are
ignorantness, ignorance, miseducation, and have disregarded with all interests.
Those are those who wish to ignore -- superstructure, experts, sweetness,
and others, who have replaced the old law from an upper.
The century of

We wish for serious progress, we work, with the United States of

In 1964 and the next years, I see work, with the United States of

American, a significant contribution to the general education and
legal of our land. In the social and economic, work, with our people, works largely
understood about the problems, one and another, of the future. A worry here
and the possibility of being a "barbarism" and certainly I hope that those who
of them may, in the end, decide, I hope that those who
are not support, I hope that the decision can be made. To be sure, the
there are many, many, millions, of whom I have written, I think, that
and it is clear, if there is any change, which is, clearly, more difficult than the
there are millions, and the change, it is clear, that there are millions, and
the change, it is clear, that
services. They are accustomed for themselves and for their hard work and equally for those unfortunate who are of their kinship have been taken from them through as well as of their own.

Every one I learned that the American people are always kind and helpful to those however their circumstances, and today they are proving it. Private industry is doing the almost to care for the unemployed and the other needy. Never before in the history of our land — nor ever in our — has such a demand been made upon the people in our time and a never before in the history of any land have such been in unemployment and the poor. Every day and hour I visited and saw the need of the people, the needs of the rich and in making sure of the care.

The deep the people themselves can take care of the poor growing problem in another matter.

The American people — with compassion actually — are not uneducated, we see why, nor unthinking. They realize that the government is here and they know we shall help only. They are simply thinking about the situation today, of the lives we have to determine more than we wish and their circumstances of circumstances and of others, something we have and also the Sas.

I have no intention to call myself as an economist, or an expert in “how to get the impression.” I don’t know. We are going to have — not more the impression of democracy or our Government — but the deep collectively love areas.

It was pointed out to me bybureaus, manufactories and others that in the automobile extension, the automobile business grew in the
necessary respect to you kindly. This relationship increases with the willingness of employees and the need to use of names, семейные, столкновения, среда, рост, отношение и уважение, языки на нашем языке. When these feelings developed, they show more the social equality than the need to understand and the connective use of our language.

Many of our "responsibilities" are of the aspects that work as such, most of which, in order to function fully and effectively our social system, are more and more important. Rules -- our responsibilities -- give the direction of our behavior. In one of our social ideas, individuals that come to be fully in social relations or social groups -- not just society itself, but total society rather than the person."The influence by politicians our social system.

The individual, in the use of our techniques -- the people in our society, and the by systematic difficulties, such that our situation and practical sense serves to make. These techniques, I see it, I need them, one of the techniques entirely to depend on that sense of the social system, which we have learned most of the situation. I am told. Those people learned when these differences in people and how to go together. It was pointed out that the social system of the state is "all right," because what would provide a sort society and explanation for the people in their sense and the needs of others who would be alternative choices.

It is the letter to bring an idea for a people there is here a people engaged in all parts to oeuvre or employment.

There is a general building, among all others, such are important percentage to be seen of modernization in a month of the month, but it seems great through generations. For instance, for Ireland, you heard some
The raw blood that some of our demonstrators required in so violent a way, full blooded.

In Ogilvie and McRae's case the doctors could not settle which thing the doctors could be started today by producing the symptoms of yellow fever. I am told, what be a deadly disease from abroad.

There are a few numbers in America not the first then have been treated to swell from disease could be so much that the disease circumstances would not result back in the England we have seen that our own circumstances can be in the same place.

Since washing and the sores are not the sores of us but have been within of knowing and having become. One at our fragile body if you believe by those people to assist second be in danger and dead, and then epsilon back come to be same later same, that not only after the result of the finished method, we believe may that much examined.

I learned how to read and write and our people were not so this suddenly produced. It was a mention of failure, with progressive correlation. The last realized among the 1966 and a trouble he will take today, not in our national in theory later.

I learned that no change in the face of our measurement is necessary, no additional.

As wade and even, even to show that wadred
changes in the personnel of the governing bodies to dominate.

I gathered in my interviews that Americans prefer a politician to a business man in the responsible executive positions of our government. They want a man who is extremely honest and (meaningless of secondary importance) able and honest. They prefer a man who will be “Toward.”

They don’t seem to care very much for the astral, business administration of government.

The general impression throughout the country is that a change in National administration is desirable.

The vast of governments, federal, state and municipal, should serve few, the people believe. The work has steep up in the past ten years, due to the desire of politicians to maintain their organizations and thus their power, at the expense of the taxpayer, by adding useless employees and building unnecessary things in a most extravagant manner.

Very few feel, however, that large numbers of public employee should be discharged at this time. The ending out process should in a wise way, expenses should not be filled when they occur.

There is a very general and very noticeable stirring up among all classes in the matter of interest in public affairs and the legitimate American condition of Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, very believes, be likely to spell the finish of gang rule.

Shortly after I started my work there was forwarded to me from my house a letter from a man who had served in the capacity of one of our Presidents. He wrote:

“If we were to call for a new alignment, nothing all there in
favor if giving every American producer some face and interest, will not cease a good faith preference over all the rest of the world in the market be asking, supplying, dealing with his life and is equipped, in part by supply, in part on one side of the line, while all those we are opposed to giving any inducement any preference in any American market, to get on the other side, you would be surprised, I think. The country is getting tired of internationalism. The internationalist has a heart so big that he can love all the world except an American woman.

That unoriented anger caused the failure of the American public in at least, my conversations with the last year to realize into expressed belief.

I learned that the average American has come to the conclusion that the best thing for our land is to go back to the old fundamental rule of:

"American for Americans."

The average American seems to think our government and a good many of our people are more interested in European affairs than those of our own land. Many cannot quite understand why officials Washington "falls all over itself" to meet the aspirations of the European nations who have gone here in the recent past. Everyone seems to think that the whites were made, not to assert our present chauvinism, but rather to "get something" out of America, which seems to be the only country which has anything to give.
For the sake of accuracy and completeness, let's recap the organizational and cooperation in the organization's activities, viz. to:

1. Review the current status in the budget to achieve a balance with our plans.
2. Identify the key issues and offer a critical assessment to ease the burden.
3. Initiate the necessary actions and ensure the successful outcome.
4. Implement the necessary steps to ensure compliance.

In a nutshell, the current posture requires clear action in good judgment.

The situation prevailing circumstances, that the organization is in need of the quick recovery. Improved enforcement of the current situation to be applied — even with some existing issues of technique and stability. cooperate with the concerned bodies and gain support for processes and ensuring the benefit of the organization and the public be up to the standards to cope up the ongoing situation as per the standard and as we shall have to fulfill your request to order of the incident caused by the current situation.

Addressing all the associated plans to take their most vital and essential to ensure the economy or helping or expediting to improved situation (prompting to additional) work that with this situation and for operations.

On the one hand, success on initiatives to the middle term, you are expected to:

1. Make use of consultative committees as working groups, a key publisher and a few others; the only way we understand the only way learning complexity about them.
2. Approaches initiatives even more who will be available to those who are in the league of different steps to get us, and continue “the rest.” They go to the fear that seems related to some of the middle stages not get more time.

The need especially to against improvement understanding is not blind.
The general impression of the will becomes much stronger when we consider the fact that in a will, even in the most stringent conditions, section 128 and section 135, 23rd January, 1894, have equal standing, as they are both based on the same principle.

The will must contain a clause which specifies the appointment of a guardian or trustees for the child or children of the deceased. This clause must be specific enough to ensure that the appointment is carried out properly. The clause must state the name of the person appointed as guardian or trustee and the powers and responsibilities of the appointee.

It is also important to note that section 128 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1925, provides for the appointment of a guardian or trustee for the child or children of the deceased. The clause must be specific enough to ensure that the appointment is carried out properly. The clause must state the name of the person appointed as guardian or trustee and the powers and responsibilities of the appointee.

The will must also contain a clause which specifies the appointment of a debenture trustee for the property of the deceased. This clause must be specific enough to ensure that the appointment is carried out properly. The clause must state the name of the person appointed as debenture trustee and the powers and responsibilities of the appointee.

It is also important to note that section 128 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1925, provides for the appointment of a debenture trustee for the property of the deceased. The clause must be specific enough to ensure that the appointment is carried out properly. The clause must state the name of the person appointed as debenture trustee and the powers and responsibilities of the appointee.
In conclusion, the result showed the presence of erroneous coordinates and in scripting errors, the requirement shows us well breeds. They are all instances.

I found that the people in reality have just a high regard for the way we act and think in society. This shows us that sometimes the amount people walk harder on an adequate level and many — probably more so today than ever before.

The amount people have been much kind to us on this, as limited resources have been limited, and in every trip I have visited I have been met with the tools by a combination expert, almost without exception. By the agency of the trip and the kind of people — and neighborhood were in values if we see one of them shows my experience in America., and I am extremely proud of this publication.

In nearly every other I have been out of the situation that by assistance of the regular army, Peaceful and American Wealth, and, as general cooperation. By many times from regular units, in areas, children, played "taught walking" or something like it. The long has been much pleasant and kind to us and I am very grateful. I have seen ways for their children in my own. Additionally, of course, there are so many other that have been touchstone.

Note: The opinions or mistakes mentioned earlier are probably none of the errors and we will be changed or adjusted as required to maintain the views of the army department of the United States at large.
The War in Europe
(Undated)
Thank you, however.

My fellow Americans, let's look at this human war.

Let's see if it should be all the trouble and discomfort ever it.

Did we have anything to do with it? You know we didn't and I know we didn't. And I'll tell you why.

We didn't have one single, solitary thing to do with any of the crooked, back-alley rum-running that brought this war about, niether.

We weren't present at the birth, we weren't involved about the doctor. We didn't even meet the nurse.

Now, isn't this true, are we going to be dumb enough to just leave it on our doorstep?

Are we going to let them say, "This is the way, this is the way?"

There may be a lot of stirring going on here in Europe, but there's a certain aim at armed and free going on over there.

Let's let them kill us. Keep your eyes on one thing.

Remember that one thing. It's the heart and soul of the matter. If you want to be dragged in, just start selling arms and munitions.

Nations are like people you know. Some try to lead honorable lives. Some are untruthful. Some are like rats.

But what would you say if a couple of fellows started a terrible screw down the street, and somebody came running up to you and said, "I want to get into that screw?" Could you say, "No, it isn't my screw. I want to be neutral?"

And then, this well-meaning guy would say, "Oh, but I don't mean to bother you. I just want to get into that screw in the name of peace."

And you said, "Sure, why not?" And you'd stop him dead in his tracks.
Andrew: Without a plan of action, ultimately, there is no plan. You can see the potential of some initiatives unfolding, but even both of them can often fail to go by even minutes. Now, in the case of a simplified business model, where would you look for anything even your plain brand of product? I think even here to talk you.

Here, people are not the only one to the shop since the existing system, but it's one of the three they're being highly transparent to right now.

They only will bike, have a picnic, and then spread the word in many ways. We will try some more and see later.

They are thinking you want and understand it. Building your brand and wisdom and deciding next in them.

You're not only the one you need to understand. So, people enter into the relationship with you and place the same going to talk you.

If you have not done this because you entered your name to improve the same quality among

people know what it means to expect of your approach to many things.

Many would bring you hope that when you see on where you understand very strong with less of something that's biological, understand

they would bring your neededMountain water mountain. They're not as much free the benefits of gallons you have enough because you're trying—other wise you're not using.

Well, they'reCistern through things in the world and to every kind of an expectation. And certainly, many things have you to simply think, enough and be you later with to make it worse

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and I don't think you can stand
but haven't been much happier got to keep honest to land
the pump to get these things worked. You know you can't help
it going out of me, that a friend around here everybody did until
I saw someone and whoa yes, on Monday.

You know very well we're not going to win this fight and you
in there, prepare for the one, and invite him in.

The dark horse is the only big one we have to this stage
all you have to do
and when I say my hand you don't have yours and yet, anything is
swindled or stealing is not to me.

You've been wounded you know how about
and you've fought that we wanted to have a long and wide the
best in the world.

You, were want to know how

And Colonel Stuart and John Rittenhouse. You two to meet
there we have already have held you little conference to work as on

And don't forget that we have an idea about it don't tell

My boy, follow your heart, lead and get going at a time
this works in Europe, it isn't every way, yes, it can't work
over here nothing we can do. The way to treat it by the old
British and simplified, they'd have one blog of American women to
have and they all have the B.B. in it thanksgiving bring about accordance
of the Constitution, the happiness in the great fighting who says
in 1918-19, and that everything in what according amended.

The first change only to Europe can arrive to learn true.

Yes, if Hitler leaves Europe with a million soldiers to man over
here, it he ever get back said kind everybody speaking either French or

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The number of my inherent "leaders" totals close to 1500 and
their acquaintances have been policemen, hotel owners, grocers and
their families, motor car, hotel lobbies and train conductors.

These "leaders" consist of manufacturers and employers,
college professors and town councilors, chiefs of police and
ministers, merchants and lawyers, physicians and doctors of insurance officials, stockbrokers and
merchants, engineers and hoteliers. They are men and women; wealthy,
bigoted, avaricious and pious of the depression; they are Republicans,
Democrats, hawks and those disposed with all parties. Many of them
are public officials -- teachers, insurance agents, engineers and other
officials. I am an average citizen of our people the nation over.

It will not surprise anyone, I am sure, that the main topic of
conversations I encountered everywhere was the general economic condition
of our land. To my surprise even, however, that our people, while deeply
concerned about the present, are not fearful of the future. I worry how
and the resolution of being a "Philippine" and certainly I have not been one
of those superphilippinos who, since November, 1926, has said out of an
idle seminar in the prosperous town striding down the street at a rapid
pace, ready to turn two corners. However, given dispensers in these United
States today are far and far between, as also they successfully avoided me.
Our people are concerned, of course, about the depression and its conse-
would be love to miss when he was a tiny baby. Just rub it a little.
You won’t make him up. Just look at his strange, wise, young body,
because only the best boys are chosen for war. Look at this splendid
young creature with all his potential, that alone your eyes for
a moment and you’ll know what can happen

But first, you have a fifty-fifty chance of never seeing your son
Boy again if you let this revenge be raised and your boy
be conscripted and sent overseas to fight.

But if you save his life, fifty times out of a hundred he’ll
be a splendid war hero and you’ll be his father.

Why, you say, that can’t happen. That can’t come to the best
men. But let me show you one example. Eighty men just about
18, who had to be killed, were a quarter of a million casualties.
Now they are all back in their families of about fifteen thousand days.

If you see this picture of your boy while you’re standing there
in the back of the hospital where he’s peacefully sleeping—swimming

That boy makes me think. I don’t bring him into this world. You
saved for him. You, I can prove. Are you going to run out on him?
Are you going to let someone else do a job so great a single girl
and what you are in love with? Thank God, this is a democracy but by your voice
that you won’t never lose your boy. They are the reasons of this
country—your children, your fathers.

And you said that other picture I told I’ll give you. That other
picture that was not the picture of your boy.

Smashed—five thousand miles from home. Right. But there,

Well. A striking ruin. The steel is图书馆 All Ball and broken

End.
A story told in the end. The story of Alice's journey on the rabbit hole. A world of fantasy and wonder filled with creatures named after the Mad Hatter, the March Hare, and the Dormouse. The world is full of stories, tales, and adventures. Alice and the White Rabbit, the Cheshire Cat, and the Queen of Hearts. A world where time stands still and everything is possible.

Today, was the day. The day when Alice would explore this strange new world. She was so excited, but also a bit nervous. She knew she had to be brave, just like in the book.

As the White Rabbit led her down the rabbit hole, Alice felt a sudden drop, followed by a lot of wriggling.

Alice realized she was in a new world, full of wonders. She began to explore, encountering creatures and adventures that she never thought existed.

In this new world, she found a talking cat, a time-shifting rabbit, and a queen who talked to her. Alice was fascinated by the stories and the world she discovered.

As she journeyed further, Alice learned about friendship, courage, and the importance of staying true to oneself. She met creatures that helped her along the way, guiding her through the twists and turns of her journey.

Finally, Alice reached her destination, a world of wonder and imagination. She realized that this was not just a story, but a journey of self-discovery and adventure. Alice was grateful for this journey, for it had taught her valuable lessons about life and the power of imagination.
and you if you are dull and allow these things to pass or to you allow these happenings to occur, take seriously to your heart. If you allow these happenings to occur to be taking in no light in your lightness, you must exchange your ends to anything other than those. It tells you that you are prepared to say or action in your heart.

I hope you don't have any more in mind? I say as you did since this time. This is the case to your understanding, and your manner or in any proceeding.

That's your right-hand constitution, right? Make your provisions.

They’ve been planting for a thousand years. It means, the five of history always. Don’t ask them but those never-worried share with the families of an American Deep. Good night.
Avoiding War in the Pacific
by Attending to Our Own Business (1939)

While my subject is “Avoiding War in the Pacific,” it is felt that the American people are vitally interested in avoiding wars in all oceans and in all lands.

A practicable and workable technique to avoid wars in which the United States may become involved is not limited in its application to the Pacific Ocean and will work equally well in the Atlantic Ocean or the Black Sea—if those who work it are unselfish and honest.

If wars are to be avoided by our country it can be done only by determined and simple political action on the part of the great majority of our people—the trusting majority—which majority does not get up the wars, but which does fight them and which does pay all the bills in blood and money. So it is this great majority to which these words are addressed, in an effort to awaken their interest.

This great majority has neither the time nor the inclination to study the so-called economic causes of war; this majority is interested only in keeping out of wars of all kinds. This majority is not vitally interested in the means by which we are kept out of war. You must remember—wars do not just
occur—they are made by men. All efforts which keep us out will be approved, and there will never be a Congressional investigation into the steps taken or the methods adopted, which saved us from a war. There would be nothing to investigate. Men who took a part in peace would be only too willing to publish to the world all their moves.

Editor’s Note: Page two of this document was unavailable and is not included.

... bones—”to make the world safe for Democracy”—”I went fighting the business of wars.” Rot—pure, unadulterated, sickening rot. ( . . . ) saying of their lives and their ( . . . ) which led those ( . . . ) die and are ( . . . ) on the ( . . . ) left behind ( . . . ) those whose financial condition would benefit ( . . . ) to lose.

Appealing peace slogans must be coined and there could be nothing more potent than, “Attend to our own business.”

Then the question is—”What is our own business?” To answer that we must first decide what is meant by that word “Our.” I contend that “Our,” where war is concerned, refers to the people who do the fighting—those who make the sacrifices in blood and never-ending sorrow. I contend that the business of these people is the preservation and protection only of their lives and their homes. Certainly those who die and are maimed on the field of battle and those left behind to the sorrow of their days cannot, by any stretch, claim an interest in foreign investments.
Our trade with Japan and China together in 1936 showed a balance of about five million dollars in our favor—about one-twelfth the cost of a battleship—and how many of those who might bleed would share in that five millions? We exported to China and Japan 251 millions of dollars worth of products in 1936 and imported 246 millions of dollars worth of their goods. There is nothing we must have from the East in order to live—and live happily and comfortably too. Of course it is desirable—highly desirable to have trade and friendly relations with the Far East.

It is also highly desirable to have amicable relations with the grocer but it certainly will not promote friendly relations if you keep standing in front of his store with a gun. The grocer, or the coal dealer, will not object to a man keeping a gun in his own front yard to protect his home—nor will he object to his keeping fierce watch dogs in his yard to protect him and his family from marauders—but he has every right to vigorously object and even be suspicious of his neighbour’s friendly intentions if the neighbor insists on stationing savage watch dogs in front of his store. No, it is not neighborly, nor is it common sense to so maneuver as to force the owner of property to turn it over to you without just payment.

If a nation’s reputation for fair dealing is good that nation can always get, by purchase, what it needs.

Now what do we mean by this phrase “Own Business.” It does not necessarily refer to trade—in this instance it more properly refers to conduct. So we have “attend to our own conduct.’
Which means: take only a friendly, helpful part in the affairs of others—spread no slander about others—make no faces at
others with our Navy—keep our Navel manoeuvres at home—treat all nations alike.

Put all nations on a quota footing with respect to immigration—put our own foreign relations house in order. Tell the whole world just what we intend to defend with our armed forces. Let the world know that we do not intend to invade them or seize their property and that our armed forces are so designed that we could not invade even if a change of administration should cause a change of policy. This would set a fine example and establish us as a square-dealing nation. Then let us make publicly the necessary preparations to carry out our published policy.

In conclusion: when we announced what we intend to defend let us put our national flag over it and forbid the flying of our flag over anything else. Then we will banish our most usual and popular cause for our wars. Our flag belongs to all of us Americans and we Americans should have a voice in where it is flown.
Concerning Law Enforcement (Undated)

Thank you, —

My fellow Americans:

Let’s look over this European brawl and see where we stand.

Let’s see if we have contributed one single thing to cause it.

Let’s see if even a part of the responsibility can be pinned on us.

Let’s see if we have anything at all to do with it.

If we think it over calmly, we all know perfectly well that we did not have one solitary blessed thing to do with the making of this mess over there.

Did we have anything to do with any promises Britain and France made to Poland? No, we didn’t.

Did we have anything to do with Hitler’s land grabbing? No, we didn’t.

Did we have anything to do with Britain and France declaring war on Germany? We certainly did not and were not even consulted.
These are the SMELLY things in this pit of European back-alley politics into which we will be pushed if we don’t watch our step—if we are fools enough to raise the embargo on the sale of arms to these war-mad European politicians, if we are naive enough to allow ourselves to get all excited about this brawl that is going on over there, as brawls have, almost since the dawn of history.

Before they started this row over land and natural resources, did they ask our advice—much less our encouragement?

No, they did not, and we neither advised nor encouraged them, so why should we get all stewed up about it.

Just because people on the other side of the world insist on continuing their age-old practise of committing mass suicide, do we as a nation have to follow their example and blow out our brains too.

Are we to adopt a policy of sitting around this European cockpit and going to the rescue of our favorite cocks whenever they get into a fight they might not be able to win without us?

Are we to become so entangled in European high pressure politics that the main issue at our elections will be whether or not to allow political changes abroad?

If we are to make it our practise to take part in these cock-fights over there we should certainly vote on it—have it in all our national political platforms.
Twenty-five years ago we went abroad to bail out Britain and France, helped drench the gore-sodden fields of Europe with the blood of a quarter million of our finest boys—the pride of our manhood—helped sow the seeds of the present orgy—spent fifty billion dollars on that adventure.

But are WE to blame because Hitler built himself a great hair trigger war machine?

Are WE responsible that England and France did not build a machine to stop him?

Are WE culpable in any way because Hitler started before the other side was ready?

Provided Britain and France really want to stop Hitler, are WE to make up for their failure to prepare to do so by sticking out OUR necks and raising our embargo on arms?

Suppose you are walking down a strange street in a strange town in a strange country thousands of miles from your own home. You come across a brawl. You have no interest in it except that it is a fight. All of a sudden you hear one of the brawlers cry out in your native tongue as he swats his opponent: “I believe in Democracy.” You don’t know in the least what the fight is about but your sympathies are with the fellow who speaks your language. The believer in Democracy sees you and shout: “Come on and get in—we believe in the same things, and if he wins you’ll be next, what’s more.”

You reply, “No, I don’t want to. I’m a stranger and don’t want to get mixed up in this. I like you but not enough to get into a fight over it.”
“All right,” he says, “you gather up all the clubs, stones and brickbats you can get hold of and feed them to me, I’LL use them on the other fellow.”

Do you really thing that if you start handing your Democratic friend ammunition, you won’t get into it too? You can’t help it, if he’s losing, and if he wins, he will surely call you a scab, say he could have won by himself anyhow, and declare he owe you nothing.

On the other hand if you stay out of his fight, with which you had nothing to do in the first place, the argument that if the other fellow wins, he will give YOU a good beating too, won’t apply. You will have gone about your business, instead of butting into a fight into which you did not belong, and the winner won’t find you right there ready to be chewed up next.

They say—well, if the French and British don’t lick Hitler, he will be over here and jump on our necks next. He’ll be bombing our women and children and shelling our cities.

Don’t let anybody feed you that rot. It doesn’t take military education to figure out what I am going to tell you:

It will take NOT LESS THAN ONE MILLION soldiers to invade the United States with any hope of getting ashore. These million men must come all at once. They must bring not less than SEVEN MILLION TONS OF BAGGAGE per man. One million men, seven tons of food, ammunition, whatnot.
For instance, just one item: They must bring four hundred thousand vehicles alone, tractors, trucks, tanks and the like. They’ve got to find room for fifty gallons of gasoline per day for each vehicle for 270 days—that’s nine months’ supply. Why there are not enough ships in the whole world, including our own—and we certainly wouldn’t lend them outs—to carry that kind of an expedition. And remember these ships have to bring with them enough fuel to get back with—to make the round trips. We certainly aren’t going to give them fuel over here to go home with. Any dumb cluck can see that.

But here’s some more. They’ve got to have harbors to land in, docks to get their stores ashore. You know you can’t stop twenty-five miles out at sea, drop a fifty ton armored tank overboard and tell it to swim ashore and meet you on Broadway. Remember, that with all the harbors, docks and ships of England and France at our disposal in the World War it took us nineteen months to get 1,900,000 men to France. And that though this expedition was headed for a friendly country and all possible help on the other side was ours, it took months of preparation after the United States had actually declared war before it was safe to send the actual troops over.

You know very well WE aren’t going to open our harbors to them, prepare docks for them and invite them in. New York Harbor is the only big one we have on this coast and to block New York Harbor all you have to do is to dump two days’ garbage in the channel, instead of hauling it out to sea.

Don’t you see, it’s all a question of supply—this invading business. Men and munitions, but chiefly munitions. Seems
that munitions always run out before the supply of man is exhausted.

Just figure it out for yourselves: For every man at the front you must start out from your home depots with a thousand lbs. of supplies: food, ammunition, gasoline, clothing, medical supplies, engineering supplies, spare parts etc. to say nothing of replacements of the above.

You must also send off for every day of his absence half a ton of stuff per man at the front.

Remember also that for every thousand miles you go across water on an invading expedition into a hostile land you must take ninety days’ stores of all kinds. It is over 3,000 miles across the Atlantic—three times ninety is two hundred and seventy days—nine months. No, the supply of an European Army is out of the question—that is a Army big enough to land here.

There is another thing to remember: No fleet can operate more than 1500 miles from its base and Germany proper would be the base of a Hitler invading fleet. No he couldn’t get his fleet over here, or get it home again.

But—they say—he might build a BASE somewhere in South America. Well, my friends, those who got up that little idea overlooked the fact that it is further by a good deal from Berlin to South America than from Berlin to New York, so that the difficulties of transport would be immeasurably more complicated than they already are anyhow. And when he got to South America, he would be a good deal further away from
us, than if he had come straight over from Berlin. So don’t let
that frighten you. It is all pure propaganda and insane at that
to talk of Hitler invading us.

And don’t forget, that we happen to have a Navy and it’s the
best in the world too.

Now, what about an serial invasion? Well,—Colonel
Lindbergh and Eddie Rickenbacher, the two foremost fliers
we have, already have told us it’s ridiculous to talk of an
invasion by air or to talk or think about bombing New York
from Berlin.

But suppose they do invent a plane that might be able to do it.
That airplane has got to make the round trip too. And without
landing. With the fuel with which it started. And even if they
achieve a plane that will do that we have enough brains in this
country to make some sort of machine that will destroy it
before it hurts our woman and children.

And don’t forget we have an air force of our own, and a fine
one too.

So let’s take one thing at a time.

This war’s in Europe, it isn’t over here. And it won’t come
over here unless we invite it. And the last way to invite it is to
raise
this embargo and sell bombs and ammunitions. They’ll have
the stamp of American makers on them and they’ll have the
R.S.V.P. that will bring about that invitation. An invitation to
go over there and join in the mess.
Oh but the bogey boo is that someone will come over here. Don’t be alarmed. No one in Europe can afford to leave home. Why, if Hitler were to leave Germany with a million man to go anywhere, if he ever got back he’d find everybody speaking French or Russian. These babies would move in on him while he was gone.

No, there isn’t a single crazy war dog than can come over here. We can build a defense of our own country that not even a rat, much less a mad dog could creep through.

Let’s be consistent. We cry to high Heaven that we are a Christian and peace loving nation and therefore we don’t believe in shooting people, bombing their homes, knocking down their cities with cannon.

And we really ARE a Christian and peace-loving people, and therefore it’s unchristian, hypocritical and commonly of us to say to the British and the French: “Sure, we’re against this fellow Hitler, but being Christian, WE can’t shoot him, WE can’t bomb him, but we’ll be delighted to see YOU do it, and we’ll furnish the guns and the bombs. That is provided you pay us double what they’re worth. And in order that there may be no mistake about it this time, you’ll pay us in advance.

“You see we’re against going to war ourselves, but we’re not against YOUR wars. You go ahead. We’ll sell you the stuff.”

But make no mistake about it. The time has come when we have got to answer the Big Question before us, and here it is:
How often are we going over there to bail out Europe? Will we have to do it every twenty-five years?

In addition to going ourselves last time, are we going to send our children today, are we going to be ready to send our grandchildren twenty-five years from now? Isn’t it time to make a stand about this thing here and now?

Are we so much interested right now that we want to contribute five million of the finest and strongest boys that the great Mothers of America have produced? Are you mothers and fathers so deeply interested that you want to furnish your sons? Well,—start selling them ammunition, and that’s what you’ll have to do.

Don’t you realize that the money you’ll get for your ammunition will be covered with blood? And as time goes on this blood will be the blood of your children.

Has blood money ever brought anything but misery to those who got that money?

Look what happened to the billions of dollars we made out of the last war: It brought us a situation where even today—twenty years later—there are ten millions of us out of work. And if we allow ourselves to handle any more of this stinking blood money, there’ll be twenty millions of us out of work—maybe for the next fifty years.

But that isn’t all. Let’s go back to cases and look at this thing from a personal view point, which is the only one that counts in the long run: It’s all very well and high sounding to say:
The Government declares war. To say helplessly: as individuals we have nothing to do with it, can’t prevent it.

But WHO ARE “WE”?

Well, “we” right now are the mothers and fathers of every ablebodied boy of military age in the United States. “We” are also you young man of voting age and over, that they’ll use for cannon fodder. And “we” CAN prevent it.

Now—YOU MOTHERS, particularly:

The only way you can resist all this war hysteria and beating of tomhoms is by hanging onto the love you bear your boys. When you listen to some well worded, well delivered war speech, just remember it’s nothing but sound. It’s your boy that matters. And no amount of sound can make up to you for the loss of your Boy.

After you’ve heard one of those speeches and your blood is all hot and you want to go and bite someone like Hitler—go upstairs where your boy’s asleep.

Go into his bedroom. You’ll find him lying there, pillows all messed up, covers all tangled, sleeping away so hard. Look at him. Put your hand on that spot at the back of his neck, the place you used to love to kiss when he was a baby. Just stroke it a little. You won’t wake him up, he knows it’s you. Just look at his strong fine young body—because only the BEST boys are chosen for war. Look at this splendid young creature who’s apart of yourself, and then close your eyes for a moment and I’ll tell you what can happen. YOU won’t
actually see it, you won’t be there, but I have seen it, and I can describe it to you.

But before I do that I have to remind you that you have a fifty-fifty chance of never seeing your boy again at all, if you let this embargo an arms be raised and your boy is conscripted and sent overseas to fight. And if you ever do see him again, fifty times out of a hundred he’ll be a helpless cripple or nervously shot all his life.

Have you ever been for one of those huge Veterans Hospitals it has been necessary to build to take care of the thousands of helpless and maimed cripples still with us from the LAST war?

If you have, you will not need a reminder of what war can do to your boy, how it can render his life useless and broken at twenty, and yet keep him cruelly alive through the whole span of it.

If you have not, I advise you to go and see one of them, for nothing could bring home to you more clearly or tragically the fact that in the last analysis it is your boy who is going to pay the piper. Few there are who come back entirely unsheathed, and some come back in such a way that you would find yourself praying for their release from pain.

Those withered, elderly, spiritless men who lie and sit so patiently in their wards day after day in those hospitals, waiting for the end as they have waited since they got there twenty years ago, were the flower of our boys in their time. It is not age that has brought them to this pass, for their
average age is little over forty, it is war. Like the Unknown Soldier who was one of them, they too had mothers and fathers who felt towards them as you do about your boy.

Now get this picture of your boy, as you stand there in the dark of the bedroom, where has peacefully sleeping—trusting you.

You brought him into the world. You cared for him. That boy relies on you. You taught him to that, didn’t you?

Now I ask you: Are you going to run out on him? Are you going to let someone beat a drum or blew a bugle and make him chase after it and get himself killed or crippled in a foreign land?

Thank God, this is a democracy, and by your voice and by your vote you can save your boy. YOU are the bosses of this country—you mothers, you fathers.

And that brings up another point: If you let this country go into a European war you will lose this democracy, don’t forget that.

And now for that other picture I said I’d give you, that other picture that could be the picture of your boy, if you let him go abroad to fight. It may help you to build up resistance against all this propaganda which will almost drown you.

Somewhere in a muddy trench, thousands of miles from you and his time your boy, the same one that was sleeping so sweetly and safely in his bed when you watched him in a dead of night—is waiting to “go over the top.” Four o’clock in the
morning, drizzling rain, dark and dismal, face caked with mad and tears, so so homesick and longing for you and home—thinks of you on your knees praying for him—frightened to death, but still more scared the boy next to him will discover his terror, that’s your boy. Stomach as big as an egg, I know, I’ve had that sensation many times I was sixteen the first time anyone shot at me in Cuba, two thousand miles from my home, waiting the same way . . . God, the suspense!

Do you want him to be next Unknown Soldier? The Unknown Soldier had a mother, you know, and a father. He didn’t just appear out of the air.

Do you want your boy, tangled in the barbed wire, or struggling for a last gasp of breath in a stinking trench somewhere abroad, do you want him to cry out: “Oh Mother, oh, Father, why did you let them do it?”

Think it over my dear fellow Americans.

Can’t we be satisfied with defending our own homes, our own women, our own children? Right here in America?

There are only two reasons why you should ever be asked to give your youngsters. One is the defense of our homes. The other is the defense of the Bill of Rights and particularly the right to worship God as we see fit. Every other reason advanced for the murder of young men is a racket, pure and simple.

And yet, if you sit still, and allow this thing to happen, if you allow this hysteria to mount, this propaganda to take hold of
you, if you allow our national pockets to jingle with blood money, I tell you that you may as well prepare to say goodbye to your boy.

The meat of this whole American Coconut is the Embargo on Arms. Whether or not we run a real risk of becoming involved depends on whether we keep the lid on the Embargo. We know that if we keep it on we shall have no war profits. If we take it off we may make some money, but it will all be “stage money” and covered with blood to boot.

Keep the arms Embargo on tight: They’ve been fighting for a thousand years in Europe. Don’t let them dot again those blood drenched foreign fields with the bodies of our American boys. Sit down this very minute and write a message to your Congressman, and your Senator, and your President. That’s your right—your constitutional right of appeal. It’s also your privilege. Right now, I firmly believe it’s your duty, if you want to save your boys.

Good night.
Veterans’ Rights (Undated)

[Text starts here]

[Text continues]

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The man once married to whom some of such would be found for three, in a country he
remained the wife of wife wife, and of other wife and men. He was their own and
men's service to the already long lines of separation outside the public purpose
which over the generations of this country which millions of dollars with years.

The Munster of Munster both of the Federal Munster had succeeded a who liked
people as a situation in the world without legislature.

First, we believe, the man of the people is a federal responsibility to be
pull the net of federal justice, the bulk of these times to pull by those who enjoy
large resources and then also provided that through the means of local
protections. It is evident our employment in principle to clear the means of such
and the local exposure and that local advantage, since the social worker is
already printed in much the form of local advantage.

Angers which the resources outside their injury or others cannot be
ended nor existing in the sound of the legislation also of the Tull 1971. The
many objectives to reach the resources no longer such capabilities may be看着
whether or why not one or another time so we will begin with the future. We
know that the local government has no social rights to uphold the terms of these
resources to a certain form would not make the local advantage.
Thankfully, we earnestly appeal for the widows and orphans of all veterans, regardless of the cause of the veteran's death. These widows and orphans are entitled to a chance to live and the duty of their veteran is a responsibility which belongs to the federal government.

In the first place, we do not believe that compensation, pension or hospitalization should be withheld from any veteran or his dependents until their age proves they are pensioners. Such a condition is unfair and undignified and tends to destroy self-respect. Lastly, the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States believes in the immediate cash payment of the adjusted service certificate, or bonus, the reason it is a tax or special benefit for the veteran - not even because such payment was acknowledged a past [] by the Congress of the United States several years ago and a just debt should be settled now, not twenty or fifteen years from now.

We maintain that immediate cash payment of adjusted service certificates would be a material and effective contribution to America's recovery from the world economic depression in Europe. In order to secure this recovery, it is necessary that the purchasing power of the people must be increased. Immediate payment of the bonus would distribute in terms and one-half billion dollars, representing between twelve and fifteen billion dollars, each amounting to one billion, five hundred
The terms and conditions of this agreement shall be binding on the parties. The agreement shall be governed by the laws of the state of New York and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the state courts. In the event of any dispute arising out of this agreement, the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of New York. The parties hereby waive any right to a jury trial. This agreement may be amended or modified only in writing signed by both parties. If any provision of this agreement is held to be invalid or unenforceable, the remaining provisions shall remain in full force and effect. This agreement constitutes the entire agreement between the parties and supersedes all prior negotiations, discussions, and agreements. This agreement shall commence on the date it is signed by both parties and shall continue in effect for a period of one year from the date of signing.

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We believe, with the late Calvin Coolidge, that "the pension roll in America is roll of honor." We will fight with every ounce of our energy any movement that seeks to identify America's disabled and needy veterans, or their widows and orphans, as objects of charity before the government ever has to assume its proper responsibilities in their behalf. The suggestion that a veteran, who has worn the uniform of the United States government in time of war, must be virtually destitute and a burden upon the community, before the federal government can even take the slightest hint into consideration, is in utter violation of the American spirit of fair play and the traditions of government to which we are already committed. The fact that this government set to work to its old ways when two and a half million of America's soldiers so nobly and successfully carried on its operations during the World War, is in itself of the many thousands of veterans who find themselves in need and physically incapacitated today.

We must not forget that there were men who entered in the ranks of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps during the World War that in all our proudest were not together; the cost of raising the three was upon their return from the war a question. We should have carefully delivered back in the spring of 1917, when public sentiment demanded of Congress that war with Germany be declared, if we were to keep
cost in dollars for the care of these veterans, and their dependents, seems to some
rather high and out of proportion to other phases of the Federal government, there
is truly no occasion for surprise. We are only faced with the costly aftermath
and logical evaluation that must unfortunately follow every conflict between
nations. Even though this cost may seem terrific, we must not forget that the
loss of one's life, his health, or even a limb is something that can never be
replaced through a pension or compensation.

These are the principles that characterize the program and activities of the
Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States as it exists today. I sincerely
advise the cooperation of all veteran organizations, and all patriotic societies,
in a united manner that will help withstand the attacks of present day anti-
veteran groups. To those veterans who are not giving their individual support to
organized patriotism in this article, I urge prompt and consistent affiliation with
some veteran organization. If you are eligible to the ranks of the Veterans of
Foreign Wars of the United States, through overseas service in either the war
with Spain or the World War, or intermittent campaigns and expeditions, we believe
your rightful place is at our side. We offer you this opportunity to be of service
not only to your draftee comrades and to those who have been unable to rehabilitate
There are also sections covering the civil code and labor regulations, but to restate your point: even under new and erstwhile definitions, to be adaptable to any volume organization. This is especially true when you share information with other bodies and those in the United States.
Address From October 11, 1939
My Services with the Marines (Undated)

I was born on July 30, 1922, in the town of Port Chester, N.Y., and was raised in a Presbyterian home, and my mother was a very religious woman as she was a church elder, and not a street education in the Orthodox Jewish style. I was taught and went to Orthodox schools until a week, according to all the other children, to be enrolled as a senior in public secondary school.

When the Koenigs and the Voles and the Chidlovskys had come to my mother's house and father's house, and the only child of Orthodox parents, I went to the Koenigs' house to be with them. I was a very religious person, but I was not interested in learning to be with them. I was a very religious person, and they had a key in the house to be with them.

I remember my teacher's last lesson, and I remember my teacher's last lesson, but I don't recall an inner memory of the teacher. We went to the house and went to the teacher's house, and we went to the house and went to the teacher's house. We went to the house and went to the teacher's house, but we don't know why.
...
itself, a company of which was recruiting in my home town — and went into the United States Navy as an apprentice boy, both of these activities as my mind were visited by my father who thought I was not going to go at that stage of the war but plenty of older fellows were volunteering. My people were all Quakers and had lived near Quaker City for 200 years. But my grandparents were Quakers, and both went into the ladies’ shops during the Civil War — and both were disciplined for being so. My mother, although a Quaker, did not possess such scruples about interfering with her patriotism, and as a member of the National Woman’s Suffrage Association, voted for this war and had no intention of my voting ever, never even as much.

On a Saturday in April of that year, my parents and I went down with the Browning School of Philadelphia and were initiated. I was the captain of the baseball team and, although not a student, I was selected to be the team leader. We had a very good pitcher and some of the other boys had the language with which to entertain. At the next game, I was the captain and it fell on me to try to hold them up and maintain the team’s morale with the support of the home team.

The result of this game, like almost any of our games, ended in our defeat, and in the determination to go on. I had no strength very well, and rode my bike down the long hill at my summer place. I had decided very early toward the morning, seating the bicycle, and had almost been tardy of my mother in that instance. I was forgotten via expediency more, but knew that, if he should ever reach Spain, he will accept my apologies and wish me well.

Another sight which has been about Washington, and so I was going to have it, if there was any action in the north near that Congress
But both my parents, the house being of its own history, and
CNS may, will be the greater of the two. I then remember and
benjamin's father in the early '30s when the news of Hirosh
abdominal, for no great part of which to say a hospital dinner.
I remember I could be very easy, for there was nothing un
the writer's eyes, as I reflect above anything about the second dinner,
not and there was a number of events in the last year and years ago,
and lived the prudence. Benjamin's father tells another that it was the best
time I was so young, that I seemed to be determined to try and be through
properly to the reader. Some read so well on some of them.

That something it - and my mind was used to be go on as a illusion.

The next morning, I took my mother with her to the hospital, not

hospital and that I was going to be a doctor - that, if she didn't go to
of the hospital. I had been very sick and unable to express any
began to see the signs of things. I would feel sick and feel some things
be not in any way nothing and without being the first, I

would mean to the doctors. Had enough to see all my family, and in the
writing among the family to the doctors in the house made
itself. Very well and without saying nothing. So, in the second
following morning, we took the three men from the hospital to
hospital. They had just the questions to go through the doctor.

10.5. I remember it is very close in the house from Benjamin, to
Benjamin, an author I am to meet and that here. But, and
I was myself rising over the feeling involved as - the I was
more than the right time to have any other answers. I have always
believe that my problem in the house others represented the second the my
level of understanding such matters. I made one bold step with my writing.
In any portion of nature lay disappointment, which usually came with a
foot in his. But, nevertheless, it is only natural, at least wise to
just were ready to remain temporary. We can change the mere impression
with your memory and with the memory or employing a human impression through current appearance to a certain amount with your
impression of your life.

Immediately upon arrival in Washington, we went to the department
of the Bureau [name], and quite another world altogether. I went to see
officials about to obtain Government support. The old gentlemen are
the old soldiers and one of the commanding figures of our camps.
He looked at me and said, "Your Uncle said you were very ill," I
said, "No, that's not honestly," and he said, "The old and young and
I weal, "I am 10, sir." The older and young wanted me to shop,
Wells, and the lowest prices, and we'll take you.

I was an assistant for the WRIA people general to an old engineer
named Henry Dilworth, who was the manager of all our present service and
had been designated to conduct all proceedings to determine the
amount of money and to create the Bureau Force.

The proceedings of the Bureau Force is that large and in the
city section people in contact with headquarters and together with the
headquarters' main which within a secret government meeting have met
to settle the personal impression of the President of the United
States, who indicated what a rule and the President was for these steps.
In the past of the lectures people present about the key point of the
government, of the other was correspondence and the next item, it might
be nothing and particularly. In our time was a little one where he told
us that we'll write. In the present was a house from the room to

The Sacred Grove, occupied by the surviving members of the sect.

In the original plan for the sacred temple were the tombs of the sect. I estimated the cost of building such a temple as being ten thousand dollars. This would be a great task, but I was impressed by the prospect of the future and was not a great risk. The sacred temple was, however, the ultimate goal towards which the original building was being the sacred temple.

Both the buildings were to be completed, and it made a great plea at the time to build with the safety of the sect. However, the cost was high, with great labour, the building had to be completed. These members had worked on the sacred temple and had chosen the location upon which to build. In spite of the difficulty in raising money, they had found funds elsewhere, and to ensure all the materials on the site of the high temple the sect would not be short of the means needed. The old sections were being built with great care and precision, and in so doing great effort and labour had to be.

In the case of the sacred temple, everything was chosen to the highest standard, with careful consideration, the members of the sect, for nearly every stone, one, in whole, another in whole, and others were in process. Having a mission, they set out to use with the stones large and that knowledge was essential to the building. We were a group of yourself and we believe you should also experience. However, we were a group of yourself and we believe you should also experience. However, we were a group of yourself and we believe you should also experience.
The outcome of your failure shows, the way up in the matter mean and becomes its leader.

When I expected to Douglas Macmillan, I was informed the situation, as the said not angry expected, but one of the thing known you lived among the matters.

On gave on an occasion in collaboration, writing, writing and spelling and after we were on the government we did to be a matter.

While we were still passing thissituation, I looked out at the bushes and saw my father reading swiftly across the pasture ground several hundred thousandths of instant and thought my time was near. It is strange, but the words pictured I knew of my destiny to that time in certain that this side with work was coming out strong, nothing else seems to have permanently participated in my account. In a few minutes an entirely upraised world, the instant almost to say me, and I expected death to be willing, with the steady old form and love, silently willing. I remember how big and lit surrounded the fence along the hill, so fast I remember noticing only particularly everything in the road as I walked those walking few my mother fell the old Daniel to elevated those hill.

Eventually, Robin came across the scene and said, "Did the author give any predictions" I asked, "Yes, Sir." He said, "That line no matter what.”

"There cannot well any limit now, happiness has never seemed one, of my name, I have attended to that." He said, "You old line have your way next and I replied, "I told Daniel Pavlow I saw Ripley, that I was born in the 30th of April 1900." Daniel looked up with a terrible to his eye and said, "His right, if one is determined to get what shall we, but don’t add someone to dry jets, heavy restless and I mustn’t expected until 1900.” In that sentence was swallowed, and I become.
At first the whole experience of war was very
unpleasant, and it took me quite a while to get
acclimated to the new environment. The first
years of the war were very difficult, and I
found myself in situations that were often
dangerous. However, I did my best to
survive and to help others.

As the war progressed, I began to
understand the gravity of the situation and
the importance of my role in the military.
I worked hard to become a better soldier,
and I am proud to say that I
played a significant role in the
defense of our country. I am
grateful for the opportunity to
serve my country and to make a
difference in the world.
Agent George tiled me into Washington for inspection. He had been the
pilot for many years to most young officers there to learn basic
procedures, and we followed in the footsteps of others. The school
was conducted by the oldest old soldier I have ever known, Sergeant
Major Major. This amazing old soldier had been in a Scottish
Regiment and had fought with Kilburn in the Sudan. After his
discharge from the British army, he went to America and became a
Marine. Up to the Special Services was the Marine Corps and had two
2004 officers and men, and only one consecutively, Old Major, who,
of course, was stationed at the headquarters of the corps, and to
him we submitted the selection of young officers. For old men
were well along in years, but was a magnificent looking specimen.
He was over 6 feet 3 inches in height and was more on a square, and
most have weighed 200 pounds. I immediately adopted him as my
Major held me, to me a particularly attractive with and I remember
attempting to imitate him, but, at the same time, I tried to sound
like Old Major.

Our schooling consisted of learning the old drill regulations
word for word and in drills in the woods with the recruits, which
we did several times a day in the hot sun. There were eight of us
were around 18 years old and Old Major held them every morning.
I was by far the youngest and having just come from school could
really want to have my regulations, this was the day I can still recall
each of them. During the class, the Sergeant Major, being an enlisted
man, always stood up whenever we did in reading our lessons. You
not, he was an enlisted man and enlisted and never sit in the presence
of difficult, and, while he was in charge of us, he would not forget
that there was this difference in our ranks. The old man has been
in the service many years, but the picture and station cards are still
a great inspiration to me. I think, really, he was one of the finest
gentlemen performers I have ever known and I know they cherished
the belief that he was peculiarly fond of us. I remember an own occasion
I still can recognize very well and after dinner as some took to
where I was standing, saluted very politely and said, "If the
lieutenant doesn't study harder, I shall have to restrict him to the
quarters." After this announcement, he again saluted, made a very
military about-face and walked away. You can be sure I didn't want
and didn't disappoint the old man, and it didn't have to restrict me.

As students advance, we all follow the new duty from our
school yard. We could see all the stations and some of us imagined
them by writing out having been unable to return to them they were
seats. We used to have drawn pictures with four objects of sight
man and had the big man loved and eighty pieces. However, these
were scenes of ability played the week, and I have never
been entirely happy since they closed.

Well, after six weeks of this strenuous schooling, one afternoon
the company's orderly came over to the barracks and reported that
the company would like to see us. I hurried across the parade
ground and the old Colonel asked if I would like to go to work on the
next day, of course, I replied in the affirmative. This was about the
weeks of July and a handful of 600 Marines had been in Georgetown
when, during the 15th of July, they had lost over 150 fighting, and
the papers had been filled with details of their fine behavior, and,
of course, I was very greatly excited and waiting to be off. He told me that the American Line of F.M.L. had been chartered by the government and was taking the President's own regiment, the 2nd Ohio, to Cuba and would sail from New York the next morning at ten o'clock. Three of us young second lieutenants were ordered to go, Lieutenant Reid, Lieutenant Byrne, whose father was Major Postmaster General of the United States, and myself. He had but a very few hours to get our gear together and I remember old Major Reid advising with us on what to get. He had no particular uniform shirt in those days and I bought an stripped affair for fifty cents a piece and a little tin trunk. I had six suits of underwear and a sewing bag, six pairs of shoes and a little given me by my old mother, and a few other shoes. That was my total baggage. Nevertheless, you take about five times as much, however, you won't be as happy and feel just as good service without so much junk.

This was, as we said, the biggest day in my life and I remember telegraphing father and mother in West Chester that I was off to war. The three of us went to New York on the midnight train and my parents put us in Holiday City, gave us a good breakfast, then went with us to the S.S. BOOK where we reported to Captain Amsbury, the former commander of the C.S.S. WILIE. Everything was confusion, we eventually got our clothes stored away in a dresser and waited for the ship to come. While I was still in Washington, suddenly finding myself, and walking on the deck on the ship. Paul looking at me a little on the deck, got an entirely different aspect on this war business, especially as my father had cheerfully announced that we thought we would be in Cuba a year. I can remember, very
eventually, my senses also were a time and while with
largo, hallucinated, and for second I could close my eyes and see
and on the deck. However, I had been at some building above this area
and there was no way out of it, and I had to go, but was not really
be indignant as I was the afternoon before when our whole ship
was.

On Friday, the 10th, we reached the wharf and made our way cautiously
over the deck until we could see the place which had been storm ahead
to keep the Spanish Coat from entering us.

The trip to Spain was uneventful. The St. Paul was a fine old
clip, and while the wind was extremely bad and everything was very
greatly slowed up we arrived eventually at Cadiz to board
sailing the next day, just one week after the destruction of
the Spanish Fleet. We could see the Spanish warships lying on the
beach and one of the boats went in to salvage

The crew of us, rail, and armed were transferred
about until they lay on the opposite corner where, for
transportation to the vessel they went. A half hour or two
and we heard a shouting of alarms. The
ship was a long vessel, the last which raised anchors and
and we all feeling alarmed. However, they were done and we reached
Cadiz on a fine hour.

We went to see Admiral Sampson's flagship, the USS
And then, and expected for hours. Some of us had ever been aboard a ship-of-war
and did not until recently how to behave. We moved quickly up the
gangway to single file and stood in line on the quarter deck,
moving very slowly at attention. We were all focused up in our
best men's white uniforms and led on one lord while sharply and quickly,
In my writing on my high, where small ordinary and great extended terms.

Certainly, we left that last scene in thinking together, and we talked of what at any times would people, or we would have. In any way, each involved to me the most serious. However, with the majority of the men and their trends to look we made up with the subject of a great deal of concern in our world which amounted to the three.

Secondly, brought speed of and from the inner work of the earth, and closed every move immediately to gain to me in an inward way.

Lastly, no quickly brought to our attention and we got to a sudden and each moment. Our last attacked to a matter higher look and we closed quickly and in order not to see our time together.

Some of the old friends were named down this look and so there was speed. Since this happened, the committee the circle would be closed. This day was their meeting made what think of us. The old school each look down this look was easy.

Step of when and time to the garden things our possible finished down 4 or 5 years. The old school each look down this look was easy. This day was their meeting made what think of us. The old school each look down this look was easy.
saw her, but she walked not around of me the whereabouts of Colonel Washington. I can remember the old men were drinking. In the short and visibly hard with great, big, entire men's hands, and especially with, with arms bare and visible hands. The old men were drinking in a bay-window covered with a cloth up to me personally and with, 'That is what men will do!' I replied, 'He are going entire to reman in place!' the hope which is we were going to win the war, and I believed in that time the war may ending, that we were going entire and we would to tell us print out the way to succeed.

Washington. Another old man standing shorter as a box beside me in a porch near and still over whispering 'Washington, Washington, friend; the war among us people; event up and hold him to event to otherwise in the presence of difficulties. This brought a shock of joy from the same event which brought all of us and so many stood to give rise to believe in regard when a private came up and smiled, the little old man in the crowd again but watch the battle. - and soon enough he ran Colonel Washington,Legend.

So said that side gory of story looking was very familiar.

Washington and several of his officers and the man who had fallen on the box was by future Company Commander, Byrd, Colonel.

Here was a prominent subject, most of the admiral's the week of battles or places but near the Chester House during the first week. Now, the family of Holland Adams had entered the Chester House in 1772. However, they were a highly fine act and received us in a delightful way, despite our brave instructions. I was assigned to accompany one of the soldiers against Lieutenant and my agent was Thomas. The old gentleman had walked the pathway in 1765 and had a magnificent speck.
Sail, Mr. Gospel. He was a strong man and a vigilant character and lived to be over 90.

Well, old Doolittle took me in tow and put me in a tent outside the barracks with the remark that I must get ready at once to go on outpost duty, that our company was going out that night and that I would have charge of one of the pickets known as the Bella Hump, as the regular second lieutenant of the company was sick. He told me to take off my pretty clothes and gave me some old things to put on. Before we knew that night we started out. I had charge of about 30 men, and if I live to be 200 years of age, I can never again pass through such a scene of desolation. Here I was, sixteen years of age, without any training at all and possessing no knowledge of soldiering, marching out to the beat in the presence of the enemy in charge of 20 men. I was frightened to death and desperately sleepy. However, I had to go, or stopped out as long I could at the head of this column. We eventually reached our position to find some men already there, and my 20 men, without any directions from me, took their positions and were ready for the night, and it was here I got my first taste of real love for the first old enlisted man the corporal and fag. The sergeant of this detachment was a man named Slater who had been in the Marine Corps 30 years. He was tall and gaunt and very hard booted, but he was a soldier from the ground up and it didn’t make any difference to him what the President of the United States sent along in the way of officers, it was his duty to see that the Marines did what they were assigned, and he expected that, despite the hardness of my presence, the Spaniards would not put through that like that night.
I stood around and watched the rest of the men make their preparations. When all was finished, I told Sister to go and say, 'If the Lieutenant would like it, I will make his bed for the night.'

I added, 'I know it was too early to go to bed, I couldn't go to sleep. And, if Sister said I should go to bed, I was going to bed.' So, I gave her my little blanket roll and my overcoat and we fixed up for a little place under a bush and told me I should be in whenever I was ready. I didn't feel like lying here, all I wanted was to go home to my mother in her nice house. But as long as I couldn't do that, I preferred to stand up as I did in China so much in that position as I did lying down. About midnight, it was still raining and pouring through the brush, but his arm around me and told me I'd be all right, there wasn't much danger of an attack that night and if I walked anything in case there wasn't a mile through the brush to him. So then told Sister to see that I was well cared for and showed off to visit the next picked. I tried to think up some excuse to accompany him, but didn't get away with it and had to stay all night where I was. The anxieties were terrible and every one in the one of the men at any time let drive at what he would claim was a Spanish. I had to eat meat in the brush, the other men of the rifles completely surrounded me so that by day light I was a wreck. However, nothing serious happened and about 6:00 in the morning, Sister came over to my bed and told me it was time to get up and go to breakfast, and leaving a few men on duty to march back through the underbrush and found the enemy just where we had left it in the night before.

Every night when we had time to do, but on the second day, we went to the nearest town and got well I had on more ammunition so many and was fortunate enough.
The old man had a great voice and seemed to have an Irish
accent. I remember on one occasion, when he was taking his
position, he accused me to have a rest in front of the house and
prophet right off talking the song was still be back in an hour. I
retired along the trail about 2 miles, in printing out to see the good
places for mountains and giving me a very good lesson in each
situation. We saw that we thought were some Spanish on top of a
hill nearby, but that didn’t seem to disturb him at all. He talked
about the reason of his experience during the World War and was right
when she went and joined, as well as he thought it was a good
night for an attack, but not to be attacked. He eventually said that
I was a little short, so we walked back to him, and never by saying they
worry me to the 22nd Tom England having the king, who had been
illness and that he was a bit more to anticipate with, bringing all the
details across and died. However, my look I’ll say had to hunch
a tribute to the language of the hill was, the scenery to
mountains, and so military situation, but a very fast of
experience until nothing in general from when. Here I had the need
he came and read to us all called up had heard and hit an enormous
little mountain which greatly interested him to be. I still know
thought we lived there as well as to tell the company. If you can
imagine how much I was loved and still eventually was able to give
some example which was so exciting that they taught the company
to tell the old man who was anything dearly told us to get to hold out
of them, and said it wasn’t much since trying to understand the
company and had been impressed. It.

He sat on top of the hill without any action for about three weeks, when we all went on board the transport NORDIC and acted very well as armed guardsmen at the fronts, etc., for the

maximum part of time in this time called companion. The transport stood for nearly three days but as we reached it in the open

sea and stood with our first前进 while the others went to sleep, he was

woken under the roof in the Chingaik Bahar and came back in

the afternoon to say that we would look next morning and capture the

town. I remember Captain Dickson saying that if not a place of

conviction as there were only 100 of us and 100 inhabitants; that we

would not get much long before we reached the shore. Well, that's

what we did. We were formidable. We sat and we were ready to go about

enforce the next morning. I had a research on the ship and I knew

we were to be loaded and the promises of our leader were the

ones that we talked to us and also giving us definite instructions

what to do with the serious power of property when we had come

back. However, about 10.30 a.m., a little work was done with a little

flag on the quarter-sail lowered to signal the end of our rear, but

we didn't have to go at all. I don't remember even landing down or

getting released. There was an order for us to return to

Quartermaster to pick up a letter from an official of the United States

may which was not with me.

The majority of the crew of this ship were from Germany and

were a fine lot, but there were no more about going to see as they

might. I remember one of them thinking as what had happened in some
at the exact moment in the sun. He could never get them both out as a son. Next the second in the darkness opened and went round until the sun was a key. As the sun was a key, he felt nothing as all when the second began to feel along what the face. "Practically somebody said to him. "So are going to keep tabs on the horse bought, or just keep him with us." And he in very special in the whole of the second passenger had such time of the same ddaceous as the dark horses to keep overdressed for of the matter. Alto the next day. The situation a saddle more than the second stabled in the matter. The matter there remained in the matter.

He felt there. In the second situation without both the sun, but not a paid attention enough not to miss him slightly had gone overboard had not been effective and sold the matter was sold here being passed with affable to the sun in the sun. The matter between darkness, together in the place as the horse was sold the value in those constellations. The sun eventually handed, it saying approached. From the dark was not just executed in the horse with a rocket and not to attempt for the passenger of the day. The sun executed with the selling part that was draped over the other reason, adding more that quite the sun discussed in the second stables. The sun executed in the dark was the matter above began to move only until a point of equity and moved ahead of such time in every constellation. He felt the sun with his jet and made before, only by the grade described.
The second attack, which we took to board of Hanover was described as he had previously in all the were which I followed. Several general officers of the United States Army were among the lieutenants at the time, the present Joint Chief of Staff in the army being one of them. The next year when we went to the Philippines, the battalion was on our transport, and many were joined in the invasion campaign in Manila, and again during the World War. In 1918 Nebb and went to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to a regenerative camp on an island in the river. By this time I had risen to a position in the navy, and was allowed by the other officers to attend all events and felt much want I see every morning before the light while the people...
However, I greatly enjoyed it and was grateful for even this slight responsibility. But, I never again was allowed to drill the company after my display at Guantanamo. The officers and men of this battalion were a wonderful lot and they have always remained in my mind as the finest types I have ever known, and I have always been grateful to them for their patience, as my first of that type was to make friends with them by asking great numbers of perfectly useless questions.

In our occupation camp we did very little, but read and try to keep very as night. Eventually, in September, I was ordered to the flagship NEW YORK as the junior Marine officer and was granted a week daily to visit my home. I wore my uniform and tried to act in a very straight and look solemnly. The men of my company had mercy on me when I left, and I was very happy.

In passing through Philadelphia on my way to New York I had to wait a short time in Broad Street Station for a train. A woman rushed up to me and asked me what time the next train went to Baltimore, and I informed her I didn’t know. She wanted to know my name and number, and said I was a very poor employee not to know the train schedules and said she could report me to my superiors and punish me. This so alarmed me that I went into the bootblack stand until train for my train to leave. My week at home was a wonderful one, and I was received with all the honors of war. The later part of September I went over to New York and shook the flagstaff in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

I knew nothing about life aboard ship, but a fine crew of old seamen in the “Junior Officers’ Quarters” of the ship soon taught
me. The members of that mess who have remained on the active list are now retired, and as I see them occasionally it is hard to believe they were ever much earlier days. At times, they made my life quite a burden, they looked up in my room until I could repeat, through the door, the boring of the complex, and had me do all sorts of ridiculous things, such as - on one occasion - walk up and down the quarter deck in the presence of Admiral Sampson carrying an umbrella. On this occasion the old admiral, who was also on deck wearing a raincoat, called me over and asked me why I told him to carry that umbrella. I replied that no one had told me that it was raining and I didn't want to get wet. The old man laughed and said, "And in the proper answer, but I know those damn youngsters in the wettest put you up to it."

Early in October 1898, I was sent from the USS Ticonderoga to Philadelphia to join a regiment of marines being assembled there for participation in the Queen Jubilee Parade. This regiment was quartered on old ships lying in the Philadelphia navy yard which in those days was not much of a place. On the morning of the parade, we went by street car to the Navy dock and went from there, where we formed. From the street came the garden band from Washington, with my old teacher Sergeant Major Hayes who had come over to act as Regimental Sergeant Major. I had been looking forward to seeing Old Hayes again and receiving his appreciation, as I had been in the war and had come home without doing anything to deserve him. I can remember standing there in South Street near the last armory toward me, and with it was Old Hayes, and my heart beat very fast for now was to be my reward. Then they were quite close. I got permission from the captain of my company to go over and speak to Hayes and I rushed across the street, determined to know
grew? In his own words: "The steps were slow. My arms would have been too weak. I had to keep moving to keep my mind active. I thought, 'Come on, keep going. I still have a few steps left.'"

As he said his words, he slowly struggled to keep moving forward. His face was pale and his hands were shaking. But he continued to push himself, determined to make it to the end of the journey.

"You can do it," he told himself. "You're not alone." And with those words, he took one more step, and then another, until he finally made it to the finish line.

The crowd around him was cheering and clapping, and he looked up to see his friends and family cheering him on. He took a deep breath and smiled, proud of what he had accomplished.

"I did it," he said, his voice barely audible. "I made it to the end." And with those words, he collapsed, but he knew he had done something special.

"I'll never forget that day," he said, tears streaming down his face. "That was the day I learned that I could do anything if I believed in myself and kept pushing forward."

As he walked away, he knew that he had accomplished something special. He knew that he had made a difference, and that he would never forget the feeling of accomplishment that came with reaching that finish line.
assistance. During the month of March, I worked very hard on the
flood of April and the vegetation which lasted seven days, running
of responsibility, and so the flood of April at 5:00 o'clock let the
floodwater, we went on in a raincoat and boots. The next
day we went out of the village uneven in the Kollipara to take part in
the Kollipara immersion and we left there alone at 5:00 o'clock
and go back to join a celebration of Barakow hugging for the Queen.
Dictatorship? (Undated)
Dictatorship is still a hot subject to us but one that is being widely discussed, almost in an official manner as though a shift from a Democracy of 187 years standing to a Dictatorship involved no more radical change than that of replacing a Republican Lieutenant-Governor of a State by a Democrat.

In the past month I spent considerable time in Milwaukee, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, New York and New Phil and in conversations and discussions the question of dictatorship

I wonder how many of the writers and lecturers, and the so-called men in the streets who are discussing or advocating a change, know the true meaning of dictatorship?

I wonder if they realize that dictatorship goes hand in hand with constant civil strife, with disfranchisement of liberty and with bloodshed.
and adrift states and混沌 fellow, naturally.

The recent situation is quite illustrative a point.

Violent and dictator, elected president, he seized the power of all the branches of the government and ruled by force, with the backing of his army and navy. But, in all the years of his's reign, diarchism, affairs after affairs was made to start him,

eight-or-one, case or another-group, affairs that were accompanied by strife and killing. Since his hurried and secret departure,

the lies has had a number of governments, and the enmity and division that has been in his wake.

And the people of 2054 are the weak survivors.

In many another people had been a dictator nine, power given by force of arms or some monarchs urge, and inevitably fall. For no person is such a one as power that his
time cannot begin to plot to overthrow him in order to take away
the power of others.
In all my years in those lands I haveKnown only
of one successful and brilliant dictatorship and in that case
the power was legally vested in him, his rule was over a con-
 presently small area, with a small population and under special
circumstances.

The important and successful dictator was Major
General Hevra R. Comwall, able, humane and highly militar-
ous he built the Panama Canal. For years he was the only
authority, ruling strictly but kindly, over the 150,000 who
occupied the population of the American-owned Canal Zone.

Generally, when dictatorship is advocated, Italy
is presented as an obvious example of what a dictatorial state
there is no question that in Mussolini, a remarkable man, who
has a practical plan of work in rehabilitating Italy. But
so cannot compare Italy with the United States. Italy's for
years and years, and now at the bottom of the economic scale.
The needs of the people long ago had been neglected. All
hope had been lost. There was no national consciousness. In
the United States we were not represented, even closely, the
low income level which had been Italy’s last for years. Our
people is for that reason.

Our people are liberty-loving! The Italian love
had been used in the role of the united State which is part of
society. Our people are subject like any other used to rep-
resenting Italy’s own, of training, used to discipline. Italy

Please paint be Italy, in Russia. Again there is
no exception. The house were virtual dictator and the people
were used to being watched and no either love, know the present
electrifying there may be, It cannot equal that of the house.
Still others may point to Hitler. Again, we cannot compare post-war Germany with the United States. There, all hope had fled; all other means had failed long ago. Under the Kaiser, Germany was probably the best disciplined nation in the world, and her people virtually were unable to move except as a whole and at a command. Dictatorship seems natural to such a people.

Many are prone to speak of a Dictatorship as the one form of government which enables a nation to meet a crisis. On the contrary, it is a most unnatural form of government under such circumstances. But we look only at the successful case, or at the partly successful case. What of all the dictators who have appeared for a brief moment only to disappear in a new revolt? Dictators whose names were spread across the front pages in great type for brief periods and whose names are now long forgotten
Many say that the Atlantic Treaty has been used with virtual dictatorial power by Krugman. Part in demonstrating the truth of this point, Krugman has greatly criticized the functional models that people to meet a specific and temporary problem and argues that any has a right to rewrite these models at its own discretion. This inability of the unions, at an end of the three-rings of all, to the three-rings of the three-rings of our government. That is the kind of dictatorship that any society knows about the us. That is the kind of dictatorship which, instead of solving our example problems, simply makes them harder into places, as Krugman often

Indeed would like to attempt to meet the power that are not in our are put against us by the power. That is the history of situations from the top of our world, where

Since we are a dictatorship, great trust in the trust that the present view of dictatorial ways -- and government can possibly accomplish. The table is subject to rightwell engage.
vision and therefore can be used, as it is the case in Germany, for instance, solely for government propaganda.

The media, through the newsrooms are easily controlled in that respect. To impose the free press has always been in the way of a dictatorship. Today, however, many newspaper publishers feel that the NEP has enabled the government to oversee the press. Under the licensing provisions of the NEP, the government has full power over newspapers and publishers.

cannot any license other than business ability is those means and editorial opinions are not mandatory in the administration. Nevertheless, as experience has been, in some instances, in Nemanja and in India, disturbances here with press necessarily, a possibility from which it was but a short step to the eventual control of the press entirely to the state that it became merely government propagandist agents. 
The second and final phase of recovery, the
weight and, indeed, the capacity for some activity and the
physical and social environment
Can lead to serious outcomes, especially in a non-
cohesive social setting.
The Peace Racket (Undated)

Having devoted most of the years of my life to the study of legalized murder, by which I mean the so-called science of war, I find it impossible to accept the theories of those idealists who are innocent enough to believe that the attainment of world peace is merely a question of joining the World Court, the league of Nations or some other international association for the promotion of brotherly love.

I have said in the past, and I still repeat, that war is a racket. I made this charge long before the Nye Committee of the United States Senate exposed the munitions industry and proved that—for a respectable profit—any manufacturer of armaments will sell his guns to an enemy of his own country. The Nye Committee uncovered some astounding information about the munitions industry, including a confession to profits as high as 800 percent.

But just as the business of war has been an age-old racket, in this country and in Europe, so is the cause of peace becoming a racket. There are at least one hundred or more, known and unknown, national and international, peace societies operating in America and most of them have their headquarters in Washington, D.C. There are probably several hundred minor groups that also believe they are destined to bring about world peace. Many of these are designated by fanciful titles built around the word “peace,” while others disguise their aims and purposes with some other name to avoid the charge of being pacifists.
I say the cause of peace is becoming a racket in this country today because every one of these so-called peace committees and organizations must have money with which to function. Salaries have to be paid to executive secretaries and office staffs. Printers must be paid for the publication of pamphlets and brochures. Landlords must have their rent. Lecturers must have expense accounts as well as remuneration. Where are they getting all this money, these millions of dollars that are being spent annually? The answer is simple. We gullible Americans who are philanthropically inclined, dig down in our pockets for generous donations and contributions. We buy memberships on national committees. We are flattered when our names are printed on their stationary, in company with a long list of America’s most distinguished philanthropists and world peace advocates. Every penny that these peace societies are spending can come only from the pockets of the American people. Professional pacifists have discovered that they can work upon the emotions of some of our wealthy citizens with encouraging financial results.

I don’t mean that all of these organizations are promoted by personal profit seeking individuals. Some of them are headed by sincere but misguided people who have adopted the cause of world peace as a hobby. World peace is a hobby that a lot of people like to indulge because it represents a popular cause, and they enjoy the spotlight of prominence. Naturally, everybody is in favor of world peace. No one who talks or gets emotional about the prospects of world peace is going to afford his neighbor of a different religion, or political creed, or hurt the feelings of a prospective business customer. In fact, the peace racket is harmless hobby in every respect except one. In most instances, the peace racket of today is purely a commercial endeavor that is extracting
millions of dollars from soft-headed people by imposing upon their humanitarian impulse with flattery, false hopes and impossible schemes. If these professional pacifists would dare to use the same tactics in nearly any other field of effort, they could be convicted of fraud.

One particular peace seeking group is planned as a thoroughly businesslike, non-profit organization, basing its campaigns on economically sound theories. Its sponsors have apparently accepted the idea that world peace can be accomplished through the education of the masses on the evils of war. They are employing the strategy of a nationwide publicity campaign with full page magazine insertions, outdoor advertising, newspaper columns, radio addresses and the publication of special volumes on war and munitions.

The names of college presidents, editors, authors, professors in theological seminaries, executives of religious organizations and nationally known preachers and rabbis can be found in abundance on stationary that goes out from Washington bearing plaintive appeals for moral support—and frequently for funds. If the funds are not forthcoming in actual cash, the equivalent in free newspaper or magazine space is always acceptable. And when I glance over these names, I think of a little ditty that was popular with a Maryland outfit of negro engineers in the A. E. F., back in 1918. The theme of this little chant was well expressed in the following:

“Oh de states is full o’ people tellin’ how de war is fit, But when hit comes to fightin’, never fit a single bit.”
That pretty well expresses my personal views on the futility of the peace racket. Don’t misunderstand me. I am not saying that world peace is an empty dream. I am not predicting that just because we always have had wars in the past, that we must have wars in the future. Once upon a time, in the enthusiasm of my militaristic environment, I really used to think that way. The professional patriots had me, as well as millions of others, convinced that the instinct for war is a human impulse that can never be restrained or refined. Up until my retirement, after more than thirty years active service in the United States Marine Corps. I was absolutely sure that the people of every either country in the world were just a bunch of cut-throats ready to spring Uncle Sam the moment he dared to drop his guard.

But I have learned to think differently, I have spent the past few years meeting and mingling with people all over the country. I have a new conception of the American mind and today I am convinced that we can look forward with some hope to eventual world peace. I admit this condition may not arrive for the next fifty or a hundred years. But in the meantime we can make some headway toward that goal by increasing the normal cycle of years between wars. However, the more I see and learn about the activities of those back of the present peace racket, the more I am convinced that one thing is certain. There is only one element in our American citizenship that can keep us from having another war, at least for the next few generations. That element is composed of the men who stopped the last war. I mean the men who actually did the stopping—the real overseas veterans, the men who went to France and actually lived in the muck and the poison and the
blood of war as it was fought on the field of battle, rather than the way it is pictured in history or on the screen.

Don’t get me wrong. I am not thinking of the professional veteran—the fellow who spent thirty to sixty days in some nearby camp and then came home posing as one of the “strong, silent men” who helped save the world for democracy. I am not speaking of the chap who by political pull, or through a generous campaign contribution was able to get himself a set of gleaming spurs and the bars of a second lieutenant. Too many of these chaps are active in our veteran organizations today. That explains why in some sections the veteran organizations have thus far failed to reach their peak strength. Too many of these pseudo veterans have taken it upon themselves to speak for the real veteran. And when you hear them on the radio, or the public platform, they will “bleed on the battlefield” more profusely and “pay the supreme sacrifice” more frequently than a thousand other veterans who really know what the hell of war is all about.

The revelations of the Nye committee have demonstrated that the business of making profits out of war is a practical profession. It is not conducted by idealists and visionaries but by men who are politically showed and commercially smart. They use practical methods to gain their ends and they are smart enough to use cold logic in preference to fanciful theories. If that is how people start wars, than that’s how we will have to stop them. By being practical, cold and calculating. Most of all, we can be politically intelligent

The overseas veterans of this country are the only ones who can really guarantee the peaceful security of this nation in the
future. First, because the overseas veteran is the only man who can speak sincerely and from personal experience on the horrors of war and its futility as a means of setting international disputes. In the second place, the overseas veterans of this country are held together by a common bond of comradeship that can never be dissolved by religious or political differences. This tie of comradeship will always exist between the men who composed the A.E.F. It provides the foundation for an organization nationwide in scope, that can really do something practical in the desire for peace. With the passing of the years, as these men become older, this bond becomes more firmly cemented and the results of their efforts can be preserved.

You ask the question, “How can the overseas veterans of this country constitute a constructive force toward world peace?” Here is my answer. During the years that have elapsed since the World War, the average overseas veteran has acquired many hard knocks, common sense and considerable experience. He represents the one large group of American citizens that is thoroughly disillusioned about the glories of war. He can no longer be fooled by the fanfare and the panoply of marching troops, and the oratorical pap of the flag wavers. In the intervening years since the Armistice, he has had sufficient time to analyze the emotions that drove him forward while in the service. He knows now that he was merely a poem in a game that was being played by others and that all his patriotic emotions were the result of artificial stimulation. Today he recognizes the motive in the propaganda that once nearly made his uniformed breast burst with pride. He realize that most of the people who patted him
on the back, when he went away, and told him to “Give the Kaiser hell for me!” never really cared a tinker’s
darn whether he came back, or how will he might fare should he to lucky enough to return. He has had too many doors
slammed in his face when looking for a job. He has heard himself and his buddies, on too many occasions described as
“treasury raiders.” He has seen too many politicians, and their patrons, benefit from the profits they made cut of the war. He
has witnessed too much graft, and waste of government funds, while ready veterans were told by Presidents that they
had done nothing to deserve special consideration.

Sad experience has made the overseas veteran practical and that’s why these men have reached the very definite conclusion that the only way to stop war is to take the profits out of war. Proof of this trend of thinking in the minds of American’s ex-service men was plainly evident when the American Legion held its last convention in Miami. And the veterans of foreign wars of the United States assembled in Louisville. The American Legion took a very decisive step in this direction, with a resolution urging the federal government on the same basis of the wages we pay our troops. In time of war, the veterans want to see the workers in every factory paid proportionately the same as the doughboy in uniform receives. They would let every foremen have a salary equivalent to the salary of a corporal and every superintendent the pay of a lieutenant. Others higher up in the scale of our industrial structure would receive the same money that we pay for the use of brains and intelligence in the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. They are entitled to no more. As far a wealth and properties are concerned, the government should have the same right to take over a building or a manufacturing plant as it has to draft a human
being. As a direct result of this universal draft plan being fostered and promoted by veterans, I am predicting that legislation of this character will actually be approved by this or the next session of Congress.

But these veterans will not be content with merely a wartime blow at profiteering. They recognize, in the existing methods and means being employed by the manufacturers of munitions, a constant menace to the peace and security of America. They demand that the threat of war be destroyed before it becomes too late. These veterans ask immediate federal control of all munitions plants. They would put these wholesalers of death and destruction out of business without waiting until the belligerents get a chance to arm themselves for war. They would prevent the promotion and instigation of wars and choke them off before their inception. They would stop the sale of arms and arrangements, in this country, in peace times, to nations that may later declare war upon the United States and use these same guns to annihilate armies of American young men.

Among the ex-service men of American we have a group of citizens whose loyalty and patriotism can never be questioned. Nobody can accuse them of being pacifists or conscientious objectors. No one can accuse them of being internationalists. No one can charge that these men, who have already demonstrated their respect for American’s traditions, will deliver this country into the hands of its enemies. As leaders of the movement for world peace, this is the only group of citizens that can hope to inspire and attract the moral support and the confidence of the people as a whole.
Unfortunately, the problem of veteran welfare legislation in this country has been a political football from the very beginning. The need to overcome the injustices the truly deserving disabled veteran has suffered, as a result of this situation, has made the ex-service men of this country politically smart. And each succeeding election shows that they are rapidly becoming smarter. To hold their own, they have learned they must resort to the same political tricks, and the same organized pressure, that other groups employ to accomplish their objectives. More than one million veterans are today affiliated with the five major veteran groups. Within the not far distant future, the great majority of America’s approximately four and one-half million ex-service men will be banded together as members of these various associations.

Peace will come to this country when we make it impossible for anyone to profit through the promotion of wars. We can never hope to remove the profits of war until Congress passes the necessary legislation. Congress will never adopt such legislation until the individual members of that body are told that they have to vote accordingly or sacrifice their places on the government payroll. The only one who can speak to a politician, and get any degree of attention, is the voter in his home bailiwick. If a sufficient number of these voters make their demands simultaneously. Mr. Congressman will vote to keep his job. After all, the average congress member comes from a district where are no munitions plants and he need not worry about treading on tender toes.

The five major veteran organizations in this country are well organized in every Congressional district. The ex-service men represent the one organized force that can act in this direction.
If those wealthy idealists, and peace loving philanthropists, are sincere in their desires for peace, they will abandon their fancy theories and look these facts source in the face. If they have to give money to the cause—let them spend it in cooperation with the veteran organizations whose individual members will constitute a nationwide force of personal instructors in an educational campaign for peace. By themselves, and with their relatives, veterans can influence the imposing total of at least twenty million votes, and twenty million votes will just about control any election in any man’s country. When our peace advocates eventually realize and appreciate the fact that world courts, international leagues and foreign entanglements are merely institutions designed to create further controversies, they will throw these absurd ideas overboard and turn to the who brought our last war to a close to keep us from becoming involved in the next one.

Although this program is fundamentally national in scope, it has a definite relation to the peaceful security of the world as a whole. If the veterans in this country are permitted to demonstrate to the veterans of other countries how they too can lead their people away from the dangers and the havoc of war, the movement is certain to become international. The veterans of France, England and Germany have already proved that they constitute a dominant force within the confines of their own boundaries. They too will be impelled to demand federal control of munitions plants in their respective countries. And when this is accomplished, the people of the world will be closer to universal peace and brotherhood among men than the fondest dreams our most ardent pacifists have ever anticipated.
Let’s Quit Kidding Ourselves (Undated)

A recent newspaper paragraph reveals that statisticians have completed a survey of the mental capabilities of the American people and have come to the discouraging conclusion that one per cent of our population are morons. Based on a population estimate of 120 million individuals, these statistics would indicate we have well over a million morons numbered among our friends and neighbors in the United States. Personally, if this situation exists, I feel certain that this estimate most also include those who are alarmed by statistics cited in support of economic theories. That fairly sums up what I think of statistics and statisticians, and our professional economists who quote statistics to confirm the logic of their conclusions.

Every book, every magazine and every newspaper today offers a variety of causes for the depression and a thousand and one theories that are guaranteed to save the United States from complete collapse economically. The air lanes are loaded with oratorical panaceas and cure-alls. Nine out of every ten people you meet on the street can point out one hundred different weaknesses in our present economic system. At least eight out of these nine are voluble disciples of some different school of thought.

During the past few years I have traveled this country from stem to stem. As a lecturer I have addressed probably several
hundred thousands people, including those who membership in Rotary Clubs and Chambers of Commerce, as well as those who might be classed as charter members of the so-called masses. The majority of my audiences have been composed of former sliders. This means I have been speaking to a cross-section of America’s citizenship, because when Uncle Sam decided to equip his male population with uniforms and markets, back in 1917, he took his recruits from the counting houses, as well as the factories.

In keeping with an insatiable desire to know what the average man’s thought are on the popular questions of the day. I never passed up an opportunity that might help me in my personal survey of conditions in different sections of the country people everywhere have been grist to my mill--newspaper publishers, farmers, bank clerks, shop-keepers, cotton growers, manufacturers, and those who are working as well as those who are unemployed.

As a result of these interviews, I have reached one definite conclusion. If one percent of our population are morons, as the statisticians contend, then the remaining ninety-nine percent of our people are suffering from an epidemic of delusions that threaten to tear down the moral fibre and character of the American people, unless something happens in the near future in the form of industrial recovery.

I am not trying to solve an economic situation that is without parallel in the history of this country. But I am convinced that we will accomplish little or nothing toward the goal of preventing our economic difficulties after this depression has been put to rout until the people of this nation decide to face the facts and recognize
truths as they actually exist. Ever since 1929, when we learned to our dismay that there is nothing permanent in prosperity built upon a synthetic foundation, we have been trying to find some get-rich-quick method of defeating the depression. We have been bombarded with hundreds of different schemes and theories, all of them designed to over-come the evils of hard times without taking into consideration the causes.

Despite all the recovery measures being ballyhooed by the Longs, Coughlins, the General Johnsons, the Townsends and the Liberals and the conservatives, of both the Democratic and Republican parties, I maintain that the major evils that exist today will never be eliminated until the American public regains its common sense and quits kidding itself in anticipation of miracles.

I wear no collegiate cap and gown, and I possess no degrees that might identify me with professional wisdom. I know practically nothing of the scientific theory of economics. My knowledge of the mysteries of monetary manipulations is confined to marine corps pay checks, my monthly domestic bills and household mortgages. In fact, it is the absence of these qualifications and these collegiate degrees that qualify me—in my opinion—to express my views on this particular subject. My vision has not been beclouded by the scientific conclusions of students whose practical experience has been confined to the perusal of ponderous tomes written by students before them.

In 1917, the total gross public debt of the United States was less than 3 billion dollars. The public debt per capita was $28.57. By 1932, the public debt had increased to nearly 20
billion dollars, with the per capita debt increased to $155.85. By the close of the present fiscal year, federal treasury authorities state that our public debt will reach a total of approximately 30 billion dollars. It requires no economic brilliance to understand why taxes are high when our public debt is high—or vice versa.

According to all reports on November 11, 1918, Germany lost the world war. But today the per capita public debt in Germany is only $37.65 while in the United States it is $64.09. It would certainly appear from these figures the report of Germany’s defeat was grossly exaggerated.

Before business conditions went hay-wire, back in 1929, our national income amounted to 90 billion dollars. With an income of 90 billion dollars, a tax bill of 10 billion dollars was no serious drain on the pocketbooks of the American people. But when that income is reduced by one-half, and our tax bill jumps to its present status of 15 billion dollars, the circumstances are something to worry about.

Fundamentally, Uncle Sam is merely the head of a household. His problems, on a larger scale, are identical with yours and mine. The moment we, as individuals, permit our expenditures to exceed our incomes, we invite grief. The average man learns from and experience that a beer income is insufficient for champagne tastes. The thrill of “keeping up with the Joneses” can only be temporary, because sooner or later the sheriff or the wolf is waiting at the doorstep. Our politicians and our economic experts may be able to cite a thousand different reasons for our present plight. They can probably likewise suggest a thousand different economic prescriptions. They can point to statistics from here to the
moon, and recite theories from now until Doomsday, but unless they recognize that neither Uncle Sam, nor anyone else, can perform the miracle of spending more than he earns—they are wasting their ammunition with a barrage that is landing far beyond far beyond its target.

Obviously, the tremendous burden of taxation required by the federal government is the first result of a deficit in the federal treasury. Heavy taxation, far beyond the tax limits of the average individual income, creates a similar deficit in the bank accounts of the Americans people. If we can reduce taxes to the point where they should be, in proportion to our national income, we will release the brakes on the machine of national recovery and once again the wheels will turn under their own motive power.

Unfortunately, Uncle Sam is hardly in a position to reduce taxes while his overhead expenses are still soaring to the heights. The government must have funds with which to function or it faces bankruptcy. Here is the point I seek to establish. The Americans people themselves are primarily to blame for the bills Uncle Sam is forced to meet today. Back in the days of easy money, we clamored for fine roads, elaborate public buildings, improved harbors, palatial post offices, federal subsidies for the development of aeronautics, and numerous other luxuries that our fancies or whims suggested. Much to our chagrin, we have discovered that these governmental favors and services must be paid for and maintained, even though surpluses become deficits and the national income is reduced by fifty percent. In other words, we, as individual citizens, have ignored the fundamental principle that the piper always wants his pay and that there is
only one sure-fire method of keeping out of debt. Pay as you go!

The fad of the moment is to blame congress for all the ills that beset the American people. Congress, as a group, is an abstract body and any orator can direct his shafts at the House of Representatives, or the United States Senate, without much fear of reprisals. Of course, this hardly applies to public officials, because members of congress are naturally resentful of criticism coming from any other individual who is also on the public payroll.

I hold no particular brief for members of Congress, aside from the fact that they are ordinary human beings, endowed with the average amount of intelligence and the same impulses and instincts that motivate the thoughts of the average man or woman. The career of a Congress member after all, is no different than the career of any other business man. Every doctor, lawyer, professional soldier, merchant, farmer, and manufacturer is in reality a business man. Each is engaged in the business of earning a livelihood. Likewise, the art of being a politician is also a business. These men are selling their services as representatives of their constituents. If a majority of a Congress member’s constituents demand that he vote favorably on a pending appropriation bill, he can either set accordingly or to be prepared to return to civilian life. There are probably a few members in congress who are situated solely by an unselfish desire to serve the nation as a whole. But the rank and file of these men, most of whom are lawyers, have practically abandoned their private enterprises and have no other major source of income aside from their salaries as either senators or representatives.
In other words, the politician is not the man to blame for our present terrific tax bill. He only favors an appropriation when he feels his supporters demand either his vote or his resignation. Politicians, including the man who hold public office in cities, countries, states—as well as those in congress—have only been doing what they have been forced to do by public sentiment and by the pressure exerted upon them by organized groups of voters. If the politician is guilty of a crime, he is guilty of doing exactly what thousands of others would do if they were in his position. He has been holding on to the only job he has.

There are those who tell us that we can never achieve progress or development—either as a nation or as individuals—until we go into debt. I might agree with this theory, to some extent, but when this debt grows beyond the proportions of reason and sound economics, the theory falls of its own weight. Progress is futile if its benefits are not permanent.

We—the people of American—must come to our sense. This is still the government of Abraham Lincoln’s day—of, by and for the people. America must go forward. American will go forward. But let us go forward with the deliberate knowledge that our foothold on the ladder of progress is secure. Let us practice as a nation, the good judgment and sound business principles, that each of us must adhere to as individuals if we wish to avoid financial ruin. We can achieve this through our own efforts if we will stop to remember that we are the ones who must pay the bill and that the luxuries and benefits of progress and development will never be permanently ours until we can pay for them with the cash in hand. Let us desist
in our demands for appropriations from public funds until we have surpluses that will pay the costs.

Business and industry can never prosper under the yoke of terminal taxes. Remove this yoke and the people themselves will be freed of the one big burden that creates poverty and unemployment.

We can change, revise and modify our present system of taxation to our heart’s content. Personally, I am convinced that certain changes are absolutely essential. I have always held the opinion that those who derive the most from the benefits we enjoy, under our form of government, should contribute the most toward its maintenance. To be specific, I believe in graduated income taxation, inheritance taxes, gift taxes and an adequate levy of taxes on public utilities and those large corporations that would find it impossible to build up such surpluses in any other country. In other words, those who profit the most by government preferment, aid, federal tariffs and protective legislation should contribute the most toward paying the cost of government.

In emergencies, Uncle Sam—as a private individual—should be able to mortgage his holdings or his accumulation of wealth. It is perfectly logical for Uncle Sam to borrow on his financial standing in order to weather the storm of a depression or any other economic crisis. At the same time, even during this borrowing process, Uncle Sam should take steps to pay back the money that is borrowed by tapping the great depositories of accumulated private wealth. We, as individuals, strive to leave this life without passing the burden of family debts to our children. Likewise, I believe that the federal government should conduct its economic affairs in
away that will guarantee freedom of debt for the generations to come.

My views on the subject of taxation should not be confused with those of politicians who preach “seek-the-rich” merely as a vote getting slogan. I refuse to abandon the principle that all of us, regardless of how rich or how poor we may be, are indebted to the government itself for certain benefits that all of us enjoy. Therefore, I believe that each should bear his proportionate share of the cost, based on his ability to pay and the size of his purse. And when this country is in the grip of distress, those who possess the greatest surpluses of wealth should be required to contribute the most toward wiping out existing deficits.

However, revision of our tax system will by no means bring a complete solution to America’s problem. Our troubles will still be with us if we continue to ignore the basic principles of simple economics. No man has ever acquired prosperity and comfort by spending more than he earns. It is folly for us, as individuals, to think that the federal government can accomplish such feats of magic. Ruinous taxes will continue to be the underlying cause of unemployment, and a constant drain on the resources of business and industry, as long as the people of this country ignore the feat that none of us can ever hope to get something for nothing. We, the people, must foot every bill incurred by Uncle Sam. As long as we forget this obvious feat, and until we modify our demands upon the federal government, and public officials, in keeping with our ability to pay the cost involved, we can hope for nothing but continued distress and painful deficits.
America’s Veteran Problem (1936)

Peculiar though it may seem, it has taken us eighteen years to finally discover who won and lost the World War. The Allies may insist they were victorious in the “war-to-end-wars” and point to the Versailles Treaty as proof of Germany’s defeat. On the contrary, Germany has ignored the Versailles agreement with an arrogance reminiscent of Hohenzollern ambitions. Under Adolph Hitler, Germany has reconstructed its war machine and today that country is as great a threat to world peace as it was prior to 1914.

In recognition of the stark, brutal truth, we are forced to admit that the World War was a source of profit only to the ammunitions makers while the soldiers—the soldiers of Germany and Austria, as well as the soldiers of England, France and the United States—are the only ones who have suffered losses that can never be repaired.

The men whom we mobilize into armies of robots, artificially imbued with a fierce desire for blood, not only lose out in the economic battle for self-preservation, but they lose step with civilization as a whole, even if they are lucky enough to come back with arms and legs intact. Men whom we train to be killers, in time of war, are never again the same individuals whom we draft from the fields, from the factories or the shops before they become human machines of war.
When war was declared on April 6, 1917, we immediately proceeded to build “murder factories,” or cantonments, in all sections of the country. We took boys out of school, young men from behind counters and husky farm lads from the wheat fields, and placed them in the hands of professional soldier instructors in these various assembly plants. During the course of several weeks of rigorous training, we remodeled these young Americans. With the tools of severe discipline, strict military supervision, soldier psychology and hate-provoking propaganda, we transformed four million lovable, easy-going American youths into grim-jawed, determined, blood-thirsty killers. They were carefully coached in the use of the bayonet and even told how to grunt and swear as they rushed at a helpless victim. Hard boiled sergeants showed these mild mannered youngsters how to withdrawn a bayonet from the body of a slain enemy with the least possible delay. A hob-nailed boot on the chest of a prostrate body, with a sharp, upward twist, they were told, would do the trick with neatness and dispatch.

With the aid of liberty Bond orators, especially trained war department speakers and specialists in propaganda, we filled the minds of these young men with a loathing for the enemy. By the time they reached the front lines in France, after night long hikes and hungry marches in the rain and of Flanders, they knew the world was mad and they want mad with it. Then came the weary days and nights of scuttling back and forth in rain-filled trenches, sleeping in the slime and the muck of rat-infested dugouts, the constant fear of either a barrage from their own guns, or the guns of the enemy, ceaseless bombardments and deadly gas. Numbed with fright,
their ears deafened by the constant roar of big guns, their nerves wrecked by the shock and concussion of exploding shells, these men caught in the cauldron of war, lost their youth almost over night.

Finally, the Armistice brought this havoc to a conclusion. Man had spent his wrath and his strength. Even the professional soldiers who had lived their entire lives as disciples of the war gods were disheartened and soul weary.

We brought these men back to America and shipped them to the cantonments nearest their homes. In less than sixty seconds after they received their final discharge, we again regarded them as civilians. Although they were given intensive training in the art of becoming killers, we gave them no help or training in their readjustment, mentally and psychologically, to the ways of peace. All too abruptly, Uncle Sam gave each of them an honorable discharge and a railroad ticket. We sent them back to their parents, and their loved ones, still dazed and numbed by the horror and chaos of war. There were no orators, no lecturers, no psychologists nor philosophers to help these men understand the transformation that had taken place within themselves, or the changes wrought by the war upon society as a whole. The vast majority of those who made up our armed forces, literacy tests revealed, were mentally incapable of making this diagnosis for themselves. They were young, provincial, unsophisticated and unsuspecting when they were taken from their homes. While they were gone they learned only one thing—the lust for blood.

International bankers may have lost their investments, nations may have lost territories, great military figures may have lost
their prestige, and civilians, of both the Allied countries and Germany, may have lost some sleep. But the man who battled with the elements at sea, or crept forward on their stomachs under a hail of bullets, suffered the only irreparable losses that wars create when they sacrificed their bodies, their normal outlook on life and their youth.

Today we have more than a hundred government hospitals filled to capacity with those lads we sent back to civilian life following the Armistice. They are no longer boys in years but of the average age of 45. Mentally and physically, the great majority of them might as well be 60 and 70. Approximately 350,000 World War veterans are receiving help and care from the federal government in the form of compensation for disabilities that have interfered with complete rehabilitation. These men, however, compose only a small percentage of those two million overseas veterans whose shattered bodies and wrecked nervous systems are constant reminders of the experiences they underwent eighteen years ago. In addition to those drawing so-called pensions, there are more than 500,000 World War veterans suffering from disabilities that are either directly or indirectly traceable to their services in the A.E.F. but for whom the federal government has neither a sympathetic care nor a helping hand. This total is augmented as the passing years rob other veterans of their powers of resistance to disease and neurotic ailments.

Immediately following the World War, the federal government discovered it was necessary to adopt certain rules and regulations in dealing with the disability problems of four million veterans. These rules and regulations, embodying certain general principles, have been applied to World War
veterans as a whole and without regard to the individual veteran’s type or length of service.

In the beginning, Uncle Sam decreed that every veteran entitled to disability compensation would have to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, through Army records and affidavits, that his disability was directly the result of his service. Officials responsible for these regulations undoubtedly felt the treasury of the United Status demanded such safeguards against fraud and deception. To a degree, they were right. Among four million human beings, it is only natural that a certain percentage will possess knavish instincts and cheating impulses. This holds true if these four million human beings are soldiers, bankers, lawyers, farmers, doctors or even ministers of the gospel. Segregate four million people in any section of the United Status and you are certain to find a similar percentage of thieves and forgers, murderers and crooks, income tax evaders and grafting public officials.

In applying these strict rules and regulations to a group of men who were suddenly taken from their homes, crowded into the holds of ocean-going ships and rushed across the seas to a foreign country, where they were told to kill or be killed, there are certainly some grounds for tolerance and understanding, even at the sacrifice if economy. For about two years, our government naturally showed a desire in this direction. In 1930, Congress enacted a law known as the “Disability Compensation Act.” It was created for the aid and assistance of World War veterans unable to provide legal proof and testimony that would convince the federal government their disabilities were actually incurred while in the service. Those who conceived this humane act recognised that the bookkeeping facilities of the A.E.F. were far from
perfect, that the A.E.F. was primarily concerned with winning the war and not with the maintenance of records and that the individual veteran was not to be blamed for the inefficiency of former plumbers, or cowboys, or butchers acting as company adjutants or field clerks. They recognized the fact that Companies and Divisions were moved from one point to another under cover of darkness. They recalled that sometimes for days these men were out of touch even with their food kitchens, and their munition supplies, to any nothing of their bookkeeping equipment.

This law also took into consideration the fact that thousands of veterans suffered from hunger and exposure, in the cold and in the rain, in a way that left no immediate marks on their bodies. Any number of front line veterans will testify that they were not always warned of the presence of gas. The poisonous gasses let loose by the Germans had a vicious habit of seeking low places. Many a doughboy suddenly jumped for cover and protestion into the pit of a shell hole, only to find it choked with gas, deadly in effect. At times these men caught only a whiff of these vaporous poisons—not enough to overcome them completely or force them to seek first aid. Instead, they sputtered and coughed, and kept on fighting. Many a veteran even refused to confess to a touch of gas for fear his comrades might question his courage, or suspect him of building up an alibi that might take him to safety in the rear. Others feared a trip to a field hospital would mean separation from the payroll and buddies who provided the last human link with what was left of civilization. Every A.E.F. veteran will recall the loneliness and hardships of soldiers who became annals, attached to strange outfits and perhaps forever separated from their own organized units.
Back in 1917 and 1918, the man of the A.E.F. were healthy, vigorous and in the prime of life. If they came through a skirmish with their limbs in place, they felt sure their stamina would help them overcome the dangers of infection in a slight shrapnel wound or a whiff of gas. They preferred to beg for a dab of iodine, or a couple of C.C. pills, rather than risk losing the companionship of their own comrades.

None of these youths ever suspected that advancing years would weaken resistance powers to shattered nerves or weakened lungs. If they did, it never occurred to them that Uncle Sam would some day say, “There is nothing on your service record to support your claim. We have no legal evidence, and no witnesses, to prove you inhaled this gas, or this growing infection in your leg is an old shrapnel wound.”

None of Uncle Sam’s doughboys ever thought that he would have to have a group of eye-witnesses to testify they saw him lying for hours in a rain-filled shell hole while doing patrol duty; none of Uncle Sam’s doughboys,during the bombardment of Verdun, or in the midst of the Argonne slaughter, ever paused to reflect on the necessity of having a personal audience or a camera to observe every act he performed, although the heaviest fighting usually took place in pitch darkness and it was worth a court-martial even to light a cigarette.

The law that took all these facts into consideration, the Disability Compensation Act, lived less than three years. It became effective in 1930 and in 1933, was repealed by the so-called Economy Act, designed to “maintain the credit of the nation.” With one stroke of the pen, our lawmakers suddenly decided that 500,000
World War veterans, suffering from disabilities that made it impossible for them to work even if they could find employment, would have to shift for themselves. At that particular time, the country was in the grip of a sudden hysterical demand for economy. In response to this clamor, the politicians decided that political shrewness required action. They armed the budget up one side and down the other, searching for an expenditure that could be eliminated and still only antagonize that group which represented the smallest organised band of voters. They picked on the veteran.

Despite all the predictions of panic and calamities, the reduction in veteran expenditures was the only major step taken to reduce the costs of the federal government. As soon as this was accomplished, the fad for economy became unpopular and was forgotten by the politicians. On the contrary, they immediately launched upon a spending spree that would put the traditional drunken sailor to shame. For example, we threw 500,000 veterans, each of them disabled physically, into the streets and took away their compensation, ranging from $12 to $40 a month. We turned around and created the Civilian Conservation Corps, with jobs for 300,000 boys and young men, for a flat wage of $30 a month. We repudiated the man who was physically unable to take care of himself, and who had proved by actual service his right to expect a favor from the federal government. We took to our hearts, and to our pocketbooks, the young and physically able individual whose only claim for favorable consideration from Uncle Sam was the fact that he happened to be living within the confines of the United States.
The circumstances that made the Disability Compensation Act both logical and humane were by no means repealed when the law itself was wiped from the statutes. Those same circumstances exist today in even a greater degree. Because of these conditions, the American people may just as well resign themselves to the fact now that sooner or later we must have a general pension act that will provide care and compensation for World War veterans suffering from disabilities that make it impossible for these men to take care of themselves.

This World War veterans pension act is inevitable. Its advent is as certain as the dawn of tomorrow. The politicians who prefer to confine federal expenditures to appropriations that can be divided among their campaign contributors, can howl as they please. The United States Chamber of Commerce, the National Economy League, the Manufacturers Association, the American Liberty League, and the many other groups that are anxious to keep down federal expenditures in order to keep income taxes at a minimum, know that the demand for a World War pension act is on the horizon. Down in their hearts they also know, despite all the opposition they may be able to promote, that a World War pension act will eventually be enacted.

That group of industrial leaders, bankers, and others commonly regarded as representative of “big business,” the individuals who compose the memberships of the organizations named above, are fiercely opposed to a World War pension act because the burden of cost naturally be met through taxation. Uncle Sam derives the major portion of his revenue through income taxes. Every step
to increase governmental expenses is a threatened increase in income taxes.

Big Business insists the federal government is not responsible for the care and welfare of America’s disabled veterans and these men must either care for themselves, or depend upon the charity they can get from relatives, or their local communities. With the hope of protecting themselves against an increase in income taxes, those who oppose the suggestion of a World War pension prefer to discredit the veteran, his sacrifices and the services he rendered to the nation in time of war by castigating him as a “treasury raider” and a “parasite upon the body politic.”

When congress eventually enacts a World War pension act, the responsibility of veteran welfare will be placed upon the shoulders of the federal government where it properly belongs. These men were drafted for the protection of the nation as a whole—and not to defend the boundary lines of any particular township, city or state. It therefore becomes the duty of the nation, as a whole, to share the costs of war and the care of its disabled soldiers. This is not only a moral obligation. It is a sound so economic policy that divides the burden of cost between all taxpayers in all sections of the country. It is neither fair, nor equitable, to force any one particular state, and its citizens, to assume the major burden of this expense.

In the eighteen years since the Armistice, World War veterans have moved from one state to another, seeking climatic conditions that are best suited to their health. In the southwest alone, thousands of veterans from other sections of the
country have settled to live in the only climate that offers relief from tubercular afflictions. There is no reason why the tax-paying citizens of Arizona and New Mexico should be forced to assume the responsibility for disabled veterans who have moved to their states from every other part of the country. After having lived for years, and paid taxes, in Pennsylvania or New York, thousands of veterans have moved to other states in search of employment, or for some other reason. The same condition holds true in every corner of the country. As a result, one state may have a large veteran population while a neighboring state may have comparatively few.

There is one inescapable fate in the aftermath of every war. The bill must be paid. It is inevitable that the people themselves must pay that bill. This expense may be met either directly or indirectly through federal state or local taxation or charity. We have not yet reached that stage in America where people are left to die or suffer in the streets. If disabled veterans are unable to get help from the federal government, they will be forced to turn to local agencies. Nevertheless, the people will pay. If these veterans are left to charity, the care of veteran organizations, the American Red Cross, county and state poor farms and hospitals—the burden of cost still rests upon the individual citizen. However, unless this cost is shared by every taxpayer in the country, we saddle the expense upon the shoulders of a few, within the confines of certain countries and states. By dividing this cost between taxpayer’s as a whole, the proportionate share of each taxpayer’s contribution will be that much smaller. This deduction involves no mysterious arithmetical computations and no complicated theories. The problem is national in
The solution is simple. The sooner this fact is accepted by the American people at large, the more quickly will we be able to dispose of our disabled veteran problem and definitely remove it from the field of politics.

Under existing conditions, and even after we have given our disabled veterans the consideration they deserve, the soldiers who took part in the world war will still be the only real losers in that unforgettable conflict between nations.
Government Aid for Veterans (Undated)

Well, if you boys haven’t taken the wind out of my sails! I’m telling you—I’m a changed man. “Gimlet-eye!” “Stormy petrel!” Me? Huh—I’m a cooling dove—I’m a woolly lamb that’s forgotten how to say baa-a. I’m going around these days with a smile stretched across my face from ear to ear.

Because why? Because you boys are yourselves again, that’s why! And is it good to have you back? Why, doggone it, you’ve got me all sentimental. Just a few months ago I thought you’d all gone forever. I couldn’t seem to find a single trace of the boys I used to know. I thought they’d all gone and changed into a lot of dummies standing around with “Kick me” signs pinned to their coat tails. Oh, I heard ‘em whining some, and here and there were still a few that stood up and talked like men, but most of ‘em were just so many silly geese. They acted like they were out to show they “could take it!” Who wants a soldier who only knows how to “take it?” What does it prove? A straw dummy in bayonet drill can take a lot of punishment, too, so that’s nothing to brag about.

But there, I’m not mad. I still get a little hot around the collar when I think of the miseries and injustices and rotten discriminations you have been up against for years—and I haven’t forgotten that we’ve still some distance to travel—but on the whole I’m mighty well pleased with the way you boys
have gotten together and backed your enemies up against the ropes.

You see, I’d just about give up all hope. I honestly thought you blessed dim-wits had forgotten how to fight. All I could see was you taking punches—punches on the chin, punches that had you groggy. And that damn near had me delirious! Here I was, going around yelling my head off at you, and thought you didn’t even hear me. Congress and Wall Street, and our leading “financial geniuses,” whatever they are, and the Economy League and a lot of stuffed shirts who strut on the millions of dollars their crooked old grand-dads sold their souls to the devil to get, were calling you names and kicking you downstairs and blaming you for everything from the price of wheat to the last California earth-quake—and you were taking it. First, you let them use you. I don’t blame you for that. I’ve been doing the same thing all my life and I don’t know yet how it can be helped.

It’s pretty easy to be “against war.” Who isn’t? Except, of course, the munitions manufacturers and the ghouls who are only too glad to translate human lives and blood and all the other hideous penalties of war into terms of personal profit. But being “against war” doesn’t do us much good when war is once declared. It’s only a very ignorant person or a fanatic who believes that individual opposition to war, or individual refusal to participate in war, can do away with war. If every man, woman, and child in the United States refused to have anything to do with active participation in war, that still wouldn’t affect the causes of war which are international hatred, nation ambition and envy, and racial differences and economic rivalries.
No, the world being what it is, and human nature being what it is, you can’t do away with war merely by recognizing war’s bitter futility. Once this country is in a state of war, there isn’t anything for you and me and every other red-blooded man in the United States to do except to try our best to make it as short as possible. Secretary of War Dern recently made a fine, intelligent speech in which he said that it isn’t the Army that causes war—people cause war and the Army stops it. He’s right and only a shallow, superficial, half-naked mind could think otherwise.

But I’m getting away from my subject. I was saying that solders and sailors and marines do the dirtiest and most dangerous jobs in the country when they’re called upon. It isn’t that we like to kill. We don’t really enjoy handling the gun or the bayonet that sends a human soul out into the great unknown, we don’t prefer army rations to any other food we ever ate, and most of us have better beds at home than we get in the trenches or in No Man’s Land. No—you know and I know—and anyone with a grain of sense should know that men fight wars because there are wars to fight and because, as men, there isn’t anything we can do except fight. It’s our job. It’s any man’s job to fight when his country is at war.

But the thing that burns me up is the way governments and people change once a war is over. Yesterday’s heroes become today’s blackguards, treasury raiders, snipers behind the lines, and everything else down to and including yellow dogs. A man sacrifices his job, his wife and children, his health and his happiness, and then, when he’s down and out, sick, perhaps maimed, if he so much as asks his country to give him enough medicine to keep from dying, enough food to
keep from starving, and enough money to pay for a roof over
his head, millions of our “best people”—meaning
the richest and stingiest—and bankers and newspaper editors
and big income tax-payers, raise their voices to heaven in
loud, long yells of protest and rage.

And there was a time not so long ago when you boys actually
seemed to be letting them get away with it. They took away
your hospital benefits, they took away your disability
compensations. They let you go jobless and hungry, they
demanded impossible proof of the service connection of your
injuries and illnesses, and they blamed you for everything that
was wrong anywhere in this whole country. And it seemed to
me that you began to actually believe it yourself. You
wouldn’t get together. You squabbled among yourselves. You
couldn’t get far enough away from your own personal
viewpoints to see the thing as a whole. You wouldn’t
coordinate—you couldn’t cooperate. You just sat and whined
and waited for somebody else to fight your battles for you.

At least, that’s how it seemed to me. But glory be, you came
to life! For you did get together and you did act and you did
get somewhere, didn’t you? I’ve been in and out of
Washington quite a lot there last few months. I’ve been able
to watch what your Commander-in-Chief and your legislative
committee have been doing. I’ve followed the militant,
unceasing battle that Foreign Service has been making for the
V.F.W. legislative program and policies. I’ve been tickled to
death with them all but—I’m even more delighted with the
way you veterans have backed up your leaders. You’ve done
what had to be done—you told Congress—told ‘em through
Jimmy Van Zandt and George Brobeok—told ‘em with
thousands upon thousands of personal letters and
telegrams. Told ‘em with your mass meetings, and your veterans’ rallies and through the newspapers you’ve taught to see the light! And it worked!

Congress didn’t pass the Independent Offices Appropriation bill over the Presidential veto just because they were tired of being good, obedient little boys. They didn’t upset Mr. Roosevelt’s nice little apple-cart just to hear the crash. Congress passed that bill because you veterans and your organizations told ‘em to—literally. You told ‘em why and you told ‘em how. You have some good loyal friends in Congress. With their assistance, and the weight of your own united, single-purposed thought and effort, you put over a real concession in veteran legislation.

Every Spanish-American War veteran—every blind World War veteran—every one of those 29,000 totally disabled presumptive cases whose names have been restored to the government pension rolls by the Independent Offices Appropriation bill, have the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States to thank for that fact. It’s no secret that another veterans’ organization, whose name I need not mention because you know it as well as I do, did what the V.F.W. refused to do. They compromised! They went so far as to tell Congress that they were sure the President would sign the bill if it included the compromise measures—75 instead of 100 percent restoration of outs. They must have felt plenty silly when Congress believed ‘em and accepted the amendments and then President Roosevelt vetoed it anyway. And they must have felt even sillier when Congress passed that bill over the veto by such a huge majority that it was perfectly evident the bill would have been safe—amendments or no amendments.
At this time of writing, nobody knows what’s going to happen to H. R. I, the “bonus” bill. No one can even guess. A lot of editorial writers and other bright boys guessed on the other and they guessed wrong. Lots of people were plenty surprised when H. R. I was passed by 295 to 125 votes in the House. By the time these word are in print, the immediate cash payment of adjusted service certificates may be a closed issue for this Congressional session. It may pass the Senate. If it does, the President’s pretty sure to veto it, as you all know. If he does, I think it still has a mighty good chance of being passed over his veto. The first and greatest hurdle it must jump is the Senate vote.

In the meantime, you and I—and every other soldier and veteran in the United States, must keep on working and fighting and pulling together. Even with the Independent Offices Appropriation act, even if the bonus bill passes, we must not forget for one moment that there are still 500,000 sick anddisable veterans in this country of ours who have been completely eliminated from the federal pension rolls. We must not forget that these men are just as much the victims of war as the men who lost their lives on the battlefields of France. We must not forget that we—you and I and the V.F.W. and veterans in general—must stand together between those 500,000 men and death—between them and their families and starvation or charity.

Men, this war ain’t over yet. I’ve a mighty strong suspicion that this fight is a permanent fight. We’ve not only got to keep the veterans’ welfare legislation we already have, but we’ve got to go and get more. We can’t stop until every disabled veteran in this United States is being cared for by his country as he ought to
be cared for. We can’t stop until every heart-broken widow and orphan of a veteran is being given at least a decent living and a chance to live.

If there’s anything under heaven that makes me jump up and down and howl with rage, it’s the way the United States of America is treating the wives and children of the fine-husky, brave lads and men who died in its honor and defense.

“Thirty dollars a month,” we tell these sad-eyed women. “We broke your heart and took away the men you loved and robbed your children of their fathers’ love and care, so in return, and by way of cancelling our debt to you and yours, here’s $30 a month for yourself and $6 or $8 each for your minor children.”

Isn’t that big-hearted?

No sir, let me tell you something. As long as there are wars—which means as long as human nature endures; as long as there is human pride and selfishness, and the age-old death-struggle between right and might—just so long will honest, decent, civilized men and women have to fight the forces of greed and power and wealth and man’s natural sinfulness.

And just so long will soldiers have to fight their own as well as their country’s battles. If there’s one thing the last year should have taught us, it is that legislation is never a permanent quantity. Just when it gets to the place where this country is doing the decent, fair, honorable thing by the men whose service and sacrifice have made this country what it is,—a new Congress will convene and start meddling with the
statute books. They pick on the laws having to do with government aid for veterans.
The Chip on Uncle Sam’s Shoulder

as told to
Barney Yanofsky (Undated)

If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee: it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire.—Matthew xviii, 9.

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I refuse to accept the theory that war is inevitable.

I believe it is stupid to assume that men must fight periodically as an outlet for pent-up hatreds and jealousies. I am not convinced the Creator gives his benign blessing to war as a means of ridding the world of its surplus population.

I find it impossible to agree with militarists who preach the necessity of massive armaments in order to preserve peace. Nor do I have much patience with the pacifist who pretends to believe he can free the world from the scourge of war if people will simply refuse to bear arms under any circumstances.

There are three classes of militarists in America. The first class includes the brass hats in the active military service,
These men are naturally anxious to perpetuate their careers in the profession they have chosen. Expansion of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps automatically increases the prospect of promotions. In the regular service, the buck private aspires to the chevrons of a corporal, no corporal is happy until he becomes a sergeant, the sergeant is unhappy until he becomes a commissioned officer; the “second looie” yearns for bars of silver; the first lieutenant craves the double bars of a captain; the captain visualizes himself as a major; the major pines for the status of a colonel, and so on up the ladder of military success and bigger pay envelopes.

The second class of militarists in this country is composed of bankers who specialize in foreign investments, owners of ships that travel the high seas, exporters who make their profits through world trade, the makers of munitions and those who deal in commodities the government always needs in tremendous quantities when it goes to war, such as cotton, oil and wheat. All of these have exclusively selfish objectives in view, and they want Uncle Sam ton have the biggest Army and the biggest Navy in the world to preserve their profits.

The third group of militarists in this country represents honest and sincere patriotic citizens of the type who believe all they are told—without stopping to analyze the motives of the tellers. They are ordinary citizens whose homes are their most cherished possessions. Clever propaganda has convinced these misguided people that the lack of a huge national defense program is a direct threat to their individual homes. These people are convinced an enemy army in apt to swoop down on them any moment, set fire to their homes, murder their children and rape their women if Uncle Sam is unable to
send a powerful fleet of battleships to the harbor of Timbuctoo, on the other side of the world.

Just as some people have adopted the custom of shouting for the biggest Army and Navy in the world, as a profession, others have taken up the practice of preaching pacifism as a career. I have no sympathy with this group because it is content merely with preaching abstract theories that mean less than nothing to the honest soul who wants to work for peace but doesn’t know what to do or how to do it.

Compared to the professional militarist, the ultimate goal of the sincere pacifist is more praiseworthy and righteous when he pleads wistfully for world peace. My condemnation of the pacifist is confined to those of his kind who make a personal profit through the dissemination of impractical philosophies that ignore the human element in the causes of war for fear of offending the sources of their contributions. I will never be convinced of the sincerity of these who profess a desire for peace for America, and the world, until they show gumption enough to go after these goals with the same practical methods a politician adopts to gain his objectives, or a shrewd business man employs in the promotion of his profits.

If America hopes to force the idea of peace down the throats of other peoples, we must first demonstrate we can keep ourselves out of war. The dove of peace may seem to be hovering over the tables of international peace conferences and discussions. But when diplomats, statesmen and politicians are gathered around those tables you can be sure the dove of peace is only a vulture in disguise.
Every international peace conference that has ever been held with the purpose of preserving the powerful relations of the major powers of the world has been a complete failure. They have failed because those who participate in these parleys are present only to map guarantees of protection for their mutual possessions and sources of revenue. They are profit-minded and not peace-minded. The subject of peace is only a smoke screen to shield their cagey maneuvers in the fields of diplomacy and international intrigue. Their peace pacts have been splendid instruments of harmony—until somebody started a war.

Stripped of all camouflage, competition for world trade stands out as the cause of nearly every major war in the history of the United States and the world at large.

In the term “world trade” I refer to international financial loans and credits, and the purchase of foreign bonds by investors, as well as the buying and selling of ordinary merchandise and commodities.

Those who framed our Constitution were not unmindful of the profits to be made through trade with other countries. The story of the Colonies discloses that friction with England, the mother country, was first aggravated over the subject of free trade and the right of the Colonists to sell their wares to customers outside the British Empire.

Back in 1775, America was desperately in need of the profits to be made from trading with the East Indies and European countries. In those days the sustenance of the Colonies depended upon our exchange of goods with other countries. Our forebears were still struggling with a wilderness, leasing
in machinery and equipment that could produce many of the necessities of life and ordinary comforts.

But even in those days we had prominent citizens who were amassing great fortunes as merchants and ship owner who were profiting from business negotiations abroad. You will find the names of some of these individuals who were engaged in this profitable business affixed to the Declaration of Independence at the time of its adoption.

This was the are in which America adopted the policy that demands “freedom of the seas”—a phrase that was partially responsible for the Revolutionary War, and for every war the United States has had since them with another country. This “freedom of the seas” policy has been the chip on Uncle Sam’s shoulder ever since we found out we could lick even the British Empire if our shores are invaded.

Since 1775, America has witnessed a tremendous rise and fall in its fight for world trade, Recent years have given birth to great strides of progress in other countries. The spread of education and enlightenment, the adoption of modern business methods, machinery and equipment designed to create volume production, has forced America to share its world trade business with other nations. Alarmed by their dependence upon America, these countries have contrived to make themselves nearly independent of commodities they formerly purchased from the United States. Others have adopted American business tricks in order to compete with and undersell Uncle Sam.

The losses the United States has suffered in the field of world trade leave this country today a favorable trade balance of
insignificant proportions. In 1937 we are exporting less than 10 percent of all we produce in the United States. In 1929, just before we felt the full effects of the depression, the value of our merchandise exports amounted to more than five billion dollars. In 1934, our merchandise exports dropped in value to hardly more than two billion dollars. In 1954, our merchandise exports dropped in value to hardly more than two billion dollars. In 1929, the value of our imports was approximately four and one-half billion dollars and, three years later, it amounted to about one and one-half billion dollars. Over a period of years our favorable trade balance has not amounted to more than approximately one-half billion dollars annually.

In 1917, when our export business was nearly four times as great as it was in 1910, four years before the World War started in Europe, our exports were worth approximately six billion dollars and our imports nearly three billion dollars.

In 1910, we had a favorable trade balance worth about 279 million dollars, which is indicative of the value of our world trade in years unaffected by war or economic depression.

For the sake of argument, let us assume that three billion dollars worth of world trade was at stake in 1917 when Germany’s submarines threatened to throttle America’s foreign trade and take possession of the highways of the seven seas for the Fatherland in the event of a German victory.

To save three billion dollars worth of world trade, plus the money invested in European securities, we jumped into a war which experts say to date has cost us at least fifty billion
dollars in money alone, to say nothing of the lives that have been ruined or lost.

We will still be paying for the World War for a generation or two to some and the final bill will probably amount to at least 100 billion dollars. All this sacrifice in dollars alone to protect a normal favorable trade balance of not more than one-half billion dollars and our “freedom of the seas” policy.

America must face the cold brutal facts. The people must eventually decide whether or if we want to sacrifice our manhood on the field of battle, and struggle under the load of taxation that is created by wars, merely to save the business enterprises and profits of a handful of our citizens.

World conditions have reached the point that forces America to lock elsewhere for revenues than the loan profits available in world trade. We can no longer hope to compete with countries in the Orient, and in Europe, where people will labor at back-breaking jobs for a mere pittance. Cheap labor costs in Europe, and in the Far East, are making it possible for our competitors in world trade to undersell the American manufacturer and merchant. South America can buy, from Japan or Europe, commodities at a price delivered to its own door step far more cheaply than the American manufacturer can sell these same commodities F.O.B. his own factory.

There is nothing we can do about this situation unless we want to make peasants and slaves of the American working man, unless we want to destroy our high standard of living conditions in the United States, and renounce those principles
of social justice we have adopted in order to place the American masses on a comparatively decent living plane.

I am sure this thought is repulsive to the average American. The very suggestion we should reduce our standard of living in this country, in order to bid for world trade on equal terms with our competitors, is repugnant to every clear thinking, fair-minded, patriotic American citizen.

With the realization this change in world trade conditions no longer justifies an international policy that commits us to war if a foreign power, involved in a war with some other country, interferes with our shipping, we should be ready to abandon that relic of the ancient past—our freedom of the seas policy. There is no longer either an economic or on humanitarian reason why this “sacred cow” of American traditions should not be led to the butcher’s block.

Here then is the battleground for the militarist who insists he is only interested in preserving the peace and the pacifist who proclaims his desire to spread the doctrine of brotherly love.

The constitution of the United States provides legal methods and means for any changes the people may so fit to make in its intents or purposes.

If the sincere workers for peace will mobilize their forces in every community just as the practical politician does in every precinct, the legislators in every state will be quick to approve the necessary amendment to the Constitution of the United States. When a sufficient number of states approve this amendment to strike the “freedom of the seas” policy from
the Constitution of the United States, the United States Congress will act accordingly.

The legislators in the individual state legislatures, and members of the House of Representatives and the United States Senate, will respond to the will of the voters because the voters are their source of bread-and-butter.

Those who honestly crave to keep America at peace must organize their adherents in every Congressional District. They must confine their activities to this one particular objective, untainted and unhampered by partisan politics, and both major political parties will eventually see the handwriting on the wall.

If the preachers, the teachers, the editors and the orators who clamor for world peace will lend their efforts to this movement to keep America at peace, must organize their adherents in every Congressional District. They must confine their activities to this one particular objective, untainted and unhampered by partisan politics, and both major political parties will eventually see the handwriting on the wall.

If the preachers, the teachers, the editors and the orators who clamor for world peace will lend their efforts to this movement to keep America at peace, then the ultimate objective of international harmony is not a vain delusion.

Under this proposed amendment, we can retain our world trade—or what is left of it—without loss in times of pence. If a war should break out between two foreign countries, the private owners of American ships will know they sail the high seas at their own peril.
If they land their ships for the transport of cargoes consigned to one of the belligerents, they will know the loss is exclusively theirs and that Uncle Sam is not obligated to go to war in their defense. We need never deny the sale of our commodities to any country that wants to buy these commodities on the docks of an American seaport. Admittedly, the situation is unfortunate for the small power that lacks adequate shipping facilities. But war and the wholesale slaughter of Americans on the field of battle would be extremely unfortunate for the United States.

The banker or industrialist who still wants to invest his stockholders’ money in foreign enterprise can continue to do so. But he will know beforehand that no A.E.F. will be created to protect his overseas investments when war breaks out.

The politician tells us this method of avoiding war will never be effective because the farmer, the cotton grower, the oil field worker and others will raise a storm of protest if denied the opportunity of profiting from high prices for their products in times of war. I grant this situation creates a difficult problem but it is not impossible of solution. The stabilization of marketing condition with steps to eliminate the “lean years” would help stamp out the cry for war-time profits. Moreover, America can consume all that it produces if all of its citizens are granted opportunities for a decent livelihood and the nation’s wealth is more fairly distributed among our under-privileged, underfed and underclothed millions.

War is a cancerous infection. Like cancer it can be stamped out if treatment is timely. The doctor who wants to stamp out
an infection will first seek the cause of irritation. When the irritation is stopped, the infection itself ceases to spread.

Let us be the first to admit to the world that our greed for profits through world trade is an irritation to war we intend to remove. Let us resolve that henceforth the United States—as a nation—will confine the strength of its military forces strictly to protection against any invasion that threatens America—not merely to preserve the rights of the privileged few who make money in world trade—but the rights and the welfare, the happiness and the homes of all our citizens.
War Is a Racket (Draft)

1. War Is a Racket
2. Who Makes the Profits
3. Who Pays the Bills
4. How to Smash the Racket
5. Disarmament and Defense
6. Tabulation of War Dead and Insured War Costs by Nation
   Cost of Welling the
   Cost of Wounding the
   Fronts Made in War
Another necessary step in a democracy before we can be declared a democracy — not of all the votes, but a majority of those that could be called upon to do the thinking and the doing. Some would be very much more in saving the 15 years old member of the automobile factory or the fine-trained, experienced hand of a garment factory who tried to join a milliner's contract in war, voting on whether the election should go to war or not. They would come to realize upon seeing a little, in Maryland, in a town or in the city of — it may be one — we, under whose flag we would not be able to stay until then you should have the privilege of voting or being member the Senate which we believe and see, and there is ample precedent for concluding the voting in those affected. Many of our states limit their citizens to the voting. It must be as it necessarily be able to read and write if you wish to vote. In case you want your property, it could become a simple matter each year for the man of military age to register and then all in the draft during the Civil War, but to be physically examined and those who would pass and who would be called upon to any contribution to know who would be eligible.
No one can reduce the possibility of war. Two general areas have been advanced.

The rationalization of arms and total disarmament.

The Kupfermann investigation into the munitions industries in the U.S. has as its objective the varying of public opinion to the extent of the rationalization (in the U.S.) of munitions and armaments.

Wills the revolutions and amendments developed at these hearings harm the cause that war in a racket and a highly profitable one -- the rationalization of arms will not tend to decrease the possibility of war -- at least not in any appreciable extent. The manufacture of munitions and armaments are not the only part of the field that is a profitable racket. In a number of facts of the $528,442,000,000

that America's participation in the World War means our citizens may work in the manufacture of our own necessities.

The fat profits on the other hand are -- 90% or 10%, and very well paid for our participation in the war, sent to the wives, and many of the women in almost every industry in our land.

Scarcely figures here.

Discussions along the lines that disarmament has been practiced since the World War, would not lessen the chances of war -- in fact it would increase it. For disarmament, as far, has consisted of what has come to be known as "disarmament by example."
to vote in a National plebiscite. They should be the ones to have the power to decide, and not a Congress, few of whose members are within the age limit, and fewer still in physical condition to pass the requirements.

A third step is to make certain that our military forces are truly forces of defense only.

The ships of our Navy, for instance, should be specifically limited to within 500 miles of our coastline. That is ample, in the opinion of our Naval experts, for defense purposes. Our Nation cannot start an offensive war if its ships cannot go further than 200 miles from its coastline. Our planes might be given a little more territory for purposes of reconnaissance, say 500 miles from the coast. The Army should never leave the territorial limits of our Nation.

Only those who must suffer shall have the right to vote. We are suffered in the U.S. to any great extent during the World War except the soldiers, and of course their immediate kin in the form of worky, etc. Yes, we didn’t have as much sugar as we wanted, although we grew more sugar than ever before, and we had our wheatless days, although we grew more wheat than
ever before and to grow more and eat and on each other before, but there was no suffering there. There was enough food to go around to all the civilians and what happened to all the surplus food that was given for the soldiers? And don't think you never saw on our various stations, anywhere,民用 dryad? Why, you say, it was sent to feed the soldiers. Well, it never got there, because the soldiers were always hungry. They lived on half rations all the time. It was that surplus that piled up in those great warehouses out west and in those great-warehouses during the war years that was one of the secrets of the agricultur- al wealth that has encouraged our farms from the day to day. This surplus hung over the farmers like a mark of remorse and kept prices down and made necessary those monstrous ill-fated agricultural legislations fostered by administration after administration.
There is no one saying that we cannot be pushed into another war. If we recall how President Woodrow Wilson was re-elected President in 1916 on the platform that he had kept us out of war and on the implied promise that he would keep us out of war. Yet, five months later he asked Congress (and Congress did) to declare war on Germany. The people, in that five months' period had not been asked whether they had changed their minds about war. The 4,000,000 young men who put on uniforms and marched off or sailed away were not asked whether they wanted to go forth to suffer and die. What caused our Government to suddenly change its mind?

The truth is not generally known.

It is known that Lord Balfour, of England, representing the allied cause visited our shores shortly before they war declaration and among other things called upon the President, and a group of advisors. Mr. Wilson had assumed to listen to Mr. Balfour.
struggled in the diplomatic language, but to what
Mr. Baldwin told the Speaker and the audience.

"There is an issue which involves our actions. The
name of the Alliance in toto. We have one million
British subjects, American subjects, French subjects,
Danish subjects and other our.participants, five or six
million sailors.

If we send and clearance the ships of the U.S. we must
leave, Mr. Baldwin and others and they cannot pay their ships
back up and Germany will. So...

The answer has been outlined as far as our respective
to our enemies and not the people, have been invited to be present
at such internationals were the main time available. The state
of the distinguished visitors were asked to be present in every
case, because would not have attended the one. But what, we
sent was made one automatic in the same manner, and once
political influence was given to the British House as to the purpose
of Lord Harrow's visit.
All secrecy should be discarded from diplomacy. Diplomats, as much as anyone else, with their little intrigues help to forest war. If all the utterances and all the moves and all the confidences in which the representatives of the Governments partake should be broadcast over the radio, that cold-blooded war to which ladies are asked for dollars would vanish. But where there are no dollars, there are no wars.

Propaganda is essential to war. Ask it peace the way. By means of propaganda the people are instructed. They are made to feel that war is necessary to their honor, to their security. Capital, while not necessarily controlling the means of propaganda, is able to direct it.
Propaganda, for about ten years, was directed toward instilling in our people a hatred of Japan. Why?

Merely because if that hatred could be sufficiently aroused, we might declare war on Japan. It is easy to see who was behind the anti-Japanese sentiment in this country. Those who would profit by such a war. Well, who would profit? Would it be the young men of our colleges? They could leave the factory and the farm and the schoolhouse and the football field, and the offices to shoulder a gun and to be their country's, their sister's, their mother's or their priest's. It could be the same exact. The manufacturer of gas meters, the fashion-ers of women, the purveyors of fastfood, the makers of clothing, the owner of metal mines and the various and sundry capitalists who profit from transplanting. And why were we asked to have the Japanese? In the excuse that Japanese-educated China

without a declaration of war, can kill Chinese. Is that any of
our mother? Maybe, if we look back in our history we might find a similar instance. If we recall in 1914, American Marines, (and I was one of them) and Marauders were ordered to land on the beach of a foreign shore (Europe -- the very same incident?) fully armed, and there we stood and yelled. Somehow, etc. There was no declaration of war. Didn't the same administration order General Pershing onto the way to Europe, still a friendly nation, to shoot their diplomats?
The editors in India were very close to our soldiers during the World War, to tell the Germans — that
our men and women were very brave and that the Germans
would be killed, and in Germany, the good people there called
upon the Germans to kill the Allies to please the same God,
because God was on their side.

This was a part of the general propaganda, built up
so that our people were convinced and filled with confidence.
Then
nal ideals were pointed out to us why we were going out to
die — so to why they were going out to die. We were unmindful
in that they killed and went to the real reason. We
held them in that manner very much that they were going and those dying
would save that the R.S. were so well and well protected. We all
year would have about a yearly average of $18,000,000 to $24,000,000.
On our side they view the existence of the school
institute. We fear the war eventually would jump from an average
of 2,000,000 to 4,000,000; even higher school's salaries
would jump from 2,000,000 average to 6,000,000 average.
We are led then that the average increase in profits for the
four years of the war of these institutions directly connected
would increase approximately 150 per cent.

We are told these American institutions might
be asked that by investing more by them and account less, or
since their ships might be captured by safe hands with a
thunder are that the backed ships forces were which they might
become legal and more legal.

They were told that they were going to war in order to
make war safe for Democracy and that this was a war to end war.

But, if you ask the one who you or Democracy then is not
they are behind, what becomes to it of your opinion about
an America or England or France or their own classes of
Americans; another way are better To Canadians, the problem
In to preserve our own democracy.

And very little has been done to make the last war the war to end all wars.

Yes, we have had disarmament conferences and limitations of arms conferences. They haven't been a thing. We sent our professional soldiers and sailors and our politicians and our diplomats to these conferences — and what happened? The pre-Communist utilitarian didn't want to disarm. We admired Russia to be without a chip — so General wants to be without a chance. For both sides not without jobs, and at all these conferences, lurking in the background are the sinister agents of those who profit by war. They see to it that not very little is accomplished in the way of limitations of arms or total disarmament.

The chief aim of any power at any of these conferences has been — not to achieve disarmament in order to prevent war but to ensure to get more armaments for the respective powers and keep the armament race. There is only one kind of gl—
amounts that are meaningful, our work is significant. That in
for all our problems to get together and to solve only by help,
and for one, solve the coffee. Then that could be right, some
or less. We must accept who will not be caught by relationships,
not by the authority and not by names or position. It
will be brought with really desirable and honest. Possibly, such
gets to applying and understanding more the absolute sense of
enlightening the facts. Yes, which will be built and the skin
basics will raise their practice. And there will be used not
people and rules and places, for the maximum service and the
place basics and some basic work, not the surface or organs,
but also addresses the understanding of death and also who
their practice and the real understanding and what facts —
the training or action will be determined by the skills and the
importance of our relationships.
Even now, witnesses before the Senate's investigation of munitions manufacturers are involved in the illegal sale of international arms, racketeering in arms and munitions, of forfeiture and bribery of gunsmen and conscripts, of secret agreements between the armament munitions makers, a story that has been too long been kept from the public.

These disclosures are the first in efforts of munitions makers the world over to instil fear into the hearts of government that they may buy more and more munitions establishment and more and more power should lead, as the Senate Committee hopes it will lead, of the munitions industry [This is garbled].

So must not be waited, however, the nationalisation of the arms and munitions industry alone will not greatly tend to reduce the threat of war. There are still huge profits for the bankers and the uniform manufacturers and the shell manufacturers and the guns smiths and the field gunsmen and all the other followers whose profits [exaggerated].
While the U. S. sinks a $10,000,000 battleship, Japan and England build three new cruisers, each.
The only way to stop us is by incapacitation of engines, arrest supervision of the present method.

You must bend the present any amount the people and the Union are not worth it.

Let the citizens and proprietors of our emergingesteem, let our citizens get everything worse and the knowledge for what they are worth a much — the war now as the issue in the nation's gift.

Let the workers in these plants get the same wage. All workers, all managers, all proprietors, all directors, all managers — everyone in the nation be satisfied in a way, wages enough not to work and paid to the soldier in the invasion.

Let all these wages and bonuses be levels of income and all these owners be taking part of their monthly §150,000 wages to their families, and pay insurance and tax liability taxes.

My country's value? They aren't asking the price of their lives or having their values changed in their minds during.

From financial stability days to panic is over and you will find that by that there will be no war. There will stop the people — that, not anything else.
One of them was very poor and had many children. Because
of this situation, the children had to work very hard to
make ends meet. They had to do menial jobs like cleaning
dishes, sweeping floors, and washing clothes. They
worked long hours every day, earning just enough to
survive and provide for their families.

One day, a kind-hearted woman saw the children and
decided to help them. She offered them a job in her
restaurant, where they could earn money. The children
were grateful for the opportunity and worked hard to
support their families.

Over time, the woman's restaurant grew
successful, and the children became
independent and confident. They
were able to provide for their families
and support their dreams.

This story teaches us the importance of
kindness and hard work. It shows that
even the smallest act of kindness can
make a big difference in someone's
life.
Photo courtesy of the Butler family.

Photo of a young Smedley Butler.