

An American Portrait

Johnson—Enemy of War

[This is the second in a series of biographical sketches of the men who are fighting to keep America at peace. The subject of last week's article was Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. Future issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE will contain sketches of other outstanding non-interventionists.]

ON THE wall of Senator Hiram W. Johnson's office in Washington hangs the following quotation:

"I am not bound to be right but I am bound to be true. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand with him while he is right; and part with him when he is wrong."

The words are Abraham Lincoln's, but they are a perfect summary of the life and character of the veteran California statesman, now serving his fifth consecutive term in the United States Senate.

Had he not believed and followed Lincoln's maxim, Hiram W. Johnson would have been President of the United States. Had he not refused to "play politics," he could easily have obtained a high position in several presidential cabinets.

But ever since he became Governor of California in 1910, Hiram Johnson has considered it his duty to serve the people and not the political bosses. That is why, today, he is fighting with all the strength left in his 74-year-old body to keep America out of the European war.

That the United States should shun all foreign entanglements is Johnson's most ardent belief. He voted against our entrance into the World War in 1917. He will vote against our entrance now. Unlike most other legislators, his mind is impervious to flattery, cajolery or "pressure from above."

If Senator Johnson were a cynic, he would no doubt hugely enjoy the present attempt of the Washington war-mongers to terrorize the American people into another holy crusade across the Atlantic. He was a member of the Senate the last time this was done and he knows the same people are still playing the same old tune.

Mr. Johnson is that rare type of public servant who takes the cause of the people seriously. His whole life has been devoted to the betterment of the lot of his countrymen and he simply cannot bear to see his dream of a strong, progressive United States, in which every citizen is assured a fair return for honest labor, shattered again on the battlefields of Europe or Asia.

Two months ago in San Francisco, the Senator made it quite clear how he felt about our intervention in Europe when he said:

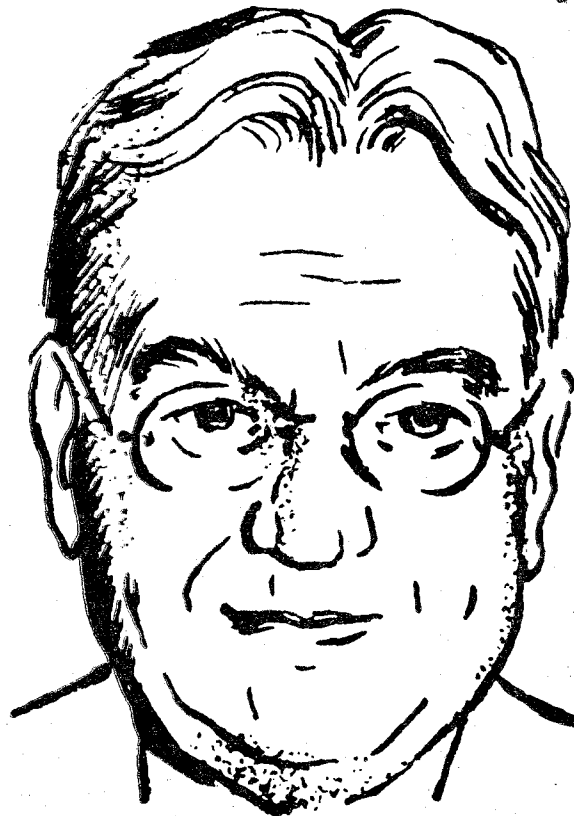
"Those in command of us are perfectly mad to be a part of the (war) game. When it is propitious, from their point of view, they'll take us in . . . When I think of sending our boys into war, it make me sick at heart."

Johnson spoke these words less than a month after he had been re-elected, almost unanimously, to the United States Senate. Having won both primaries, he secured in all 581,858 votes from the Republicans and 483,328 from the Democrats. And this despite the fact that he ran on an anti-Roosevelt, anti-interventionist ticket. Such a record vote, however, was only a fitting

reward for a man who has served the people of the state of California faithfully since the beginning of the twentieth century.

Hiram Johnson was born in Sacramento, California, September 2, 1866. He spent his early years in this city and earned such a respected reputation as a lawyer that he was elected mayor.

In 1902 he moved to San Francisco with his wife and two children and resumed



his private practice, soon becoming known as the best jury lawyer in the state. In a few years, however, his spreading fame had earned him a position on the staff of District Attorney Francis Heney.

Able assisted by Johnson, Heney launched a bitter campaign against the grafters and railroad racketeers who controlled San Francisco, but in the middle of his clean-up he was shot down and severely wounded by gangsters.

This incident proved the turning point of Johnson's career. While Heney was in the hospital, he took over the direction of the anti-graft movement and it wasn't long until most of the criminals were in jail, including those who had attempted to kill the District Attorney.

Before Heney had been shot, he had been chosen by Republican bigwigs to run for Governor of California in the next election. Since his long illness now made this impossible, political leaders had to search for another candidate and it was natural that they should finally have picked Heney's able young assistant.

The election was a tumultuous one. Old Californians still remember Johnson's unique speech-making tour in a little red automobile with one of his sons at the wheel and the other sitting over the hood ringing a cow-bell to notify villagers of public meetings.

Johnson became Governor of California and served in this capacity for seven years. Elected on a reform ticket that promised to drive the money interests and the railroad tycoons out of the state, the new executive lost no time in fulfilling his pledges. By the time he left the governor-

ship, California had the most progressive laws of any state in the Union.

These measures included: direct primaries; direct election of Senators; direct election of judges; workmen's compensation; the referendum and recall; shorter working hours for women, etc.

As a result of such a brilliant legislative record the name of Hiram Johnson soon spread eastward and caught the ear of other pre-war American progressives, among them Theodore Roosevelt. When the latter ran for President in 1912 on the Progressive, or "Bull Moose," ticket, Hiram Johnson was his running mate.

The close association of the two men during the 1912 election gave rise to a friendship that was only broken by Roosevelt's death. Today, Mr. Johnson still cherishes the memory of his single "hero" and a photograph of Teddy is the only picture that hangs in his office.

Returning to California after the unsuccessful campaign, Johnson tried vainly to keep the Progressive Party alive. In 1917, after it had collapsed, he resigned as governor and took a place in the United States Senate, where he has been ever since.

How important a figure he had become in United States life by that time is attested to by the fact that he is credited with having been the sole cause of the re-election of Wilson as President in 1916.

Visiting California during the campaign, Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican nominee, made the drastic mistake of not shaking Johnson's hand, and thereby lost California — and the presidency.

In 1920, Johnson entered a four-cornered race with General Leonard Wood, Frank Lowden and Warren Harding for the Republican presidential nomination. After the balloting had become hopelessly deadlocked, political bosses decided to throw all their strength behind Harding.

The night that this decision was reached, Harding visited Johnson and offered him the vice-presidential nomination. The Senator from California refused. If he couldn't get the nomination for President by a popular vote, he didn't want to be the hand-picked vice-presidential nominee.

Three times Harding and the bosses offered him the post and three times he refused. Finally, Calvin Coolidge was given the nomination with the result that he became President when Harding died.

Had Johnson wished to "play along with the bosses," he, not Coolidge, would have been vice-president and he, not Coolidge, would have ascended to the presidency at Harding's death. The change that this would have made in American history is incalculable.

Hiram Johnson was a champion of the people and the arch-foe of Wall Street. Had he been in the White House, there would have been no such financial orgy as led to the crash of 1929.

The "New Deal" would not have had to await the arrival of Franklin D. Roosevelt but would have been inaugurated by a Republican administration dominated largely by Western progressives who would have brought about the needed economic reforms without the Rooseveltian admixture of Marxism and internationalism.

Johnson never gave up his hopes of being

(Continued from Page 13)

Cash Awards for 261 in 'America First' Contest

FROM OLD HISTORIC Maryland to hardy North Dakota, and in all directions South and West, there is joy this week as prize-winners in SOCIAL JUSTICE'S "AMERICA FIRST" Contest are announced.

Checks totaling \$6,461.00 are on their way into the homes of 261 readers who proved they were better versed in the history and *Constitution* of the United States than their thousands of competitors.

Three contestants were tied for the Grand Prize. They were Miss Ann Murphy, of Pine Lawn, Missouri; Mr. William McKinnon, Virginia, Minnesota; and Mr. J. Joseph Callahan, Baltimore, Maryland.

This segregated the first, second and third cash awards. All three graciously agreed to divide the total of these three leading prizes. Mr. McKinnon and Mr. Callahan received \$934.00 each, while Miss Murphy, because of her early entrance into the contest, received a doubled prize of \$1,868.00.

A tie was again encountered in the fourth and fifth brackets, but Mr. Thomas F. Hart, Buffalo, New York, and Mr. William Baisley, Hankinson, North Dakota, were awarded each one-half of the total of the fourth and fifth prizes. This total was \$500.00, but, because of prompt entrance, both the tied contestants received \$500.00 each.

The Sixth Prize of \$100.00 was won by Mr. Robert Webster, Los Angeles, California.

Lesser prizes of \$25.00 were garnered by Miss Helen M. Stone, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. George Nicholson, Huntington, Indiana; Mr. Walter M. Herbert, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Rose Brennan, Litchfield, Connecticut; and Mrs. A. Kirsch, Erie, Pennsylvania.

Winners of 50 cash awards of \$10.00 and 200 prizes of \$5.00 appear in other columns of this issue.

The "AMERICA FIRST" Contest was the first of its kind ever sponsored by SOCIAL JUSTICE. All others have been on current events of principles of economics and social justice. But, this test on history and the *Constitution* of the United States proved perhaps the most popular of all.

Mr. Callahan, one of the top winners, was participating in his first SOCIAL JUSTICE competition, while Mr. Hart, runner-up, won his first prize after having been in all former SOCIAL JUSTICE Contests.

Mr. Callahan is a native of Baltimore. He received his early education in the public and parochial schools; was later graduated by Mount St. Mary's High School, Emmitsburg, Maryland; and is a member of the Maryland Bar. He is now associated with the legal department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, of Baltimore.

Largest prize-winner in actual cash is Miss Ann Murphy, Pine Lawn, Missouri. Miss Murphy landed among the trio tying for the Grand Prize and, therefore, was entitled, under the unanimous agreement to divide, to \$934.00. But, this young woman had the foresight to enter the contest during the first five weeks. Because of this, her prize is doubled to \$1,868.00. Miss Murphy



BECAUSE she entered the "America First" Contest in the first five weeks, Miss Ann Murphy, of Pine Lawn, Missouri, who divided the top honors with two other contestants, wins a grand total award of \$1,868.

writes that she was born right in Pine Lawn where she lives with two sisters and three brothers. She is a graduate of a Catholic high school. This is the third SOCIAL JUSTICE contest worked by Miss Murphy.

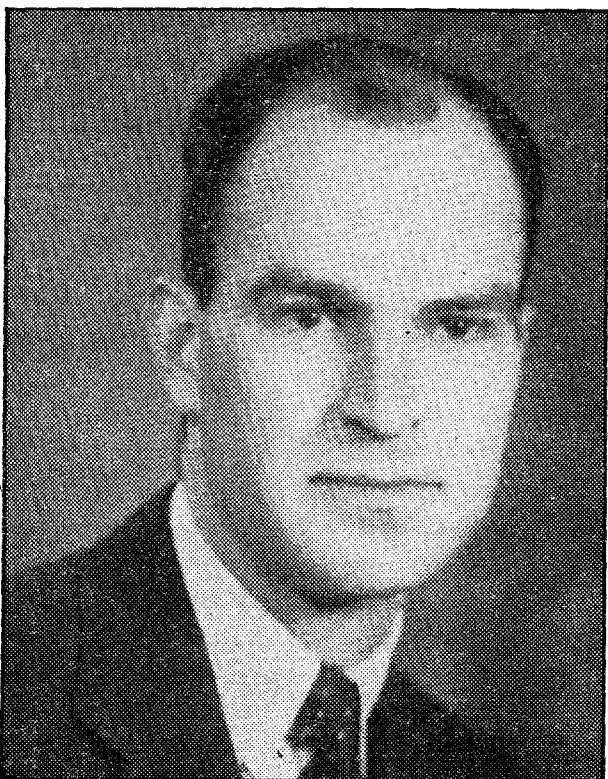
Way up on the Massaba Iron Range of Minnesota, at Virginia, lives Mr. William McKinnon, third of the top tying contestants. This winner is 35 years old, is married and has two children. He received his education in the elementary schools of Duluth and was graduated from the Hibbing High School. He later attended the Teachers' College at Duluth.

Mr. Thomas F. Hart, who tied for the Fourth Prize, was born in Buffalo in 1917. He went to school at Public Grammar School No. 28 and South Park High School. He is now an employe of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mr. Robert A. Webster, winner of the Sixth Prize, is 50 years old. He is a car builder with the Southern Pacific Railroad at Los Angeles and is unmarried. Mr. Webster states he has been a contestant in several SOCIAL JUSTICE tests, but that this is his first prize.

The "AMERICA FIRST" Contest was the eighth competition conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE Magazine during the last five years. It brings the grand total of winning contestants in all competitions to 1,575 and the sum of all cash prizes paid to \$55,093.00.

The management of SOCIAL JUSTICE wishes to thank all contestants for their co-operation and to congratulate the winners.



Attorney JOSEPH J. CALLAHAN, of Baltimore, Maryland, one of three first award winners.



WILLIAM McKINNON, of Virginia, Minnesota, was the third contestant to tie for top honors.



THOMAS F. HART, of Buffalo, New York, tied with a fifth contestant for the fourth prize.

THEY ENTERED, WORKED AND WON

GRAND PRIZE, \$1,500.00; Second Prize, \$800.00; and Third Prize, \$500.00 divided equally by three leading contestants who tied for first place:

Mr. Joseph J. Callahan, 3723 Rexmere Road, Baltimore, Md., \$934.00

Mr. William McKinnon, 228 Fourth Street N., Virginia, Minn., \$934.00

Miss Ann Murphy, 6234 Dowler Avenue, Pine Lawn, Mo., \$1,868.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Fourth Prize, \$300.00 and Fifth Prize, \$200.00 divided equally between two contestants who tied:

Mr. Thomas F. Hart, 33 Macamley Street, Buffalo, N. Y., \$500.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Mr. William F. Baisley, Route No. 3, Hankinson, N. D. \$500.00 (doubled for early entrance).

Sixth Prize, \$100.00, won by Mr. Robert A. Webster, 763 Isabel Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

WINNERS OF \$25.00 PRIZES

Miss Helen Stone, 5074 Alcott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. George Nicholson, 1600 Hartman St., Huntington, Indiana

Mr. Walter M. Herbert, 3111 Orchard St., Lincoln, Neb.

Mrs. Rose M. Brennan, Torrington Road, Litchfield, Connecticut

Mrs. A. Kirsch, 2615 East Ave., Erie, Pa.

250 Contestants Win Additional Awards

\$10.00 PRIZE WINNERS

Angell, Corda Marie, La Crosse, Wis.
Appelbaum, L. B., Emerson, Neb.
Bannon, Patrick, New York City
Brosner, Mrs. Jeremiah, New York City

J. F. Browne, Woodmere, N. Y.
Budde, Francis, Detroit, Mich.
Buss, Dolores E., Chicago, Ill.
Carroll, Isabel, New York City
Carroll, John L., Boston, Mass.
Carroll, Kevin, New York City
Carroll, Mary J., New York City
Colen, Louis, Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Covi, Mrs. E., St. Louis, Mo.
S. W. Dodd, Barberton, Ohio
John J. Flanagan, Jr., Richmond Heights, Mo.

Katherine Flynn, Highland Park, Michigan

George Hensel, Lake Forest, Ill.
Wm. F. Jordan, Plattsburg, N. Y.
Barbara Judd, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Wm. J. Kemper, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Miss Hilda I. Levi, St. Paul, Minn.
Mrs. Geraldine McDonald, Leonia, N. J.

J. Dillon McGurk, Atlantic City, N. J.
Justin McPhee, Detroit, Michigan
Thomas M. Murray, Chicago, Ill.
John B. Newton, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.

Mrs. Hannah O'Halloran, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Irene O'Leary, Akron, Ohio
Ward D. O'Sullivan, New York City
Mrs. Susan Padrutt, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin

Angelo Ruggiero, Brooklyn, N. Y.

H. J. Russ, Weymouth, Mass.

Mrs. Josephine Schmitz, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Charles W. Sheehan, Hyde Park, Mass.

Madeleine Snyder, La Crosse, Wis.
George Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. Leo Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.

Mrs. George Stadler, Appleton, Wis.
Mrs. Frieda Stanley, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. Mary Stone, St. Louis, Mo.
William Lee Stone, St. Louis, Mo.
Helen F. Sullivan, Fulton, N. Y.
Mrs. Anne Talbot, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eloy F. Talbot, Minneapolis, Minn.
John J. Thometz, Chicago, Ill.
Dan Tighe, Emerson, Neb.
John A. Toman, Jr., Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Lucilla Trimbach, La Crosse, Wis.

Mary T. Walsh, Bronx, N. Y.
Edith W. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph A. Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leone M. Wehner, Park Ridge, Ill.
Emma J. Widders, Weymouth, Mass.

\$5.00 PRIZE WINNERS

Ruth C. Aldridge, Albany, N. Y.
Alvina E. Barnes, Waterloo, N. Y.
Anna Beggan, Newark, N. J.
Miss Nell Berger, Kansas City, Mo.
William Blacet, St. Joseph, Mo.
Julia M. Blower, Akron, Ohio
Nora Boettcher, Winkler, Kansas

Rodger B. Bouck, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Mrs. R. A. Bretscher, Saugerties, N. Y.
Edw. J. Brickel, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Effie M. Brickel, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Miss Ella Brigham, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. G. J. Brown, Chicago, Ill.

A. H. Bruening, M.D., Parma, Ohio
Alma M. Bush, Shaker Heights, O.
John J. Callaghan, Salisbury Beach, Mass.

Paul Carrico, Beloit, Kansas
Louis Cipriano, West Roxbury, Mass.

R. Cogan, E. Cleveland, Ohio
Frank J. Collmer, Sr., Clinton, N. Y.

Beatrice Cox, Springfield, Ill.
Rev. Damian Cummins, O.S.B., Conception, Mo.

Beulah C. Davidheiser, West Lawn, Pa.

Mrs. J. B. DeLaney, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Alphonse H. Desrochers, Milton, Mass.

Thelma Diskin, Cleveland, Ohio
Cecelia Doherty, Brown City, Mich.

Mrs. John Dolan, Philadelphia, Pa.
Frances Donovan, St. Paul, Minn.

James Dorney, Bronx, N. Y.

W. F. Driscoll, Cranston, R. I.

W. H. Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.

Rochus Eisenzimmer, Jr., Cold Spring, Minn.

John Eudin, Redwood City, Calif.

Philip Farley, New York City

Catherine Farrell, New York City

Miss E. M. Feerick, New York City

Frances J. Feltes, Chicago, Ill.

Ann P. Ferriter, Portsmouth, N. H.

Daniel Flannery, Bronx, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles S. Folkert, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Robert Fox, Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. M. E. Freeman, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

John Gallagher, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Margaret Gallivan, Columbia City, Ind.

Harry M. Geis, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Anna Gessler, Milwaukee, Wis.

Fred W. Giese, Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Jerome Gladieux, Toledo, Ohio

Mr. Joseph Goss, Appleton, Wis.

Mrs. Veronica Gray, Rox, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert H. Hamm, Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Ellen Hanna, New York City

Harold C. Hanson, River Falls, Wis.

Vincent Hengesbaugh, Portland, Mich.

Mr. Fred F. Henige, Dearborn, Mich.

Miss E. Henninger, Chicago, Ill.

Wm. Hense, Jr., St. Louis, Mo.

Margaret Hillenbrand, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Frank Hodson, Bridgeport, Conn.

Philip J. Hornung, New Orleans, La.

James C. Howard, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Aris L. Horwath, Waldron, Michigan

Miss Clara Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Mrs. Clara Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Miss Mary Janssen, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ted Janssen, Jr., Milwaukee, Wis.

E. M. Johnson, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. W. S. Keeler, Royal Oak, Mich.

Mrs. R. J. Keller, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

George P. Keller, Forty-Fort, Pa.

Isabel Kelly, Geneva, N. Y.

Howard Kiesch, Erie, Pa.

James F. King, Pittsfield, Mass.

Othmar F. Kocks, Fort Wayne, Ind.

C. E. Korell, Jacobsburg, Ohio

F. A. Korell, Columbus, Ohio

Eddie Kozak, Milwaukee, Wis.

Maude M. Kuntz, Jeannette, Pa.

Patrick LaCedra, East Boston, Mass.

Violet Langlois, New Bedford, Mass.

J. George Lansperly, Newburgh, N. Y.

Ruth Laskey, Toledo, Ohio

J. H. Laurent, Crafton, Pa.

Mary E. Layden, Minneapolis, Minn.

Thomas Lee, Newburgh, N. Y.

Earl Lorentz, Chicago, Ill.

Thomas J. Loughran, Newport, R. I.

Mr. E. P. Lovett, Wheeling, W. Va.

Kathryn Lyne, Chicago, Ill.

John Lyons, Cleveland, Ohio

John G. Mach, Garfield Heights, O.

Joseph W. Mach, Maple Heights, O.

Cornelius Maloney, Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. James K. Martin, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. Constance Mathus, Bronx, N. Y.

J. A. McCarthy, Toledo, Ohio

Mrs. John P. McCue, Janesville, Wis.

Gerard W. McGeough, Hyde Park, Mass.

Bernard H. McGrath, No. Quincy, Mass.

David P. McKean, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. D. P. McKean, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Ella McKeand, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wm. C. McKeand, Indianapolis, Ind.

Helen McKee, Bronx, N. Y.

Mary D. McKinnon, Newtonville, Mass.

Nora T. McLaughlin, Belmont, Mass.

Wm. McMurtry, St. Louis, Mo.

E. H. McNally, St. Albans, N. Y.

Vincent Meara, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. Peter Mechunes, Philadelphia, Pa.

George C. Mertel, Baltimore, Md.
Wm. E. Miller, Cleveland, Ohio
Wm. F. Miller, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio
Miss M. E. C. Millonig, Dayton, Ohio
Esther and Leon Moody, San Francisco, Calif.

W. L. Moody and E. M. Evans, Hillsdale, Michigan

Timothy D. Mulcahy, Lawrence, N. Y.

J. J. Nevin, Bloomington, Ill.

Annie M. O'Brien, Beverly, Mass.

Blanche E. O'Brien, St. Bernard, Ohio

James J. O'Brien, St. Bernard, Ohio

John B. Ochu, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Ochu, Minneapolis, Minn.

Eleanor O'Connor, Dorchester, Mass.

James F. O'Connor, Erie, Pa.

P. J. O'Connor, Mattapan, Mass.

Mrs. W. T. O'Connor, Janesville, Wis.

Willard T. O'Connor, Janesville, Wis.

John A. O'Connell, Cleveland, Ohio

Richard P. O'Halloran, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Agnes Oliver, Los Angeles, California

J. J. O'Sullivan, Leonia, N. J.

J. O. Padrutt, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Lambert Panko, Milford, Ohio

Josephine Perry, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lester V. Perry, Minneapolis, Minn.

R. J. Pierce, Toledo, Ohio

James Pillars, Detroit, Michigan

Mark F. Plachy, Minneapolis, Minn.

Wilfrid C. Plante, Faribault, Minn.

Mrs. Wm. H. Powers, Philadelphia, Pa.

John T. Quirk, Jr., Springfield, Mass.

Charles E. Reese, Elmhurst, N. Y.

Mrs. Chas. Reuscher, Toledo, Ohio

Herbert W. Rice, Milwaukee, Wis.

Raymond J. Rice, Winona, Minn.

Mrs. Russell Rider, St. Paul, Minn.

Margaret M. Robinson, St. Louis, Mo.

Rev. Francis C. Romanowski, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

Jerome Rubey, Watford City, N. Dak.

Carl O. Sands, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Marcus Satory, Wabasha, Minn.

Josephine Scholter, Techny, Ill.

A. A. Schnurr, Mineral Point, Wis.

Robert E. Schrage, Chicago, Ill.

Richard Schwarzwald, Louisville, Ky.

Miss Helen M. Seaman, Daly City, California

Eloise Sexton, Indianapolis, Ind.

Helen W. Sheehan, Hyde Park, Mass.

Miss Alice Shields, Bronx, N. Y.

Sister M. Annunciata, Woodland, California

Sister Saint Anne of Lobera, New York City

Anthony M. Smith, Kaukauna, Wis.

M. Gertrude Smith, R.N., Buffalo, New York

Mrs. Margaret E. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Bridget Smyth, Saugerties, N. Y.

Miss Irene Spengel, Bartlesville, Okla.

Angelo Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut

Mrs. Angelo Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.

Charles Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut

Leo J. Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.

Louis Squillacote, New Britain, Conn.

Marjorie Squillacote, New Britain, Connecticut

Mabel C. Stahn, Fairmont, Minn.

Raymond E. Stahn, Fairmont, Minn.

Mrs. A. L. Stephens, Erie, Pa.

Daniel E. Sullivan, St. Paul, Minn.

Edward Sullivan, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Antonetta Tabellario, Providence, R. I.

Clarence Talbot, Minneapolis, Minn.

John Richard Thometz, Chicago, Ill.

Arnie E. Thompson, San Francisco, California

Fred'k P. Ueberlander, New York City

William Ulrich, St. Louis, Mo.

G. A. B. Viglini, St. Paul, Minn.

S. J. Wallace, Rembrandt, Iowa

Hazel Walsh, Peoria, Ill.

Daniel E. Waters, St. Paul, Minn.

Fred Welde, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. F. Welsh, Beverly, Mass.

Geo. Wernsing, Indianapolis, Ind.

Hedwig Wernsing, Chicago, Ill.

John R. White, Springfield, Mass.

Christopher P. Whitwham, Toledo, Ohio

Helen Wlazlo, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pauline Wlazlo, Minneapolis, Minn.

Kenneth E. Yates, Chicago, Ill.

Jim Zitzman, Glandorf, Ohio

Mrs. Wilke Zimmers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Here Are the Proper Answers

1. Why Did the Pilgrims Migrate From England to New England?
(4) To escape from religious persecution in England.
2. Which Was the Decisive and Terminating Battle of the Revolutionary War?
(1) Yorktown.
3. What Foreign Nation Rendered the Greatest Measure of Aid to the Colonies in Their Battle for Independence?
(4) France.
4. To Which Political Party Did George Washington Belong?
(3) Federalist.
5. Which President Made Construction of the Panama Canal by the United States Possible?
(4) President Theodore Roosevelt.
6. What is the Meaning of the Expression "The Solid South"?
(3) That the Southern States are traditionally Democratic in politics since the Civil War.
7. Name One President of the United States Who Was Impeached.
(5) President Johnson.
8. For What Was Carrie Nation Famous?
(2) For opposing with personal violence the liquor traffic.
9. Which War Fought by the United States is Considered Unjustifiable by Historians?
(5) The Mexican War. 1846-1848.
10. What is Meant by the Policy of "Reciprocity"?
(3) Reciprocal trade relations between nations.
11. Who was the "Boy Orator of the Platte"?
(4) William Jennings Bryan.
12. Which President of the United States Served Two Presidential Terms Not Immediately Succeeding Each Other?
(5) Grover Cleveland.
13. Name One President of the United States Who Was a Tailor by Trade.
(5) Andrew Johnson.
14. By What Legislation Has President F. D. Roosevelt Been Empowered to Issue "Greenbacks"?
(1) Thomas Amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act, 1933.
15. Who Was the Founder of the First "United States Bank"?
(2) Alexander Hamilton.
16. Which State of the Union Was Formerly an Independent Republic for Nine Years?
(6) Texas.
17. What is Meant by the "Hoover Moratorium"?
(5) Suspension of war debt payments due us from England and France.
18. What Was the Principal Political Issue Dividing Republicans and Democrats for 50 Years, 1870-1920?
(4) Protective tariff vs. free trade.
19. What Was Our Principal Reason for Military Invasion of Mexico in 1846?
(2) Settlement of the Texas-Mexican boundary dispute.
20. What Was the Basic Cause of the Civil War?
(7) Northern industrial capitalism vs. Southern agrarianism.
21. What Part of the Constitution Protects the Citizen Against Imprisonment Without Trial?
(1) Article I, Section 9.
22. What Part of the Constitution Most Strongly Influenced and Brought About the Economic Unity of the Nation Before the Civil War?
(2) Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, the "commerce clause."
23. Name One Power Which, Under the Constitution, Cannot Be Exercised Concurrently by the Federal Government and the States.
(3) Control of interstate railways.
24. Indicate One Way in Which the Constitution Can Be Amended.
(3) Three-fourths of both houses shall propose an amendment, and three-fourths of the states shall ratify.
25. What is Meant by the "Due Process of Law" Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution?
(4) A civil or criminal case has been given a fair hearing before a court.
26. Name One Functionary Who is Not an Officer of the United States.
(6) A United States Senator.
27. Name One Judicial Power of the President.
(5) He can pardon persons convicted of crime.
28. In the Event of a Voting Tie in the United States Senate, Who Casts the Deciding Vote?
(3) The Vice-President.
29. When and How Often Must the Congress Assemble?
(6) At least once every year on the third day of January.
30. Delegation of Legislative Powers to Trade Associations, as Under the N.R.A., Violates Which Part of the Constitution?
(1) Article I, Section 1.
31. How Many Times Has the Constitution Been Amended?
(6) Twenty-one.
32. In What Way Principally, Under the Constitution, Can Congress Emasculate the Supreme Court?
(6) It can wipe out all courts inferior to the Supreme Court.
33. Select One Act Which the President Can Constitutionally Perform.
(3) Adjourn Congress.
34. Select One Circumstance or Congressional Act Which is in Violation of the Constitution.
(6) The House and Senate pass by a standing vote a bill over the veto of the President.
35. Name an Offense for Which a Senator or Representative Cannot Be Arrested During His Attendance at a Session of Congress.
(5) Failing to report an auto accident in which persons are injured.
36. What is the Proper Meaning and Application of the Word "Unconstitutional"?
(5) A legislative enactment, attempted to be made into a law, is no law at all.
37. Which Was the Last State to Ratify the Constitution?
(6) Rhode Island.
38. Under the Constitution, Where Do the Residuary Powers of Government Lie?
(3) In the states which make up the union.
39. Wherein Does the Constitution of the United States Differ From State Constitutions?
(1) The U. S. Constitution enumerates the powers of the federal government; state constitutions do not enumerate powers of state governments.
40. Why Did Framers of the Constitution Decree That Bills for the Appropriation of Money Should Originate in the House of Representatives?
(4) Being more numerous, the House represents the people more directly than the Senate.
41. Who Has Been Called "The Expounder of the Constitution"?
(3) Chief Justice Marshall.
42. What is a Bill of Attainder?
(6) A bill convicting a person for an alleged crime.
43. What Are Letters of Marque and Reprisal?
(1) A license to engage in privateering.
44. What is an Ex Post Facto Law?
(2) A law increasing punishment for a crime greater than that which existed when the crime was committed.
45. What Part of the Constitution is Called the "Bill of Rights"?
(4) The first ten amendments.
46. Why Was the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution Necessary?
(5) Wealth had accumulated in some states and poverty in others.
47. Name One Sort of Case in Which the United States Supreme Court Has Original Jurisdiction.
(4) Cases in which a state is a party.
48. What Part of the Constitution Compelled Return of Fugitive Slaves to Their Owners?
(6) Article IV, Section 2, original Constitution.
49. Who Was the Ablest and Most Persistent Advocate of Nullification of the Constitution?
(5) John C. Calhoun.
50. Name One Thing Congress Cannot Do.
(4) Levy duties on exports.

Comment

Johnson . . . Enemy of War

(Continued from page 9)

President until 1927 when he announced that he was now "immune from the bite of the presidential germ." From then on he resigned himself to a life as Senator and Elder Statesman.

Though nominally a Republican, Johnson never voted according to party lines. He bitterly opposed the financial policies of Calvin Coolidge and fought Hoover so hard that the latter refused to invite him to White House receptions.

At the advent of the New Deal in 1933, President Roosevelt hailed the Senator from California as "one of the greatest liberals of our times" and offered him a Cabinet post. Although a constant supporter of New Deal domestic policy, Johnson refused, believing he could best serve his constituents in the Senate.

Johnson's relations with Roosevelt cooled, however, when the latter began to entangle the United States in the eternal disputes in Europe. The final break came shortly before the last election, at which time Johnson, comparing the election campaign with the European war, stated:

"This is the greater crisis, and perhaps it is more far-reaching than any other for it (F.D.R.'s defeat) may mean the preservation of the earth's last fortress of democracy."

Senator Johnson failed to prevent the re-election of Roosevelt, but he himself was re-elected to the Senate by the most overwhelming vote of its kind in American history.

The fight that this veteran public servant is now waging against interventionists in the Senate is the climax of a long career dedicated to keeping America free of foreign entanglements.

In 1917, his first year in the Senate, Johnson battled courageously against our involvement in the first World War. Since then, during all his twenty-four years as Senator, he has never failed to uphold the foreign policy promulgated for the United States by George Washington, the nation's Founder and first President, in his Farewell Address.

In 1920 he was one of the small group of Senators who successfully kept America out of the League of Nations. Later he was responsible for the adoption of the *Johnson Act* which forbids loans to countries who defaulted on their war debts.

In 1935, Senator Johnson opposed the scheme to make the United States a member of the World Court. He voted for the original *Neutrality Act* and fought heroically, if vainly, to retain the arms embargo in 1939.

At present he has joined with Senators Wheeler, Nye, Clark and others in the battle to defeat the pending *Lend-Lease Bill*.

And when and if a roll-call of Congress is taken on our entrance into the European war, there is no doubt that the Senate clerk will announce, "Senator Johnson, opposed."

Hiram Johnson of California has never yet let the people down.

America an Armory for the U.S.S.R.

THE UNITED STATES has become not only the arsenal and bank of 'democracy,' but also the treasury and armory for Soviet Russia.

In recent months, anti-democratic Russia has taken out of the United States 500,000 barrels of oil in specially chartered American ships to Vladivostok.

In November, 1940, the U.S.S.R. placed orders for \$9-million worth of "heavy equipment" — meaning war materials.

The U.S.S.R. has lately been buying enormous quantities of cotton in America. Cotton is essential in the manufacture of munitions.

All of these concessions are granted, supposedly to better Soviet-American relations; but the truth of the matter is that, secretly, these relations are most cordial and co-operative.

At the present time, the U.S.S.R. has \$10-million or \$11-million worth of machine tools on piers, in warehouses, or in the process of manufacture in the United States.

While America's defense commissars were clamoring for machine tools to turn out armament for America's defense, and blaming the inefficiency of the defense production on the scarcity of machine tools, agents of the Amtorg Trading Corporation were purchasing these machines and tools in America.

During the last few years the Soviet government has taken from America all kinds of munition making equipment which the United States could use to great advantage at this time.

Despite the moral embargo invoked by President Roosevelt, in protest against Russia's bombing of open towns and cities in Finland, *and while the embargo was in effect*, Soviet Russia bought and exported almost as many tools and machines as in 1939!

In addition, Russia was able to accumulate a surplus of equipment, which is now being rushed to Vladivostok in American ships, chartered by the Soviet with the knowledge and approbation of the Administration.

Even the records of the United States Commerce Department indicate that Russia exported \$14,316,920 in machine tools, while the embargo was in effect.

Besides these tools, Amtorg agents contracted for millions of dollars worth of heavy machinery used for making field cannon and naval pieces and highly specialized oil drilling and refining equipment.

When purchases of this type of equipment leaped from \$65,751 in 1939 to \$2,008,498 in 1940, informed citizens began to scrutinize more closely these Soviet deals.

Amtorg agents even tried to make a contract with a tool manufacturer in Ohio *for the capacity production of the plant working three full shifts*. The agents even offered to pay cash in advance, but the operators of the factory refused to accept the offer.

In October, 1940, when the moral embargo was in full force, the *Eastern Glide* sailed from a North Atlantic port to a Soviet port laden with large amounts of machine tools. Besides this ship, which the Maritime Commission authorized the Prudential Steamship Corporation to charter

to Amtorg, the Russians have a number of freighters operating in the Pacific, including three Swedish motorships. All are engaged in transporting machines to Vladivostok.

Although a serious shortage of machine tools creates the much discussed bottleneck in the production of vital armaments, officials in Washington are still permitting Russia to buy and ship these tools. And the officials know that these tools, or the products of these tools, will eventually reach Nazi Germany.

Soviet Russia is engaging in all-out preparations for war, just as America is. The kind and type of machinery and tools bought by Russia show that the Soviet is manufacturing heavy land and naval guns, rifles and munitions of all types.

Moscow violently protested to the United States State Department the embargo on the shipment of tools and machinery.

The crux of the entire situation seems to be the Administration's reluctance to do or say anything which will not meet with the favor of Moscow.

There are many hypotheses to explain such shortsighted conduct, all of which lack confirmation from official sources. Russia's silent partnership in the Anglo-Australian-American agreement; Russia's opposition to Axis aggression in the Balkans; Russia's undying antagonism to Japan, the unsigned partner of the Axis; Russia's imperialistic plans in Europe which are at present thwarted by Germany and Italy in the Near East; Russia's alliance with China's Communist and Nationalist forces; Russia's willingness to co-operate with England and America in breaking down the Axis dictatorships — all are suggested.

Senator Holman

SENATOR Rufus C. Holman of Oregon produced information in the Senate showing that \$400,000 worth of tin plate was being loaded on a Russian ship at Portland, Oregon, for export to Soviet Russia at the same time that our Defense Commission was complaining about the scarcity of tin plate for American defense needs.

He also revealed that copper, steel, iron and other strategic war materials are being shipped to Communist Russia.

Senator Holman quoted a member of his own family who reported in a letter that John Burgard, chairman of the Portland Dock Commission, had shown Holman's nephew considerable quantities of copper, steel and iron awaiting shipment to the Soviet.

Among the articles were "25 or 30 freight cars of airplane beacons on steel towers bound for Vladivostok, Russia — then to Japan."

"It will be noted," commented Senator Holman, "that tin is listed as a strategic material; yet this very day we are *exporting tin to Russia!* Why do we export tin now to Russia . . . ?

"Why have we exported iron and cotton to Japan, while at the same time we have authorized a two-ocean Navy, and the construction of a new set of locks for the Panama Canal to accommodate the larger warships which we have ordered so as to match the larger warships which Japan has built with the iron we have sold her? And

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