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Revolt of Professors at Utah University Most Healthy Sign In Big Struggle for Freedom

Students Encourage Teachers by Joining in Fight Against the Rule by Special Privilege—Situation Shows Absurd Ends Sought by Autocratic Management — "Black Coated Proletariat" Getting Class Conscious.

By HARRY W. LAIDLER

Organizing Secretary, Intercolligate Socialist Party

THE UNIVERSITY of Utah presents the most noteworthy example of attempted repression of academic freedom and wholesale faculty revolt that has been witnessed in American universities in years. In March of this year four members of the faculty were suddenly informed of their dismissal and two of their reduction in rank. The authorities at first refused to give any reasons for these removals except that they were made "for the good of the service."

When questioned as to the capabilities of the professors, the president declared that he had no fault to find with the efficiency of their teaching or with their character. On being further pressed, he asserted that two faculty members had been discharged because they were out of harmony with the administration, and that the reorganization of the English department necessitated the dismissal of the other two. Criticisms in private of the chairman of the Board of Regents and the university administration were also given as reasons for the action.

THE FACULTY and alumni were not satisfied with these shifting reasons. They demanded an investigation. It was refused. Sixteen resignations on the part of some of the ablest members of the faculty, followed, including those of two deans and five heads of departments. When I reached Salt Lake City, I found the college in a state of suspended animation. The student body had voted by an overwhelming majority that they would not return to college unless the resigned members of the faculty were appeased. No one seemed quite certain whether there would be any University of Utah — or at least, any student body worth mentioning — next season.

"During the last few years conditions have seemed to me to be rapidly changing at the University," declared Prof. Byron Cummings, resigned dean of the department of Arts and Sciences. "We seem to be continually drifting toward a policy of repression, opportunism and dictation. I have no sympathy with the idea that an institution of learning must be a monarchy. That principle has no place in a democratic commonwealth such as Utah should be. Unless the University of Utah is to be a place where men and women are to deal frankly and openly with each other and where the young men and women of the state are to be taught to think and act for themselves and have a respected voice and part in the affairs of the institution, I do not see how we are going to train them to be self-respecting, independent and capable citizens of a commonwealth. An education that is less than this has no right to be called higher education and I desire no share in its promotion."

SPECIAL PRIVILEGE, represented in the Mormon Church, in its industrial, religious and political phases, had, with other forces, been endeavoring to impose its will on the University for the past few years.* Professors had been admonished for analyzing the

*When one considers the industrial ramifications of the Mormon Church, its ownership of the great Zion Cooperative Stores, its control of banks, public utility corporations, railroads, the salt industry, hotels, etc., one gets a vague idea of its power for good or evil.

discussion of matters with the board of regents and a better understanding on both sides. Instead, the faculty received from the secretary of the board of regents a curt note to the effect that the communication had been received and laid on the table.

"IT IS BECOMING a question," said one professor, "as to whether a professor of this institution shall be allowed to be a citizen as well as an instructor, or whether he shall confine his activities to teaching, eating, gardening, sleeping and occasional sociability. I do not say that any religious body has ever formally decided to repress criticism but I do say that the large number of individual cases of attempted repression has made the professors believe that the only safe course is in absolute conformity with the will of the dominant power in the state."

Another element in the situation was the belief on the part of the college president that some of the professors were conspiring to remove him from office. This fear which, according to most of those who resign, was groundless, was one of the factors leading to the discharge and demotion of some of the professors.

When the reasons for the removals were presented to the Board, its members stated that the situation resolved itself into the question of the removal of the valuable college president or of the faculty members who were out of harmony with him, and that, inasmuch as the services of the president were worth more to the university and the community than were those of the professors, the Board would uphold the president's action without investigation.

On March 17th, the Board of Regents in a public statement, in explaining its refusal to investigate and its ratification of the action of the president, defined the limits of freedom of speech in the university. "In a way," according to the committee of inquiry of the American Association of University Professors, headed by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia, "which alone was sufficient to give any member of the faculty an adequate reason for resigning forthwith."

"It is argued to the board," reads the statement, "that professors and instructors should have the right of free speech and free action. This cannot be and is not questioned. The board, however, has the same right. The board has the right to speak. When the rights of the two clash, then it is for the board to determine which is right and which course serves, or is mimical to, the best interests of the university. Some one must have the right and responsibility to decide such matters, and the law has vested it in the board. Professor Wise, for instance, has seen fit to belittle the university and to speak in an uncomplimentary way about the administration. That is his privilege. It is also the right and privilege of the president and the board to say that such a professor is wrong and to refuse to reappoint him. Prof. Wise may then go to another institution and state, where his views and those of the governing board may coincide, if there is any place where an employee is permitted to belittle the institution that employs him and to criticize its management unjustly."

"Dr. Knowlton has seen fit to speak very disrespectfully, if not insultingly, of the chairman of the board of regents. (In private conversation he said.) From his standpoint this doubtless means that he has exercised his inalienable rights of free thought, free speech and free action. But the president and the board also have an equal right to free thought, free speech and free action, with the result that the president and board do not agree with Dr. Knowlton's sentiments; he may hereafter find an institution and state where similar sentiments against the presiding officer of the governing board may be approved. If so that is where he belongs."

THAT IS freedom of thought, of speech, of action, at the University of Utah! Surely professors there may criticize the august board of regents; may say things with which the board does not agree. They are perfectly free to do this. No obstacle will be placed in their way. Only this — if they exercise their freedom, their bread is taken out of the mouths of themselves and children; their scholastic head is lopped off, and, with a reputation of a fault finder, a rebel, they are compelled to seek another job. They are the ones who are giving their lives in the building up of the university, they are intimately acquainted with its educational problems. Yet, they have no say in the determination of those problems, and they must not criticize, under pain of dismissal, the actions of the board of politicians and business men who are generally exceedingly ill equipped to wrestle with questions of modern education in any intelligent manner. Speaking of these more technical aspects of college administration at the University of Utah, the Committee of Inquiry of the American Association of University Professors further declared:

"The action of the Board of Regents seems to the Committee to show that the board fails to understand, or at least to act upon, three fundamental facts, namely, that every institution of public education, and especially a state university, requires for its success the confidence and respect of the public; that there can be no sure hold upon public confidence without an unflinching readiness to face publicity in regard to all official acts and policies;

and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods."

WOMEN AND THEIR FIGHT FOR THE FRANCHISE

By EUGENE V. DEBS

WE HAVE a great opportunity to broaden, deepen and vitalize our revolutionary propaganda if we will but take advantage of it. Equal suffrage is now an issue of more than a perfunctory nature. The women are fighting for their political rights and are determined to have them. It is true that our platform asserts these rights, but we are to be satisfied with a mere platform declaration and allow the women to fight their battles against the tremendous power arrayed against them alone?

There are not a few socialists who regard the matter of equal suffrage with indifference and who dismiss the whole question of woman's political rights as a mere incident in the social revolution. I am decidedly at variance with these comrades, believing as I have always believed, and now more strongly than ever, that woman's fight to have her political disability removed and to be given the rights of a human being and the standing of a citizen is a vital issue of itself and that it is the duty of every socialist to champion their cause and to help them win a victory that will not only mark a distinct advance toward democracy and freedom but will mean quite as much for men in its results as it will for women themselves.

ANYONE WHO is not positively with the women in this struggle to enfranchise themselves and doing his share to conquer the opposition and win the day for political equality may as well be counted against them, and the fact that he subscribes to a platform that declares in favor of such equality and nominally gives his assent to that doctrine scarcely changes his status as an opponent of the suffrage movement.

This year and the next will witness a most extraordinary agitation of the woman question in the United States. We will either be in this agitation to our very decided advantage or we will be out of it to our equally decided disadvantage. As socialists we ought to be at the head and front of it. Our party was the first to declare for equal rights and it is an essential part of the socialist program and the socialist mission.

There are hundreds of women, now socialists, especially in the states where women now vote, that become socialists through the espousal of their cause and the championing of their rights by socialists and their attendance at socialist meetings due primarily to their interest in woman suffrage.

In seven states have the legislatures adopted resolutions whereby an amendment giving women the right to vote is to be submitted at the fall elections this year or next year. This amendment will be voted on this fall in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Next fall it will be voted on in the states of Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia. Tennessee, Arkansas and some other states have taken the preliminary steps toward the submission of the question to a popular vote. In several other states the question is spreading and is becoming more and more determined and it is but a question of time before it will be crowned with complete victory in every state of the union.

FOR THE PRESENT and until the fall campaign is over the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and New Jersey should have our special attention. In these states the campaign is already in full swing and the Socialist party should be the recognized champion of the women in the splendid fight they are making for the ballot. Every local ought to organize a woman's meeting and celebrate some day as woman's day. Every state organization in these four states should back up these meetings and contribute to their success, while the national party should cooperate with the state and local organizations in making the most thorough campaign possible by the Socialist party in behalf of the women fighting for political equality.

Nothing the Socialist party could do at this time would more certainly vitalize it in every fibre and put it in fighting fettle, and nothing would more certainly produce a harvest of good and permanent results.

Let the women of these several states but understand that the Socialist party is wholeheartedly and enthusiastically with them in their fight and they will tax their energies to crowd every socialist hall and to make every socialist meeting a success. In this I speak from experience. I have recently addressed a number of extraordinarily large and successful mass meetings and in almost every instance the women, many of them non-socialists but suffragists, had been the hardest workers, and each of the meetings that was either handled by the women or advertised as a woman's meeting was a conspicuous success.

IT WOULD BE sheer betrayal of our party to let this great opportunity go by unimproved. The socialist propaganda can be made to throb with new life and progress as never before in these Eastern states if the socialists throw in their lot with the women and fight with all their energy to put through the suffrage amendment in November, and if this is not done it will simply mean that the Socialist party is unable to measure up to its greatest opportunity.

and that the only effective way in which any public body can meet serious charges brought by responsible persons is by not merely permitting but demanding a searching and open inquiry into its methods."

The University of Utah situation shows to what absurd ends autocratic management of the modern university whether state or private, leads. Here is a Board of Regents, largely ignorant of educational questions and generally allied with the forces of reaction possessing almost absolute power. Further down comes the president, (occupying a similar position to that of the superintendent of a factory), as one agency interpreting the action of the regents to the working teaching staff, and vice versa. On the lowest rung of the ladder appear the intellectual proletariat who do the actual work, who know the problems of their educational factory but who possess practically no voice in its management.

The University of Utah case furthermore shows once more the manner in which a great special privilege, be it industrial, political or religious—and the Mormon Church is all of these—is in an organized or an unorganized manner, eternally striving to make the teachings in

the institutions of higher learning conform with its interests.

FINALLY, THE incident is significant in throwing light on the growing class consciousness of "the black coated proletariat," and their ever growing demand that they will possess a real voice in the government of the educational system. As a result of this revolt be it said, even the University of Utah has adopted "radical and excellently conceived alterations" in its plan of administration. Whether these changes will be permanent, it is too early at present writing to say.

The manner in which the newly formed American Association of University Professors has leapt into the fray, urging all professors to withhold their applications from the University until the publication of its report, presents another example of increasing solidarity.

Finally, the attitude of the students—the majority of them sons and daughters of Mormons—toward the problem is a sign of encouragement. All in all the "strike" in the Utah College is one of the most healthy signs—from the standpoint of lovers of freedom—that has been observed in college life in years.

PUSH PHILOSOPHY

By LINCOLN PHIFER

One reason why the plutocrats wish a stiff note to be written to Germany is that, in case of war, there are German vessels interned in American ports to the value of half a billion dollars, which would become contraband and subject to seizure for the grabbers.

After all, it is Rockefeller and not Lawson who is in prison. And it is Rockefeller and not Lawson who has been convicted at the bar of public opinion.

While speaking of Jesus, Bruno and other victims of free speech, let us not forget the modern martyr, Pat Quinlan.

Roosevelt is being punished for his authorization of the Alton and Tennessee Coal and Iron steals, by being denied publicity on account of having shouted, Stop, thief, until he himself was caught.

While there is crime, there are also criminals. Capitalism is the crime, but men like Morgan, who play the crooked game against the interest of the whole people, are criminals. If there was a single law enforced against the rich, they would have been imprisoned long ago.

Capitalism absolutely refuses to open any mills except to supply war. They must be engaged in order to keep up their only remaining business.

Since the plutocrats refuse to open the mills for supplying peaceful needs and employing the idle, it is time for the nation to seize them as a war measure which they have made necessary, and operate them for the good of all.

The people have not been informed about it, and congress has not authorized it, yet the fact that Edison and Wright have been retained by the navy department to invent means of slaughter proves that preparations for war are well under way. And they call this a republic, a government by representatives of the people, when the people have never been consulted at all.

The nations are being ruled by half a dozen royal and wealthy families who have usurped all power and stand for nothing but loot. Down with monarchy! Down with oligarchy!

New York City has never protected the west. Now let her defend herself.

Edison working in the interest of future slaughter is science becoming the bound slave of barbarism.

As well be under tribute to even more British and German capitalists, as to be wholly under tribute to American capitalists of the Rockefeller and Morgan stripe.

Nobody ever suggested that Socialism would be as vicious and impractical as capitalism now is.

The New York Call is right. Christian Endeavorers, who expressed their belief that Rockefeller will go to Heaven, it is well for the workers to snuff that place. Safety first should be the motto.

It seems that Holt was murdered in prison for handling a little dynamite against rich criminals, so that Morgan might be free to sell dynamite by wholesale and thus help to slaughter hundreds of thousands of workers.

War bonds were issued without consulting one of the parties to the contract, the people. Therefore they are illegal. Workers should begin an immediate campaign for the repudiation of all war bonds.

Perhaps, after all, it would be cheaper to let the bond-tied, franchise-bound nations default and go bankrupt, and then organize society anew on a free and rational basis.

To the masters of Industry: Either open industries and put the people to work, or else step aside and let the workers help themselves. This is merely a "note," but it is more diplomacy than robbers deserve.

John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor will be the speaker at the Indianapolis, Ind., Socialists' annual picnic in Riverside Park, July 31. Socialists from all over the state will attend.

The charge is made that the educational system of Wisconsin was turned over to the conservative and reactionary elements by the General Assembly accompanied by a drunken revelry in which those whose votes were considered doubtful were entertained and lined up for the measure while they were in an exceedingly joyous condition. One particularly virulent anti-Socialist statesman was found in an ante-room sleeping off a drunk. The scandal has created a great deal of comment throughout the State.

North Dakota Democrats are going to steal Socialist party thunder next year by advocating government owned warehouses, the grading and regulation of grain, and the issuance of loans by Uncle Sam up to 80 per cent of the value of stored crops. The bankers, brokers and other gamblers will holler their heads off that that "can't be done," and it probably won't be done, despite the demands of the socialist hayseeds of North Dakota, who will doubtless stand hitched just the same.

LAWSON STARTED DOWN THE DARK PATH TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE BY JOHN D.

John R. Lawson, head of the Colorado coal miners, has been denied a new trial by Rockefeller's judge, Granby Hillyer. Lawson was sentenced to life at hard labor at the state penitentiary because Rockefeller's henchmen in Colorado were able to force the courts to do the Oil King's bidding. Before he was taken away to prison Lawson told Rockefeller's most subservient tool, Judge Hillyer, what he thought of him, as follows:

By JOHN R. LAWSON

IT IS PLAIN that nothing I can say or do will change your fixed determination to start me down the dark path to imprisonment for life.

First of all, in the name of the courts, of my country, which I respect, I protest against your right or power to pass judgment against me. It is undeniable in this case that you were appointed to the bench this spring for the trial of myself and my associates, fresh, fresh from the employment of the very coal operators of Colorado and the country, including the Rockefellers, who have pressed and engineered these prosecutions.

Yourself a coal company attorney engaged to assist as a practicing lawyer in the trial of cases arising like mine out of the industrial disturbances of 1913 and 1914, you had no right when challenged to sit, as a trial judge in the case of any striking miner.

You were so deeply prejudiced against me that my case was a travesty of justice from the start. Today the supreme court of Colorado in Denver is reviewing your conduct and yet you refuse to wait another 24 hours for the guidance of that court's decision.

Second, you refused to permit the jury to be drawn from the regular jury box provided by law and you ordered an open venire. This method was exactly adapted to procure what none were surprised to discover, a hand picked jury of coal company partisans.

Nothing was to be permitted to stand in the way, and it is significant that even jury so elected refused to convict me until a bailiff selected by you, according to affidavits on file in this court, tortured a jurymen with manufactured reports of the dangerous illness of the juror's wife, and as a final stroke warned the jury that under your orders that jury would have nothing further to eat until they rendered their verdict.

May I ask whether judicial travesty is not the right description of such proceedings?

LABOR REVOLTS UNDER GROWING WAR BURDEN

Labor's growing unrest under the burden of war is being shown in the strike of 200,000 coal miners in Wales, in spite of the threat of the British government to imprison the strikers; and the threatened strike in the Krupp works, at Essen, Germany, where the Kaiser turns out his great war engines.

The careful and extreme measures taken by both the German and British governments have succeeded up to the present time in keeping the men at their tasks at home, no less necessary than the bloody labors of the men in the trenches. But the breaking point seems to have arrived. The men are ready to revolt against the cruel conditions imposed upon them, in order to keep the war machine in action, and this may result in a revolt against the war itself.

In England the capitalist press charges that the strike of the miners was inspired by the Independent Labor Party, to which the uncompromising anti-militarists, James Keir Hardie and James Ramsay MacDonald belong. In Germany the Socialist trade unions control the men in the Krupp works. It is declared that the military authorities have notified the union officials that under no circumstances will a strike be allowed. Government officials propose to call the men together in a mass meeting and appeal to their patriotism.

The British and German workers demand that wages be increased to meet the rising cost of food and that the workday be shortened.

Fever Spreads to U. S. The strike fever has spread to the United States and all the munitions factories in New England may be shut down following the walk-out of the machinists and metal workers at the Remington Arms Co. at Bridgeport, Conn. While the war munition kings are making fortunes by turning out supplies for the allies, they refuse to give the workers an increase in their wages. The result may be that the manufacture of war supplies will be seriously hampered.

The national congress of the Socialist party of France, at which all the Socialist members of the Cabinet were present, unanimously adopted extended resolutions. The resolutions declared that the party sought, with the remainder of the nation and with the nation's allies, "the liberation of the territory of heroic and loyal Belgium and the

AGITATION FOR PEACE GROWING IN GERMANY

Reports from London declare that a private dispatch from Berlin, which was passed by the German censor, says that excitement is growing rapidly among the German population on account of Socialist pamphlets demanding a rapid conclusion of the war owing to the increasing prices of all foodstuffs. Martial law will be declared all over Germany to suppress all demonstrations.

invaded regions of France, as well as justice for Alsace and Lorraine.

Plan Basis of Peace.

"Today," the resolutions could be read, "after eleven months of war the Socialist party of France is unable to conceive of an end to the war that is not based upon the following:

"1. Nationalist principles, including the willingness to abandon all policies of annexation, and the re-establishment of the right line in the oppressed peoples of Europe to dispose themselves and return to the nation from which they were brutally separated.
"2. Absolute respect for the political and economic independence of nations.
"3. Organization of obligatory arbitration, permitting also the limitation of armaments; democrat control of engagements entered into by governments and an international police."

WILL PAY THE FINE.

The capitalist press announce a few lines that the Savings of Danbury, Conn., on July paid to D. E. Loewe & Co. \$ as part of the judgment of \$2 ordered by the United States su court in the Danbury Hatters' gation. The sum represents de of individual hatters, attached the suit was first instituted 1902. Other banks where the su ters' money is tied up, will so make payments to the company it said.

The Hatters' Union is also seeing to pay off the huge fine I against it by levying an assess. of one per cent on the wages of the members of the organizati And while the hatters are striv to pay off this huge debt to capit ism, John R. Lawson is rotting his prison cell in Colorado. Lat is surely subdued when it will s mit to such tyrannical outrages.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST 4 YEARS 3.

THAT LABOR-DAY EDITION COMING

The best issue of The American Socialist was the one that appeared on Labor Day last year. The 1915 Labor Day Issue of The American Socialist will be even better. It will be just the thing for distribution at your Labor Day celebration. Order your bundle now. The cost of bundle orders will be \$5 per 1,000; \$2.50 for 500 and 50 cents per 100.

"COUNT ME as one to get one subscription per week until the circulation reaches 100,000. Whatever else happens, we must build up The American Socialist. It is acknowledged as the most powerful weapon of the American Socialist movement. It has exceeded all expectations and we would be untrue to the movement if we permitted it to suffer from lack of proper support. The power and influence of The American Socialist grows with the increase in circulation."—Adolph Germer, member National Executive Committee.

The American Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

L. ENDORF, Editor; WALTER LANPERSIEK, Business Mgr.; HARRY KORNBERG, Circulation Mgr.; STAN WALKER, Cartoonist.

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SATURDAY, JULY 24th, 1915.

Our Slogan ORGANIZE FOR 1916!

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth knowing. It is all the news that you need to know to be a Socialist.

MONDAY, JULY 13.

British cabinet says it will not discuss the peace terms proposed by the British government.

Thomas A. Edison has accepted offer of \$1,000,000 from the U.S. Navy to develop a battery for submarines.

Two more ships survive attempts to destroy them by fire bombs as officials of the U.S. Navy report.

Orville Wright says United States needs 1,000 airplanes for defense and fighting.

British war munitions of war act to be used for coal mines.

Order is restored by Carranza forces in Mexico City after the poor are driven out.

Friday, July 16.

Germany declares Harry K. Thaw is sane. First victim for slayer of Stanford White in five years.

Complete outbreak of 200,000 British men in the Welsh coal mines.

Friday, July 16.

Chicago probate court shows tax system extending over 25 years with result that \$100,000 in fees are now made.

Germany refuses to permit arms to go from Germany to Turkey.

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This would be "benevolent despotism." Every concession from despotism has been won at the cost of great sacrifice by the great mass of humanity.

There is a difference between studying and teaching Socialism in the public schools. But the lovers of darkness can't see it.

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SATURDAY, JULY 17. Germany protests court shows tax system extending over 25 years with result that \$100,000 in fees are now made.

SUNDAY, JULY 18. Germany protests court shows tax system extending over 25 years with result that \$100,000 in fees are now made.

THE INSPIRED REPLY. As predicted the powers of Murder have not permitted the declaration by William C. Gorgas, published in The American Socialist last week, to go unanswered.

Every chick in an egg has the right life, provided it is endowed with the energy necessary to break shell and emerge into the world.

The Socialist of Germany are agitating peace. It is one of the cardinal principles of the Socialists to arbitrate war and we predict that at the close of this war the ranks of Socialism will grow amazingly.

Those 33-University of Pennsylvania graduates living in Philadelphia and its vicinity who presumed to speak for the general alumni body in their support of the university trustees' dismissal of Prof. Scott Nearing reckoned without the Penn graduates living in other sections of the country.

YOU CAN count on me doing what I can to put The American Socialist in the 100,000 column. The paper is being commended on down here for the able manner in which it is being edited.

THE BEAST AND THE DIPLOMA. NOTE—Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the juvenile court in Colorado, wrote a book showing the corruption of the nation's politics.

THE CHANGING OF people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. Seldom does a comrade see the direct results of his own individual efforts for the Cause.

LET THE faint-hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like. But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting.

SEEK PARTY CROOKS' AID. But when the Tellers had left us—and I sat back with my precious degree buttoned up in my breast pocket—

MESSAGE FROM THE BEAST. While I was still blinking in a flattered daze, a message was brought to me from Milton Smith written on a calling card; he wished to see me after the meeting, on a matter of great importance.

"BILL-EVANS" DEGREE. It seemed that they had mistaken my address. Smith calmed down. The cab lurched around in the darkness, and the rest of the conversation was in a despondent state.

The Socialists and other progressive elements have forced through the Parliament of Norway a bill to nationalize all moving picture theatres. They will be owned by the general government and operated by the various municipalities.

THE BEAST AND THE DIPLOMA

By BEN B. LINDSEY

NOTE—Ben B. Lindsey, judge of the juvenile court in Colorado, wrote a book showing the corruption of the nation's politics.

A NEW ENGLAND philosopher has said that the great virtue of a college education is to teach a man how un-availing it is.

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LET THE faint-hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like. But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting.

SEEK PARTY CROOKS' AID. But when the Tellers had left us—and I sat back with my precious degree buttoned up in my breast pocket—

MESSAGE FROM THE BEAST. While I was still blinking in a flattered daze, a message was brought to me from Milton Smith written on a calling card; he wished to see me after the meeting, on a matter of great importance.

"BILL-EVANS" DEGREE. It seemed that they had mistaken my address. Smith calmed down. The cab lurched around in the darkness, and the rest of the conversation was in a despondent state.

TO THE QUITTER

By JOHN M. WORK

SO YOU are tired and discouraged and propose to lie down and quit. Just when things are coming our way all over the United States. When the magazines are devoting a large amount of space to us.

THERE HAVE always been those who lack the stern qualities and the grim persistence to keep on fighting until the goal is reached.

THE CHANGING OF people's minds is a gradual, not a sudden process. Seldom does a comrade see the direct results of his own individual efforts for the Cause.

LET THE faint-hearted and the weaklings lie down if they like. But they whose courage and whose consecration to the Cause make them worthy to be called men and women will keep on fighting.

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Young People's Dept.

Organization—Education—Solidarity.

WM. F. KRUSE, Director. To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

SHOW YOUR COLORS! Every member of the Y. P. S. L. has long been awaiting the chance to wear the National Emblem of the League.

Here's the Emblem Of the Y. P. S. L. The buttons have just come from the Jewelers and can now be had from the National Office.

THAT WE MAY KNOW OURSELVES. I sit at my desk to-day in a new position—a new man serving a new movement.

THIS WEEK'S EDITORIAL From Socialist Press. LAWSON AND ROCKEFELLER. (From The Milwaukee Leader.)

SEEK PARTY CROOKS' AID. But when the Tellers had left us—and I sat back with my precious degree buttoned up in my breast pocket—

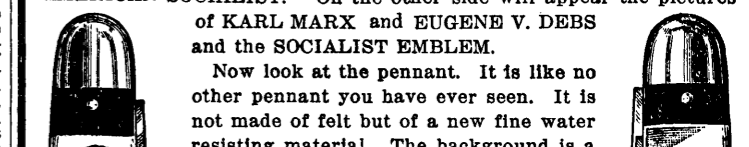
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"BILL-EVANS" DEGREE. It seemed that they had mistaken my address. Smith calmed down. The cab lurched around in the darkness, and the rest of the conversation was in a despondent state.



TWO VALUABLE PREMIUMS

LOOK at the picture of the knife. It's a "NOVELTY KNIFE." Its handle is made of material which is almost indestructible. It cannot break.



THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST. 803 W. MADISON ST. CHICAGO, ILL. These are probably the most valuable premiums that have ever been offered by any Socialist paper.

JESUS KNEW

THAT the way to reach the people was to speak to them in SIMPLE, DIRECT, forceful language. That things which seemed vague and intricate could be made CONCRETE and EASY TO UNDERSTAND if put in the form of a parable.

National Office Socialist Party

803 W. Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

"Splendid! Splendid! Beyond Compare!"

This is what Comrade I. L. BURGESS OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA., has to say about "LABOR IN POLITICS," Robert Hunter's incomparable book.

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Executive Department

WALTER LANFERSIEK, Secretary
National Executive Committee: JAMES H. MAURER, 1555 N. 11th St., Reading, Pa.

SACRIFICE FOR THE CAUSE THEY LOVE

By WALTER LANFERSIEK

According to the letters received on the call for funds to carry on the campaign work this summer, some of the locals at least have taken up the idea with the spirit that wins. Many make the statement that money is scarce, and yet they manage to send in their share.

effect. There will be a revolution in the minds of men, and if the revolution is at all commensurate with the size of the cause, it will be the biggest revolution the world has ever seen.

We must prepare the minds of the people for this great change. Anything that is done must take the socialist trend. The governments of Europe have found that the only way they could efficiently handle their problems, was by solving them somewhat like a socialist would solve them.

In order to reach our people, however, we must have speakers to cover the country. There will be some cost to this work, as old speakers have reported that there has never been a time in their experience when interest was greater but cash was less.

SOCIALIST PARTY NAT'L. COMMITTEE

Cut Out This List For Future Reference

Alabama—W. M. Doyle, R. R. No. 3, Coatsville, Ala.
Arizona—Peter T. Robertson, Yuma, Arizona.
Arkansas—A. R. Fink, 421 W. 10th St., Argenta.

Letters from "American Socialist" Readers

RULES FOR THIS DEPARTMENT.

The national committee of the Socialist Party in providing for an Open Forum in the "American Socialist" ruled that:
"Recommendation No. 6.—An open forum to contain communications from party members, organizations on disputed points of party policy, views and tactics. No personal attacks or abuse or intemperate language shall be allowed. No communication in the Open Forum shall exceed 500 words."

"THAT WOMAN QUESTION."—Janet Fenimore Kortgold practically answers a great part of the complaint made by Josephine Conger-Kaneke, both of the same city and presumably of the same political and industrial faith, but the main question of J. C. K. "Is there no way out?" is left open for consideration.

Yes, there is a way and to my way, a way that is perhaps if not probably in the minds of the founders of our American party so long ago as 1876 when they incorporated as a necessary part of our platform. With female suffrage a plank of the Socialist Platform, there could be no reason for anything that can be fought independently or as an individualistic suffrage party for their enfranchisement, unless some action was taken by leading Socialists that caused them to lose faith in our promise to them.

This action could be of two kinds, either a failure to emphasize this provision of the platform or an attempt to side-track it or throw the burden of its sustenance upon the women themselves.

We men have become so accustomed, by centuries of capitalistic misrule, to being the "head of the household" and are so prejudiced against being put under anything that can be distorted by our minds into what we call "petticoat rule," that we forget or deny our equality and wish her to serve, on committee, as a branch, or in some minor form of association instead of recognizing her comradeship and full fellowship as a partner in the building of our party.

If she is to have suffrage—I think no party member will deny this—she is to have equality of SAYS and therefore should have equality of BE SO; equality of representation in all things, and if she has the force, intelligence and endurance to become the leader, we must follow her lead. So long as we men or women of the socialist party keep her on a separate committee or out of our important offices, when she is competent to fill them, or allow her to do the work and take to ourselves the credit (or the salary) we play her in the capitalist game and put her in a position where the capitalist can bid for her as a tool to work against us with by organizing her into a suffrage party or offering special favor for her vote in aid of one of the capitalist parties in competition against us.

There is a way out. It should have been maintained from the beginning but it is not too late yet to take it. It is PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION according to her membership on the Executive Committee in the National Committee, on the State boards and in the locals, and in the national effort by all to increase her membership and give her a sense of democratic equality. Possibly we will have to abrogate dual stamps some day but we must give her proportional representation now.—S. PARKS, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

EDUCATION VERSUS PROFIT.

A letter on "Education" in the current issue of The American Socialist is instructive and to the point. More such letters are needed. Here is one, may more follow. Marx in the 18th Brumaire tells us that "man makes his own history, but he does not make it in arbitrary isolation; he makes it under conditions chosen by himself; but out of those as he finds close at hand. The traditions of all past generations weigh like an Alp upon the brain of the living." A great bit of truth is here announced. The brain of the living is not made of clay by the dead past. How right is this! "All that we have the brain of the living? How 'free' the enslaved brain? How unloved the incubus (fear and superstition) of the Ages! Is this not the primal function of the Socialist movement to free the brain, so man, the worker, may become the master of himself, his job, his destiny, his life. Gene Debbs states the case admirably: "We want to christianize, humanize, humanize humanity and civilize civilization." Note how we in our organized capacity, proceed to christianize, humanize and civilize. Ofttimes, we make it difficult if not impossible, for our workers to have the best literature at a minimum cost. Many of our locals have become profit making concerns; some of our revolutionary literary agents have been transformed into "cock-roach" merchants. They buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market—the ethnic of the Rothchilds! Papers and magazines are bought from one to five cents each and sold for five and ten cents each—a clear profit of 100% and over. Books on economics and history that can be had straight from capitalist publishers at 50c prepaid are advertised in our Socialist papers at \$1.50 plus postage. Socialist books purchased by locals at 25c each are retailed to prospective revolutionists at 50c—100% profit. A capitalist book dealer is satisfied (he has to be) with a profit of 25%

and 35%; Socialist locals, to our knowledge refuse to handle literature, no matter how excellent that does not clear them a profit of over 25%. "It's all for the cause," we are told. "We must use capitalist methods while living under capitalism" etc., etc. This explanation fails to explain; it merely hides an ugly fact. Are we willing to look an ugly fact in the face? All right then; the sooner the profit-making habit in the Socialist Party is KNOCKED ON THE HEAD, the better it will be for ALL the heads, that now constitute the Socialist Party. For the sake of being reasonably consistent, discourage, nay, prohibit, if necessary, profit-mongery in the Socialist movement. Encourage the reading and study of the best scientific, economic and historic literature; buy from publishers at bed-rock prices and sell to the membership AT COST. We should delight in making knowledge universal; we should be heartily ashamed, and steadily oppose any tendency to make of the socialist movement a capitalistic bourgeoisie, profit-mongering, soul-corrupting concern. Our duty, and it ought to be our pleasure, is not to break the shackles of the body, but to destroy the phantoms of the mind. Some one will assuredly object to the foregoing criticism; to such, if such there be, our answer is: Not the critical but the UNCRITICAL is what damns, thwarts and hinders. The uncritical attitude encourages even in the Socialist Party—yes, and lying! It breeds the charlatan, the humbug, the pretender, the political high-flyer, the miracle worker, the mystery-monger, the hanker of absurdities, inanities and puerilities.

Doubt and criticism are the first steps to progress. "There is no ignorance but darkness." Let in the light!

If you are interested drop a postal to the McMillan Co., N. Y., and request a list of their 50c edition of famous books on history and economics. It will surprise you, how many "good stuff" can now be had for little money. Science and literature won't mix—don't try the mixture. Neither can Socialism and profit-mongering. Down with profits, with Education and—Socialism.—GEO. N. FALCONER.

AS TO OKLAHOMA.—Hallettsville, Tex., July 9, 1915. Editor American Socialist:
On June 26 you published 900 words from an Oklahoma preacher under a heading that says no article shall contain more than 500 words.

Some months ago you returned my article because I crossed the line. Your Oklahoma correspondent evidently was in line with your policy, so you returned my manuscript, but published his. As to his facts: The Oklahoma form of organization was patterned after the Texas form of organization which spells decentralization in every line, except that rotation-in-office for state secretary was left out. Fundamentally it was agreed upon by the state convention in session in Oklahoma City on December 28 and 29, 1912: First, a state convention should not legislate but merely had an advisory power. Second, a party-owned paper (several thousand in debt) was a fraud and should be eliminated. Third, the state executive committee should have no power to expel or suspend, "investigate," or discipline any member or political subdivision of the party on the theory, that this is the business of the rank and file, and not a committee.

Your correspondent intimates that County autonomy exists in Oklahoma and differs from Texas in this: Texas counties keep part of the dues; Oklahoma counties receive in one lump sum the dues of all the ready cash a certain quantity of literature from the state office.

Your correspondent is befuddled over the extent and scope of the Texas program. It was never believed that the program of decentralization was as laid down in detail two years since. In detail here and there differ. For instance, Texas is less decentralized than Oklahoma in this that the great encampments are not guided by the state office at all, while in Texas practically every encampment is furnished speakers by the state office. Again, the Texas state office routes a few organizers and Oklahoma none. But all that has been said, a matter of detail. It in no way affects the fundamental principles of organization in Texas and Oklahoma which are: First the membership shall run its own affairs by eliminating committees and forming precinct, county and congressional autonomous organizations. Second, destruction of "party owned" press, as experience has shown that all "party organs" must fall into the hands of a clique. Third, rotation in office, so that fresh blood continuously flows through the executive departments. Fourth, national conventions be eliminated; state conventions limited to advisory functions.

All to the end that the rank and file rule and cliques be abolished. This and this only is the Texas Program. Please count the words.—H. HICKER, State Secretary Socialist Party of Texas.

WORD OF EXPLANATION.—I shall not take refuge in the fact that Comrade Hickey found 200 more words in the contribution by National Committeeman George G. "OKLAHOMA HAS NOT ADOPTED THE TEXAS PROGRAM" than there really were. If Comrade Hickey can make such a big mistake he actually counting the words, he should at least give some leeway to

the editor, who merely attempts to estimate the number of words in the letters to the "Open Forum." Instead of trying to count all the words, owing to lack of time, the editor uses the other method of estimating the number of words to a line, the number of lines to a page, and the number of pages of manuscript. This plan works well with typewritten manuscript, but contributions written in long hand are deceiving. Comrade Hamilton did send in a contribution and this was much too long and I did not publish it. He then sent in a second contribution, the one published, stating that he had noticed the rules covering contributions to the "Open Forum." I took it for granted that he had counted the words and, being in a hurry, I let the contribution go through without counting the words. This has happened before but isn't going to happen more often than I can help, and this regardless of the nature of the contributions.—J. L. BINGDAHL, Editor, The American Socialist.

WOULD BE GREAT MISTAKE.—I must take occasion to approve and commend the statement recently issued by the Women's National Committee protesting against the abolition of that committee as recommended by the National Committee. Everyone familiar with the special work done by the Women's National Committee must be convinced of the necessity and importance of that work, and when it is taken into account that they received but little help and less encouragement, the wonder is that they could accomplish so much that has been of benefit not only to the women alone but to the whole party. It would be a great mistake, worse than a mistake to abolish this committee and abandon this line of work.

The Women's National Committee ought not only to be continued but it ought to be strengthened by more liberal financial support and by everything that is possible to encourage it in its vital and important work of education and organization.—EUGENE V. DEBS, Terre Haute, Ind.

AGREES AND DISAGREES.—I read a letter in the July 10th issue asking that educational articles on Socialism be published in place of much of the matter now printed. I both agree and disagree with the correspondent. I think the paper is excellent as it is and would regret to have it changed but I also believe some real educational articles should be run in every issue. Not having room as the paper is now made up, the only way would be to put in an extra sheet, same size or smaller than the paper, so arranged that it could be filed by subscriber or given away separately. I believe that would be a fine way to enlarge the paper.

NON-PARTISANISM.—A big issue confronts the Socialist Party of California. It should have the earnest attention of every member of the party. Local Los Angeles (by vote of twenty-seven to two) City Central Committee passed the form of resolution and ordered it sent to all the Locals and other party officers of the state.

WHEREAS:—"Nonpartisanism is sweeping like wild fire over this state, the City Central Committee of Los Angeles wishes to call the attention of the members of California to the provision of the National Constitution, as amended by the National Committee just enjoined, and which our State Executive advises that we set aside in this state and follow only the provision of the State Constitution, which would allow our members to vote for candidates not selected by the Socialist Party, or else compel the party to pick a ticket from capitalist candidates, in case we were eliminated at the primaries. The provision is as follows:—"No member of the Socialist Party shall vote in any election for any candidate other than Socialist Party members nominated, endorsed or recommended by the Socialist Party or advocate voting for them. To do so will constitute party treason and result in expulsion from the party."

It is our judgment that this cannot be set aside by any committee, once it becomes the law of the party even though the party membership should vote to concur in the recommendation of the State Executive Committee. We would be subject to expulsion from the National organization.

The history of all attempts at helping out the revolutionary cause by fusion and compromise in tactics or principles in this country has been disastrous. This nonpartisan move is but an effort on the part of the capitalist politicians to destroy the rising political solidarity of the Socialists. We must not allow our party to become the hunting grounds of politicians to secure votes for capitalist candidates. We cannot afford to trade or compromise or make any entangling alliances for small immediate gains.

Therefore, Be It Resolved, That the City Central Committee of Los Angeles reaffirms the principle of the National Party in forbidding members to vote for capitalist candidates and condemns the action of the California State Executive Board in its resolution which will convert the party into a trading, loosely bound group of reformers; and we recommend that all comrades vote against this dangerous resolution. Fraternally submitted for the Committee by J. E. SNYDER, Secretary Local Los Angeles.

Mrs. Meta Berger's election as president of the Milwaukee school board also makes her a member of the Milwaukee public library board. She is the first woman to sit as a member of that board. The library board consists of 9 members, 3 are women, 4 citizens appointed by the mayor, the superintendent of schools and president of the school board.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

HOW WOULD YOU like to own a book on Socialism on which MORE THAN A HUNDRED OF THE BEST SOCIALIST WRITERS, and some of the greatest authorities on political economy in the world, had collaborated?

How would you like to own a book on Socialism, which is the JOINT PRODUCT OF THE GENIUS of such famous Socialists as Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, Wilhelm Liebknecht, August Bebel, Eugene Debs, Victor Berger, Chas. Edward Russell, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, A. M. Simons, Carl D. Thompson, Robt. Hunter, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Emil Seidel, Allan L. Benson and many others,—besides containing contributions from such world renowned authorities as Professor Chas. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin, Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, John Moody of Moody's Magazine—all bolstering up the cause of Socialism?

How would you like to own a reference book on Socialism which combines the very best there is to be found in such famous reference books as THE WORLD ALMANAC, THE CO-OPERATIVE YEAR BOOK, THE YEAR BOOK OF THE INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY OF ENGLAND, ETC.?

AND WHAT WOULD YOU THINK IF YOU COULD OBTAIN SUCH A BOOK, POSTAGE PREPAID, BOUND IN FLEXIBLE CLOTH FOR 25 CENTS?

The book we are speaking of is THE 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Some Socialists imagine that THE 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK is merely a campaign document now out-of-date. It is nothing of the kind. THE 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK was compiled for the purpose of enabling Socialists who do not have the time and the opportunity to wade through hundreds of volumes of Socialist books and through bulky government reports and statistics to have the BEST, the most UP-TO-DATE references and arguments at hand when they wish to talk Socialism. The fact a campaign was on, made such a book especially necessary, and we named it, therefore, THE 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK.

The information contained in the book is just as important today, as it was a year ago. In fact, not until a new census is taken, which will not be until 1920, will the statistics contained in the 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK be out of date.

This book for which libraries and universities all over the country have written, and which Republican and Democratic Congressmen have eagerly bought, has hitherto sold for 50 cents.

We are closing out all that are left at 25 CENTS PER COPY

The book contains 350 pages and is bound in durable, flexible cloth. This is your last chance!

SPECIAL: One copy FREE with a club of 12 subscribers to The American Socialist at 25 cents each.

NATIONAL OFFICE SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

SUPPRESSION OF VORWAERTS.

The suppression of Vorwaerts calls attention to the fact that the present war has been forced upon all the belligerent peoples by their respective Governments. In this country, by means of the Defence of the Realm Act and by misrepresentation and abuse in the Press, any conversation tending to peace is put on one side. In France the Government stops all references in the same direction. Now Germany joins in the same game. It is evident that the governing class in each nation is more afraid of peace than anything else. We trust our Socialist friends in Germany will continue their efforts. It is decidedly in the interests of the working class all over the world that every Government should say now on what terms they are prepared to agree to peace.—The London Herald.

All churches should associate themselves with strikes, according to the Rev. Paul B. Blanchard, pastor of the East Boston Congregational Church, who was arrested because of his activities with the strikers of the Suffolk Knitting Co. Blanchard declared it was no disgrace, but an honor, for a minister to be arrested "in the cause of justice."

"Soldiers must be made drunk before they will charge. Others are determined not to kill their fellow-workers in other armies. Many have committed suicide rather than go to the trenches. The people, as a whole, in each country are opposed to war." These are some of the amazing statements made by Jane Addams in her address at Carnegie Hall, New York, at a reception given to her and other delegates to The Hague International Congress of Women to Promote Peace. Miss Addams amplified her claim that the people don't want war by detailing conversations she had with ordinary citizens in all the countries she visited. Government officials are also tired of the struggle, but in each country they want some other nation to holler "quits" first.

A report made by the secretary of the Socialist party in Italy reveals a most remarkable situation. Although 20,000 Socialists were summoned to the colors during the first month of the war, the income for dues was greater than at any time in the history of the party. Moreover, out of 2,000 locals in the national organization only one lapsed as a result of the war. The party press did not fare so well, about 20 out of the 100 papers in existence were forced to suspend publication. Recently several more were suppressed by the censors. The secretary's report indicates that there has been a very large influx of new members, more than enough to offset the number of men who were compelled to go to the front to fight to perpetuate the present ruling class. It likewise appears that when the Socialist spokesmen stood up in Parliament and declared that the working people did not want the war they knew what they were talking about, as the workers are now joining the Socialist party because it is the only movement to which they can look with any hope for the present or future.

AMONG BOOKS

"BEBEL'S REMINISCENCES."—The Socialist Literature Company, New York. 1911. Price, 75 cents net.

An autobiography of the great German socialist leader from his birth and early childhood down to 1869. It is the first of three volumes of his memoirs.

This volume, aside from the story of his early life, has chapters on La Salle and his movement, the German workmen's clubs, the trade union movement, the Stuttgart convention and Liebknecht.

The book is written in an interesting narrative style and is easy as well as profitable reading.

Georgia Socialists in state convention at Atlanta endorsed the recent action of the Jewish National Workmen's Committees of New York City in which a protest is made against the practice which prevails in some countries of denying the Jews within their borders the rights and privileges of citizenship.

WORKERS, PATRONIZE YOUR OWN SCHOOL

Learn while you earn. If you cannot go to College, let us send the College to you. This is your school. USE IT.

Mark the course or courses in which you are interested, and let us tell you about them, free.

- Law.
Public Speaking.
Plain English.
Advanced English.
Elementary Arithmetic.
Complete Arithmetic.
Elementary Bookkeeping.
Complete Bookkeeping.
Business Law.
Shorthand and Typewriting.

Let us help fit you for better service. Delay robs you of your own time. Write us today.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE, No. 3. Fort Scott, Kansas.

THE FOOL-KILLER

The hottest and funniest paper on earth. Written with a red-hot poker dipped in razor-soup. It rides the devil's straddle without a saddle, and spurs him at every leap. Death to fools, rascals and hypocrites. Monthly, 25c a year. Special offer: Send ten cents and ten names and get it a year for your trouble. The Fool-Killer, 16 E. St., Moravia Falls, N. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM "B," 1915. The Anti-War Manifesto and Peace Program adopted by the National Committee...

EXPIRED REFERENDUM.

By Local Los Angeles, California. 13 members in good standing. That from and after the adoption of this and the succeeding section of the National Party Constitution...

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SOCIALIST PARTY STATE SECRETARIES

Cut Out This List For Future Reference

Ala.—G. L. Cox, 924 First Ave., West End, Birmingham.
Alaska—Mrs. M. L. Gerth, Fairbanks.
Ariz.—Alice Eddy, 33 South Fourth Ave., Phoenix.

Ark.—Freda Hagan, Huntington.
Calif.—T. W. Williams, 540 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.
Colo.—Emma F. Langdon, 1395 Lowell Blvd., Denver.

Conn.—S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Army Corps, Derby.
Del.—H. D. Jellison, 1806 Tental St., Wilmington.
Dist. of C.—J. Webb Richmond, 811 E St., N. W., Washington.

Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.
Ga.—Mrs. Mary Raoul Mills, 215 McKennie Bldg., Atlanta.
Idaho—J. F. Stewart, Nampa.

Ill.—John C. Kennedy, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.
Ind.—Wm. H. Henry, Room 30, Mansur Block, Indianapolis.
Iowa—J. S. McCrillis, Park Avenue Station, Des Moines.

Kans.—G. W. Klehege, 1201 New Jersey St., Lawrence.
Ky.—W. J. Millard, 120 Evergreen Ave., Louisville.
La.—R. Jones, Georgetown.

Maine—Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodford.
Md.—C. W. Staub, Box 18, Cumberland.
Mass.—James Oneal, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.

Mich.—Joseph Warnock, Harbor Springs.
Minn.—W. A. Stafford, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.
Miss.—Ida M. Raymond, R. R. No. 3, Jackson.

Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.
Mont.—Joseph F. Messner, 403 So. Main St., Butte.
Neb.—Ethel J. Shafer, 307 Lyric Bldg., Omaha.

Nev.—Thomas M. Fagan, Box 132, Tonopah.
N. H.—J. Foster Nichols, 147 Baldwin St., Laconia.
N. J.—Milo C. Jones, 124 Market St., Newark.

N. Y.—James McDonald, Clayton.
N. Y.—O. Soloman, Room 914, 41 Union Sq., New York City.
N. C.—R. T. Tiller, Asheville.

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Ala.—G. L. Cox, 924 First Ave., West End, Birmingham.
Alaska—Mrs. M. L. Gerth, Fairbanks.
Ariz.—Alice Eddy, 33 South Fourth Ave., Phoenix.

Ark.—Freda Hagan, Huntington.
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Mass.—James Oneal, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.

Mich.—Joseph Warnock, Harbor Springs.
Minn.—W. A. Stafford, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.
Miss.—Ida M. Raymond, R. R. No. 3, Jackson.

Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.
Mont.—Joseph F. Messner, 403 So. Main St., Butte.
Neb.—Ethel J. Shafer, 307 Lyric Bldg., Omaha.

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N. H.—J. Foster Nichols, 147 Baldwin St., Laconia.
N. J.—Milo C. Jones, 124 Market St., Newark.

N. Y.—James McDonald, Clayton.
N. Y.—O. Soloman, Room 914, 41 Union Sq., New York City.
N. C.—R. T. Tiller, Asheville.

Illinois—Adolph Germer, 505 Farmers Bank Building, Springfield.
Illinois—William E. Rodriguez, 718 Reaper Bldg., Chicago.
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New Hampshire—J. Foster Nichols, 225 Baldwin St., Laconia.
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New Jersey—Gordon Demarest, 161 Liberty St., Paterson.
New Mexico—W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque.
New York—Gustave A. Strebel, 716 McBride St., Syracuse.
New York—Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York City.
New York—George R. Lunn, Schenectady.
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North Dakota—Arthur Le Sueur, Minot.
Ohio—C. E. Ruthenberg, 737 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.
Ohio—Scott Wilkins, 234 N. Union St., Lima.
Oklahoma—H. M. Sinclair, Room 320 Scott Thompson Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oklahoma—Fred W. Holt, McAlester.

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MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

Last Week 54,290 Off 1,857 On 52,433 926 This Week 58,959 Less 981

THE 5,000 PLEDGE.

SOCIALISTS all over the country are awakening to the necessity of building up the circulation of The American Socialist.

Those whose names are famous in the movement like Frank and Kate O'Hare, Arthur LeSueur and Adolph Germer as well as the hard-plugging Jimmy Higginson have responded. Many have sent in cheering messages.

What we are asking of the friends of The American Socialist is comparatively little. One 25 cent subscription a week is not hard to obtain. Five thousand such subscriptions every week would make The American Socialist the greatest weekly newspaper in the world.

Not all the Jimmy Higginsons can buy 40 or 50 sub-cards in advance like Comrades O'Hare and LeSueur have done but all can send in their one subscription a week.

Here are some other comrades who send in signed pledges:

- Alloe Eddy, Ark. Freda Hogan, Ark. R. L. Lynch, Kans. E. Hicknell, Okla. C. E. Sausby, N. D. George Myers, Mich. Dr. A. H. Green, Ohio. Gertrude H. Price, Ill. Joseph Kardong, Minn. Gus Anderson, Ia. M. L. Beck, Minn. Ed. Philip B. Klein, N. J. Clay Long, Ind. Mrs. E. A. Ufford, Minn.

ROLL OF HONOR

"Old age and poverty does not prevent from doing what I want to do. Here is \$1 for a four year's subscription." WILLIAM HINCHOLIFF, Pa.

"I like The American Socialist and it is doing a great work." G. W. BAKER, Tenn.

"I think you can rely on me for four cards per month now. I surely will do all I can to help to keep the party paper going and will keep it before the branch also." GEORGE SCHLEIBER, Ohio.

J. F. HARRIS, Pennsylvania, brings in 13 volunteers to join the ranks.

Another brigade of 25 follows right after with a captain from TWIN LAKES, OOO.

L. PIRKERS, Pennsylvania, brings into the light comrade who will take their place on the firing line.

GUST SKEAG, Illinois, appears this week with 11 names.

Five Missourians come strolling along ready to join the 5,000 Brigade, with F. E. STANLEY in the lead.

F. J. GLASER, New York, comes along with seven volunteers who are willing to give the "Off" a good wallop.

SAMUEL BLOOM, Ohio, enters a Jewish Italian, German and a negro comrade to lend their aid to the "On" army.

J. GUTOWITZ, Michigan, does his bit with a brigade of four with a promise of more later on.

S. E. BEERS, Minnesota, says he is not too old to boost the best cause on earth. He is 76 years old but buys \$1 worth of ammunition for the cause.

J. GERMAN, New York, introduces 6 comrades to join the 5,000 Brigade.

A comrade from Philadelphia, Pa., sends 10 volunteers on to join The American Socialist ranks.

EDWARD WHITELEY, a West Virginia comrade enters with 6 new converts to the cause.

PHILIP ROSEIN, New York City, is here with 7 names. He is sending in some of these names in his capacity as Organizer of Branch No. 3 of that city.

HENRY BARNARD, New York: "Too bad the Off's got hold of the situation." He brings in 10 volunteers who are ready to combat the enemy.

FRANK SEIDEL, Illinois, appears with a little army of his own consisting of 12 faithful comrades.

CHARLES H. DITTMER, Alaska, enters \$5 worth of ammunition (sub-cards).

W. J. Bowser, acting Prime Minister of British Columbia, engaged in a debate with Jack Harrington, a well-known Socialist, at Vancouver, B. C. The subject was the workmen's compensation bill that is pending in the Provincial Legislature.

The big hall in which the meeting was held was packed to the doors and both speakers were given close attention and their discussion was of great educational value.

That man Roosevelt is bound to break into public print by hook or crook. Now he is warning his capitalist friends in pretty plain language. "If you do not pass labor legislation and carry out certain social reforms," says the great man, "you will soon face a great political revolt of the workers and ultimately an avalanche of socialism." That ought to scare the plutocrats into making some concessions, but will it?

SHALL TRUTH BE SUPPRESSED?

By ADOLPH GERMER

THE capitalist class will stop short of nothing in the mad effort to keep the truth from being known. Every atom of influence is to be used to keep the verbatim records compiled by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations from being published.

This in itself is an indictment against capitalism. If the whole career of our plutocrats is not one of infamy, why, then, do they oppose publishing the work of the Commission?

The reason is obvious. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman of the Commission, pulled off their mask and the "Law and Order" howlers were seen in their true light. The finger of guilt for the countless crimes that have been committed in the industrial world is now pointing in the direction of Wall Street and 26 Broadway, the Home of Standard Oil. The trail of human blood that has been shed in the innumerable struggles between capital and labor leads directly to Standard Oil and its allies. And this corollary must resist anything that will shed light on the criminal household.

IN THE efforts to suppress the information gathered by the Industrial Commission, the capitalists cram their own repressed lie, that organized labor is a breeder of violence, down their own throats. If organized labor is the breeder of violence, it should be easily proven and in that event why should the "respectable" endeavor to suppress that fact?

Organized labor is insisting that the work of the Commission be published, and if it were possible, to be placed in the hands of everyone who can and has the time to read.

If "benevolent" capitalists have clean hands, why do they fail to join in the request of organized labor?

Here labor must assert itself. We too must bring pressure to bear, insisting that the work of the Commission SHALL be published and made accessible.

EVERY labor organization, every branch and local of the Socialist party should send resolutions, petitions, or letters to their respective members of Congress demanding that they use their voice and votes in favor of publishing the work of the Commission.

This action should be supplemented by personal letters from everyone that can write.

Let Congress know that we are determined to have the truth.

If our desires and determinations are not to be heeded by the "friends" we elect and pay, it is well that this fact be impressed on us that we might learn to place affairs in our own hands.

The difference is in the social relation.

ONCE I DROVE from a great London hospital to a club which is so exclusive that a bomb from a Zeppelin would freeze on the doorstep. My companion was one of the most distinguished men in the world. He was an aristocrat in blood and in intellect. He was rich by inheritance and by his own efforts. For his services to humanity governments had hung his breast with stars, and universities had strung letters after his name. Over whisky and soda we talked of many things. I recall that when he spoke of the outrageous revolt of the dock hands his words were crisp with hostility. He viewed life from the seats of the mighty. His occupation? That morning he had thrust his hands up to the elbows in the diseased bowels of a man. He had been doing something which the ordinary layman cannot witness without nausea. A dirty job, but the kind of job that had made my friend, Sir James Arnold, the greatest surgeon in England.

When we foolish dreamers propose that some day the necessary work of the world shall be democratized, those who at present handle paper and piano keys instead of picks and shovels imagine themselves and their descendants reduced to the ranks of the swinking Italians in the ditch. "Who," they cry, "will do the dirty work?" The only answer is, everybody.

And the implication of that answer are not repulsive but cheering if you think them out. Waive the important question, to which mechanical engineering is already giving the answer, whether much dirty work will not be eliminated or accomplished by more efficient hands than those of flesh and bone. Assume that mankind will always have malodorous work to do. The curse of it can be removed if it is shared by all the able-bodied, if no man is forced to endure an excessive amount of it, and above all, if the doing of it does not indicate social inferiority.

We would not have our talented professor spend all his time in the noble public work of building a sewer. It would be poor human economy to waste Kreisler in a trench, even a constructive trench. But if all took a hand and did each a limited chore, everybody would have leisure and surplus energy for skillful labor and the arts. And we should release from helotism some Kreislers who have never held a violin.

IT IS NOT necessary or possible to plan in advance any of the administrative details of a future democratic society. I, for one, shrink from William James's suggestion that we all be drafted for a certain amount of service in the army of peace; the hoof of governmental tyranny shows under the hem of that idea. All that I maintain for the moment is that society debases some kinds of work which might be dispensed of cheerfully and expeditiously, and that there is no task, however disagreeable, which any healthy man of us would not tackle with a smile if we knew that society would not kick us for our pains. — THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The attempt of the Socialists of Prussia to initiate a proposition to establish fair representation in the National Parliament from that State has met with failure. It requires the signatures of 15 members of the Prussian Legislature to secure a vote on the matter of redistributing and, as there are but 10 Socialists in the Legislature and none of the members of other parties would sign, the plan had to be abandoned. Yet the Junkers continue to rave about "national unity," "loyalty to the Fatherland," etc., but they don't want to hear anything now or in the future about dealing justly with the masses. Maybe the latter will have something to say later, and pretty emphatic at that.

REBELS IN THE NAVY

By J. W. LENTZ

The Marblehead was sent to Pichalique for coal. The arrangements for coaling were so bad that as I remember it, it would have taken something like forty-eight hours to coal a small cruiser. There was one lighter, and that had to be loaded by the men themselves. As for size, the lighter was not too large to be towed by a small steam launch. The captain was determined there should be no rest until the ship was coaled, without, however, saying as much to the men.

The men worked all day and on into the night, waiting for the sound of retreat. I think it was 11 o'clock when the men began to wonder what the matter was. They worked on indifferently for a while; then suddenly the shovels began to fly overboard. It was too dark to identify the rebels, and, anyway, there were too many of them. The captain decided it was time to quit. The men who had thrown their shovels overboard might do worse things.—From The Chicago Tribune.

INCREASING WAGES.

The Chicago street car workers, 15,000 of them, are on strike. After two and one-half days the matters in controversy were sent to arbitration. Some of the things the award of a wage increase means to them are:

Chicago car employees will be best paid in the United States.

Three cents an hour adds \$93.60 yearly to the pay envelope.

For all surface lines employees an estimated \$1,170,000 will be added to the pay roll.

Hundreds of employees will be freed from the clutches of loan sharks.

Wives and children will wear better clothing.

More can be set aside for outdoor recreation.

A little more life insurance.

A nest egg for a "rainy day," estimated at \$100 at end of year.

The wife can meet her grocer and butcher without fear of being "dunned" for unpaid bills.

Larger payments may be made on the home.

Better food and more of it.

Attention to teeth and other physical needs long delayed because of lack of funds.

Better attendance at school.

More hours for the husband to spend at home, at the beach, or in the parks with his family.

The Socialist Teachers' Union of Texas now numbers about 150, and the members are busy holding summer schools in the open air in rural districts wherever it is possible to secure the attendance of adults or children. Perhaps this is one of the prime reasons why only Joe Bailey has started to rave about socialism and declares it to be "the issue," for certainly the teachers, unhampered by capitalist school boards, are expounding sound economic truths to the people also gladly come to hear them.

THE COMING KINGDOM

Lincoln Philfer's Great Book.

forecast this war and another to follow it, through an analysis of the old law of periodicity, on which the prophets of old relied. It is a scholarly analysis of the early Christian ideal, the Kingdom of Heaven, showing wherein it resembled and where it differs from the Socialist ideal. Nineteen "books," 90 chapters, 300 pages.

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and most capable organizers in the Socialist movement. There are few locals in the United States that do not know Comrade Goebel and that

WAR! THE Great European War discussed by two of the master minds of the Socialist Movement: "MAKE AN END OF WAR" By WALTER THOMAS MILLS, M. A. "BIG BUSINESS AND WAR" By CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL. CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL shows the causes that brought about this war. WALTER THOMAS MILLS shows how future wars may be avoided. These two pamphlets BOUND TOGETHER IN ONE COVER are the most timely contribution made to Socialist Literature. Thoroughly and comprehensively these two famous writers discuss: The Socialist position on war; The Socialist explanation of war; The Socialist remedy for war. No Socialist meeting should be held without this book being offered for sale at the meeting. Extraordinary efforts should be made by socialist state and local organizations and by individual socialists to bring this book before the public. 100 Copies, charges prepaid \$5.00 10 or more Copies 6 cents each Sample Copy 10 cents EXTRA—One Copy FREE with a club of Four Subscribers to THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST. National Office Socialist Party 803 W. Madison Street :: :: Chicago, Illinois

GOEBEL IS KNOWN AS GREAT PARTY BUILDER. George H. Goebel, member of the Socialist Party national executive committee, who is going to undertake a nation-wide lecture and organization tour of the United States under the direction of The American Socialist, is one of the best known have not heard his lecture. Quite a few of them date their existence from the time that Goebel first visited their community. George Goebel is one of those speakers who is more welcome the second time than he is the first time, and who draws a large crowd with each new visit. Goebel, together with Adolph Germer, who is also a member of the national executive committee and who was one of the United Mine Workers' organizers in charge of the Colorado coal strike, will tour the United States under the direction of The American Socialist Lecture Bureau. Locals can get both speakers by selling 200 subscription cards at 25 cents each or for a flat rate of \$25. All requests for dates must be sent in before Sept. 1. Address: The American Socialist Lecture Bureau, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. American Socialist LECTURE BUREAU RALPH KORNGOLD, Manager. OUR STAFF OF SPEAKERS. EMIL SEIDEL, Former Mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist Candidate for Vice President in 1912. RYAN WALKER, Creator of Henry Dobb. GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, Author of "War, What For?" THE BIG FOUR. A. N. Lakin, State Line, Ind. D. Hopper, Paragould, Ark. Clark Patten, Chapman, Nebr. Roland E. Miles, Hunter, N. Y. WE CALL these men the "Big Four" because they are big in enthusiasm for Socialism and their willingness to devote their best efforts to the Socialist cause. These four men have undertaken to put the Lecture Course across in their respective towns in spite of the fact that there is no local to back them in their efforts. A. N. Lakin, of State Line, Ind., has already sold about a third of his cards and he is selling more right along. HERE ARE THE LIVE LOCALS THAT HAVE ALREADY SENT IN THEIR CONTRACTS: ALABAMA—Alabama City. ARIZONA—Miami, Phoenix, Yuma. ARKANSAS—Paragould. CALIFORNIA—Frost, Escondido, San Francisco, Fresno, Sacramento, Turlock, Oakland, Paso Robles, Kingsburg, Los Angeles, Woodland. COLORADO—Pueblo, Denver. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington. GEORGIA—Waycross. IDAHO—Pocatello, Twin Falls, Caldwell, Boise, Burley. ILLINOIS—Mortonville, Waukegan, Moline, Canton, Champaign, Galesburg, Danville, Rockford, Peoria. INDIANA—Indianapolis, State Line, Elwood. IOWA—Davenport, Council Bluffs, Hittman. KANSAS—Ness City, Utica, Pittsburg. MASSACHUSETTS—Worcester, Springfield, Boston. MICHIGAN—Lansing, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Owosso, Battle Creek, Bay City. MINNESOTA—St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth. MISSISSIPPI—Batesburg. MISSOURI—De Soto, St. Joseph, Sedalia. MONTANA—Missoula, Kalispell, Butte. NEBRASKA—Omaha, Fremont, Chapman. NEW YORK—Yonkers, Rochester, Schenectady, Rochester, New York City, Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Watertown, Warren, Tonawanda. NORTH CAROLINA—Winston-Salem. NORTH DAKOTA—Haston, Forbes, Crook, by Williston, Bowman, Fargo, Velje, Voltaire, Wildrose, Kelvin. OHIO—Sandusky, Bellair, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Urichville, Warren, Toledo. OREGON—Astoria, Portland, Silverton. PENNSYLVANIA—Warren, Ambridge, Lackawanna, New Kensington, Greensburg, Reading, Washington, Erie, Pottsville, East Springfield. SOUTH DAKOTA—Hot Springs, Frederick. UTAH—Salt Lake City, Ogden. VIRGINIA—Norfolk. WASHINGTON—Bremerton, Spokane, Seaside, Monroe. W. VIRGINIA—Martinsburg, Huntington. WISCONSIN—Fond du Lac, Superior. WYOMING—Banda.

The Boss Puts the Wife And Kid To Work. Now, your husband is in the army and we need workers for heavy work. So we will put the women and kids to work. I'm fighting for my home. I'll go back to my old job. Some one else has got your job and at half price. I'm a Henry Dobb, it's the wife and kid. By Ryan Walker.