

SOCIALISTS HELP U. S. COMMISSION GIVE "JOHN D." BIG JOLT; 300 SOCIALIST AND LABOR EDITORS GET STARTLING REPORT

It Was Safe to Send Damaging Facts to Plute Organs—Not So with Working Class Papers—Socialist Arguments Upheld by Walsh and Labor Representatives—Control of Education and Concentration of Great Wealth is Shown.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY helped the United States Commission on Industrial Relations give John D. Rockefeller the final jolt before the commission went out of existence. It is an interesting story in itself.

There is only one way to reach the Socialist and labor press of the country and that is through the press service issued from the national headquarters of the Socialist Party. There are about 300 of these publications; all vitally interested in the report of the commission.

It was of course safe to send the commission's report to the capitalist press through the regular capitalist news agencies, because the capitalist press would be sure to twist the report in favor of the plutocracy, omitting the parts most damaging to big business. The Socialist and labor press alone would publish the facts that hit hardest.

So an arrangement was made with the commission to secure copies of the report for all of the papers served by the Socialist Party Press Service. It took a good sized express wagon to haul the voluminous reports from the offices of the commission to the Socialist Party headquarters, from which they were mailed out. This report is now in the hands of the editors of the Socialist and labor press as well as in the possession of the capitalist editors, something that John D. Rockefeller tried to prevent. This is a victory in the fight to give the greatest publicity possible to the findings of the commission which support arguments that the Socialists have advanced and fought for these many years. The next step will be to force congress to order the material gathered by the Commission published so that it can be placed in the hands of every worker in the land.

The findings of the commission were issued in three sections. The third section should be most interesting to Socialists, containing as it does, evidence in support of the statement that the lives of millions of wage earners are subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men. It also shows how Big Business is striving to control education. This was brought to the attention of the commission by the American Socialist. This section was signed only by Chairman Frank P. Walsh and the three labor members.

The following allegations are made as statements of fact based on the testimony and evidence in the hands of the Commission.

"Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism and are a menace to the welfare of the Nation.

"In order to prevent the organization of employees for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the large corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employes suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

"The domination by the men in whose

hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employes, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and 'social services' of the Nation.

"This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated 'foundations,' by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities as well as through controlling or influencing the public press."

The Rockefeller Foundation's entrance into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division, it is declared, "constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the attention not only of Congress, but of the entire country, should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

Mr. Rockefeller is charged with planning to utilize literature which was known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading in a so-called "union-educational campaign."

There is developing, says the report, a degree of control over the teaching of professors in our colleges and universities, which constitutes a most serious menace.

CONGRESS TO ACT.

Mr. Rockefeller is urged to enact a statute providing that all incorporated non-profit-making bodies, whose present charters empower them to perform more than a single function and whose funds exceed \$100,000,000, shall be compelled to secure a Federal charter.

The charter, it is urged, should contain provision limiting the funds, definitely and exactly specifying the powers, providing rigid inspection of finance, providing complete publicity, and providing that no line of work not specifically mentioned in the articles of incorporation shall be entered upon without the unanimous consent and approval of the Board of Trustees nor unless Congress is directly informed of such intention.

Congress is further urged to make provision for a thorough investigation of all endowed institutions both secular and religious, whose property holdings or income exceeds a moderate amount.

The third recommendation touching upon the work of foundations is that Governmental activity along the lines of education and social service should be increased as the only effective means of counteracting the influence of the foundations as long as they are permitted to exist.

The report says in full regarding concentration of wealth:

"The evidence developed by the hearings and investigations of the Commission is the basis for the following statements:

1. The control of manufacturing, mining and transportation industries is to an increasing degree passing into the hands of great corporations through stock ownership, and control of credit is centralized in a comparatively small number of enormously powerful financial institutions. These financial institutions are in turn dominated by a very small number of powerful financiers.

2. The final control of American industry rests, therefore, in the hands of a small number of wealthy and powerful financiers.

3. The concentration of ownership and control is greatest in the basic industries upon which the welfare of the country must finally rest.

4. With few exceptions each of the great basic industries is dominated by a single large corporation, and where this is not true, the control of the industry through stock ownership in supposedly independent corporations and through credit is almost, if not quite, as potent.

5. In such corporations, in spite of the large number of stockholders, the control through actual stock ownership rests with a very small number of persons. For example, in the United States Steel Corporation, which had in 1911 approximately 100,000 shareholders, 1.5 per cent of the stockholders held 67 per cent of the stock, while the final control rested with a single private banking-house.

Similarly in the American Tobacco Co., before the dissolution, 10 stockholders owned 60 per cent of the stock.

6. Almost without exception the employes of the large corporations are unorganized, as a result of the active and aggressive "non-union" policy of the corporation management.

Furthermore, the labor policy of the large corporations almost inevitably determines the labor policy of the entire industry."

EXTENT OF CONTROL.

7. "A careful and conservative study shows that the corporations controlled by six financial groups and affiliated interests employ 2,651,684 wage earners and have a total capitalization of \$19,875,200,000. These six financial groups control 28 per cent of the total number of wage earners engaged in the industries covered by the report of our investigation. The Morgan-First National Bank group alone controls corporations employing 785,499 wage earners. That this control is effective is shown by the following telegram from J. P. Morgan to E. H. Gary:

Aix les Bains.
E. H. Gary, New York.

Have received your cable of yesterday. My own views are in accordance with those of the financial committee in New York. Certainly until question of wages has been settled by the coal and railroads, which still in abeyance but settlement seems imminent. Whole question wages should be settled simultaneously by all interests if possible. Going Paris Wednesday. Will see there H. C. F., P. A. B. W., and will cable you result of interview. If possible and meets your approval, I shall better wait until after interview. Perfectly delightful here. Weather superb. J. P. M.

8. The lives of millions of wage earners, are, therefore, subject to the dictation of a relatively small number of men.

9. These industrial dictators for the most part are totally ignorant of every aspect of the industries which they control, except the finances, and are totally unconcerned with regard to the working and living conditions of the employes in these industries. Even if they were deeply concerned, the position of the employes would be merely that of the subjects of benevolent industrial despots.

10. Except, perhaps, for improvements in safety and sanitation, the labor conditions of these corporation-controlled industries are subject to grave criticism, and are a menace to the welfare of the Nation.

11. In order to prevent the organization of employes for the improvement of working conditions, elaborate systems of espionage are maintained by the large corporations which refuse to deal with labor unions, and employes suspected of union affiliation are discharged.

12. The domination by the men in whose hands the final control of a large part of American industry rests is not limited to their employes, but is being rapidly extended to control the education and 'social service' of the Nation.

13. This control is being extended largely through the creation of enormous privately managed funds for indefinite purposes, hereinafter designated "foundations," by the endowment of colleges and universities, by the creation of funds for the pensioning of teachers, by contributions to private charities, as well as through controlling or influencing the public press.

14. Two groups of the "foundations," namely, the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations,

together have funds amounting to at least \$250,000,000, yielding an annual revenue of at least \$13,500,000, which is at least twice as great as the appropriations of the Federal Government for similar purposes, namely, education and social service.

15. The funds of these foundations are exempt from taxation, yet during the lives of the founders are subject to their dictation for any purpose other than commercial profit. In the case of the Rockefeller group of foundations, the absolute control of the funds and of the activities of the institutions now and in perpetuity rests with Mr. Rockefeller, his son, and whomsoever they may appoint as their successors."

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

"The control of these funds has been widely published as being in the hands of eminent educators and public-spirited citizens. In the case of the Rockefeller foundations, however, not only is the control in the hands of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and two of the members of the personal staff of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., who constitute the finance committee, but the majority of the trustees of the funds are salaried employes of Mr. Rockefeller or the foundations, who are subject to personal dictation and may be removed at any moment.

16. The funds of these foundations are largely invested in securities of corporations dominant in American industry, whose position has been analyzed under the early headings of this section. The policies of these foundations must inevitably be colored, if not controlled, to conform to the policies of such corporations.

17. The funds of the foundations represent largely the results either of the exploitation of American workers through the payment of low wages or of the exploitation of the American public through the exacting of high prices. The funds, therefore, are very rightly, belong to the American people.

18. The powers of these foundations are practically unlimited, except that they may not directly engage in business for profit. In the words of President Schurman of Cornell, himself a trustee of the Carnegie Foundation:

20. The charters of these foundations, with their almost unlimited powers, were granted under conditions of such laxity that it has been testified by an eminent legal authority who made an extensive investigation that those granted by New York State are legally defective and unconstitutional. Furthermore, evidence developed by the hearings of the Commission showed that in increasing the number of its trustees without complying with the requirements of the law governing corporations, the Rockefeller Foundation has already been guilty of a breach of the law.

21. These foundations are subject to no public control, and their powers can be curbed only by the difficult process of amending or revoking their charters. Past experience, as, for example, in the case of the insurance companies, indicates that the public can be aroused only when the abuses have become so great as to constitute a scandal.

22. The entrance of the foundations into the field of industrial relations, through the creation of a special division by the Rockefeller Foundation, constitutes a menace to the national welfare to which the entire country should be directed. Backed by the \$100,000,000 of the Rockefeller Foundation, this movement has the power to influence the entire country in the determination of its most vital policy."

CONTROL OF COLLEGES.

26. "Apart from these foundations there is developing a degree of control over the teachings of professors in our colleges and universities which constitutes a most serious menace. In June of this year two professors, known throughout their professions as men of great talent and high character, were dropped from the positions they had occupied and no valid reason for such action was made public. Both were witnesses before the Commission, and made statements based upon their own expert knowledge and experience which were given wide publicity. One was a professor of law in a state university, who had acted as counsel for the strikers in Colorado; the other a professor of economics, who had not only been active in fights in behalf of child labor legislation and other progressive measures but had recently published a work comparing the income paid for property ownership with the income paid for all classes of service.

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DIDN'T AGREE.

The one big fact about the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, which is startling the capitalist press, is that it did not reach an unanimous agreement. The Chicago Herald says this "disintegration" is "disappointing."

Of course the capitalist press always declares that the interests of capital and labor, not to mention the so-called "public," are identical. Therefore, argues the c. p., the conclusion of the capitalist faction, the report should have been unanimous. But the fault is not with the industrial commission. It is with the reasoning of the pet organs of plutocracy.

THE COMMISSION WAS MADE UP OF THREE FACTIONS. One represented capital, one stood for labor and the third for the public. The big encouraging fact about the commission is that it did not turn in an unanimous verdict because the interests of the three factions represented are not identical.

It is also interesting to note that the chairman, Frank P. Walsh, threw his support to the labor report, while the representatives of the public sided, more or less, with the capitalist faction. The reports and recommendations will give congress an ample opportunity to show where it stands when it meets in December to talk over the question of industrial unrest.

FOR LABOR DAY

WE ARE awaiting your order for a bundle of the Labor Day edition of The American Socialist. Many orders are already beginning to arrive in response to our great offer made in The American Socialist last week. But we want at least 10,000 energetic Socialists to order 100 copies each for that day. This would make one million edition, the biggest edition of The American Socialist yet issued.

In addition to the Labor Day Message from Eugene V. Debs there will be many other great articles. Two of these will be:

LABOR AFTER THE WAR, by A. M. Simons, author of "Social Forces in American History." Every worker wants to know where he is going, to get off after the European war, which may involve the United States, is over. Simons answers this question.

AN OPEN LETTER TO GUILTY UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS, by George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War—What For?" You have all been reading the articles in The American Socialist telling about the control of education by the big business interests. If every worker in the land could be made to think on this question for just one day—Labor Day—then subsidized education would be doomed. Kirkpatrick's article will make the workers think.

THEN THERE will also be a cartoon, "THE REAL LABOR DAY" by Ryan Walker, while our old friend Henry Dubb will have a Labor Day Parade. As usual, he "gets in bad."

Now to repeat our offer made last week. It is our plan to distribute one million copies of The American Socialist on Labor Day.

In its Labor Day issue, dated Sept. 4, The American Socialist will publish in full the statement of the Socialist Party National Executive

Ivy L. Lee (the press agent of the Colorado operators), called the "union educational campaign," which is referred to by Mr. Bowers as "the fight for the open shop," the results of which are clearly manifested in the conditions existing in the camps of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, conducted on the "open shop" principle.

c. That Mr. Rockefeller planned to utilize in this campaign literature containing statements which were known to him at the time to be untrue and misleading (as for example the numerous misstatements in the "Sermon to Young Men" of Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, including the statement that the Colorado operators offered to recognize the miners' union), and also literature containing statements which constituted a malicious libel upon a large body of American citizens—for example, the following statement of Prof. John I. Stevenson: "Labor unions defy the law but are ever ready to demand its protection; their principles are no better than those of the India Thugs, who practiced robbery and murder in the name of the goddess Kali."

d. That the investigation of industrial relations is being made in good faith, inasmuch as its director states that he will not now nor hereafter make public his findings regarding a most important part of his investigation, namely, the investigation in Colorado.

24. The purpose of Mr. Rockefeller to influence the public press is clearly shown by the employment of an experienced publicist expert as a member of his personal staff, and is indicated by his evident interest in the ownership or control of a number of publications, of which we have records dating from the inquiry of his secretary regarding the Pueblo Star Journal in May, 1913, to the extensive conferences regarding a loan of \$125,000 to finance The Nation's Business, the organ of the National Chamber of Commerce, which was established and given a semi-official status through the instrumentalities of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with the sanction of a former president of the United States."

EXTENT OF INFLUENCE.

25. "The extent of the possible influence of these foundations and private endowments of institutions for education and public service is shown by a large amount of evidence in the possession of the Commission. The following examples may be cited:

a. The adoption of a definite line of policy by the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York to meet the conditions imposed by Mr. Rockefeller in connection with proposed contributions.

b. The abandonment by several colleges and universities of sectarian affiliations and charter clauses relating to religion in order to secure endowments from the Carnegie Corporation and pensions for professors from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. It would seem conclusive that if an institution will willingly abandon its religious affiliations through the influence of these foundations, it will even more easily conform to their will any other part of its organization or teaching."

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know that the coal operators in conjunction with other business interests had gained the ascendancy and exercised a great degree of control over the former Governor of the State, that the coal operators were bitterly opposed to the professor in question, and that the dismissal of the professor had been publicly urged by the operators upon numerous occasions, and we have the uncontroverted statement of the professor that he had been warned that if he testified before the Commission he would not be reappointed. In the case of the professor in the other university (which, though privately endowed, receives large appropriations from the State) we know that its trustees are interested in corporations which have bitterly opposed progressive legislation, and are men whose incomes are derived from property ownership and not from service.

In the face of such an enormous problem one can only confess inability to suggest measures which will protect the Nation from the grave dangers described. It is believed, however, that if Congress will enact the measures already recommended, providing for a heavy tax on large inheritances with a rigid limitation on the total amount of the bequest, for the reclamation by the Federal Government of all parts of the public domain (including mineral rights) which have been secured by fraud, and for a tax on nonproductive land and natural resources, a great step in the right direction will have been taken.

As regards the "foundations" created for unmet general purposes and endowed with enormous resources, their ultimate possibilities are so grave a menace, not only as regards their own activities and influence but also the benumbing effect which they have on private citizens and public bodies, that if they could be clearly differentiated from other forms of voluntary altruistic effort, it would be desirable to recommend their abolition. It is not possible, however, at this time to devise any clear-cut definition upon which they can be differentiated."

MIGRATORY WORKERS.

One important part of the report deals with the problem presented by large number of migratory laborers, many of whom find difficulty in obtaining employment during several months in the year.

The following recommendations to improve their condition are made:

1. "The Interstate Commerce Commission should be directed by Congress to investigate and report, the most feasible plan of the handling of the transportation of workers at the lowest reasonable rates and, at the same time, measures necessary to eliminate the stealing of rides on railways. If special transportation rates for workers are provided, tickets may be issued only to those who secure employment through public employment exchanges.

2. "The establishment by States, municipalities and, through the Department of Labor, the Federal Government, of sanitary workingmen's hotels in which the price for accommodation shall be adjusted to the cost of operation. If such workingmen's hotels are established, the Post Office Department should establish branch Postal Savings Banks in connection therewith.

3. The establishment by the municipal, State and Federal Governments of colonies or farms for "down-and-outs" in order to rehabilitate them by means of proper food, regular habits of living, and regular work that will train them for lives of usefulness. Such colonies should provide for hospital treatment of cases which require it.

Other subjects treated at length by the report are: Unemployment; organization, methods and policies of trade unions; methods and policies of employers' associations; joint agreements; agencies of mediation, investigation and arbitration; sickness insurance; scientific management; prison labor; immigration; labor conditions in colonial possessions; and Chinese exclusion.

Labor conditions in Porto Rico are severely criticized by the report. Wages are declared to be too low; housing and sanitary conditions bad; adequate protective laws and administrative agencies lacking; and the police and municipal authorities are charged with having denied workmen their rights. A full Congressional investigation is urged of labor conditions in Porto Rico and other possessions.

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A WORD TO RAILROAD WORKERS

By EUGENE V. DEBS

THERE IS an object lesson of special value to railroad men in the building of the railroad from Seward to the coal fields in Alaska by the United States government. The estimated cost of the road is \$31,000,000 and congress has already appropriated the money and the construction is under way.

It was mainly through the education of the masses by the socialists that this railroad, penetrating one of the richest and most resourceful of countries, was prevented from falling into private hands and being used, as all other railroads are, for the exploitation of the country, the corruption of politics, the subjugation of the working class and the plunder of the people. When it came to deciding the question in congress there was such a widespread and insistent protest against capitalist ownership and such a decided demand for government ownership that congress was simply compelled to appropriate the money to build the road.

Now the point to which I wish to invite the attention of railroad employes is far better in every way than it is under private ownership, and that in this object lesson presented to us in Alaska there is the clearest of reasons why every railroad employe should favor government ownership, and join the Socialist party and vote the socialist ticket to obtain it.

Of course government ownership under capitalism is not socialism, for under socialism the workers who operate a railroad will not only receive the full equivalent of the value of their service but they will also control their employment, manage the road for the benefit of the people, establish their own regulations, and in a word be men, equals and comrades, choosing their own supervising officials, instead of being the dumb-driving animals they are under the Wall street ownership of today. But even under capitalism government ownership is far preferable to private ownership as we shall see by reference to a few facts in connection with the railroad the government is building in Alaska. These facts are as follows:

SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

FIRST, THE CONSTRUCTION camps where the employes are located are carefully selected with reference to the health and comfort of the employes; the houses in which they are lodged are clean, comfortable and sanitary; the bedding the same, while the food is of the best the market affords, well cooked, and served in a wholesome, appetizing manner.

Compare one of these construction camps of the government with one of the filthy camps of the privately owned railroads in the United States where the cheapest labor of all colors is to be found, where humans are herded like hogs, and where their lodgings duplicate the stock-pens scattered along the line. In the one case the road is built and operated

for the benefit of the people and in the other for the benefit of a few plutocrats.

Which of these is preferable by an intelligent railroad worker and which deserves his political support on election day?

SECOND, Every employe of the railroad in Alaska is insured against death and accident free of charge by the government. This is done under the compensation act recently passed by congress which provides for the insurance of all employes in arsenals, navy yards, river and harbor service, reclamation work, etc., against death and disability free of charge by the government. This free insurance is based upon the theory, first advanced by socialists and now generally accepted, that death and accident incident to industry are chargeable to such industry as a necessary item in the cost of operation.

Compare this free insurance of the railroad operated by the government with the insurance of the same railroad operated by the private owners, maintained by extortionate rates by a privately owned railroad.

In the one case the government freely and without question compensates for death and disability and in the other, if the employe is insured at all it is at an outrageously high rate, and if not insured and he brings suit in court to recover damages, or his heirs in case of his death, the powerful influence of the railroad with its highly trained lawyers and its judges appointed by the railroads themselves, pack the jury and obtain the verdict, or, failing in that, if a favorable judgment is rendered, it is annulled on appeal to a higher court beyond the reach of the poor and helpless litigant.

SURE OF HIS JOB.

THIRD, EVERY EMPLOYE of the road in Alaska has steady employment and is sure of his job. No discharge for serving on a committee, no refusal of promotion for failing to cater to the boss, and no blacklist for having the manhood to demand decent treatment.

There will be no strike on the railroad in Alaska, no reduction of wages, and no "period of depression which necessitates, owing to the decline in revenue, a reduction of ten per cent in the pay roll."

Every employe who is injured in the course of his work receives his full wages every pay-day the same as if he were at work and is thus spared the misfortune of being turned out of court with empty hands after being robbed by lawyers of his last penny, and finally the humiliation of having to depend for a crust and for a pallet to rest his broken bones upon the miserly "charity" of a selfish, profit-seeking, dog-eat-dog civilization.

Every railroad employe in the United States sees in the building of the government railroad in Alaska, unless his eyes are sealed and he is a willing slave, a vivid, appealing answer to the reason why he should favor the government ownership of railroads and why he should join the Socialist party and vote the socialist ticket, because the Socialist party is the only party that stands for the ownership and operation of the railroad and all other public utilities by the people for the benefit of the people.

The object lesson here presented ought to be especially instructive to railroad employes at this particular time, when they are still smarting under the crushing debt administered to them under the false pretense of arbitration through the underground, back-steering manipulation of the Wall street owners of American railroads.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP ENDORSES CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS PROPOSED BY NAT'L COMMITTEE

REPORT ON MEMORANDUM A, 1915.

Amendments to the National Constitution, proposed by the National Committee...

Article I—Section 7, New Section—A member of the Socialist Party...

Article V—Section 3, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 4, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 5, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 6, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 7, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 8, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 9, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 10, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 11, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 12, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 13, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 14, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 15, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 16, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 17, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 18, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 19, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 20, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 21, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 22, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 23, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 24, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 25, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 26, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 27, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 28, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 29, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 30, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 31, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 32, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 33, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 34, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 35, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 36, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 37, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 38, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 39, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 40, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 41, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 42, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 43, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 44, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Article V—Section 45, Amended Section—The National Committee shall meet...

Table with columns for State, Yes, No, and Total. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with corresponding vote counts.

Massachusetts .50, Minnesota .50, Missouri .50, Montana .50, Nebraska .50, Nevada .50, New Hampshire .50, New Jersey .50, New Mexico .50, New York .50, North Carolina .50, North Dakota .50, Ohio .50, Oklahoma .50, Oregon .50, Pennsylvania .50, Rhode Island .50, South Carolina .50, South Dakota .50, Tennessee .50, Texas .50, Utah .50, Vermont .50, Virginia .50, Washington .50, West Virginia .50, Wisconsin .50, Wyoming .50

Young People's Supplies, sales... 26.85, Party Service... 27.00, \$53.85

ASSETS: Bank balance... 600.96, Petty Cash... 50.00, Outstanding accounts... 2,458.43, Library (Information Dept.)... 925.18, Postage on hand... 4.24, Insurance (Unexpired)... 80.00, Universal Trading and Supply... 100.00, Socialist and Labor St. (Note)... 100.00, Social Democratic Pub. Co... 148.19, General Ledger... 50.00, P. Mitchell... 5.90, Jewish Labor World... 11.38, Oscar Ameringer... 6.92, The Rand School... 172.55, Cuts and sectors... 445.00, Literature (Inventory)... 2,568.14, Supplies and Jewelry (Inventory)... 275.13, General Office Supplies (Inventory)... 275.13, Literature Dept. Supplies... 275.13, Plates... 726.65, \$24,954.44

LIABILITIES: Commitment and Lectures: Kate Richard O'Hare... \$4.10, Arthur LeSueur... 62.50, Adolph Germer... 129.08, Wm. F. Barnard... 8.82, C. B. Hoffman... 50.00, Lenita Twining... 100.00, \$249.50

Appropriations: Pennsylvania 22nd C. D. ... \$100.00, North Dakota 3rd C. D. ... 150.00, State Committee of Pa. ... 150.00, State Committee of Ala. ... 150.00, \$600.00

Sundry Creditors: West Virginia Free Speech Fund \$ 96.90, J. L. Engdahl, Editor, \$140.00, Ralph Korngold, Circ. Mgr., 70.00, J. L. Genser, Secretary, 30.00, Ann Campbell, Mailing List, 71.90, Wm. F. Barnard, Secretary, 41.90, Adeline Koop, Clerk, 15.00, \$554.80

Woman's Dept: Winnie E. Branstetter ... \$1.92, \$1.92

Literature Department: Ralph Korngold, Manager \$70.00, Jennie Madden, Steno., 80.00, Jennie Madden, Order Clerk 80.00, Virginia G. Gensler, 24.00, Frances Wiman, 39.00, Frank P. Sheppard, Shipping Clerk 75.63, \$308.63

Foreign Department: J. G. Gensler, Secretary \$125.00, H. G. Gensler, Polish Trans., 87.00, Wm. F. Barnard, Secretary, 80.00, Jos. Corti, Italian Trans., 95.00, Jos. Novak, Bohemian Trans., 95.00, N. J. Christensen, Scand., 95.00, Trans., 95.00, J. B. Ballin, Jewish Trans., 95.00, Trans., 95.00, A. Dreifuss, German Trans., 95.00, Ernest Leitch, Hungarian Trans., 95.00, John W. McGinnis, 95.00, Paul Bruchtel, Slovak Trans., 95.00, Jos. V. Blizson, Lithuanian Trans., 60.00, \$745.00

Total Wages \$2,628.01, Total Expenditures \$6,321.93, Bank Balance, Aug. 1st, 600.96, \$6,928.80

The following accounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expenses of the National Office for the month of July, 1915. They represent the actual expenses incurred, not necessarily paid. That which is paid is specified in the above report of cash expenditures for the month. That which is not yet paid is embodied in the amounts due our creditors under the heading "Liabilities."

OPERATING EXPENSES: Auditing (purchased) \$165.00, Office Stationery and Supplies (purchased) 75.87, Postage (purchased) 10.00, West Virginia Free Speech Fund 96.90, Exchange 8.45, General Expense 55.80, Organization Work 289.26, Appropriations 267.75, Telephone 85.12, Executive Department 26.60, Free Literature 12.44, Light 8.00, International Dues 19.80, American Socialist Lecture Course 188.00, Young People's Supplies 87.85, Information Department 16.78, American Socialist Department 1,772.07, Literature Department 289.26, Executive Department 47.45, Young People's Department 50.41, \$6,623.27

REVENUE ACCOUNTS: Discount 10.05, American Socialist Advertisings 176.82, American Socialist Subscriptions 1,519.37, National Dues 2,919.85, Supplies for Locals (sales) 218.88, Literature (sales) 772.99, Young People's Dues 22.14, Party Contributions 119.59, Organization Fund 848.52, Bureau Orders for American Socialist 87.80, \$7,370.88

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: July: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: August: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: September: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: October: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: November: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: December: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: January: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: February: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: March: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: April: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

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FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: June: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

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FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: October: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn. 10.00, Miss. 10.00, Mo. 10.00, Mont. 10.00, Neb. 10.00, Nev. 10.00, N.H. 10.00, N.J. 10.00, N.M. 10.00, N.Y. 10.00, N.C. 10.00, N.D. 10.00, Ohio 10.00, Okla. 10.00, Ore. 10.00, Pa. 10.00, R.I. 10.00, S.C. 10.00, S.D. 10.00, Tenn. 10.00, Tex. 10.00, Utah 10.00, Vt. 10.00, Va. 10.00, Wash. 10.00, W. Va. 10.00, Wis. 10.00, Wyo. 10.00, \$1,400.00

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY, 1915. NATIONAL DUES: November: Ala. \$10.00, Ark. 10.00, Cal. 10.00, Colo. 10.00, Del. 10.00, Fla. 10.00, Ga. 10.00, Idaho 10.00, Ill. 10.00, Ind. 10.00, Iowa 10.00, Kan. 10.00, Ky. 10.00, La. 10.00, Maine 10.00, Md. 10.00, Mich. 10.00, Minn.

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

1 Week 50.042
1,998
On 48.044
984
This Week 49.028
Loss 1,014

EXTRA!

THE 50,000 LINE TAKEN. After a strenuous campaign, the "off" army has retaken the famous "50,000 Line" which was triumphant...

ROLL OF HONOR

- AUGUST HETZEL, Pennsylvania, joins the campaign and puts his name on our roster for four years. DANIEL HUGH, Pennsylvania, leads a group of 8 into the army this week. EUGEN RAMSAY, New Mexico, is willing to add the "off" army. He puts on his name for four years.

TO SAVE JOE HILL

Joe Hill, convicted of a murder he did not commit, is sentenced to be shot in October in Salt Lake City, Utah. Hill was convicted upon purely circumstantial evidence by a prejudiced jury after being refused his constitutional right to choose his own counsel.

THE COMING KINGDOM

Lincoln Philfer's Great Book. forecasted 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.

Sure, They Study Socialism at Texas 'U'; Everywhere Else, Too

ACTING President W. J. Battle, University of Texas, and Dr. Henry W. Harper, dean of the college of graduates and professor of chemistry at the university, have issued statements denying the charge made by Joseph Weldon Bailey, former U. S. senator, in a recent speech in San Antonio that the University of Texas was a "hot bed of Socialism."

of his evidence and then point out in his analysis the facts that support a theory showing that there are at least two viewpoints and possibly more. "As for the political views of the state university faculty members, I think a poll would show they are strongly Wilson Democrats, if such a term can be used to express our Democratic belief. However, there are others who may have different beliefs, just as we have some Germans among the faculty who are individually pro-German and others who favor the allies."

UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

(From article by H. C. Warren, in Atlantic Monthly, November, 1914). In 1895, Bemis of the University of Chicago, and in 1900 Ross of Stanford, were retired from their chairs in economics. Friends of the men in each case claim that pressure had been exerted by patrons of the institution on account of certain economic doctrines which they taught. This the university authorities denied.

SCHOOL STUDIES SOCIALISM.

"SOCIALISM" is studied, not taught in the university," said Battle. "Dr. Keasbey teaches three courses and none of them teach Socialism. I will explain them as follows: "First, a course in the elements of institutional history, tracing the course of civilization through three stages, the natural state, preparatory state and commercial era."

POLITICS IS CHARGED.

"SOCIALISM is not touched upon in either the department of government or economics, both of which are requirements for a degree. Any Socialist doctrines the faculty members might entertain are purely personal opinions of the members and not made use of in the classroom for distorting the students, Bailey's attack is purely a political move."

FACULTY IS DEMOCRATIC.

"IN TEACHING the student, the teacher tries to present facts and all

THE STORY CORNER

NOTE.—In this column, there is traced, from week to week, the development of a typical Young People's Socialist League. The successes and failures are mirrored here and the chances are that you will find some of your own here.

GETTING THE PROSPECTS.

In looking about for possible members for the new League, outside of his personal friends, Jim could think of no better place to go than to the Socialist Party Local. Surely, he thought, they would be more than interested in developing this field, so fertile in its promise as a training ground for Socialists.

UNIVERSITIES AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

(From article by H. C. Warren, in Atlantic Monthly, November, 1914). In 1895, Bemis of the University of Chicago, and in 1900 Ross of Stanford, were retired from their chairs in economics. Friends of the men in each case claim that pressure had been exerted by patrons of the institution on account of certain economic doctrines which they taught.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT put up

was that we need only concern ourselves with voters, — that these young people might all become socialists without doing the party any immediate good because they did not have votes. Especially so far as the girls were concerned, — there might be some justification for trying to get the boys — but it was not in the West that we needed to look after the girls. That made Jim mad, — there was a fight on even then for woman suffrage and the little girl across the street was a suffragist; Jim felt rather proud of it, — so he simply couldn't stand for that line of argument coming from any one who called himself a Socialist. He just went after that ally and lined right into it. He proved that we were not merely concerned with voters, but that our principal mission was to make socialists and to strengthen our organization, — both of these things would be greatly furthered by a Young People's Socialist League.

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.

LITERATURE.

We Must Have Literature! How often have you been just on the verge of getting some young fellow or girl into the League, and then run up against the lack of proper reading matter. They wanted to know more about the Y. P. S. L., — more than you could tell them, — they were willing to read, — they had nothing to give them. At some time or another, you were probably tried to start a real local educational campaign with the end in view of increasing your membership, — always the same difficulty: no literature. In some cases you have tried to get out your own local leaflets, putting up a big price for the small quantities you could use, — the cost entirely too high, and the material not always of the best.

AGITATED FOR SOCIALISM AT RICHMOND COLLEGE, VA.

Jesse Clarion Duke, Socialist state secretary of Virginia, who has just finished four years of work at Richmond College, Va., which is understood to have received an endowment of \$500,000 from the General Education Board established by John D. Rockefeller, has written an interesting letter to The American Socialist. He says: "Although rampant in my Socialist views as some of the fellows expressed it, I had no trouble with anyone because of it. My whole work in classes and on the campus was carried along side by side with my Socialist agitation among the students and professors. I found more ignorance than prejudice against Socialism. In fact, numerous debates, discussions and articles in the College papers gave the men information that made them sympathetic and, especially during the last year, both my student friends and professors usually greeted me with a 'Howdy, Socialism, Duke!'"

What They Contain.

Here follows a brief synopsis of what they will contain, — if this material as finally worked up cannot satisfy both reviewing bodies, — they may have to be changed. No. 1.—"Y. P. S. L.—What does it mean?" The aims and purposes of the league clearly and concisely set forth, an explanation of Socialism from the Young People's viewpoint, the reason for our organization, and its service to all our members.

No. 2.—"Youth and Progress."

The part played by the spirit of Youth of revolt, in the progress of the world, — Youth's mission today, and the best way to carry it out, i. e., through the Y. P. S. L. No. 3.—"Youth's opportunity."

An exposition of the conditions of to-day, social, political, industrial and economic, — the tendencies of the times and the only way out: through Socialism. How and why the young must take part in the great struggle.

No. 4.—"Questions and Questions."

A review of the objections raised against the Y. P. S. L. and their answers. Why some objections naturally spring up, and a glimpse at what lies behind them. The future of the Y. P. S. L. movement. You can see for yourself that this is just the sort of stuff that we want, that we must have. The question now is, HOW TO GET IT.

OUR BELIEVED BROTHER WAS A FIRST CLASS CITIZEN!

Let everyone do his very best, the small fellows with their one and two thousands, the big leagues with their fives and tens. If we work together we cannot fail! Take this under special consideration in your League, see how much you can raise in a special "Literature Fund." Figure out how many you can use, send in what money you can, and pledge yourself to raise the balance by the time the leaflets are printed. If we fail, — and I do not see how we can possibly fail, — then the leaflets cannot be printed and whatever money has been collected will be returned. So though you take no risk, at the same time you are boosting the finest kind of Y. P. S. L. propaganda.

OUR STAFF OF SPEAKERS

EMIL SEIDEL, Former Mayor of Milwaukee, Socialist Candidate for Vice President in 1912. RYAN WALKER, Creator of Henry Dubb. GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK, Author of "War, What For?"

Total Number of Contracts Received Up-to-date

167 Watch This Figure Grow

SEIDEL—KIRKPATRICK—WALKER.

The first three weeks of the Seidel-Kirkpatrick-Walker Lectures are now mapped out. The dates are as follows:

Table with columns: Day of Week, Seidel, Kirkpatrick, Walker, City or Town. Rows include dates from Oct 15 to Nov 18 for various cities like Elizabeth, N. J., New York City, N. Y., etc.

These locals should now at once proceed to find a suitable hall

and should notify The American Socialist Lecture Bureau immediately when the hall is found, so that the name and address of the hall may be printed on the windows cards. The sale of tickets should begin at once.

THE GERMER-GOEBEL LECTURES.

The following are the locals which have accepted a date for Comrade Germer and Goebel: ALABAMA—Wylam; ARIZONA—Glendale; CALIFORNIA—San Luis Obispo, Meriden, New Britain; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington; FLORIDA—St. Petersburg; INDIANA—Wabash, Anderson, Muncie, South Bend; IOWA—Des Moines; KENTUCKY—Clinton; MARYLAND—Cumberland; MAINE—Camden; MICHIGAN—Battleground, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Gladstone; MISSOURI—Keota; MINNESOTA—Montevideo; MONTANA—Outlook, Dooley; NEW MEXICO—Deming; NEW YORK—Amsterdam, Johnstown, Little Falls; NEBRASKA—Waterbury; NORTH DAKOTA—Alhambra, Church; NEW HAMPSHIRE—Concord; NEVADA—Fallon; OKLAHOMA—Chickasha, Henryetta; OHIO—Massillon; OREGON—Eugene; PENNSYLVANIA—York, Shamokin; SOUTH DAKOTA—Nisland, Aberdeen; TENNESSEE—Nashville; TEXAS—San Antonio; VIRGINIA—Richmond; WASHINGTON—Seattle, Goldendale, Wilbur, Hoquiam, N. Yakima; WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling.

This Week's Editorial From Socialist Press

PALAUER AND PROFITS. (From The Montana Socialist.) The ex-president of the United States Steel Corporation, Mr. William E. Corey, has just returned from France. Mr. Corey is in good spirits. The war is going to continue three years longer, he says, and war loans will have to be floated in America. It looks as if the armor and steel companies will be kept busy, and Mr. Corey will at least have enough to keep his stomach away from his backbones for a spell. No wonder he is happy. Mr. Corey is anxious about one thing, however, and that is the condition of our army and navy. We must be in a state of preparedness, he says, if we are to keep "out of trouble."

American Socialist LECTURE BUREAU

RALPH KORNGOLD, Manager

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WAR! 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

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