

ENLIST FOR THE WAR AGAINST THE JINGOES
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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

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Urge All Forces of Labor To Support Meyer London's Peace Resolution

ALL the forces of labor are urged by the Socialist Party national executive committee to join in support of the joint resolution presented to congress by Meyer London, the Socialist representative from New York, demanding that President Wilson call a conference of neutral nations to attempt mediation between the warring nations of Europe. Here is the plan of campaign:

FIRST.—That resolutions and petitions be signed at mass meetings and otherwise in

support of the Meyer London resolution, such petitions and resolutions to be forwarded to Meyer London; that all Socialist and labor papers be furnished simultaneously with matter for publication on the subject and that committees be organized at such meetings to further proposed plan.

SECOND.—That official communication thru our executive and international secretaries be opened with the Socialist parties of the leading neutral countries with a view of having them introduce similar resolutions

in the parliaments of their respective countries.

THIRD.—That the national executive committee select a committee of three to immediately request a public hearing from the President at which said committee shall urge the President to give this resolution his support as a matter of common decency and humanity.

This committee will consist of Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the Socialist Party in four campaigns; Morris Hillquit,

the international secretary of the Socialist Party, and James H. Maurer, member of the national executive committee, president of the Pennsylvania federation of labor, and member of the Pennsylvania legislature. This committee is further instructed that at the hearing with President Wilson, if granted, it shall voice the emphatic protest of the million Socialist voters against the entire so-called preparedness program of the administration as being in the interests of the munition manufacturers, bankers, certain business interests and other exploiters of

labor, and which inevitably leads along the bloody path now being trod by our sister nations of Europe."

This plan of action was proposed by National Executive Committeeman Goebel to the executive committee meeting in Chicago, after a communication had been received from Cong. London stating the action he had already taken and the reception it had been given by the press in this country and in Europe. National Secretary Lanfersiek will immediately write President Wilson asking a hearing for the committee chosen.

Their Kaiser and Our President

By WALTER THOMAS MILLS

THEIR KAISER.
"With the present Socialistic machinations it may happen that I will order you to shoot your own relatives, your brothers, or even your parents—which God forbid. And then you are bound in duty implicitly to obey my orders."
THE KAISER, ADDRESSING GERMAN MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES.
OUR PRESIDENT.
"It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they respond to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist."

intended to coerce labor. It is affirmed by the most representative working men of Great Britain that the British Government has taken more pains to oppress labor, to trample on its rights and to cancel all the recent achievements of labor in that country than it has even to win the war against the central powers of Europe.
HERE is a plain admission from the lips of the President of the United States, spoken in all seriousness in a deliberate, dignified and official message, that the preparedness which he, his party and the official spokesmen of the nation is just now contending for, is to be a preparedness for the "benefit and protection" of the employers, for whom the young workers "would in fact enlist."

PRESIDENT WILSON, IN HIS RECENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.
I HAVE quoted the above not because their Kaiser and our President are so different, but because their utterances are so much alike.
The German people are urged to fight for the fatherland. But the German Kaiser explains to the young recruits that both their fathers and the fatherland are, after all, only myths. They are bound in duty only to obey the Kaiser.

LET the national hymn be rewritten.
"Sweet land of liberty, of thee we sing" must be re-written.—
"Employers dear, of thee we sing," will have to be substituted, or militarism for the "benefit and protection" of employers under the pretense that it is undertaken for the national good will not to be abandoned.

OUR President explains to Congress and to the nation that our country is in peril, that preparedness is the duty of the hour, and that the real call is to the patriotism of the younger men and of their employers. The younger men are asked to give their lives for the sake of their country, but the employers are asked to give their employes an opportunity to train; and the employers are given the assurance that they should grant this permission because their employes are "in fact to enlist" for the "benefit and protection" of the employers.

NOT another man, not another dollar for the military establishment for the "benefit and protection" of the speculators, gamblers and oppressors, who are pleading for foreign markets and are robbing the workers at home, who are crying out against an oppression which might come to his country, were the Kaiser to send his soldiers here and who are at the same time seeking to make soldiers out of our children for the "benefit and protection" of employers, who are compelling their non-union alien workers to work twelve hours a day seven days in the week, and for all the weeks there are.

THE employers, both in Germany and in America, are asked only to sacrifice the younger men temporarily from their employment. The younger men are asked to sacrifice their lives for their love of country, but the sacrifice in both instances is to be made, not for the common good of all, not for their own advantage, but in personal submission to the personal mastery of the Kaiser; or, for the "benefit and protection" of their employers.

IT is time for the workers peacefully to enlist in a political and industrial army to win control of this country in behalf of labor, for whose "benefit and protection" then "they would in fact enlist."

IN the President's message, there is not a line of appeal to the employers to sacrifice their business or to endanger their lives for their country's sake. Instead, over and over again, the appeal is made to the cupidity of the manufacturers for wider markets. It is only to the younger men, who are the employes, that the appeal is made to give their lives, under the pretense that they are to be offered to their country. But here, in the plainest, frankest and most brutal language of which English speech is capable, they are plainly told that "in fact they enlist" for the "benefit and protection" of employers only.

LONDON'S PEACE PROGRAM IS TAKEN UP IN U. S. SENATE.
Washington.—The first resolution by a Socialist member of Congress to be also introduced in the United States Senate was presented in the upper house by Senator Lane, of Oregon, a Democrat. This is the resolution offered on the opening day of the present session by Representative London. It calls upon President Wilson to convene a congress of neutral nations to attempt to mediate between the warring nations of Europe. Lane offered the measure in the identical form used in London's proposal in the House. It is this resolution which has attracted widespread and favorable notice in the press in Great Britain as well as in the German Socialist press in America.
The resolution went to the Foreign Relations Committee, and in due time will be considered by that committee if public opinion or personal interest of Senators demands action be had. Representative London proposes to ask the help of every Socialist and every opponent of militarism in the country to convince the Senate and House that action should be prompt and definite.
London's Work Wins Praise.
One of the most interesting "human interest" testimonials to the enthusiasm shown by the workers toward the anti-militarist position taken by Representative London in Congress was received at his office today. It came from Springfield, Mass., one of the munitions manufacturing towns where the prosperity due to war

orders is alleged to be most in evidence. The letter reads:
"Your recent remarks regarding the failure of the Democratic administration to maintain a cool head in the present capitalistic struggle for world control cause me, as a lifelong Democrat, to offer my congratulations to you.
"The danger that confronts the masses of the people is of great scope, and one of the tricks of wealth is to seek to divide our forces and thus strengthen their hold on the bodies and souls of honest people. As I am beginning to see these things, I also begin to see that 'patriotism' is a tool to catch the unwary and lead them to sacrifice.
"Why should I, as a thinking man, go forth and kill a brother of another race whom I have never seen before, who never did me evil and who may be just as big a victim of the wage-earning system as I?
"Mr. London, the Socialists now have proved that political parties are the most awful enemies of the people they are supposed to represent.
"May God enable you to continue your good fight. Keep it up without fear, and I'll vote the Socialist ticket at the next Congressional election."

WILSON OR FORD?

By JOSEPH E. COHEN.

HAMLET or Don Quixote—that is the way a great Russian thinker has divided the human race.
By Hamlet is ordinarily understood the kind of character that is forever pondering the reasons for and against doing something and, in consequence, does nothing. By Don Quixote is meant the desire to do things, without first considering sufficiently whether such things should be done or not.
All thought or all action—that is the division.
But life is not all one or the other. Neither are Don Quixote and Hamlet all one or the other. Especially will this be clear if it is attempted to make of Henry Ford a Don Quixote and of President Wilson a Hamlet.

THERE is a strain of Hamlet in President Wilson, to be sure, especially Hamlet as he really did more than give himself over to exquisite soliloquies, comparable with the President's rhetoric. Hamlet turned out to be a man of action—thru him the woman he loved, her father and brother, as well as his own mother, the king and himself all drew the sword that would slay friend and foe, while Don Quixote, as Henry Ford, tries single-handed to storm the windmill of war?
Or do they sit still while Hamlet, in the person of President Wilson, draws the sword that will slay friend and foe, while Don Quixote, as Henry Ford, tries single-handed to storm the windmill of war?

You entered the presidential chair the most loved man in America, Mr. Wilson. Nobody criticised you. But you caught the vision of world conquest and sought to sell the workers of America to slavery; therefore they hate you. And because you will not be a bloody tyrant, business, that you thought to serve, scorns you and will kick you out. It is not fame that awaits you, Mr. Wilson, but oblivion.
They are beginning to admit it more and more. Edward Goldbeck, writing in the Chicago Tribune, says, "One of the aims of the present war is to secure and enlarge the overseas relations of the German trade, particularly in the east." If the United States ever goes to war it will be to find new markets for Morgan, Rockefeller, et al., to exploit. Are you for the conquest of foreign markets?

It may be necessary to split hairs, but it is not in our line. Every second of our time, every particle of our energy, and every penny of our resources are required in the everyday struggle of the workers to emancipate themselves from the power of capitalism and militarism that is crushing out their manhood and destroying their souls.
The issue is whether or not American business shall dominate the world. That far you know your lesson, Mr. Wilson. But the method behind preparedness means the practical overthrow of the republic, with a military dictator succeeding. You don't gather that? Because if you don't business will kick you out, Mr. Wilson.
Plans for an aggressive 1916 campaign were adopted by the state convention of the Kansas Socialist Party which met recently at Wichita.

YOU ARE A FAILURE, MR. WILSON

YOUR ADMINISTRATION has been accompanied by a panic, Mr. Wilson. It was a panic forced on you by the masters of American finance.
You had tried hard to avert the panic. To stave it off you gave the control of finances exclusively to the big bankers. But after getting the plum they scorned you and forced the panic.
The same plutocrats who were given control of finances by you and who then sought to ruin you with a panic then took part in the war by selling one side munitions—for a profit. You were told it meant trouble, but you weakly permitted them to go on.
Now the same plutocrats, who moulded you in the past frankly tell you that because of their action a war is threatened, and they tell you America must prepare.
And you, Mr. Wilson, recommend the expenditure of half a billion dollars with them to prepare for a war they made possible, with them who have left America without preparation after fifteen years of burden bearing that it might be prepared.
When the plutocrats get the half billion dollars do you imagine they will be loyal to you? Are you a fool as well as a weakling?
They will tell you that the panic and bond issues proves your administration to be a failure, and will demand the election of a standpat Republican in your stead.
Could anybody fail worse than that? Mr. Cleveland did not.

No Danger of Invasion

By R. F. PETTIGREW.

NOTE.—Here is an article from R. F. Pettigrew, former United States Senator from Ohio, who shows the inside of the game at Washington, D. C. Senator Pettigrew, although he declares he believes in the principles of Socialism, has never joined the Party.
In 1911, Pettigrew, by request, contributed an article to the Labor Day issue of The American Federationist, official organ of the American Federation of Labor, which was promptly rejected by President Samuel Gompers. The article declared:
"The trade union should be universal and include every man who toils, not only in the factory, but on the farm. The strike and the boycott are but crude and savage and wasteful remedies, and I am sure labor will never receive what it earns until the land and implements of production are co-operatively or publicly owned."
"Capital cannot exist without labor and is entirely dependent upon labor, while labor is independent of capital. Capital does exist without it. Yet under the present system of production capital exploits labor and takes more than two-thirds of the earnings of labor, and until the system is changed, labor will struggle in vain to secure what it produces."
Here is what Pettigrew has to say about "preparedness":

PROTEST against the administration's plan for increasing the army and navy in order to prepare this country for war. I believe there is less danger of invasion than ever before in the history of the United States. When the present war is over, Europe will have no ships with which to invade the United States and no money to equip an expedition. It would take the victorious nation a year to get ready. Why then should the attention of our people be turned to the preparation for war, which must result ultimately in war?
I also believe that if we prepare, Canada and the rest of North and South America must prepare for war and thus turn this Continent into an armed camp which has for forty years cursed Europe and her laboring population with enormous taxes and resulted in the present universal conflict.
I believe that interested parties are back of this agitation for preparation for war, men who speculate out of the necessities of governments engaged in armed conflicts and who never do any fighting or join the army themselves. No war can be a just war, but a war of defense to repel invasion.
I BELIEVE that the best preparation for war will be to do economic justice by our own population—by furnishing every man a chance to earn a living, protecting him from exploitation by the cunning and the strong and assuring that he has the entire product of his toil, and thus infuse our citizens with such intense patriotism and love of country that invasion would be impossible.
I am certain no European nation or Asiatic nation, for that matter, will undertake to invade the United States. It would take a thousand ships to transport one million men to the shores of the United States from any country. These ships would cost more than two billions of dollars, to say nothing of the equipment and food and armament which they would have to bring with them. And if they should succeed in evading our submarines, and finally reach our shore and land their entire force, while they were doing so we would throw up an embankment of earthworks around them, which the battles of Europe have demonstrated are impregnable. We would not have to attack them—only resist their attacks—and hold our entrenchments. Our submarines

would cut them off from their supplies by sea, and the ultimate result would be their utter destruction by starvation, and without ever being able to leave the shore where they landed. If they landed in Mexico or Canada, the result would be the same—we would meet them on our border line.
IN ALL the history of the world, no great army with its equipment has ever been transported across the sea and successfully invaded any country. For a thousand years England has been free from invasion because of the 20 miles of water which separate her from the continent of Europe. Spain, in the height of her power and greatness, equipped the Armada to invade England and she entered the English Channel with a vast force of more than ten ships to one of the force of England could bring against her; and yet no landing was made on the English Coast, but her immense ships—twice as large as those commanded by Howard and Drake—went to the bottom, and the Armada, after sailing around England and Scotland, was wrecked in a storm on the Coast of Ireland.
About the middle of the Thirteenth Century, the Tartars, under the leadership of Genghis Khan, invaded and conquered all China. He then assembled his army and the Chinese fleet of Japan and, with 500,000 men, crossed the Chinese Sea, expecting an easy conquest of the Japanese Island. The Japanese had not been at war for centuries; nor were they prepared for war, and they destroyed this army of Genghis Khan before they were even able to land a man upon the shores of Japan, and Genghis Khan escaped back to China with a remnant of but 3,000 men.
There is no nation on earth who would ever even undertake to cross the ocean and invade this country, and, if they should, they could accomplish nothing, but leave their bones upon our shores, a monument to their folly.
I therefore believe that there is no good motive behind the organized effort to secure that people into spending hundreds of millions to prepare for war.

FEAR OF DISCONTENT.
Leslie's Weekly is out with the startling Christmas statement that "The happiest people in the world are the poor." That is a rather grim joke coming at this time of the year, or what is worrying all the charity organizations? Or does Leslie's claim that to be hungry is to be happy, that there is joy in freezing and suffering.
This organ of Wall Street wants us to pity the rich, who have all the wealth and all the sorrows, it claims. If it is such a sorrowful task sitting on the backs of the workers, we suggest to Leslie's that it advise the plutes to get off. But Leslie's doesn't mean what it says. It wants the poor to think they are happy, while the rich enjoy the fruits of the labor of masses. The plutes hate to think of the poor as being discontented. The poor might get discontented enough to kick the plutes off their backs.
NOMINATIONS IN THIS ISSUE.
All the nominations of Socialist Party locals for candidates for president and vice president and for five members of the executive committee and executive secretary are published in this issue. The executive committee at its meeting in Chicago has voted that all candidates accepted nominations send in a statement of 150 words declaring their position on the question of militarism and war.

SOCIALISTS IN ACTION

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

AN INTERESTING example of what Socialists can do when they are in earnest and pull together is afforded here in this bustling mining camp of Bicknell, Ind., where I addressed a splendid meeting last night.
In the last local election the Socialists won out completely and are now in control of the city administration. The city officials, all miners and workmen, are without exception clean and capable and command the confidence and respect of the entire community. Mayor Lawton, City Attorney Valentine and the rest of the official family, including the city treasurer, a veteran coal digger, and the city council and school board, all work together in perfect harmony, in the true Socialist spirit, and there has not been a breath of reflection upon their private character or their public conduct, nor upon the Socialist administration they have given to the city.
The comrades of Bicknell are determined not only to make good in every way in their power, but to strengthen their hold and enlarge the scope of their activity, and to this end they are preparing to start a daily paper, the first and only one of its kind in the state, and altho the undertaking is a bold one for a city of less than 8,000 souls, assurance has not wanting that it will be a success as everything else has succeeded under the clean and willing hands of those thoroughly alive, energetic and resolute-minded toilers in the Indiana coal fields.

During the past week I have been addressing wonderful meetings in the mining camps of Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois. The coal diggers are certainly awake in these parts and with one voice they demand industrial unionism and political action thru the Socialist Party. They are keenly alive to the moaning of capitalist "preparedness" and the necessity of uncompromising, revolutionary, international solidarity.

THE ORDER OF THE DAILY BATH

By JOHN M. WYORK.

A BRIGHT woman in a bright magazine says that it is up to society to bestir itself and give everybody an opportunity to join the order of the daily bath.
She does not proceed to tell how this may be done.
So I am taking that job upon myself.
Undoubtedly it would be a good thing for the physical, mental, moral, and spiritual health of the people if each and every one of them could take a bath every day.
At present, it is an impossibility for them to do so.

ONLY A SLIGHT minority of the people are financially able to provide themselves with, or to have access to, needle spray and shower baths. These are the easy baths. They do not require a lot of fussing and fixing. You just walk in, turn on the water, regulate the temperature of it, and have a thorough, cleansing and invigorating bath in a jiffy. If everyone had access to them, I believe that everybody could and would join the order of the daily bath. It is hardly likely that they will join it so long as they have to fool with inconvenient tub baths.
Besides, while I have no statistics on the subject, I doubt if a majority of the people have access even to tub baths. Millions of families have no bath rooms at all.
Among the people who do have them, there is usually only one in each home. Unless the family is very small, this makes it impossible for them to indulge in daily baths. It is all they can do to edge in a bath once or twice a week.
Each person should have a bath room for his or her own use, opening off the bedroom. It should be supplied with needle spray and shower baths, and also with tub and electric light baths.

THIS IS easily possible.
All that is necessary is to introduce Socialism.
The reason the people do not now have these necessities and comforts of life is because the industries and most of the dwellings are owned by a few. This private ownership enables these few to strip the masses of the people of most of their earnings.
Let the industries, and the rented dwellings be owned and controlled by the collectivity, so that the benefits will go to the people who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work.
In other words, introduce Socialism. Then, everyone will be financially able to join the order of the daily bath.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1915.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Here is all the week's news worth while boiled down for workers so busy fighting for socialism they do not have time to read the daily capitalist papers.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12. Great Britain plans to mobilize American securities valued at four billion dollars.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14. Chicago wins 1916 national republican convention to start June 7, 1916.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15. Sidney Hillman, head of garment workers' strike in Chicago, declares they do not want to be victorious by Christmas.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16. Strike of 600 employees of the Belt Railway at Chicago, which tied up 12,000 freight cars, settled.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17. Mayor Thompson, Chicago, charges police department with grafting, shielding criminals of all kinds, contributing to the present orgy of crime, immorality and inefficiency.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18. Villa quits war on Carranza in Mexico and starts for United States.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 19. German forces reported to have started offensive in west with possible aim of invading England.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20. Price of gasoline jumps another cent, to 21 cents a gallon, breaking all records.

LIEBKNECHT AND LONDON. Karl Liebknecht has again stirred the wrath of the German reichstag.

DR. LIEBKNECHT, among other questions, wanted to know whether the government was prepared to publish official material concerning the origin of the world war.

REP. LONDON has received a summary of the British cabinet's attitude upon his resolution calling on Pres. Wilson to convene a congress of neutral nations.

PREPAREDNESS FOR CONQUEST.

By LINCOLN PHIFER.

It is a great scheme the plutes have, Mr. President. You hinted at it strongly as tho you gloated over it.

You think it would perpetuate your memory if it would be said that during your administration the plan was perfected.

You made it appear that it was to be the western continent against the eastern continent. This is why you advocate Pan Americanism.

This is why you hint at revolution. Canada is the only spot on the western continent that "belongs" to a European power.

"HERE IS certainly a good thing come out of Socialism," comments Sir Robertson Nicoll, the veteran Radical journalist.

"With Great Britain out of the way as a competitor and for whose formidability opponent would be Germany and those she could influence to stand with her.

And with Pan Americanism, the entire western continent united for war, it is clear that America could dominate the world!

It does not matter that it would mean American capitalism. There are millions who would swell with pride and stand for preparedness if they caught the vision.

Therefore you give them the vision if they have their eyes open. You speak of business standing together. You urge union of business interests and western nations.

"IT IS IMPERATIVE," you say, "THAT NO OBSTACLE SHALL BE PUT IN THE WAY OF AMERICAN BUSINESS." What an abject surrender for a so-called progressive!

"The history of business in the United States," you say, Mr. Wilson, "is tied up with the history of the nation." You are eager to make the knot tighter, Mr. Wilson.

"THE EUROPEAN WAR," you say, "HAS PUT THE UNITED STATES IN A NEW RELATION TO THE WORLD." It is the beginning of the fever of conquest that is now deracinating Europe.

Preparedness is further evidence of the fever. Your cabinet has become very belligerent since preparedness received the sanction of the big papers of America.

It is evidently getting things in shape to provoke the war for which preparedness is setting the stage. IF ARMAMENT CANNOT BE FORCED OTHERWISE THE WAR WILL BE FORCED TO FORCE PREPAREDNESS.

I can understand, Mr. Wilson, how big the thing looks to you. America dominating the world! President Wilson setting the movement on foot! It is enough to madden anyone.

And I can understand how the fact that Europe has not hesitated to dominate America may be used as justification for retribution in the form of American domination of Europe.

And of course you mean it all for good. They all do. America is a continent of republics, the eastern continent a world of empires! American domination would mean progress, you think.

You may even talk big of the mission of America to lift the world to a higher plane, of the abhorrence of Europe to believe that? Would we believe it if we were in her place?

And you think only of business. To you all history is business. The future belongs to business. If there should be war the soldier must enlist for the defence and protection of business.

What of the worker? Why should he care a rap about the conquest of American business? If he must be robbed of what he produces why not be robbed by European rather than American business, and so save his own hide?

Under the prodding of the business you forget about him, the man who makes all things and has been robbed of all. In thinking of guns you forget the match. In talking of patriotism you forget that love of country may not mean love of nation.

But you will have to reckon with him in the long run. You may fluniate all you please about protecting property. You may increase your own goods. You may resort to the military tyranny that suppresses criticism and slays the critic. But you MUST consider the worker.

There is another thing you forget, Mr. Wilson. That is, that business, the you surrender so abjectly to it, is likely to knife you. You are not the kind of man that suits it. You fumble. You talk too much of popular rights. What is wanted by business is a military dictator.

This means that you are to be set aside. They want a man who will practically end the republic, and you are to be the business world the same kind of a joke Henry Ford is. You must be willing to use the iron heel or else get out. You have gone a long way, Mr. Wilson, but you have not gone far enough.

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 or organizations on disputed points of party policy, views and tactics.

No personal attacks or abuse or inter-ethnic language shall be allowed. No communication in the Open Forum shall exceed 500 words.

Contributors to this department will facilitate matters considerably by carefully observing this rule.

STIMULUS TO SOCIALISM.—The greatest stimulus to the Socialist movement for the last few years has been the organization of the Y. P. S. L. Circles.

The Y. P. S. L. has made it possible to interest the boys and girls in Socialism, and instills them with the need of taking an active interest in economic conditions and problems.

Their experience in the organization of the Y. P. S. L. fits them for active work in the Socialist Party.

The party organization should realize the advantage of the Young People's Movement and assist in forming new circles wherever possible.

Milo C. Jones, State Secretary Socialist Party of N. J.

OUR NATIONAL CANDIDATES.—Now that we are about to put our principle of democracy to a practical test in electing our president and vice-president, it is our duty to call attention to some of the factors that should be considered in making the selections.

First of all we should realize the fact that the primary business of the Socialist Party in any election is to win, to capture political power for the Working Class. We have no business trying to "honor our heroes," "reward our leaders," etc. This is no time for occasion for such business if indeed it ever has a proper place in our organization.

The only question for us to consider is—who can best serve the cause which our party represents?—and in considering this question we should contemplate the effect that the personality of our candidates will have upon the minds of the unconvinced or semi-convinced.

It would be a great disadvantage to our party and false to the noble cause we serve for us to nominate candidates against whom an unusual prejudice exists or whose character or loyalty would naturally be challenged or doubted.

We should choose men of unimpeachable character and proven integrity, not only native citizens of the United States as required by the Constitution, but preferably men with typically American names in order to disarm suspicion in these times and to stand in the face of evidence of their freedom from "foreign influence" and their loyalty to the people of this Nation.

I yield to none as a strong and positive advocate of equal political rights for women as for men, but in my opinion a woman candidate to stand in the middle of our campaign as a joke, or a forlorn hope in the minds of many people who would otherwise become interested and perhaps won to our cause. We should enter this campaign seriously determined to win and as though we expected to win.

The candidates should be men of broad and tolerant religious opinions because it is not the business of the Socialist Party to engage in any religious controversy. They should be speakers of unusual ability in order to make an effective personal campaign, and finally, and most important of all, they should be experienced party members who are in accord with the established and prevailing principles and policies of the party in order that they may be truly representatives and work in harmony with the party officials.

I am fully aware that some of these suggestions will meet a hostile reception and be denounced by some as grossly opportunistic or worse—as compromising our principles, nevertheless I stick to my first proposition that the business of the Socialist Party is to succeed—to win! I cannot see where exercising a little forethought and common sense would be compromising any principle and I am an opportunist. I believe in using any fair means and seizing every opportunity to accomplish the Revolution!

Bring on your awful avalanche of votes! Who's afraid?—M. E. Edson, Berkeley, Norfolk, Va.

FAVOR CONVENTION.—The Central Committee of Local New York, after carefully considering the whole situation, strongly advises Comrades in all parts of the country to vote "No" on the pending referendum which proposes to do away with the National Convention in the party.

Never in the history of our party was a National Convention more urgently needed than at this time.

The party organization needs attention. To devise ways and means for increasing its membership, improving the methods of party work, and hardening the party within the movement in a country so large and having so cosmopolitan a population as this, is in itself sufficient reason for holding a National Convention once in four years.

The war has raised new questions of party policy which must not be ignored. Many differences of opinion have of late developed within our ranks. Only by a convention representing all sections of the party, together with the preliminary discussions which such a convention will entail, can these differences be settled and new problems clearly and wisely decided.

A presidential election lies before us. We have reason to expect either a splendid gain or a heavy loss. The situation presents extraordinary opportunities, but it also involves great dangers. Our campaign must be unusually intelligent and unusually vigorous, if we are to avoid the dangers and take advantage of the opportunities. All past experience shows that a National Convention is of the greatest value, both in attracting public attention at a critical moment, and also in rousing the enthusiasm and concentrating the activities of our own comrades and adherents.

For all these reasons we urge the holding of a convention. The only argument against it is of expense. At most, the cost will not be more than 25 cents per party member. Comrades, let us not be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Let us not allow our decision to be influenced by the thought of saving a quarter of a dollar each.

At the same time, Local New York recognizes the propriety of reducing the convention expense as much as possible. It has therefore proposed a referendum to cut down the number of delegates from 300 to 200 to do away with the per diem payment of delegates, and to authorize the levying of an assessment of not more than 25 cents to meet the cost.

If this proposal is adopted, the convention of 1916 will cost much less than the 1908, 1910 and 1912. We can have a good working convention with all its resultant benefits, as an expenditure of probably not more than 15 cents per capita for the whole party.

We therefore urge all locals immediately to second the New York referendum proposal (first published in the American Socialist on Oct. 2nd) so that it may come to a vote. And in the meantime, we again urge every Comrade to see that his vote is recorded against the proposal for abolishing the convention altogether.

Central Committee Local New York, JULIUS GERBER, Executive Secretary.

NOTES FROM THE LECTURE FIELD

START IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES JAN. 14.

Definite dates for the beginning of the Malley-Goebel lectures have now been fixed and these two lecturers will be kept on the road continuously for nearly five months.

The following are the first 27 dates: Malley-Goebel. Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 14-21. New Haven, Conn., 15-22. Meriden, Conn., 16-23. New Britain, Conn., 17-24. Rockville, Md., 18-25. Concord, N. H., 19-26. Westerville, Va., 20-27. Greenfield, Mass., 21-28. Schenectady, N. Y., 22-29. Wilkes Barre, Pa., 23-30. Concord, N. H., 24-31. Hudson Falls, N. Y., 25-Feb. 1. Gloversville, N. Y., 26-2. Pittsfield, Mass., 27-3. Erie, Pa., 28-4. Buffalo, N. Y., 29-5. Niagara Falls, N. Y., 30-6. Conneaut, O., 31-7. Ashland, O., Feb. 1-8. Massillon, O., 2-9. Wheeling, W. Va., 3-10. New Kensington, Pa., 4-11. York, Pa., 5-12. Erie, Pa., 6-13. Washington, D. C., 7-14. Danville, Va., 8-15. Richmond, Va., 9-16. Columbus, Ga., 10-17. Malley and Goebel will work southward into Florida and back towards Chicago, reaching this section about March 10. After that the course will lead thru the southwest to the Pacific coast, up the coast to Oregon and Washington and thence back eastward reaching Chicago again probably late in May.

Definite dates will be published in due time and also all locals informed at least a month or six weeks in advance.

LECTURE COURSES BUILD UP THE PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

Twenty-five new members were taken into the party at one meeting of West Frankfort, Ill., last week.

Comrade Walker tells us of a millionaire manufacturer who attended the lectures in Owosso, Mich., and was so well impressed that he handed in his application for membership in the party. And what was best of all, he had the comrade \$50 to help in his expenses.

These lectures seem to be doing better as the course goes on—these efforts have a cumulative effect.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Comrades report that the lectures were not a financial success here, but a decided success socially. They sold 152 books and pamphlets and are quite well satisfied with results.

State Line, Ind.—Comrade Lakin is still hustling for the lectures that come thru Jan. 7, 14, and 21. His last effort is to engage a group of ministers to help attract the crowds. This is the place where there is no local. One comrade is responsible for the whole thing and all the tickets were sold long ago.

Marion, Ind.—"The best ever in this section on this subject," writes Comrade Lakin of Kirkpatrick's lecture. Says they could have sold 150 more "War, What For" books if they had them. Big crowds and splendid results.

Elwood, Ind.—Fifty "War, What For" were sold in less than one minute, writes comrade Becker, of West Frankfort, Ill. "I sold three solid hours—that is how they talk about the lectures all along the line.

Fertile, Minn.—Comrade Smalley writes that the course is a sure go up there. "The tickets go easier than he ever dreamed of," he says. "I'm going to get a capitalist on the run here before I quit."

New Kensington, Pa.—Comrades say the lectures have done them so much good there that they intend to take on the Goebel-Malley course and some others besides. The interest in socialism is increasing and they expect to do some good work this winter.

The first section of the Seidel-Kirkpatrick-Walker lectures is being finished this last week at Memphis. Seidel closed there Dec. 9. Kirkpatrick, Dec. 16, and Walker will close there Dec. 23. There will then be a factor of about three weeks for the holidays and the course starts in again at St. Louis, Jan. 2, 9, and 16. It will then run continuously for over four months.

The following are the dates for the first two weeks in January:

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 2-9-16. East St. Louis, Ill., 3-10-17. West Frankfort, Ill., 4-11-18. Chattanooga, Ill., 5-12-19. State Line, Ind., 6-13-20. Memphis, Tenn., 7-14-21. Monticello, Ill., 8-15-22. Peoria, Ill., 9-16-23. Canton, Ill., 10-17-24. Galesburg, Ill., 11-18-25. Galesburg, Ill., 12-19-26. Galesburg, Ill., 13-20-27. Chicago, Ill., 14-21-28.

Following the excellent example set by school boards in other cities, the Los Angeles, Cal., board of education defeated the proposal to introduce military training into the high schools.

A BOMB FOR YOUR VEST POCKET

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For agency and particulars, write JOSEPH SCHROEDER & CO., Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A HORRIBLE BLUNDER

I consider that we (the Socialists) made "a horrible blunder" when we spent so much money for "a red special train" in that memorable "red special" campaign.

I am of the opinion that it is the thing, or the way, to conduct the campaign this year. I think these automobiles should be kept in a continuous campaign work. The Socialist party should conduct a perpetual educational campaign, and think the auto is the better way to find good and quick transportation over the country. I am opposed to changing the name of our party. We are now living in the age of "ism," and Socialism is the proper name for that universal science. There is a vast difference between Socialism and the Socialist party. One is the science of universal scientific civilization, and the other is an organization of teachers of the science. Socialism is the science that will destroy all governments of iniquity, it matters not where they may be, and the worst enemy the Socialist party has is the traitor on the inside of the party. I was a member of the 1912 convention, and I know it will be wise to abolish the convention for 1916.

The executive committee can write a platform for which the entire working class of America can stand with comfort. I am for the Cincinnati, Ohio, motion. We can use the money that a national convention will cost to a very much greater advantage by sending good speakers and publishing good literature. I understand that the fellow who the party would enjoy meeting each other at the expense of the membership, but it is too "expensive," comrades.—CHARLES A. BYRD, Lakeland, Fla.

KEEP TO THE QUESTION.—I want to beg of you—all of you who are making or amending motions or commenting on them—that you do your best to keep to the question or questions involved.

Sarcastic references relative to the "intellectuals," the "high brows," the "big names" which are being made may not be fitting titles for the ones aimed at, but there is no argument involved in such terminology.

That's the tactics the preachers used in lieu of answers to Ingersoll. If a motion is made by a proletarian and it is foolish, or if it is a good one, shall we refuse it?

If an intellectual makes a motion why not consider it on its merits or tear it to pieces because it lacks merit?

Are there no "intellectuals" save those who have prefixed or suffixed their names to their motions? Don't forget that efforts were made four times to rule Marx out of international conventions because he was an "intellectual."

We are always urging that there be more education.

Let our comrades accept and people be educated—that is to say, "intellectual"—are they to be barred from the party, or hounded while in, simply because they have become educated?

Referendums, amendments, motions and comments are coming confusingly thick, fast and almost furious now and for some time past.

I realize these are in a measure the birth-pains of democracy and that in a sense our active comrades are trying to be the wet nurses. As such don't get excited, let your own child, read its birth or destroy the organization (mother) thru or from whom it is expected.

Preachers used to damn Ingersoll because he was "ignorant." (?) Some of us are damning each other because we are "intellectual."

If we are not big enough to discuss the matters rather than the men, we are mighty poor nurses for democracy.

If men deserve exposure, let's do it separate and apart from any motion or referendum.

Whether there should or should not be a convention in 1916 does not depend on whether lawyers are incompetent or crooks, or preachers are sentimental sky pilots.

I hold no brief for anyone. I have no degree attached to my name, save that I was a carpenter; but I want the best that can be gotten, and therefore I am willing to examine the offerings of any and all, letting the matter rest with the deciding factor as to its value.—J. W. SLAYTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOOSING OFFICIALS.—In connection with the remarks now in order on the subject of the nomination and election of officials in the Socialist party, I desire to contribute my judgment for whatever value it may possess to the members of the party.

Absolutely none of the comrades who have been on the National Executive Committee or in the service of the party in the National office during the past year should accept nomination for any office in the party at this time. This may seem unjust to some of these good comrades and it might deprive the party of some efficiency that is to its credit now, but good comrades are numerous and efficiency is abundant, and a feeling prevails that our movement has become stagnant at the top. Whether or not there is basis for this feeling is for the members to decide, but personally, I have decided that there are several reasons that urge us to retire from service the entire group of comrades whose official positions in the party have made their names over-much discussed among the members. These names have become obstructive to the progress of Socialist propaganda among the people at large, who, if reached, must be reached, not by changing the name of the party, as has been suggested in the columns, but with names of new representation of the party and with new methods of propaganda. Our chief burden is outworn and antiquated material in both leaders and methods of procedure. This should be changed and, if the history of the past is to be a correct guide for the future, we must appeal to the rank and file for such a change.

It is important that we have officials who are clear on the subject of Socialism, the Class Struggle, political action, etc., but I do not believe are so well known as officials in the party for that particular and very necessary wisdom. Neither do I believe that the being of the Socialist party is dependent upon the name of our national organization, but that we will our membership and our income go down. Let us vote down the proposal to abolish the convention; at the same time let more locals second New York's proposal, which will reduce the cost of the convention and yet leave it large enough to be a good working body.—ALGERNON LEE, New York.

OFFICIAL REPORT

1981, Tex.; Conway Springs, Kans. Total 15. FARMER, W. W., Anderson, Ind.—Raglesville, Ind.; Clayport, Ind.; Vanderburgh, Ind. FIELDS, ALLEN, Lawton, Okla.—Cache, Okla. FIRTH, EDWIN, Huntington, W. Va.—Gatwood, W. Va. FISHER, R. HARRY, St. Louis, Mo.—E. J. Cody, Kans. FITTS, J. L., Asheville, N. C.—Asheville, N. C. FITZGERALD, MASS.—Lettish, Portland, Or. FITZPATRICK, JNO., Chicago, Ill.—Northampton, Mass. FITZPATRICK, P., Stamford, Tex.—Stamford, Tex. FLOATEN, A. H., Forest Grove, Mont.—Boulder, Colo. FLORES, N. T., Huntington, Ark.—Denton, Tex. FLYNN, E. GURLEY, Scand., W. Va.—Concord, N. H.; Suring, Wis. FOLEY, C., Pottsville, Pa.—No. 189, Harrisburg, Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Lith., Cambridge, Mass. FORD, EMMA, FLORA, L., Portland, Ore.—Logan S. Ellis, M. at L., Wash. FOSS, EDWIN, Muskegon, Mich.—No. 146, Muskegon, Mich. FRACKENPOHL, J.—Austria-Hung. Br., Milwaukee, Wis. FRANKEL, GUSTAV, Indianapolis, Ind.—New York, N. Y. FREELAND, J. M., Mex.—S. L. Beckorn, M. at L., Tex. FRIANA, LOUIS, New York, N. Y.—Br. No. 2, Malden, Mass. FRENCH, FRANK, Richmond, Ind.—Richmond, Ind. FROMAN, DENNIS, Charleston, W. Va.—Fairview, W. Va. FULLER, A. M., Pittsburg, Pa.—West End, Reading, Pa. FULLER, GERTRUDE B., Pittsburg, Pa.—Shamokin, Pa.; Rockwood, Pa.; 22 & 25 Wd., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Lancaster, Pa.; Lackawanna, Pa.; Mercer, Pa.; York, Pa.; Confluence, Pa.; W. Elizabeth, Pa.; So. Slavic, Pittsburg, Pa. Total 10. FULLER, L. F., Girard, Kans.—Peoria, Okla.; Girard, Kan.; Harmony, Kans. GALLARD, Milwaukee, Wis.—St. Louis, Mo. GALLON, M. R., Kellyville, Okla.—Kellyville, Okla. GALVIN, DR. G. W., Boston, Mass.—Medford, Mass. GARBER, WILLIAM L., Independence, Mo.—Miami, Mo.; 6 & 7 Wds. E. of Miami, Mo.; 10 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; So. Benton Tp., Mo.; 12 Wd., West St. Louis, Mo.; 27 Wd., North St. Louis, Mo. Total 7. GAYLORD, WINFIELD R., Milwaukee, Wis.—Beaver Dam No. 1, Wis.; Robert Co., S. D.; Snyder, Okla.; 10 Wd., Hanover, Lehigh, Pa.; Centrahoma, Okla.; 15 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; 6 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Battle Creek, Mich.; 10 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Marengo, S. S. O., Wis.; Wadsworth, O.; Milwaukee, No. 22, Wis.; Sheboygan Falls, Wis. Total 10. GEE, ROBT. G., Hedrick, Okla.—Jache, Okla. GEFFS, MARY, L., Denver, Tenn.—Hoquiam, No. 1, Wash. GERBER, JULIUS, New York City—Wilkesbarre, Pa. GERBER, DOLPH, Mt. Olive, Ill.—Glenpool, Okla.; Haverhill, Mass.; M. at L., Wash.; La Porte, Ind.; Beaver Dam No. 1, Wis.; 14th Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Seymour, Ia.; Ft. Cobb, Okla.; Millville, N. J.; 11th and 15th Wd. Br., Essex Co., N. J.; Henry Park, Okla.; Wabash, Mo.; Mt. Airy, N. C.; Mt. Airy, N. C.; Mandan, N. D.; Westbeltville, Va.; Bayview, Wash.; Hibbing, Minn.; Danbury, Conn.; Trafion, Wash.; Will Co. Joliet, Ill.; 7th Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Waverly, N. J.; Devils Lake, N. D.; Finnish Astra, Ore.; 10th Wd., Michigan, Ind.; Glenora, Ia.; Linton, Ind.; Centerville, Ala.; San Simon, Ariz.; Conway, Mass.; French Br., N. H.; Kansas City, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Chickasha, Okla.; Elizabeth, W. Va.; Doh Br., Cook Co., Ill.; Ger. Br., New York, N. Y.; Michigan, Mo.; Raymond, Wash.; Scand., Du. luth. Minn.; Springwater, Ore.; East Bank, W. Va.; Plummer, Ida.; Coventry, R. I.; Orange, Conn.; Titusville, Pa.; Coveta, Okla.; Lynchburg, Va.; Hagerstown, Md.; Green Bay, Wis.; Bohemian, N. D.; Nohm, Ill.; Honokaa, Okla.; Waltham, Mass.; Spawks, Nev.; Cocheton, O.; Milan, Mo.; Antrim, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Paulsbo, Wash.; Ibsen, N. D.; M. P. N. Cushins, Mo. at L.; Nev.; Dind, Okla.; Lithuanian, Okla.; Wabash, Mo.; So. Slavic, Mo. So. Slavic, Zeigler, Ill.; 25, Wis.; Somersworth, N. H.; Bristol, W. Va.; Portland, Me.; So. Slavic, No. 1, Cook Co., Ill.; Cambridge, O.; Hooken, No. 3, N. J.; Lettish, Hudson, N. J.; 20th Wd., Pittsburg, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; St. Antonio, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Sedalia, Mo.; Columbus, Kas.; Belle-voe, Ky.; Coalton, Ill.; Longmont, Colo.; Huntington, Pa.; 7th Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Chandler, Ariz.; Mulberry, Kas.; Hudson, Wis.; Bloom-ville, Wis.; Mobile, Ala.; St. Clair, Mo.; Wash. Co., Ind.; Cashin, Ky.; Eaglechick, Okla.; Greensburg, Ind.; Corning, N. Y.; Orin, Wash.; Mascou-ah, Ill.; Wister, Okla.; Cashmere, Wash.; McAlister, N. M.; Montevideo, Minn.; Highland Park, Ky.; Musca-thena, Ind.; Midtown, Conn.; Haledon, N. J.; Piteau, Pa.; Teno, Wash.; 32 Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Strasburg, Va.; Home Heights, Mo.; Hamilton, O.; Franklin, N. H.; Charleston, S. C.; Snake River, Ore.; 9th Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Roswell, N. M.; Whitman, Mass.; Cortland, N. Y.; 2nd Wd., Chicago, Ill., M. at L., Ala.; Omega (no state given); Kennewick, Wash.; Medina, Wash.; N. Haledon, N. J.; 25th Ward, Chicago, Ill.; Fallon, Nev.; Stillwater, Okla.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Swanson, Ore.; Hung., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lost Creek, Pa.; Gladstone, Mich.; M. at L., Va.; Alton, Ill.; Passaic Co., N. H.; 10 Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Ger. Br., Chicago, Ill.; Pleva, Ind.; York, Pa.; Fair View, Va.; Anacortes, Wash.; No. 2, Los Angeles, Cal.; Oak-land, Cal.; Lancaster, Pa.; Echo Valley, Wash.; Orting, Wash.; Kello, Wash.; Norfolk, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; Mont. Pocatello, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; 13 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Rockville, Conn.; O'Leary, N. Y.; Lamar, Ark.; 31 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Staples, Minn.; Elmwood Place, O.; Memphis, Tenn.; 11 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; 12 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Great Falls, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho; Calckum, Pa.; Rexford, Mont.; Middletown, O.; Melrose, Cal.; Carpentersville, Ill.;

Finnoch, Goldfield, Nev.; New Rochel- le, N. Y.; 4 & 5 Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Newlove, Cal.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Robins, O.; Mansfield, O.; Des Moines, Ia.; Guttenberg, Hudson Co., N. J.; Livermore, Ky.; No. 27, Los Angeles, Cal.; 23 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Minnie, Mich.; Liliac, Mont.; 10 Wd., Decatur, Ala.; Lorain, O.; Medical Lake, Wash.; Murray No. 23, Okla.; Brunswick, Md.; Smithton, Pa.; Silver- ton, Ore.; Bear Park, Minn.; So. Slavic, Chicago, Ill.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Cook Co., Ill.; Linnaga, Mich.; Nyack, N. Y.; Clifton, Colo.; Ensey, Ala.; Middletown, N. Y.; Weston, W. Va.; San Luis Obispo Cal.; Heavener, Okla.; Williamsport, Pa.; No. Side Ger., Cook Co., Ill.; New Haven, Conn.; No. 7, Essex Co., N. J.; El Cajon, Cal.; 15 & 16 Wds., St. Louis, Mo.; Lansing, N. M.; 10 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; 1, Colo.; St. Louis, Mo.; Manzanita, Cal.; Ouray, Colo.; Hancock (Eng.), Mich.; No. 1, Rhine-land, Wis.; Ger., Lake View, Cook Co., Ill.; Alleghany, Cal.; Rock Island Co., Ill.; 9 Wd., Essex, N. J.; Rockford, Ill.; No. 1, Milwaukee, Wis.; 10 Wd., New London, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Olympia, Wash.; Sherman, Wash.; Ger. Br., Bethlehem, Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Central, Ore.; Sistersville, W. Va.; Finnish No. Side, Chicago, Ill.; Fin- nish, Superior, No. 2, Wis.; Passaic, N. J.; Yuma, Ariz.; 8 Wd., Wyo., Okla.; 10 Wd., Colo.; 10 Wd., Wyo.; 6 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; 1 Wd., Hennepin Co., Minn.; Albert Lea, Minn.; An- sonia, Conn.; No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.; No. 15, Los Angeles, Cal.; Camden, Me.; Traverse City, Mich.; Bohemian, Cleveland, O.; Altona, Kans.; Xenia, N. Y.; Leadville, Colo.; Stryker, O.; Lewiston-Auburn, Me.; Baker Twp., Bucklin, Mo.; Macon, Ill.; 21 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Lock-Haven, Pa.; Mount Pleasant, Utah; Bridgeport, O.; North Chicago, Ill.; 5 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Beaver, Mo.; Massillon, Ky.; Troy, N. Y.; Erie, Pa.; 10 Wd., W. Va.; Rowena, Pa.; Jewish, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lisbon Falls, Me.; 4th Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; No. 151, Lithuanian, New Washington, Pa.; Hillside, N. D.; 27 Wd., So., St. Louis, Mo.; Lettish, Boston, Mass.; 18 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; 10 Wd., W. Va.; 10 Wd., St. Louis, N. J.; Des Moines, Ia.; Temple, Tex.; Richmond, N. Y.; Tampa, Fla.; Lodi, Cal.; Bridgeport, Conn.; 29 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Shotley, Minn.; Greenfield, Mass.; East Hartford, Conn.; Lucy, N. D.; Bay City, Mich.; Shelton, Conn.; 10 Wd., W. Va.; East Oakland, Side, Cook Co., Ill.; East Oakland, Cal.; Lima, O.; Livingston, Mont.; Audubon, Camden, N. J.; Los Animos Co., Colo.; Manhattan, Mont.; Edge- wood, Wash.; Brush, Morgan Co., Colo.; Lookout Chattanooga, Tenn.; No. 10, W. Va.; 10 Wd., Elizabeth, Pa.; Confluence, Pa.; Wyandotte Co., Kans.; Wayland, Fla.; Mallett, Ore.; Paris, Tenn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Ger., Oshkosh, Wis.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; 26 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Daly City, Cal.; No. 1, Pearson, Wash.; Manwa- gack, Mich.; Passaic, N. J.; Cleveland, O.; Denver, O.; Clapper, Wash.; Salt Lake, Utah; No. 18, San Antonio, Tex.; Sistersville, W. Va.; Lettish, Portland, Ore.; No. 1, Guttenberg, Hudson Co., N. J.; Fertile, Minn.; No. 1, Oshkosh, N. J.; Rust, Cal.; Water- town, Mass.; Berlin, N. H.; Crockett, N. Y.; 10 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; 27 Wd., North St. Louis, Mo.; Ger. Hung., Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.; La Grande, Ore.; Redlands, Cal.; Racine, Wis.; Stillwater, Minn., Total 328. GIBERT, W. J., Los Angeles, Cal.—E. 17th St., Wash. D. C. GIBBS, DR., Worcester, Mass.—Newburyport, Mass. GILBERT, C. (no address)—Sequim, Wash. GILMAN, CHARLOTTE F., New York City—Tucson, Ariz. GILMAN, WENDELL, Cambridge, Mass.; 10 Wd., Crawfords Co., Pa. GLAZE, W. J., Randolph, Ia.—Guilford, Ia. GORBEL, GEO. II., Newark, N. J.—Glenpool, Okla.; Lansing, Mich.; La Porte, Ind.; Seymour, Ia.; Danish Br., Kenosha, Wis.; 10 Wd., Michigan, Mo.; 10 Wd., Minn.; Henry Twp., Okla.; M. at L., La., M. at L., La.; Mandan, N. D.; Danbury, Conn.; Trafion, Wash.; Waverly, N. Y.; Devils Lake, N. D.; Glenora, La.; Centerville, Ala.; San Simon, Ariz.; Conway, Mass.; New Orleans, La.; Creston, Mo.; Oregon, Ida.; Shamokin, Pa.; Spawks, Duluth, Minn.; Springwater, Ore.; Coventry, R. I.; W. Bethlehem, Lehigh, Pa.; Orange, Conn.; Titusville, Wash.; Green Bay, Wis.; Bohemian N. Y.; 34 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Honey Grove, Ia.; Waltham, Mass.; Antrim, Pa.; Ibsen, N. D.; M. P. N. Cushins, Mo. at L.; Nev.; Dind, Okla.; Lithuanian, Okla.; Wabash, Mo.; So. Slavic, Mo. So. Slavic, Zeigler, Ill.; 25, Wis.; Somersworth, N. H.; Bristol, W. Va.; Portland, Me.; So. Slavic, No. 1, Cook Co., Ill.; Cambridge, O.; Hooken, No. 3, N. J.; Lettish, Hudson, N. J.; 20th Wd., Pittsburg, Pa.; New York, N. Y.; St. Antonio, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Sedalia, Mo.; Columbus, Kas.; Belle-voe, Ky.; Coalton, Ill.; Longmont, Colo.; Huntington, Pa.; 7th Wd., Mil-waukee, Wis.; Chandler, Ariz.; Mul- berry, Kas.; Hudson, Wis.; Bloom-ville, Wis.; Mobile, Ala.; St. Clair, Mo.; Wash. Co., Ind.; Cashin, Ky.; Eaglechick, Okla.; Greensburg, Ind.; Corning, N. Y.; Orin, Wash.; Mascou-ah, Ill.; Wister, Okla.; Cashmere, Wash.; McAlister, N. M.; Montevideo, Minn.; Highland Park, Ky.; Musca-thena, Ind.; Midtown, Conn.; Haledon, N. J.; Piteau, Pa.; Teno, Wash.; 32 Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Strasburg, Va.; Home Heights, Mo.; Hamilton, O.; Franklin, N. H.; Charleston, S. C.; Snake River, Ore.; 9th Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Roswell, N. M.; Whitman, Mass.; Cortland, N. Y.; 2nd Wd., Chicago, Ill., M. at L., Ala.; Omega (no state given); Kennewick, Wash.; Medina, Wash.; N. Haledon, N. J.; 25th Ward, Chicago, Ill.; Fallon, Nev.; Stillwater, Okla.; Newburgh, N. Y.; Swanson, Ore.; Hung., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lost Creek, Pa.; Gladstone, Mich.; M. at L., Va.; Alton, Ill.; Passaic Co., N. H.; 10 Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Ger. Br., Chicago, Ill.; Pleva, Ind.; York, Pa.; Fair View, Va.; Anacortes, Wash.; No. 2, Los Angeles, Cal.; Oak-land, Cal.; Lancaster, Pa.; Echo Valley, Wash.; Orting, Wash.; Kello, Wash.; Norfolk, Va.; St. Paul, Minn.; Mont. Pocatello, Idaho; Chicago, Ill.; 13 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Rockville, Conn.; O'Leary, N. Y.; Lamar, Ark.; 31 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Staples, Minn.; Elmwood Place, O.; Memphis, Tenn.; 11 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; 12 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Great Falls, Mont.; Pocatello, Idaho; Calckum, Pa.; Rexford, Mont.; Middletown, O.; Melrose, Cal.; Carpentersville, Ill.;

N. J.; Sherman, Wash.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Ger. Br., Bethlehem, Pa.; Central, Ore.; Trafford, Pa.; May- wood, N. J.; Essex, N. J.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Ansonia, Conn.; No. 15, Los Angeles, Cal.; Altoona, Kans.; Xenia, O.; Leadville, Colo.; Springfield, O.; Lewiston-Auburn, Me.; Baker Twp., Bucklin, Mo.; Macon, Ill.; No. 1, Mal- den, Mass.; Lock Haven, Pa.; Mount Pleasant, Utah; North Chicago, Ill.; Calockum, Wash.; Massillon, O.; Troy, N. Y.; No. 10, Paterson, N. J.; Lisbon Falls, Me.; Belfast, Me.; Craw- ford Co., Pa.; 1 & 6 Wds., Newark, N. J.; Gloucester, N. J.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Eng., Cloquet, Minn.; Shotley, Minn.; Lucy, N. D.; Bay City, Mich.; Lima, O.; Manhattan, Mont.; Edge- wood, Wash.; Brush, Morgan Co., Colo.; Lookout, Chattanooga, Tenn.; West Elizabeth, Pa.; Los Animos Co., Cal.; Wyandotte Co., Kans.; W. Va.; Ore.; Paris, Tenn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Finnish, Cloquet, Minn.; Hazen, N. J.; Lake Worth, Fla.; Tarentum, Pa.; Brackenridge, Pa.; No. 1, Pearson, Wash.; Manwagack, Mich.; No. 131, So. Slavic, Pittsburg, Pa.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Clapper, Wash.; Salt Lake, Utah; No. 18, San Antonio, Tex.; Fertile, Minn.; La Grande, Ore.; Hamilton, Fla.; Stillwater, Minn., Total 260. GRIFFITH, WILLIAM, Union Springs, N. J.—3rd Wd. Br., Milwa- kee, Wis. GOODE, H., Baby, Tex.—Duke, Okla. GRAHAM, M. S., Ludus, Tex.—Stamford, Tex. GRANT, S. A., Kelly, La.—Guil- yard, La. GREEN, E. A., Rockdale, Tex.—Edna, Tex. GREENE, THOS. E., St. Louis, Mo.—Webster Groves, Mo. GREIFSHAM, N. W., Wild Rose, N. D.—Clark Creek, N. D. GREISER, G., Morgantown, W. Va.—Star City, W. Va. GRIFFITH, LELAND L., Minot, N. D.—Dunn, N. D.; Williston, N. D.; Twelve Mile Hill, N. D.; Foothills, N. D. Total 5. GRIFFITH, W. G., Springfield, O.—Newark, N. J. GUGIS, K., Chicago, Ill.—No. 55, Lithuanian, Pittsburg, Pa.; West- ville, Ill.; No. 71, Lith., Cambridge, Mass.; Mahany City, Pa.; No. 20, Lith., Ill.; Pittsburg, Pa. GUNTHER, B. F., Appalachia, Va.—Appalachia, W. Va. HAGEL, JOHN, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Granite, Okla.; Wichita Valley, Okla. HALL, COVINGTON, Merryvale, La.—No. 2236, Bowie, Tex.; Dry Creek, Tex.; No. 1877, Hamlin, Tex.; Newholm, Tex.; No. 600, Lufkin, Tex. Total 3. HALLER, FREDERICK, Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo, N. Y.; Tonawanda, N. Y. HAMILTON, G. G., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Forest, Okla.; Snyder, Okla.; Las Cruces, N. Mex.; Spring Creek, Okla.; Bailey, Okla.; Enid, Okla.; Kickapoo, Okla.; Ridgeville, Ill.; New York, N. Y.; Staunton, Ill.; Marcus, Wash.; Danville, Va.; Monroe, N. Y.; Albany, N. Y.; Wintershoe, Cal.; Peoria, Okla.; Omaha, Neb.; Eagle River, Wis.; W. New York, N. J.; Brockton, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; 20 Wd., Kansas, Mo.; Ger., Schneck- nectady, N. Y.; Hudson, Wis.; Bloom- ville, Wis.; Silvana, W. Va.; Hemet, Cal.; Marshall, Ore.; Medina, Wash.; Montclair, Essex Co., N. J.; Kirkville, Mo.; Erie, Pa.; Morrill, Neb.; Ger., Los Angeles, Cal.; Salem, N. Y.; August, Me.; Ponsauken Twp., Camden, N. J.; 18 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Grove Hall, Boston, Mass.; Meadville, N. Y.; No. 10, Los Angeles, Cal.; 9th Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Lackawanna, Pa.; Elmwood, Conn.; Elmwood Pl., O.; Medford, N. J.; Salome, Va.; Kee, Wis.; Syracuse, N. Y.; 24 Wd., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Easton, Pa.; Ke- nefic, Okla.; Gardner, Mass.; Bridge- port, Conn.; Medford, Wis.; Salaman- ca, N. Y.; Jewish, Indianapolis, Ind.; Schnecktady, N. Y.; Woodlawn, Okla.; DeWitt, N. Y.; New York, N. Y.; Jewish, St. Paul, Minn.; Eng., Campo, Mass.; N. E., Washington, D. C.; Richmond, N. Y.; Topeka, Kans.; Temple, Tex.; 27 Wd., So. St. Louis, Mo.; Lodi, Cal.; No. 108, St. Louis, Mo.; Warren, Mo.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Warrenton, Mo.; 5 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Martins Ferry, O.; So. Slavic, Gary, Ind.; Yale, Kans.; Marion, O.; Houston, Tex.; 4 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Dante, Va.; Kingfisher, Okla.; Curlew, Wash.; Shelton, Conn.; Ger., Los Angeles, Cal.; Salem, N. Y.; Kansas, Ger.; Nohr, Frankfort, N. Y.; W. S. G. Br., Milwaukee, Wis.; Raci- ne, Wis.; 5 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 1, Wilson, Wis.; Gloverville, N. Y.; Waterman, N. Y.; Ger., Oshkosh, Wis.; No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ger., Vebon, S. D.; French Br., N. H.; Kansas City, Mo.; So. Slavic, Pueblo, Colo.; Central, Boston, Mass.; 6 & 7 Wds. Br., St. Louis, Mo.; Hudson Co., N. J.; Sedalia, Mo.; Al- bany, N. Y.; Columbus, O.; Haledon, N. J.; 28 Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; 4th Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Ger., Lake View, Cook Co., Ill.; 5 Wd., Milwa- kee, Wis.; Berks Co., Pa.; No. 2, New- ark, N. J.; Yuma, Ariz.; Sonoma, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Gladstone, Mich.; 13 Wd., St. Louis, Mo.; Wil- liamsport, Pa.; Port Angeles, Wash.; Russell, Ida.; Kelo, Wash.; Mont- clair, Essex Co., N. J.; 9th Wd., Essex, N. J.; Jeanette, Pa.; Clif- ton, Colo.; Yucca, N. D.; Deming, N. M.; Bangor, Me.; Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Watertown, Mass.; Tonganoxie, Kans.; Alleghany, Pa.; 3 Wd., Minne- apolis, Minn.; Hamilton, Fla.; Yer- ington, Nev.; Wilmington, Del.; No. 6, Cook Co., Ill.; 8 Wd., Hudson Co., N. J.; Rochester, N. Y.; No. 2, Essex, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Boulder, Colo.; Audu- bon, Camden, N. J.; No. 1, Worcester, Mass.; Livingston, Mont.; Ger., San Francisco, Cal.; 2 Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; 12 Wd., Hudson Co., N. J.; Montclair, Essex, N. J.; Nyack, N. Y.; Brush, Morgan Co., Colo.; Forest Grove, Ore.; McKees Rocks, English, Pa.; Jewish, Minneapolis, Minn.; No. 1, Malden, Mass.; Venice, Ill.; Ken- tuck Inlet, Ore.; Clifton, Philadel- phia, Pa.; Granite Falls, Minn.; Allen Co., Ind.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; South

Wash.—Marcus, Wash.; Bangor, Wash.; Yacott, Wash.; Bryant, Wash.; Boyds, Wash.; Lyman, Wash.; Matlock, Wash.; Kelson, Wash. To- tal 8. HERMAN, P. J., St. Louis, Mo.—Webster Groves, Mo. HERMAN, New York City.—No. 55, Lith., Pittsburg, Pa. HICKEY, THOMAS, Hallettsville, Tex.—Holdenville, Okla.; Forest, Okla.; 12 Wd., Minneapolis, Minn.; Indian Creek, Okla.; Lawton, Okla.; Walter, Okla.; Ger., Dover, N. J.; Ford, Okla.; Laura, Okla.; Wetumka, Okla.; Stidham, Okla.; Norton, N. M.; C. B. Loftin, M. at L., Tex.; Brownswood, Tex.; Hamlin, Tex.; Hackberry, Okla.; Killam, Tex.; Newholmes, Tex.; Wichita Falls, Tex.; Hugo, Okla.; Pleasant Grove, Tex.; Prairie View, Tex.; Edna, Tex.; Sycamore, Tex.; Joe, Tex.; Edna, Tex.; Wetumka, Okla.; Stidham, Okla.; Norton, N. M.; C. B. 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Fl. McKavett, Tex.; Waterbury, Pa. Total, 6.
 RUTHENBERG, C. E., Cleveland, Ohio; Rosyale, Wash.; Kingfisher, Okla.; Norwalk, O.; Lima, O.; Youngstown, O.; St. Mary's, O. Total, 5.
 SCHLEUTER, HERMAN, New York, N. Y.; Queens, N. Y.
 SEIDEL, EMIL, Milwaukee, Wis.—6 & 7. Wds. Br., St. Louis, Mo.; Denton, Tex.; Bellevue, S. D.; Beloit, Wis.; 5. Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Union, N. D.; Deerfield, Mass.; Edgerton, O. Total, 8.
 SHEDD, KENDRICK, Milwaukee, Wis.—Kenosha, Wis.
 SHEPARD, J. I., Ft. Scott, Kans.—M. at L., Tex.; 27. Wd., So. St. Louis, Mo.
 SHILDER, RUDOLPH, JR., Bellair, Md.; Bellair, O.
 SIMONS, A. M., Milwaukee, Wis.—G. G. Everett, M. at L., Kans.; Rapid City, S. D.; Orting, Wash.; 11. Wd., Poughkeepsie, Pa.
 SINCLAIR, H. M., Oklahoma City, Okla.; Fitchburg, Okla.; Cordell, Okla.; Tate, Okla.; Clayton, Okla.; Minot, N. D.; Indian Creek, Okla.; Lozier, Okla.; Carter, Okla.; Henryetta, Okla.; Asheville, N. C.; Allen, Okla.; Tulsa, Okla.; M. Hume, Okla.; Wellington, Kans.; Horton, N. Mex.; Wildcat, N. D.; North Star, Okla.; Liberty Hill, Okla.; Alva, Okla.; Stidham, Okla.; Laura, Okla.; Rankin, Okla.; Ringwood, Okla.; Lufkin, Tex.; High Prairie, Okla.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Muskogon, Mich.; Reed, Okla.

Girard, Kans.; N. Yakima, Wash.; Bloomville, No. 1, Wis.
 THOMPSON, CARL D., Chicago, Ill.—Seymour, Ia.; Osceola, Va.; Wabash, Ind.; Websterville, Va.; Finlay, Astoria, Ore.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Veblen, S. D.; Raymond, Wash.; Sebring, O.; 27. Wd., Cook Co., Ill.; Hagerstown, Md.; Enid, Okla.; 25. Wds., Rockaway, N. J.; Hiram, N. Y.; Egg Harbor City, N. J.; North Camden, N. J.; Northport, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Kans.; No. 12, Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 3, Hoboken, N. J.; Omaha, Neb.; Denver, Colo.; Litzitz, Pa.; Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Baker, School, Wash.; Wilkinsburg, Pa.; 25. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Mt. Olive, Okla.; No. Haledon, N. J.; Ridgeville, Ill.; Staunton, Ill.; Stillwater, Okla.; New York, N. Y.; Hamilton, O.; Chandler, Ariz.; Fallon, Nev.; 15. Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Glendale, Ariz.; Wilton, Pa.; Eagle River, Wis.; White, Kan.; Middletown, Conn.; 32. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Canton, Ill.; Vanderburg, Ind.; Las Vegas, Nev.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Hemet, Cal.; New Kensington, Pa.; W. Chicago, Ill.; Boh., Omaha, Neb.; Columbus, O.; Svenson, Ore.; Foston, O.; Hudson Co., N. J.; St. Clair, Ill.; Madison, Ill.; Glen Carbon, Ill.; Lost Creek, Pa.; Clifton, Colo.; Bergen, N. J.; 14. Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Nyack, N. Y.; Lima, Mich.; Martin's Ferry, O.; Jeanette, Pa.; Sonoma, Cal.; Br.—Cook Co., Ill.; Gladstone, Mich.; Milwaukee, Wis.; S. S. Thompkins, O.; Bluffton, O.; S.

Slavic, Chicago, Ill.; 12. Wd., Ger. Newark, N. J.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Granite Falls, Minn.; Canton, O.; Venice, Ark.; Washington, Pa.; Manitowoc, Wis.; Des Moines, Ia.; Guttenberg, N. J.; Lincolnville, Me.; 32. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Milwaukee, No. 10, Wis.; Hudson Co., N. J.; 11. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Hartburg, Tex.; Hancock, Mich.; Wadsworth, O.; Roncoverte, W. Va.; Oursay, Colo.; No. 22, Milwaukee, Wis.; Meadville, Pa.; S. E. Washington, D. C.; Carpentersville, Ill.; Ivanhoe, Okla.; 8. Wd., Hudson Co., N. J.; South Bend, Ind.; No. 2245, Corsicana, Tex.; Cuyahoga Falls, O.; Manzanita, Cal.; No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.; No. 10, St. Louis, Mo.; Deming, N. M.; Easton, Pa.; 15 & 16. Wds., St. Louis, Mo.; Tower, Mich.; King, N. C.; Central, Wash.; El Cajon, Cal.; East Walnut, Okla.; Joseph, Ida.; No. 10, Los Angeles, Cal.; Br. 7, Essex, N. J.; New Haven, Conn.; Monongahela, Pa.; Sistersville, W. Va.; 9. Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rockford, Ill.; 9. Wd., Essex, N. J.; Marion, O.; Dilley, Ore.; Rhineland, Wis.; Los Angeles, No. 24, Cal.; Eugene, Ore.; So. Slavic, No. 6, Chicago, Ill.; Vigo, Ind.; Galesburg, Ill.; Assaria, N. J.; Spring Valley, Pa.; No. 1057, Stamford, Tex.; Central Mercer, N. J.; Trafford, Pa.; Camden, N. J.; Jewish, Newark, N. J.; Yuma, Ariz.; Newton, Kans.; Fairview, Okla.; Ely, Nev.; Conover, Wis.; Berks Co., Pa.; Maywood, N. J.; Newark, N. J.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Essex, N. J.; 1. Wd., Hennepin

Co., Minn.; Wallingford, Conn.; Mercer, N. J.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Finn, Superior, Wis.; Derval Bluff, Ark.; Toluca, Ill.; Medford, Wis.; Jewish, St. Paul, Minn.; Withrow, Okla.; Crawford Co., Pa.; 1 and 8. Wd., Newark, N. J.; Durmond, N. D.; Des Moines, Ia.; Temple, Tex.; Fargo, Okla.; 35. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; No. 1, Aberdeen, Wash.; Pasadena, Cal.; Richmond, N. Y.; Tampa, Fla.; East Point, Fla.; Lodi, Cal.; Gloucester, N. J.; McKean Co., Pa.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Eng., Cloquet, Minn.; Fertile, Minn.; Oshkosh, No. 1, Wis.; No. 1, Red Granite, Wis.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Ger., Oshkosh, Wis.; Neffs, O.; Essex, N. J.; Akron, O.; Aurora, Mo.; Little Valley, N. Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Bay City, Mich.; No. 1, Wilson, Wis.; No. 1, Guttenberg, Hudson Co., N. Y.; Salt Lake, Utah; Recland, Cal.; No. 77, Beulah, Ill.; Allegheny Co., Pa.; Boulder, Colo.; Chambersburg, Pa.; Racine, Wis.; Falmouth, Me.; Utica, N. Y.; Pear Valley, Ill.; Estancia, N. M.; Derwent, Okla.; Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Madison Co., Anderson, Ind.; 21. Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Wayland, Fla.; Manhattan, Mont.; Yerington, Nev.; 5. Wd., Milwaukee, Wis.; Essex, Br. Montclair, N. J.; Millville, N. J. Total, 211.
 VAN LEAR, THOMAS, Minneapolis, Minn.—M. at L., N. M.; Pensacola Twp., N. J.
 WANHOPE, JOSHUA, New York.

—B. Z. Lee, M. at L., Conn.; Lucy Duval Lee, M. at L., Conn.
 WARREN, FRED D., Girard, Kans.; Degen, Okla.; Elizabeth, W. Va.; Liberty, N. Y.; Norfolk, Va.; West Seattle, Wash.; 23. Wd., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Brookline, Va.; Kokomo, Ind.; Huntington, W. Va.; Portsmouth, Va.; Lemon City, Fla.; Richmond, Cal.; Utica, Okla.; Ontario, Ore.; East Oakland, Cal.; Clarksburg, Wash.; Rust, Cal.; Sequim, Wash.; Brownswood, 2282, Tex.; Salamanca, N. Y. Total, 22.
 WATTS, FLORENCE, Kokomo, Ind.—14. Wd.
 WAYLAND, W. H., Girard, Kans.—Pleasant Grove, Banner, Okla.
 WEBB, W. T., Eastland, Tex.—M. at L., Tex.
 WELDAY, J. O., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Frederick, Okla.; Wichita Valley, Okla.; Tecumseh, Okla.
 WHEELER, ROBT. (no address)—Montgomery, Pa.
 WHITE, BOUCK, New York City.—Garnett, Kans.
 WORK, JOHN M., Chicago, Ill.—Manchester, N. H.; Sapulpa, Okla.; Meigs, Br. Gr. Ct., Colo.; Lansing, Mich.; Muncie, Ind.; Carthage, Okla.; Kenosha, Wis.; Alina, Okla.; Madison, S. D.; Hartford, Wash.; Drumright, Okla.; Phoenixville, Pa.; Bryant, Mo.; Boh. Br., St. Louis, Mo.; Nappanee, Ind.; Astoria, Ore.; Orange, Conn.; Minn.; New Orleans, Okla.; Turkey Creek, Okla.; Arvick, Okla.; Dolgeville, N. Y.; Elwood, Ind.

Kewanee, Ill.; Prairie View, Okla.; Meherrin, Va.; Wetumka, Okla.; Hudson Co., N. J.; Kennewick, Wash.; Grister, Okla.; Marsden, Wash.; Cross Roads, Okla.; Tama, Iowa; Hopkiss, Okla.; Williston, N. D.; M. at L., Ala.; Mt. Vernon, Wash.; 22 & 25. Wds., Allegheny Co., Pa.; Watertown, N. Y.; Anacortes, Wash.; Martinsburg, W. Va.; Edmonds, Wash.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Matlock, Wash.; Outlook, Wash.; 28. Wd., Chicago, Ill.; Newlove, Cal.; Shawnee, Okla.; Albany, Ore.; Bull Lake, Mont.; Warrenton, Mo.; Augusta, Me.; Ansonia, Conn.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Anita, Pa.; Kelvin, N. D.; 10. Wd., Marion Co., Ind.; La Grange, Ore.; St. Slovak, Chicago, Ill.; No. 2293, Pleasant Home, Tex.; Worcester, No. 1, Mass.; Cleveland, Boh. O.; 23 & 25. Wds. Br., St. Louis, Mo.; Edgewood, Wash.; Wilmerding, Pa.; Camden, Br. Audubon, N. J.; Spring, Wis.; Lisbon Falls, Me.; Granger, N. D.; Slavia, Ill.; Br. Mo., Tonganoxie, Kans.; Baylor, La.; Denver, No. 13, Col. Total, 81.
 WHEELER, FLOYD, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Tyrula, Okla.
 WILLIAMS, THOS. W., Los Angeles, Cal.—Watts Valley, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.
 WILSON, J. ALLEN, Clay Center, Kans.—Manhattan, Kans.
 WILSON, J. STITT, Berkeley, Cal.—Potter, Pa.; Camino, Cal.; Bloomington, Okla.; Columbus, Kans.; Kingman, Kans.; Lancaster, Pa.; Woodlawn, Okla. Total, 7.

Paragraphs
 By EUGENE V. DEBS.
 In The Rip-Saw.

It is a high privilege to have a place in the socialist movement and a high honor to deserve it.

No man ever lived or cheated another without swindling himself.

To have a noble ideal and to strive with all your might to realize it is the savor of life and the essence of salvation.

Organize the industrial union, build up the Socialist party and in the day of their strength they will smite your enemy and set you free!

The Socialist embodies the spirit and expresses the aspiration of the social revolution and is therefore A CITIZEN OF THE WORLD.

Woman wants and needs it and no man who is opposed to giving woman the right to vote can justify the ballot in his own hands.

If the government of the United States invades Mexico at the behest of the Wall Street brigands and attempts force to crush the revolution of the suffering masses under the hypocritical pretense of restoring order, an eternal curse will be launched against the invader and hasten the day of his own destruction.

The supreme weakness in the American movement is the lack of revolutionary industrial and political organization. Until the workers are organized and have learned how to cooperate under their own self-discipline, the capitalists will rule and the workers will continue to be their slaves.

The press dispatches report that a high official of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad has written a letter to Lieutenant West of the national guard informing him that it would be the policy of the company hereafter to give employment to five preference to members of the national guard or to honorably discharged members of that organization. Comment unnecessary.

EXECUTIVE DEPT.
 WALTER LANPERSIEK, Secretary

National Executive Committee:
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1335 N. 11th St., Dayton, O.
 ADOLPH GERBER, Mount Olive, Ill.
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., New York, N. Y.
 EMIL SEIDEL, 1154 Twentieth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 ARTER L. SUEUR, Fort Scott, Kans.

Address communications to The Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago. Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Matter for publication in the official columns of The American Socialist must be on file in the National Office by the Monday preceding the date of issue.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.
 Proposed National Referendum.
 By Local Omaha, Nebraska.
 For an amendment to the Constitution of the Socialist Party.
 "That with each application for membership in the Socialist Party the admission fee of one dollar be collected, and above the regular cost of initiation, or first month's subscription, which shall pay for the subscription for the party paper, THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, to the APPLICANT."
 At the regular mass meeting of Dec. 8th the above motion met with unanimous approval. It is our belief that this measure is one of the greatest mediums we have for education and keeping the reader in touch with what the party is doing, and that one best way to get the member started with it, is to get him the earliest prospectus, and that would be when he joins the local. Besides, there must be thousands of new applicants for membership in the Socialist Party. It is quite evident that his will be a great boost to the circulation of the paper, which will be of great benefit to all other organizations charge an initiation fee, and if this small amount is taxed for coming into the party membership, it would be nothing extraordinary.
 We are leaving off the Article and the Socialist Party. This should appear in the paper if added to the constitution, because it is a matter which we have, but we are not sure that it is not for you to insert.
 The members in general standing. Published for records, Dec. 25, 1915.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.
 Dec. 10, 1915.
 To the National Committee.
 Dear Comrades: I submit to you herewith for the National Committee the following: National Committee Motion No. 35.
 To amend the following motion of Stark of Kentucky, now before the National Committee.
 "That the National Committee go on record as being opposed to 'Preparations' and the right to increase the number of members that we call upon all the locals of the U. S. to join in a mighty protest by calling upon all the fraternal, political and religious societies to hold protest meetings and send resolutions to the President, Congress and the press, and that we open the campaign of 1916 with this protest."
 "And that we open the campaign of 1916 with this protest."
 Seconded by Pinkie of North Dakota.
 Resolved, That the National Committee go on record as being opposed to military preparedness and opposed to all plans for the increase of the army and navy, and in favor of immediate legislation to compel the Government of the United States to disburse all money appropriated for military or naval purposes through government owned plants for the manufacture of munitions and supplies, and the building of all battleships and all armaments and supplies therefor to be carried on in the same manner, to the end that private profit may never be made upon the manufacture of naval or military supplies.
 "And that the National Committee call upon all the Locals of the United States and call upon all labor, fraternal and other organizations to hold protest meetings and send resolutions to the President of the United States, to Congress, and the press, protesting against dealing with private manufacturers for war material and supplies and against any increase in military or naval preparedness at this time."
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