

CAN DEBS BE ELECTED?
See Page Two

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

OUR TICKET THIS YEAR
For President
ALLAN L. BENSON
For Vice-President
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

VOL. III. No. 1.

304

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1916

50c per year; \$1 per year outside United States; 25c for 40 weeks in Clubs of 4 or more except in Chicago

The Big Drive Is On! The Socialist Party Launches Its Conquering 1916 Campaign!

THE RISING TIDE OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	Members	Vote	Campaign Fund
1900	10,000	96,931	\$ 3,178
1904	20,763	408,230	\$ 15,450
1908	41,751	424,488	\$ 41,213
1912	117,984	901,062	\$ 66,597
1916	?	?	?
	Make it 150,000	Make it 2,000,000	Make it \$100,000

WATCH US GROW! HELP US GROW!

THE GREATEST opportunity that Socialism has ever had in America is right here, NOW. The Socialist Party is going to seize the opportunity and make the most of it.

The National Office of the Party, and its whole force, is concentrating every element of its strength, backed by the mighty power of the vast army of workers in the Party, into a supreme effort for this campaign.

OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY

THE Socialist Party is the only labor party. It is the only anti-war party. The only public ownership party. The only sincere woman suffrage party. It is the only party with any kind of a constructive program to meet the present national and international crisis into which the world is plunging. The Progressive Party is dead and buried—betrayed by its false friends. Thousands of sincere people that had hopes in that direction have nowhere to go now, no party that gives them a chance to express their protest and their program except the Socialist Party.

Organized labor is more than ever inclined to independent political action and to socialistic ideas. The millions that toil are hoping that we will make a great and worthy fight.

The agricultural states of the west are in revolt. There is but one party that offers any solution of the farmers' problems.

It is a tremendous opportunity. The Socialist vote this fall ought to pile up like an avalanche.

In 1900 we cast 96,931 votes for the Socialist ticket. In 1904 we rolled up 408,230 votes. In 1908 we raised it to 424,488, and in 1912 we more than doubled our vote and cast 901,062.

A magnificent crescendo. **MUST DOUBLE OUR VOTE AGAIN**

WHAT shall we make it this fall? Shall we not double our vote again? Shall we not do as well or a little better than we did before? If so, and we double our vote, we shall have 1,800,000.

Two million votes this fall is therefore not an impossibility at all. It is the mark we set.

WHAT WE HAVE TO DO

AND it is not a mere matter of getting votes. We will advance the social revolution. In so doing we shall accomplish other things.

We shall elect Eugene V. Debs to Congress. And with him will go at least three Congressmen from Oklahoma. The comrades there think six are possible—we must make it sure.

Nevada comrades believe they can elect a United States Senator. We need a United States Senator in our business.

New York and Wisconsin are again promising to elect their congressional candidates, two in each state. We must help them cross the line.

Eight congressmen, therefore, are within our reach this fall. More are possible.

And besides, every congressional district that is brought up to victory will carry with it its quota of elected members of State Legislatures. With only one congressional district carried in 1914 we had thirty-one members elected to various State Legislatures.

This fall we ought to elect fifty easily.

Besides these possibilities there are some cities that hold their municipal elections this fall. Minneapolis, Minn., the nation's eighteenth city in size, with a population of 301,408 in 1910, is one of these. Our candidate, Thomas Van Lear, prominent in the ranks of organized labor, ran far ahead of all the others in the recent primaries and there is every chance for success.

These are some of the possibilities this fall:—
Double the Socialist vote.
Six to eight Socialists to Congress.
Fifty to sixty members of State Legislatures.
Carry several large and important cities.

A GOOD START MADE

THE national organization of the party has not been idle or indifferent to this great opportunity. A good start has already been made. The following have already been launched.

- \$500 appropriated to help send Eugene V. Debs to Congress.
- \$250 to help in the Woman Suffrage Campaign in West Virginia.
- \$250 to help in the Woman Suffrage Campaign in South Dakota.
- \$500 to help the comrades in Nevada—two speakers to be sent to the state.
- \$50 to help in Arkansas.
- \$100 to Maine and New Hampshire.
- \$100 to Oregon.
- \$50 to help the New York Garment Makers' strike.
- \$120 to Idaho—organizer and speaker.
- \$50 to Georgia.
- \$100 to Colorado—organizer for one month.
- \$50 to help the Pittsburgh strikers.
- \$100 to Arizona.

In addition the National Executive Committee is arranging to assist the comrades in West Virginia in their fight against a vicious primary election law.

THE National Office is very busy and will be more and more so every day from this time on.

BIG THINGS AHEAD

SO THE big drive is on. There are great things just ahead of us. Every force of the party must be swung into action.

Our candidates, Comrades Allan L. Benson and George R. Kirkpatrick, must tour the nation. Their

addresses will stir the hearts of the people from ocean to ocean. Literally scores of other speakers must be put to work. Literature—actually carloads of it—must be printed and distributed. Every city, town, village, and country cross road; every factory, mine, mill, and market place; every harvest field, lumber camp, and railroad section gang; every school house and country dwelling must get the message of Socialism, white hot from the heart of the social revolution.

We must stir this nation as never before.

All of which calls for action—calls upon every local and state organization and every individual member of the party to do their part.

It calls for some definite action from every Socialist in the United States.

And, first and foremost of all,—the one indispensable thing is money. We must have a campaign fund. Money first.

If you want a campaign you must pay for it. You can have a big victory this fall if you are willing to pay the price.

\$100,000 CAMPAIGN FUND -- WHY NOT?

THE Socialist Party spent \$41,213 on the campaign in 1908. We had a "Red-Special" that year. In 1912 we spent \$66,597 on our campaign, and we raised \$54,000 of it during the campaign months.

How much shall we do this fall? We surely should do more than we did four years ago.

We had an average of 75,547 members during the four year period of 1908-1912. We have 95,000 members now.

One dollar from each of them would make a big campaign fund for us. But the trouble is a part of the members have local burdens to bear, so they cannot give heavily to the national fund. Others are unable to pay, and some are shirkers and do not pay their share or they could.

On the other hand there are thousands of our members who are easily able to pay \$2, \$3, and \$5 towards this victory. A great number could spare \$10 and \$25. A few \$100 contributions should come in.

Let each one do his part. And that is the first thing to do. Every one who reads these words and wants the victory should sit down right now and send in his contribution.

Make it as large as you can. The members of the old and new National Executive Committees and a few visiting comrades at the recent N. E. C. meeting contributed \$240.

Five thousand dollars have already been raised. About four thousand dollars have been collected in the Dime Fund. Some \$206 have been raised on the special fund for the Debs' district. On the first call that went out, which asked for \$2 from each Local \$556 came in, and on the stamp campaign fund about \$119. So, then, we have already about \$5,000 raised which is at least a start toward the \$100,000.

Most of the above funds will now be closed out. The dime bank fund, however, will be continued up to election.

There are several different ways to help in raising this big campaign fund:—

PLAN NO. ONE

NO. 1. The National Executive Committee has issued a call asking every member of the party to pay at least \$2 to the campaign fund this fall. This appeal appeared in The American Socialist last week and will be sent to every local in the United States. We urge

every reader to see that the matter is given the utmost attention at the meeting of the Local. See to it that every member is urged to do his and her duty. And we further urge upon those who may not be able to attend the meetings that they use the blank below and send in their contributions direct to the National Office.

DO IT NOW!

THE National Office should have \$25,000 of the \$100,000 within the next few weeks.

PLAN NO. TWO

NO. 2. The second plan is the dime bank contributions.

We propose to spend 25 per cent of all that is received in that fund in helping to send Debs to Congress; 25 per cent in helping to carry Minneapolis for Socialism; 25 per cent to help elect a United States Senator in Nevada, this fund to be used in placing the names of voters in these districts on the subscription list of The American Socialist; and the remaining 25 per cent in the general fund.

So, if you haven't one of the dime banks, send for one today. You can use the blank below. Full particulars will be given you.

This plan will enable you to get many small contributions.

PLAN NO. THREE

NO. 3. The third plan is for the big literature campaign. This is going to be the biggest literature stunt ever pulled off in this country. Every week for ten weeks previous to election day our presidential candidate, Allan L. Benson, one of America's most vigorous and capable writers, will have a front page campaign article in The American Socialist, and the same will be reprinted in two-page leaflet form. There will be hot shot from a big calibre gun. Millions upon millions will be printed. They must be distributed. We must literally rain them on the enemy. The national office has already ordered 350,000 of Oscar Ameringer's "Socialism. What It Is and How to Get It." To prepare, print, and to organize and conduct the distribution of these train loads of leaflets is going to be an immense task. It will require thousands of dollars.

For this purpose, use Blank No. 3.

PLAN NO. FOUR

NO. 4. Plan No. Four is for a fund to send The American Socialist to lists of names which we have, for 15 WEEKS AT 15 CENTS. We have the names and addresses of thousands of people most likely to be reached by our message. If you have a list of names of your own send it in with your remittance to put them on the list for 15 weeks for 15 cents each. Or, better still, circulate a subscription list among your friends and neighbors and get them to subscribe for 15 weeks for 15 cents. We need this fund to enable us to send the party paper to these lists in various parts of the country. It will carry our message to thousands who would not otherwise get it. It will make thousands of votes. But what is more, it will make many new converts and educate them to Socialism. Our plan will be to follow up these lists and make them permanent subscribers to the paper and later members of the party as far and as fast as funds will allow.

It is an inspiring task. Every one must do his and her part—little or much as he or she is able.

BUT DO IT NOW!

Four Plans For Raising This Year's \$100,000 Campaign Fund

TO SEND Benson and Kirkpatrick to every big center of population in the country; to print and distribute a hundred million pieces of Socialist literature; to elect 'Gene Debs and eight or ten more Socialists to congress; to elect fifty or more to state legislatures; to get one hundred thousand more readers for The American Socialist; to double the Socialist vote; to double the party membership; to make Socialism the one issue in the United States henceforth.

Plan No. 1. -- Member's Contribution To This Year's Campaign.

To The Campaign Manager, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose herewith \$..... which is my contribution to the One Hundred Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund of the National Socialist Party for 1916. This is in response to the appeal issue by the National Executive Committee.
Name
Address
City State

NOTE.—The National Executive Committee expects at least \$2 from each member of the party and as much more as you can afford. All readers are asked to contribute whether members or not.

Plan No. 2. -- Million Dime Fund! To The Dime Bank Division!

To The Campaign Manager, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me vest pocket banks to help me gather up the dimes for THIS YEAR'S \$100,000 CAMPAIGN FUND. I will do my best to get these banks loaded to the muzzle.
Name
Address
City State

NOTE.—All contributions to this fund from now on will be divided as follows: twenty-five per cent each to put voters in the Debs' district, Nevada and Minnesota on the subscription list of The American Socialist, and 25 per cent to meet general expenses. All contributions will apply on the \$100,000 campaign fund.

Plan No. 3. -- Big Literature Campaign. "The Benson Bombshell Leaflets"

To The Campaign Manager, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose herewith \$..... to pay for..... of the BENSON BOMBHELL LEAFLETS furnished at the rate of \$5 for 1,000 of each of the series of 10 leaflets to be published; 10,000 leaflets in all.
Name
Address
City State

NOTE.—Contributions to this plan, to apply on the \$100,000 campaign fund, will be used to send the BENSON BOMBHELL LEAFLETS to Socialist locals and comrades unable to pay for them.

Plan No. 4. -- For 100,000 New Readers of The American Socialist

To The Campaign Manager, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.
I enclose herewith \$..... to send The American Socialist at 15 CENTS FOR 15 WEEKS to as many new readers as the amount will cover.
Name
Address
City State

NOTE.—If you wish to send in a list of names yourself, the paper will be sent to them at this rate. Or you can circulate the subscription blank to be found on another page. All contributions to this plan will also count on the big \$100,000 fund.

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

OUR EYES ARE ON THE FUTURE!

With this issue The American Socialist celebrates its second anniversary. The party paper is two years old. During these two years your paper has accomplished many things, it has broken down many arguments—most of all the argument that a party-owned paper cannot be made a success.

The American Socialist is today a greater success than ever. We do not now want to waste words on what has already been accomplished. OUR EYES ARE ON THE FUTURE!

Instead of lauding past achievements in this issue, OUR BIRTHDAY ISSUE, we are giving up the space to THE CAMPAIGN—THE MOST MOMENTOUS NATIONAL POLITICAL CAMPAIGN THIS NATION HAS YET SEEN.

We urge every reader, every worker for Socialism to read every word on page one. There is outlined some of the things we are going to accomplish in this campaign. Your help is needed.

Wall Street reads The American Socialist but it isn't going to help carry out these plans. It is watching you, to see how you are going to respond in the work of realizing the great opportunity that now confronts us.

Every issue from now until after the election, when our victories will be counted, will be full of campaign plans, campaign propaganda, campaign achievements. The party paper will be a live, pulsating, throbbing thing of life, fighting for you in this campaign. But it cannot fight without your aid. Our ambition still is and will continue to be—TO MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER. There were more than 900,000 Socialist voters in 1912. Two million is the mark set for this year.

In order to be able to plunge on towards its great goal, your paper asks you for a birthday gift on its second anniversary. It asks you to cut out the subscription blank below, containing our special initial offer for this campaign, 15 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS, and go out among your fellow men and get 10 or more of these special campaign subs. No worker will refuse you 15 cents for this opportunity to get the working class interpretation of this campaign. Perhaps you can afford to pay for a list of names yourself. Or perhaps you want to send the money and have us furnish the list of names. Any way suits us.

REMEMBER! This is a birthday gift to your paper to help it fight your battles in the greatest political struggle the nation has ever seen. Here is the blank:

Special Campaign Offer No. 1 15 Weeks For 15 Cents

The American Socialist, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

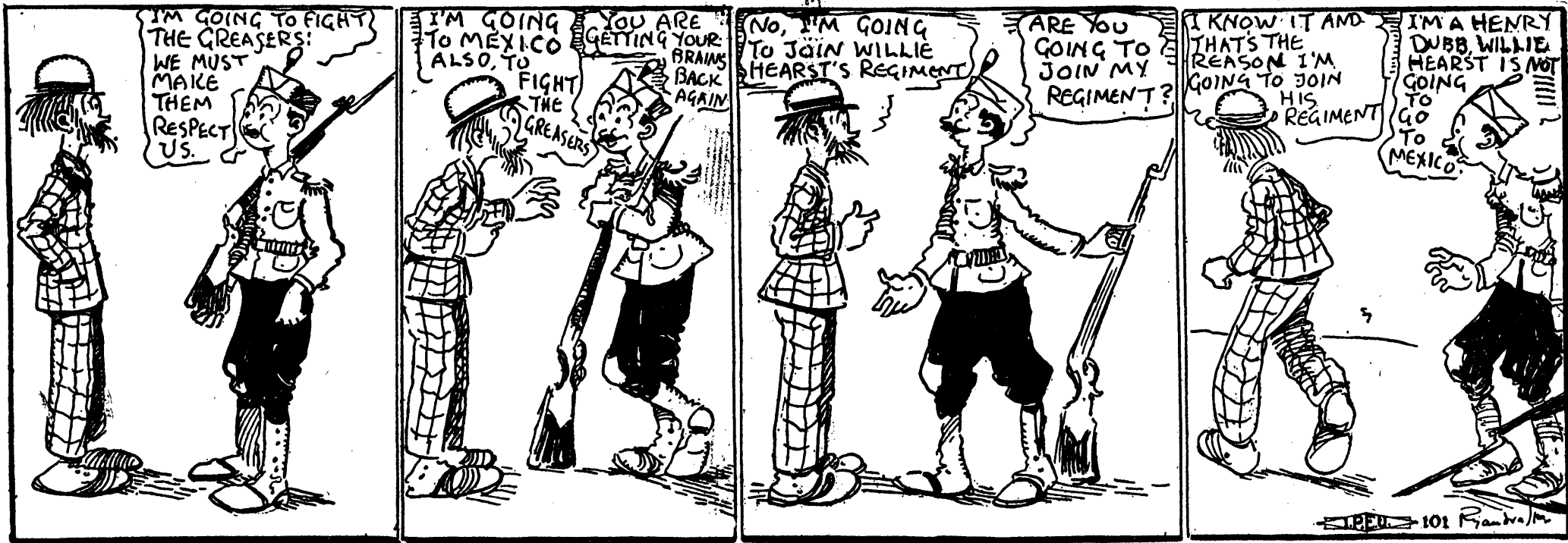
I want to take advantage of SPECIAL CAMPAIGN OFFER NO. 1. I therefore enclose herewith \$..... to pay for..... 15 week subs at 15 cents each to the following:

Form with columns for NAME and ADDRESS, and fields for Sender's Name, Street No., and City.

NOTE.—Please write as plainly as possible. More names can be added to this list by cutting out the blank and pasting to a separate sheet of paper.

HENRY DUBB FINDS OUT WHAT REGIMENT THE LUNATIC WILL JOIN

By RYAN WALKER.



The Board Is Clear For Action

By ADOLPH GERMER.

Newly Elected National Executive Secretary. PUT ON a full-head of steam and go at top speed from now until election day.

The membership must be doubled and at least two million votes must be rolled up. It can be done. It must be done.

That is my greeting to you as I enter upon my duties as Executive Secretary.

The finances of the Party are in better shape now than they have been for several years. Three years ago, when Comrade Lanfersiek went into office, we had a deficit approximating \$28,000. On the first of the month, after paying out nearly \$2,000 in appropriations, we have a balance of about two thousand dollars.

But finance alone does not constitute the real asset of the Party. If we had a million dollars and a dead, inactive membership, we would still be impoverished. A live active membership is the necessary asset. This we must

have before we can consider ourselves a force to be reckoned with.

Everyone of our one hundred thousand members must be on the job and doing things.

This is the year of our opportunity. We must take advantage of it. The Socialist sentiment is growing rapidly. It is up to us to organize it.

Who is there that cannot get one new member between now and election day? Who is there that cannot get one new subscriber for The American Socialist between now and election day?

It is but a trifle for each one but the sum total is tremendous.

There is no time to quibble because some comrade's hair is not combed as another thinks it should be. We have no surplus energy. We need every atom of it to fight against capitalism and for Socialism. The enemy is a common one, and we must not divide our strength.

Up with our sleeves for a record-breaking campaign!

Many Factors Make Oklahoma Socialist Party Great Power

By GEORGE GILBERT HAMILTON.

(Fourth Article.)

THIS WRITER heard at the Socialist Party National Committee meeting of 1915 an objection to the Oklahoma movement in about this form: That it was a movement composed of landless farmers who had come into it, hoping thru it to find a solution of the land question and to reform the usury laws, and that if these reforms were worked out the movement would go to pieces, not being founded on genuine Socialist principles.

Some comrades seem to think that none but an industrial worker, or one intimately acquainted with conditions prevailing in our industrial centers, can understand Socialism. If this view be true, we might as well abandon and cease our efforts.

Must Have The Farmers. In order to win we must have the farmers, and the early workers in the Southwest saw and understood this. There was no one else to whom they could go with their message, consequently they went to the farmers. The experiment paid.

The Oklahoma movement is for the most part a farmer movement. The writer regards this fact as one secret of its success and the source of its greatest strength. The chief mistake made by our comrades of the North and East is in supposing that it is made up of the hopelessly oppressed who are practically down and out. It is true that we have taken advantage of the exploitation of tenant farmers by landlords, banks and credit store merchants to emphasize the class struggle as that struggle manifests itself in Oklahoma. We have had sense enough to know that the want and woe and misery wrought by capitalism in the great industrial centers of the country would not appeal very strongly to the exploited farmers on the prairies of Oklahoma. We have pointed out to these farmers the way to their own salvation, not that of

ADJUSTING COMPLAINTS.

We are endeavoring to adjust as speedily as possible all complaints that The American Socialist is not being received promptly and that occasionally issues are missed. In sending in your complaint be sure to write plainly and to give your entire address, not your name alone. It is impossible to adjust complaints where no address is given.

someone else, and thus we have been able to make an appeal that has been heard and heeded by thousands.

The Oklahoma movement has learned that when you have won a farmer you have won a man who stays with the movement and keeps everlastingly on the job. Your farmer may not read as much as your city worker does, but he reads more of that which is really worth while and he retains what he reads. The writer has worked among all sorts and conditions of workers and he has no hesitancy in saying that he has found the Oklahoma farmer fully as genuine and revolutionary a Socialist as any other worker to be found in all the nation, and he makes an intelligent Socialist.

Same Conditions In Texas.

Capitalism prepares the way for Socialism. It produces the conditions under which the seed germinates and the plant develops. Conditions in Oklahoma from the first have been such as to tend to the development of Socialist sentiment. But the crystallization of that sentiment into a great and mighty movement must be attributed to something other than economic conditions. Conditions in Oklahoma are no worse than they are thru-out Texas. In these two states conditions are much the same. In some other Southern states they are much worse than in either Oklahoma or Texas. The great growth of the Socialist movement in Oklahoma must be attributed to other factors than merely hard economic conditions.

We find that the movement thrives most in those sections of the state where conditions are best. From Western Oklahoma where the percentage of home owners is largest come our five representatives and our one senator in the state legislature. Our Socialists, whether land owners or tenants, are from the thriftiest and most intelligent part of the farming population. Marx and Engels said long ago that we need not hope for anything from the slum proletariat. Just so we have found here in the Southwest that the submerged are the most difficult to reach with our propaganda and that they do not make good revolutionists when they are reached. As in our cities and towns we find the intelligent skilled workman more susceptible to our teaching than the ignorant and unskilled, so in the rural districts we get our converts from those who have had at least a taste of the better things of life and are hungry for more.

A stranger once expressed his surprise to a mountain girl that the family could live without meat, and the girl replied: "Mister, folks what ain't

never had nothin' don't ever miss it when they ain't eat." Those whose lives are hard, and have ever been, are hardly likely to have high aspirations or to long for anything better than that to which they have always been accustomed. After five years as a propagandist in this section the writer has no hesitancy in saying that where poverty is worst and ignorance most there he has found it most difficult to make converts to our cause.

Movement Started Right.

Long before socialism Socialists were busy in Oklahoma. It was in territorial days that the foundations were laid broad and deep and all preparations were made for the building of a great movement. Frank and Kate O'Hare were among the first to proclaim the doctrine of social emancipation. J. F. Snyder was territorial secretary. The writer was in the way of an organization at this time and the secretary had no salary. Often he went on to do agitation work. The speakers had to depend entirely upon the collections, which were often nothing at all. What was taken was all put together and divided into three equal parts, Frank and Kate each taking a third and Snyder a third. Comrade Kate complains to this day about this system of "dividing up" as unfair for the reason that, being a woman, she secured larger collections than the men.

Then came Oscar Ameringer, Stanley J. Clark and others. Ameringer organized the first encampment circuit in Oklahoma. Contributions were solicited from business men in each town where it was proposed to hold an encampment. The encampment would bring a crowd and the crowd would spend money and the business man would get that money. The scheme worked and a number of successful encampments were held. Debs, Mills and others of the strongest speakers of the national movement were engaged for these encampments. From that time until the present Oklahoma has had the services of some of the most prominent workers of the movement each year. There is scarcely a speaker of national reputation that has not visited the state many times. If the Oklahoma movement is not an "intelligent" movement, then it must be because its members are lacking in ability to understand, for we certainly have had the best of teachers.

Character Of The Population.

Oklahoma is a radical state, naturally so. It is classed as a southern state because of its geographical position, but in no other way is it southern. Neither is it northern or western and it certainly is not eastern. In coming to this new land its people have severed old ties and departed from old ideas. They are independent in spirit. When they find themselves in the hands of the grafter they do not tamely submit, they resent and rebel. Environment counts, and thus we account for what has come to be known as the "Oklahoma spirit".

It is this spirit which the Bourbon politicians do not understand. Thus they have sought to put over their disfranchising schemes, as they have done in other states of the South, and have the people stand for it. Already they have witnessed some exhibitions of the Oklahoma spirit. They are destined to see more and yet more of it until it huris them from power into black oblivion.

Sane and Practical Leadership.

The Oklahoma movement does not tolerate bosses, as some men have learned to their undoing. The movement is democratic, but the principle of democratic control of Party affairs is not carried to that crazy extreme that always means disorganization and ruin. Its doctrine is: "Centralization of power, but diffusion of authori-

ty." The membership has been too wise to follow the leadership of designing men, neither has it allowed itself to be led astray by impractical theorists full of crazy notions and dreams impossible of realization.

The men into whose hands the membership has at different times committed the responsibility of directing the Party's affairs have been, almost without exception, men of sane and practical ideas who had no foolish fancies of leaping suddenly out of all the horrors of capitalism into all the glories of the Co-operative Commonwealth. If we have not been saved entirely from cranks and fanatics who have done such hurt to the movement in other states, we can at least congratulate ourselves that this element has never and can never control the Oklahoma movement.

Systematic and Continuous Propaganda.

There was a time when we did a minimum of propaganda work at a maximum of expense and paid to railroad corporations as much or more money than was paid the speakers. We have now largely eliminated this unnecessary expense and we are able to do a maximum of work at a minimum of expense. This has been accomplished thru a closer organization of the work in the various counties of the state and the frequent holding of county meetings. Thru this county meeting a speaker is selected for work in the county, usually for a term of thirty days. Transportation and entertainment are furnished by the comrades. By this plan the speaker is kept continuously employed, is better provided for financially, and the comrades have the work done at an average of half what it formerly cost when speakers ran helterskelter over the state without plan and without system. The plan can not be credited to any one in particular, for, like Topsy, it "just grew."

One example of organizing and systematizing the work for an all-year-round campaign is furnished by Kiowa county. Four years ago the writer made a fifteen days' tour of this county and the comrades thought that quite an achievement at that time. But Kiowa has been doing big things since. In 1915 she had four or five great encampments during the summer and before the year was ended preparations had been made for continuous work during 1916. A fund of more than \$200 was raised for this purpose. In January and February John A. Currie filled more than forty dates in the county, the writer did the same in March and April, including eighteen joint debates. Other workers have followed since, a number of encampments will be held during the summer, speakers are already employed for October and November, and thus the work is carried on continuously. The original fund, with collections taken by speakers, has been more than sufficient for all needs up to the present. The encampments will not only pay their own way but will yield a handsome surplus for the campaign fund. In this county we elected one commissioner in 1914 and sent N. D. Pritchett of Snyder to the legislature. Our county candidates were only defeated by very small pluralities. The county is ours this year—if the machine doesn't steal it, which they will do if not closely watched.

With such methods is it any wonder that great things have been accomplished? Is it any wonder that, working on similar lines, the Southwest Oklahoma Encampment Association held forty successful encampments on the west side of the state during the summer of 1915? And is it any wonder that in February and March of the present year eighteen monster Debs meetings were held, meetings that brought thousands of revolutionary farmers storming into the towns and cities where the meetings were held, and throwing the parasites and their lackeys, the politicians, into a panic of fear? Such methods backed by revolutionary zeal and energy will always get results, in Oklahoma or anywhere else.

"Go Thou and Do Likewise."

The writer believes and contends that what has been done in Milwaukee can be done in any other city in the Union, that what has been accomplished in Oklahoma can be accomplished anywhere else. He believes that the character of the population has had much to do with the development of the movement in the city of Milwaukee, as it has in Oklahoma. This is a factor, but it is not the chief factor. All the factors herein named have had much to do in the creation of Socialist sentiment, but not one of them can be regarded as the one great thing that has tended most to the developing of the great Oklahoma movement. Sentiment must be crystallized or it is soon dissipated, and Oklahoma Socialists have not neglected the crystallizing process. Our motto from the first has been: "Agitation, Education, Organization". As we have agitated we have educated.

as we have educated we have organized, as we have organized we have done some more educating and some more educating and this has helped us to do more in the way of organization. If there is any secret in the work of the Oklahoma movement, it lies in the one word—ORGANIZATION.

Judging by his pictures, Mr. Hughes wears hyphenated whiskers.

Mr. Wilson's only chance is to start a war before the other fellow can get to it.

The Bull Moose is about extinct.

If you are a real progressive, there is nowhere for you to go but to the Socialist party.

Having been in power themselves, the Democrats have nothing to kick about, and what can a donkey do if it can't kick?

Anyhow, Mr. Wilson will have the appointment of another supreme court justice. Bet he doesn't appoint Darrow.

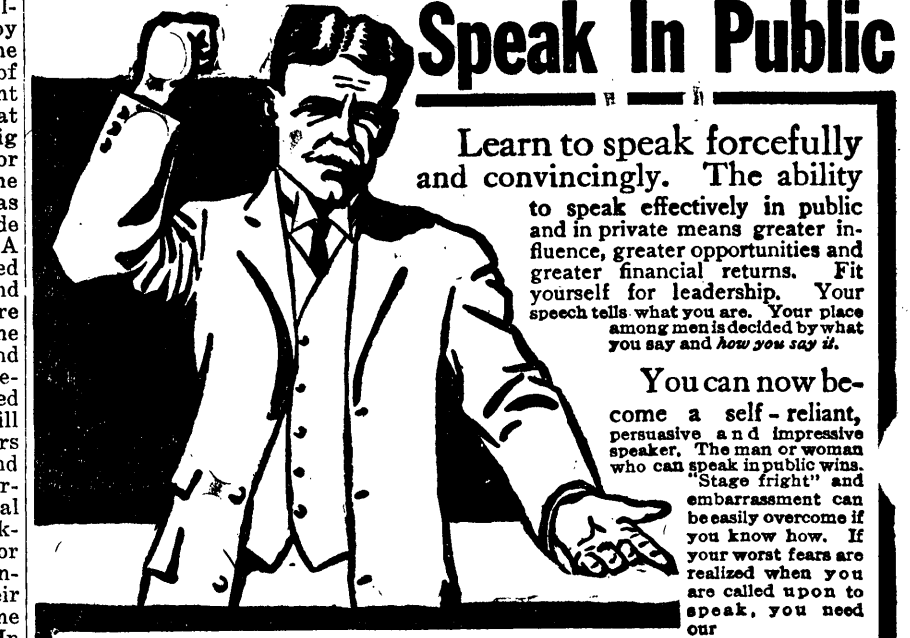
The man from Oyster Bay seems to be in the soup.

Of what avail was it to Roosevelt to bring the Republican party to his way of thinking, seeing that it never thinks?

When you give the capitalists more rope in the hope that they will hang themselves, they smilingly go about hog tying the workers.

You had better use your surplus in promoting the Socialist campaign before the boss appropriates it to promote the cause of the exploiters.

You Can Now Learn To Speak In Public



Learn to speak forcefully and convincingly. The ability to speak effectively in public and in private means greater influence, greater opportunities and greater financial returns.

Fit yourself for leadership. Your speech tells who you are. Your place among men is decided by what you say and how you say it.

You can now become a self-reliant, persuasive and impressive speaker. The man or woman who can speak in public wins the "Stage fight" and embarrassment can be easily overcome if you know how. If you know how, your worst fears are realized when you are called upon to speak, you need our

Effective Public Speaking Course

- It will easily and quickly train you to:
-speak forcefully in public and in private
-converse effectively
-address board meetings
-sell more goods
-respond to toasts
-train your memory
-enlarge your vocabulary
-increase your self-confidence
-develop a strong personality
-speak before your club, lodge or union
-at any occasion, without awkwardness or embarrassment.

We Train You By Mail—At Home—In Spare Time

Just fifteen spare minutes daily devoted to our Effective Public Speaking Course will train you to speak at dinners or public meetings without resorting to notes which are a complete command of the English language will teach you to argue effectively and convincingly—express your thoughts clearly and forcefully—give you the power to "think on your feet"—to "say your say" in earnest, convincing language.

This Course is conducted under the personal direction and supervision of Professor R. E. Pattison Kline, Dean of the Public Speaking Department, Columbia College of Expression, Chicago, one of the foremost authorities on Public Speaking and Oratory in the country.

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Introducing The Speaker

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

COMRADE writes me to lodge complaint against the chairman who in his zeal and ardor forgets that he is to introduce the speaker and proceeds to make the speech of the evening, and he asks me to say how much time I think should be occupied in presenting a speaker to an audience at a Socialist meeting.

Well, to be frank, I would not waste a minute on that dreadfully overworked ceremony. It is an old convention, in fact a silly, outworn custom that were better "honored in the breach than in the observance".

If a certain speaker is advertised to address a certain audience at a certain place at a certain hour and upon a certain subject, he needs no introduction, and it is a waste of his time and of the time of the audience to delay the address by a long and generally uninteresting, if not fatiguing introduction.

Make Introduction Short.

Socialists do not believe in personal panegyric and fulsome laudation, and if there must be an introduction it should be short and to the point and not an attempt to inflict the speaker's entire biography upon the audience, or to usurp his place and make the speech of the evening.

Again, if a speaker is advertised to speak at eight o'clock, he should step out on the platform, preferably unannounced, and begin to speak at eight o'clock on the stroke of the minute, not at 8:15, nor at 8:30, or 9, but at eight sharp.

When we advertise a speech to begin at eight we are in honor bound to those who come to hear it to start that speech at the precise time and by the man or woman advertised to deliver it.

Not Fair To Audience.

To occupy an hour or even two hours, as has happened, in carrying out a totally different program and then finally introducing the speaker to a tired and disgusted audience is not fair to those who attend Socialist meetings and will call attention to discourage them from attending. There has been too much of this kind of procedure at our meetings, and I am in position to know that a good many people are kept away from them on that account.

If there are preliminaries of a local nature incident to the meeting they should be disposed of during the 15 or 20 minutes preceding the hour set for the speaker of the evening.

A party is to be judged, not by the planks it adopts, but by those it rejects. The Democratic and Republican parties rejected suffrage planks that meant suffrage, and the St. Louis convention turned down Frank P. Walsh's recommendation that the worker should receive the full social value of his product.

Platform Of The Only Labor Party In The Making

Here is the draft of the 1916 Socialist Party platform as it will be submitted to the party membership by referendum. The ballots will go out immediately and the results should be known in 60 days. This draft was originally drawn up by the joint meeting of the outgoing and the incoming national executive committees in conference with the presidential and vice-presidential candidates. The draft published in the minutes of the National Executive Committee Meeting in the "Official Business Supplement", issue of July 1, was the platform as first prepared and before it was revised. The Socialist Party, as in previous years, is the only party that will have a platform adopted by the rank and file of the party membership.

DRAFT OF PARTY PLATFORM.

IN THE midst of the greatest crisis and bloodiest struggle of all history the Socialist Party of America reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of international brotherhood, world peace and industrial democracy.

The great war which has engulfed so much of civilization and destroyed millions of lives is one of the natural results of the capitalist system of production. Fundamentally, it was the desire of competing national groups of capitalists to grasp and control the opportunities for profitable foreign investments and trade which brought about the war, and it is that same desire which prompts the present organized effort to fasten upon this country the crushing burdens of militarism. Not until the capitalist system of production is replaced by a system of industrial democracy will wars for markets cease and international peace be securely established.

Hideous as they are, the horrors of the far-stretched battlefield of the old world are dwarfed by the evil results of the capitalist system, even in normal times. Instead of being organized to provide all members of society with an abundance of food, clothing and shelter, and the highest attainable freedom and culture, industry is at present organized and conducted for the benefit of a parasitic class. All the powers of government, and all our industrial genius, are directed to the end of securing to the relatively small class of capitalist investors the largest amount of profits which can be wrung from the labor of the ever increasing class whose only property is muscle and brain, manual and mental labor power.

The dire consequences of this system are everywhere apparent. The workers are oppressed and deprived of much that makes for physical, mental and moral well being. Year by year poverty and industrial accidents destroy more lives than all the armies and navies of the world.

To preserve their privilege and power is the most vital interest of the possessing class, while it is the most vital interest of the working class to resist oppression, improve its position and struggle to obtain security of life and liberty. Hence there exists a conflict of interests, a social war within the nation, which can know neither truce nor compromise. So long as the few own and control the economic life of the nation the many must be enslaved, poverty must coexist with riotous luxury, and civil strife prevail.

The Socialist Party would end these conditions by reorganizing the life of the nation upon the basis of Socialism. Socialism would not abolish private property, but greatly extend it. We believe that every human being should have and own all the things which he can use to advantage, for the enrichment of his own life, without imposing disadvantage

or burden upon any other human being. Socialism admits the private ownership and individual direction of all things, tools, economic processes and functions which are individualistic in character and requires the collective ownership and democratic control and direction of those which are social or collectivistic in character.

We hold that this country cannot enjoy happiness and prosperity at home and maintain lasting peace with other nations, so long as its industrial wealth is monopolized by a capitalist oligarchy. In this as in every other campaign all special issues arising from temporary situations, whether domestic or foreign, must be subordinated to the major issue—the need of such a reorganization of our economic life as will remove the land, the mines, forests, railroads, mills and factories, all the things required for our physical existence, from the clutches of industrial and financial freebooters and place them securely and permanently in the hands of the people.

If men were free to labor to satisfy their desires there could be in this country neither poverty nor involuntary unemployment. But the men in this country are not free to labor to satisfy their desires. The great industrial population can labor only when the capitalist class, who own the industries, believe they can market their product at a profit. The needs of millions are subordinated to the greeds of a few. The situation is not unlike that of a pyramid balanced upon its apex. Oftentimes this pyramid tumbles and industrial depression comes. There was such a crash in 1907. If the capitalist owners had been willing to get out of the way, industry could have been revived in a day. But the capitalist owners are never willing to get out of the way. Their greeds come first—the people's needs, if at all, afterward. Therefore business did not quickly revive after the industrial depression of 1907. Mr. Taft was elected to bring good times, but in four years failed to bring them. Mr. Wilson was elected to bring good times, but not all of the measures he advocated had the slightest effect upon industry. The European war has brought to this country tremendous orders for military supplies and has created a period of prosperity for the few. For the masses of the people there is but an opportunity to work hard for a bare living, which is not prosperity, but slavery. As against the boast of the present national administration that its political program, now fully in force, has brought prosperity to the masses, we call attention to the statement of the Federal Public Health Service that \$800 a year is required to enable a family to avoid physical deterioration thru lack of decent living conditions, that more ceive less than that amount, that nearly a third receive less than \$500 a year and that one family in twelve receive less than \$300 a year.

The capitalist class, for a great many years has been trying to saddle upon this country a greater army and a greater navy. A greater army is desired to keep the working class of the United States in subjection. A greater navy is desired to safeguard the foreign investments of American capitalists and to "back up" American diplomacy in its efforts to gain foreign markets for American capitalists. The war in Europe, which diminished and is still diminishing the remote possibility of European attack upon the United States, was nevertheless seized upon

by capitalists and by unscrupulous politicians as a means of spreading fear thruout the country to the end that, by false pretenses, great military establishments might be obtained. We denounce such "preparedness", as both false in principle, unnecessary in character and dangerous in its plain tendencies toward militarism. We advocate that sort of social preparedness which expresses itself in better homes, better bodies and better minds, which are alike the products of plenty and the necessity of effective defense in war.

The Socialist Party maintains its attitude of unalterable opposition to war.

We reiterate the statement that the competitive nature of capitalism is the cause of modern war, and that the co-operative nature of Socialism is alone adapted to the task of ending war by removing its causes. We assert, however, that, even under the present capitalist order, additional measures can be taken to safeguard peace, and to this end, we demand:

MEASURES TO INSURE PEACE.

- (1) That all laws and appropriations for the increase of the military and naval forces of the United States shall be immediately repealed.
- (2) That the power be taken from the President to lead the nation into a position which leaves no escape from war. No one man, however exalted in official station, should have the power to decide the question of peace or war for a nation of a hundred millions. To give one man such power is neither democratic or safe. Yet the President exercises such power when he determines what shall be the nation's foreign policies and what shall be the nature and tone of its diplomatic intercourse with other nations. We therefore, demand that the power to fix foreign policies and conduct diplomatic negotiations shall be lodged in the Congress and shall be exercised publicly, the people reserving the right by referendum to order Congress, at any time, to change its foreign policy.
- (3) That no war shall be declared or waged by the United States without a referendum vote of the entire people, except for the purpose of repelling invasion.
- (4) That the Monroe Doctrine shall be immediately abandoned as a danger so great that even its advocates agree that it constitutes perhaps our greatest single danger of war. The Monroe Doctrine was originally intended to safeguard the peace of the United States. Tho the Doctrine has changed from a safeguard to a menace, the capitalist class still defends it for the reason that our great capitalists desire to retain South and Central America as their private trade preserve. We favor the cultivation of social, industrial and political friendship with all other nations in the western hemisphere, as an approach to a world confederation of nations, but we oppose the Monroe Doctrine because it takes from our hands the peace of America and places it in the custody of any nation that would attack the sovereignty of any state in the western world.
- (5) That the independence of the Philippine Islands be immediately recognized as a measure of justice both to the Filipinos and to ourselves. The Filipinos are entitled to self-government; we are entitled to be freed from the necessity of building and maintaining such dreadnoughts to defend them in the event of war.
- (6) The government of the United States shall call a congress of all neutral nations to mediate between the belligerent powers in an effort to establish an immediate and lasting peace without indemnities, or forcible annexation of territory, and based on a binding and enforceable international treaty, which shall provide for concerted disarmament on land and at sea and for an international congress with power to adjust all disputes between nations, and which shall guarantee freedom and equal rights to all oppressed nations and races.

WORKING PROGRAM.

As general measures calculated to strengthen the working class in its fight for the realization of its ultimate aim, the Co-operative Commonwealth, and to increase its power of resistance against capitalist oppression, we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

Political Demands.

1. Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.
2. The immediate adoption of the so-called

"Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

3. The adoption of the initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally.
4. The abolition of the Senate and of the veto power of the President.
5. The election of the President and the Vice-President by direct vote of the people.
6. The abolition of the present restriction upon the amendment of the constitution so that that instrument may be made amendable by a majority of the voters in the country.
7. The calling of a convention for the revision of the constitution of the United States.
8. The abolition of the power usurped by the Supreme Court of the United States to pass upon the constitutionality of legislation enacted by Congress. National laws to be repealed only by act of Congress or by a referendum vote of the whole people.
9. The immediate curbing of the power of the courts to issue injunctions.
10. The election of all judges of the United States Courts for short terms.
11. The free administration of the law.
12. The granting of the right of suffrage in the District of Columbia with representation in Congress and a democratic form of municipal government for purely local affairs.
13. The extension of democratic government to all United States territory.
14. The freedom of press, speech and assemblage.
15. The increase of the rates of the present income tax and corporation tax and the extension of inheritance taxes, graduated in proportion to the value of the estate and to nearness of kin—the proceeds of these taxes to be employed in the socialization of industry.
16. The enactment of further measures for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits. The Bureau of Education to be made a department.
17. The enactment of further measures for the conservation of health and the creation of an independent department of health.
18. The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

Collective Ownership.

1. The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, telegraphs and telephones, express service, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.
2. The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses and other distributing agencies in order to relieve the farmer from the extortionate charges of the middlemen and to reduce the present high cost of living.
3. The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.
4. The further conservation and development of natural resources for the use and benefit of all the people:
 - (a) By scientific forestation and timber production.
 - (b) By the reclamation of arid and swamp tracts.
 - (c) By the storage of flood waters and the utilization of water power.
 - (d) By the stoppage of the present extravagant waste of the soil and of the products of mines and oil wells.
 - (e) By the development of highway and waterway systems.
5. The collective ownership of land wherever practicable, and in cases where such ownership is impracticable, the appropriation by taxation of the annual rental value of all land held for speculation or exploitation.
6. All currency shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be legal tender for the payment of taxes and impost duties and for the discharge of public and private debts. The Government shall lend money on bonds to counties and municipalities at a nominal rate of interest for the purpose of taking over or establishing public utilities and for building or maintaining public roads and highways, and public schools—up to 25 per cent of the assessed valuation of such counties or municipalities. Said bonds are to be repaid in twenty equal annual installments, and the currency issued for that purpose by the Government is to be cancelled and destroyed serially as the debt is repaid. All banks and banking institutions shall be owned

by the Government of the United States or by the States.

7. Government relief of the unemployed by the extension of all useful public works. All persons employed on such work to be engaged directly by the government under a workday of not more than eight hours and at not less than the prevailing union wages. The government also to establish employment bureaus; to lend money to states and municipalities without interest for the purpose of carrying on public works, to contribute money to organizations of workers, and to take such other measures within its power as will lessen the widespread misery of the workers caused by the misuse of the capitalist class.

Industrial Demands.

- The conservation of human resources, particularly of the lives and well-being of the workers and their families:
1. By shortening the workday in keeping with the increased productiveness of machinery.
 2. By securing the freedom of political and economic organization and activities.
 3. By securing to every worker a rest period of not less than a day and a half in each week.
 4. By securing a more effective inspection of workshops, factories and mines.
 5. By forbidding the employment of children under eighteen years of age.
 6. By forbidding the interstate transportation of the products of child labor and of all uninspected factories and mines.

MINORITY REPORT.

Substitute for that part of the second paragraph of the Preamble of the Majority Report, commencing with the word "fundamentally" and ending with the last word of that paragraph.

Alternate Platform.

The Socialist Party as the political expression of the economic interests of the working class calls upon them to take a determined stand on the question of militarism and war and to recognize the opportunity which the Great War has given them of forcing disarmament and furthering the cause of industrial freedom.

An armed force in the hands of the ruling class serves two purposes: to protect and further the policy of imperialism abroad and to silence by force the protest of the workers against industrial despotism at home. Imperialism and militarism plunged Europe into this world-war. America's geographical and industrial situation has kept her out of the cataclysm. But Europe's extremity has been the opportunity of America's ruling class to amass enormous profits. As a result, there is a surfeit of capital which demands the policy of imperialism to protect and further investments abroad. Hence the frenzy of militarism into which the ruling class has made every attempt to force the United States.

The workers in Europe were helpless to avert the war because they were already saddled with the burden of militarism. The workers in the United States are yet free from this burden and have the opportunity of establishing a working class policy and program against war. They can compel the government of the United States to lead the way in an international movement for disarmament and to abandon the policy of imperialism which is forcing the conquest of Mexico and must, if carried out, eventually plunge the United States into a world-war.

The working class must recognize the cry of preparedness against foreign invasion as a mere cloak for the sinister purpose of imperialism abroad and industrial tyranny at home. The class struggle like capitalism is international. The proletariat of the world has but one enemy, the capitalist class, whether at home or abroad. We must refuse to put into the hands of this enemy an armed force even under the guise of a "Democratic army", as the workers of Australia and Switzerland have done.

Therefore the Socialist Party stands opposed to military preparedness, to any appropriations of men or money for war or militarism, while control of such forces thru the political state rests in the hands of the capitalist class. The Socialist Party stands committed to the class war, and urges upon the workers in the mines and forests, on the railroads and ships, in factories and fields the use of their economic and industrial power, by refusing to mine the coal, to transport soldiers, to furnish food or other supplies for military purposes and thus keep out of the hands of the ruling class the control of armed forces and economic power, necessary for aggression abroad and industrial despotism at home.

The working class must recognize militarism as the greatest menace to all efforts toward industrial freedom, and regardless of political or industrial affiliations must present a united front in the fight against preparedness and militarism.

TO ALL COMRADES INTERESTED IN IMPROVED ORGANIZATION.

At the recent meeting of the National Executive Committee the undersigned was appointed a sub-committee on organization.

Please submit to me in care of the National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, short, workable suggestions.

(1) We shall need plans for large cities, for smaller cities and villages, and for rural districts.

(2) Successful methods for reaching teachers, store and office help, housewives, railroad men, and other special groups should be submitted.

(3) Send your suggestion about advertising and conducting meetings, either business or propaganda.

(4) Worthwhile hints upon the running of political campaigns are timely now.

Please try to keep your suggestions practicable. Our workers have but limited time to devote to their work. Elaborate, time-consuming plans of work for all cannot be considered.

Do not write labored and lengthy articles. Send your views informally stated. We shall have to abbreviate and compile matter at this end. We

hope to work out a serviceable organization handbook as the result of the year's effort. Criticisms of past methods will be welcome, as indications of what to avoid.

The following comes from J. N. Carter of Omaha:

"The right plan must conform in every particular to the definite purposes of the party organization. It must include only constructive work; must develop trained and efficient workers; must foster the socialist spirit among the members and secure a measure of discipline to guarantee that all work shall be properly and promptly done. It must bring about a more harmonious organization. I believe that this is the most important work for the welfare of our organization—more important than any national campaign, present, past or future."

Fraternally submitted,
ANNA A. MALEY.

SOME REAL "TIN-SOLDIERS".

A horde of militia men called to the colors at St. Paul, Minn., succeeded in showing their fitness for their job of man-killing when they attacked a defenseless man who was addressing an audience from a Socialist platform. The victim of this attack was Harry L. Krammerman, a member of the party and of the Young People's Socialist League. He was speaking on a topic wholly foreign to war and soldiers when a gang of these uniformed ruffians started to demonstrate the beauties of "reasonable preparedness."

They pulled their victim off the stand, dragged him along the streets, and after debating over the most appropriate place for a lynching—Fort Snelling or the Armory—they hauled him to Rice Park and tried to drown him in the fountain. There were any number of policemen standing around but they made no effort to stop the barbarous pastime. The military authorities were later appealed to, and they gave typically militarist answers. After listening to the story and passing the buck, they said they could do nothing and would do nothing. They advised a committee to go to President Wilson as the only man

THE FUTURE SOCIETY

By JOHN M. WORK.

CAN YOU imagine a society in which every adult person is guaranteed a job? In which he or she receives the full value of his or her labor, minus only the cost of administration? In which the hours of labor are brief. In which the places where the people work are clean and airy and attractive? In which everybody is healthy? In which there is no crime, or insanity, or suicide, or drunkenness, or prostitution?

You can? Well, that's Socialism.

THE reason society does not now guarantee every adult person a job is because the jobs are owned by private individuals. That is, the industries, which furnish the jobs, are owned by private individuals. The reason most of the people now work for only a fraction of the value of their labor is because the industries are owned by private parties, and they are therefore run for the benefit of these private owners, instead of being run for the benefit of all the people.

The reason the hours of labor are now long is because it is to the interest of the private owners of the industries to have them long, or at least they think it is.

The reason the factories and shops are now dirty and smoky and ugly is because they are run for the financial interest of the owners, and the owners do not have to work in them. All they have to do is to pocket the profits.

The reason so many people are sick now is because the private ownership of the industries deprives the masses of the people of the means and the leisure to keep well or to learn how to keep well.

The reason we have so much crime, insanity, suicide, drunkenness and prostitution now is because the private ownership of the industries deprives vast numbers of the people of everything worth while, and often deprives them of the opportunity to earn even a meager living. It drives them to all of these horrors.

AND THE remedy is Socialism—the collective ownership and control of the industries.

When the industries are owned by the people as a whole, they will be run for the benefit of the people as a whole, instead of being run for the benefit of a few, as they are now.

This is the next stage of industrial evolution. It will materialize just as soon as a majority of the voters want it bad enough to vote for it.

With authority in the matter. It was simply a less candid way of telling them to go to the devil.

But the people of St. Paul were horrified at the story, and soon considerable agitation was manifested even among the more conservative population. The Czarist doctrine that "a soldier can do no wrong" has not yet reached a point of universal acceptance in this country, and if the workers awaken to their danger it never will reach that point. Citizens, tomorrow,

The capitalist program, as outlined in the two old party platforms, seems to be to grab Mexico first and then go after South America and make you lick Germany if she objects.

At finding Villa the American army can hardly be called a success; but it is a humdinger in provoking a war.

The steam roller will now make a tour of the entire country with especial reference to the workers.

Having the Democratic party in one pocket and the Republican in the other, the crowd that is preparing to steal Mexico and South America can make the coming campaign a veritable joy ride. Let him who gets in the way beware.

Speaking of great leaders, just where was it that Roosevelt and Bryan led you? Why not go after things for yourself, instead of waiting like an animal to be led?

Roosevelt may have been a Moses, but you will notice that, like Moses, he failed to lead into the promised land.

Half the workers of America when they enter the election booth under with a pencil all they did thru agitation and strikes during the previous year.

Perhaps one reason for the raise in the price of gasoline lies in the fact that John D. must recoup the four cents he gave to children last year.

Mr. Walsh made his mistake in presenting his plank to the Democratic rather than the Socialist party. That is why he was sandbagged.

It seems the Baltimore plank against a second term was not available for use in St. Louis.

In a contest between watchful waiting and general grabbing the G. G. will win.

The Democrats are not entirely without an issue. Mr. Marshall wears a moustache.

The news comes from Rio de Janeiro that the various Socialist organizations in Brazil have decided in favor of combining into a national strong local organizations have existed for some time.

by the Socialists of the Argentine Republic has created much enthusiasm in Brazil, where a number of strong local organizations have existed for some time.

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