

Benson Calls For Hurry-Up Action On Campaign Fund

MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES:

Comrades: We must have money to run this campaign. We do not need to go outside of the party for funds. We have, within the party, all the money we need—and more. An honest political party cannot use much money in a campaign. If I had a million dollars at my disposal, I should not know how to spend it without great waste. But I should know how to spend \$200,000. We have the machinery with which to expend such a sum and make every dollar of it count to the limit. You have the \$200,000. You could put up a million dollars if it were wise to put it up. A million dollars would be only about \$10 for each of you.

In the name of humanity, let each of you rush those two dollars to the national office by the next mail. Let me urge you not to postpone this matter beyond the next pay day. Don't wait for your local to act—don't wait for anything. Act for yourself and act now.

The iron that is now hot will not wait forever for us to strike it. We have been waiting four years for it to get hot. It is now sizzling. Let us smash it with every ounce of energy that we have in our bodies. Next winter, if we will, we may rest. Next winter, if we will, we may save. Next winter, if we will, we may decline to contribute to something. But let us not think of resting or saving now. **OUR HOUR IS HERE. WE MUST NOT FAIL AND WE MUST NOT WAIT. EVEN TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS COULD NOT BE EXPENDED TO ADVANTAGE IF IT WERE NOT RECEIVED UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER.**

I am going to do all I can, sparing myself in nothing, to make this campaign something that capitalists will talk about for years to come. Kirkpatrick is going to do the same. Everybody in the national office is going to do the same. This is because we are filled with energy and determination. Every particle of energy and determination we have come to us from you. It is only because we have always known that the rank and file

of the party is devoted itself to the cause of Socialism that we have any energy at all. Otherwise, we should be discouraged, because men cannot work alone.

What a tremendous thing it would be if the National Office soon could announce to the country thru the press associations that within a twenty-day period two hundred thousand dollars rolled into the Socialist campaign fund—every dollar given by a poor man or a poor woman, for no selfish purpose whatever—for no purpose other than the promotion of the common welfare!

CAN YOU SPEND TWO DOLLARS IN ANY OTHER WAY THAT WILL BUY SO MUCH QUIET SATISFACTION—SO MUCH SELF-APPROVAL?

STRIKE THE BLOW AND DO IT NOW!

Yonkers, N. Y., July 13.

ALLAN L. BENSON.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

VOL. III. No. 3.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916

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FOR YOUR HURRY-UP CONTRIBUTION!

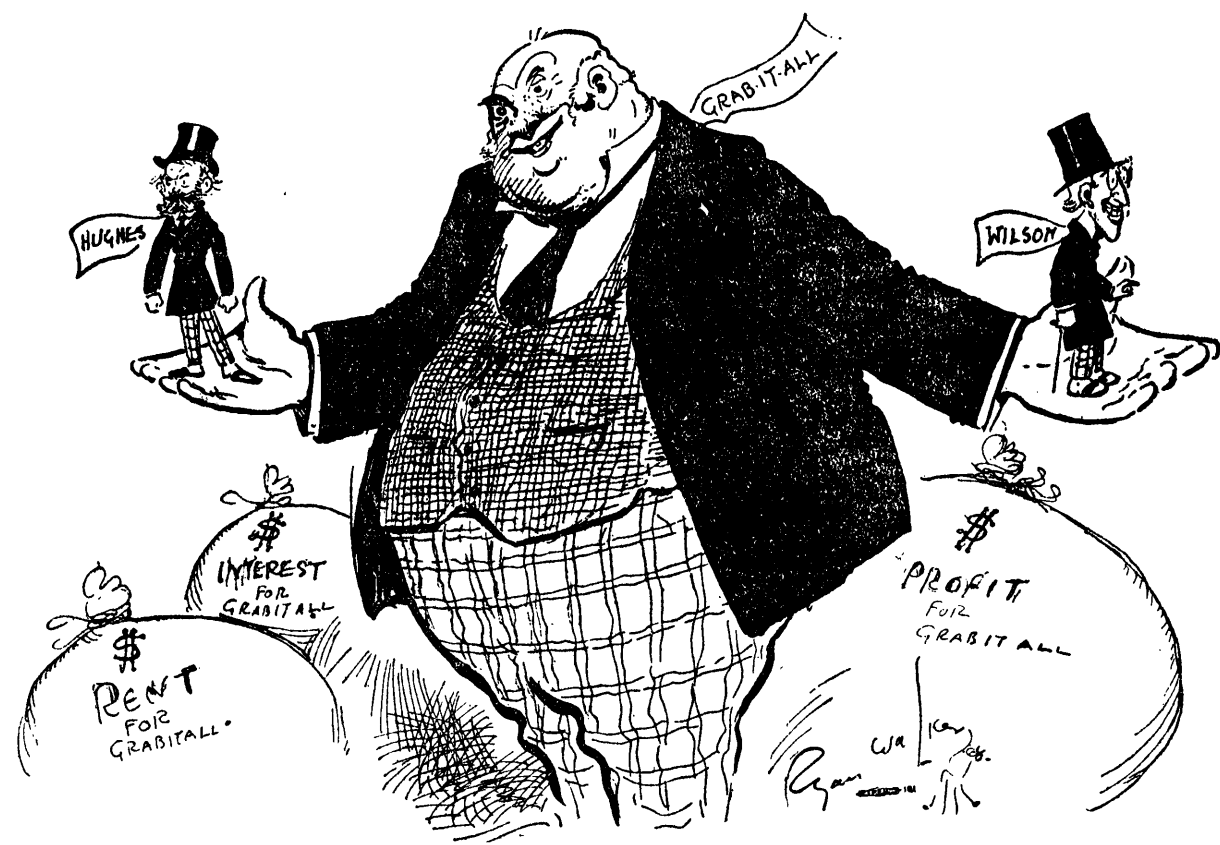
To The Campaign Manager, Socialist Party,
803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

I enclose herewith \$....., which is my hurry-up contribution to the 1916 Campaign Fund. This is in response to the appeal issued by our National Executive Committee and our candidate for president, Allan L. Benson.

Name

Address

City State



Grab-It-All says, "Take your choice, with or without whiskers, but leave the rent, interest and profit."

Good Men And Bad Politics

By ALLAN L. BENSON, Socialist Candidate For President.

THIS campaign is not to turn upon domestic problems. For the first time in almost three-quarters of a century foreign questions are to the fore. We have the word of Mr. Hughes himself for the statement that this is "a time of national exigency"—"a critical period in our national history." What we need, "in this crisis," according to Mr. Hughes, is "a thoroughgoing Americanism, with firm protective up-building policies essential to our peace and security."

Mr. Hughes will find the country in absolute agreement with him as to the national need and desire for peace and security. He will find several millions who will agree with him as to the methods that should be employed to accomplish his purposes. Mr. Hughes is a man of great reputation. He did not make his reputation in the successful management of our foreign affairs, but to the thoughtful—and most human beings are more or less thoughtful—reputation is reputation, however derived. Yet Mr. Hughes, as a man of great reputation, need not apologize for either his sentiments or his methods. Other men of even greater renown have said the same things. And foreign minister on earth would gladly subscribe both to the sentiments and the methods of Mr. Hughes, and all of them, each in his own way, have done so. Sir Edward Grey long ago did so upon behalf of England. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg long ago did so upon behalf of Germany. The foreign ministers of France and Russia proclaimed and enforced the same policies in their respective countries, each firmly believing that he was, thereby, safeguarding the "peace and security" of his beloved country.

THE ONLY other fact that is worth mentioning in this connection is that each of these nations is at war. It is painful to suggest that an eminent gentleman like Sir Edward Grey or Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg can be wrong about anything, precisely as it is painful to suggest that Mr. Hughes may be wrong about the measures he suggests for our peace and security. But facts must, or at least should, be faced. Error cannot come from so eminent a source that it is entitled to respect. If the political and economic ideas that Mr. Hughes is advocating were entitled to respect, Europe would not be at war. If the Hughes policies brought war to Europe, why should they be offered as security for the peace of the United States?

What are the Hughes policies? Are they Hughes policies at all? Do they differ a whit from any other policy of aggressive nationalism and aggressive capitalism? What is Mr. Hughes now saying that every foreign minister in Europe would not be proud to say and has not said, a thousand times?

Gentlemen whose delight it is to take off their hats to a reputation will

think no further. But if there be those who are more concerned with the truth and its recognition than they are eager to accept without question whatever respectable authority offers, then may we well consider in detail the policies by which Mr. Hughes hopes to preserve our national peace and promote our national security.

We shall not find the heart of Mr. Hughes' foreign policy if we but note what he said in his telegram to the chairman of the Chicago convention about "preparedness" and "thoroughgoing Americanism." The heart of Mr. Hughes' foreign policy is contained in these words: "Particularly, should we seek the expansion of foreign trade." These words must be considered the heart of Mr. Hughes' foreign policy, because they involve and imply everything else that must necessarily accompany such a purpose, including aggressive and persistent diplomacy, together with a navy powerful enough to back it up.

WHY SHOULD any one object to the expansion of our foreign trade? The suggestion that we should seek to extend our trade seems innocent enough. Trade is popularly regarded as but another name for work, hence the more trade the more work. But the facts of life under capitalist rule do not seem quite to fit this simple theory. Capitalist trade is more than work—more than a mere exchange of commodities. Capitalist trade is war—commercial war. Capitalist trade is not a simple exchange of commodities for the convenience of producers. Capitalist trade in its essence is the disposal of loot by the looters. The working class work and are despoiled. The owning class take the entire product for as small a sum as the workers can be made to accept in the form of wages. The workers, of course, cannot buy back their product with a sum that represents but a part of its value. The capitalist, therefore, must use his profits, either to develop new domestic industries, or seek to sell his loot in foreign lands.

This is so simple and so abundantly and blazingly fortified with facts that the mere statement of it should be sufficient to bring recognition of its truth. Who is so childish that he believes the war in Europe was caused by the assassination of the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne? Who does not know that the European war is a trade-war? Who does not know that the intense hatred that the owning classes of Germany and England have for each other is but the expression of the intensity of their

trade-rivalry? Was the German owning class hated in England when Germany's export trade was small? Was the English owning class hated in Germany when English trade so over-towered German trade that no rivalry could be said to exist between them? Was it not when German foreign trade so swiftly crept up on British exports that Britain seemed likely soon to lose her ascendancy—was it not then that the fires of mutual hatred became white-hot?

It is easy enough to say that this is mere Socialism, to dismiss the subject from your mind, and to stop thinking. It is the Socialist view of foreign trade. That makes it neither good nor bad. It is made good or bad by its truth or falsity. Is it true? Point out the error! In what respect does it not fit the facts? Is there a war in Europe or is there not? If there is a war in Europe is it a war between owning classes for trade advantages or is it a war between peoples who started it in spite of their rulers and continue it tho the rulers would have peace?

THE WHOLE capitalist theory of foreign trade is so false that it cannot withstand even casual examination. According to capitalist theory, each nation that is engaged in foreign trade is exporting its "surplus." What do these gentlemen mean by "surplus"? Do they mean goods and commodities in excess of the amount required at home? That is what they seem to mean when they discuss the subject in the newspapers. Yet in its essence this meaning is utterly at variance with the facts.

When did the United States ever have a surplus of meat? Why is meat now so high in the United States? Is it not because Mr. Armour and his friends are shipping so much meat abroad? Why do these gentlemen ship so much meat abroad? Have they anything against the people of the United States? Have they any other reason than the fact that at the present price of meat, the American people are unable to buy all of the meat that Mr. Armour and his friends have to sell? Does not the matter all hark back to the fact that the working class of the United States cannot buy back with its wages all the meat, all the woolen goods, or all of anything else that it makes? It must hark back to this fact.

There is no other conceivable reason. The great mass of the American people have not enough food, enough clothing, enough furniture or enough leisure, yet America is a heavy exporter of leisure. Whenever we export goods, the foreigner sends us work and we send him leisure. The trade-balance in our favor is the measure of the work he sends to us. The trade-balance against him is the measure of the leisure we export to him.

IT MAY be said that our wheat and cotton exports may be cited as proofs

of the capitalist theory of surplus products. It is true that we can and do raise more wheat and cotton than our own people need. It is not true, however, that wheat and cotton raisers are well paid for their work. The southern negro is the man who actually raises the cotton, and his only compensation is a miserable existence. White landlords and white speculators are the ones who really have something to show for our tremendous production of cotton. Northern farmers raise the wheat. The value of the service they are rendering to this country and to the world should make American wheat-raisers among the most prosperous men in the world. They are not even among the most prosperous men in their own country. The gentlemen who take the wheat after the farmer has threshed are the gentlemen who make the money out of it. They live well.

The point toward which I am striving is that if the affairs of this country were managed in the interests of the people who produce but a fraction of its population, we should not look to foreign markets as a solution even of the wheat and cotton problems. Granted that we can and do produce more wheat and cotton than we need. If foreigners desire to buy American wheat and cotton and American farmers desire to raise these commodities for them, there is no reason why exchanges should spring up, those for which the concern of government should be to take the business out of the hands of speculative, exploitive middlemen to the end that American producers should receive the full value of their cotton and wheat. Nor should this government ever resort to force to hold our foreign cotton and wheat markets. Trade that is not voluntary is not trade but brigandage. It is this sort of trade that leads to war. If the time should ever come when Egypt can better meet the world's demand for cotton, or Russia can better meet the world's demand for wheat, we should diminish our own production to meet our domestic requirements, rather than go to war. We do not permit John Wanamaker to go to war every time he loses a customer. If too many stores spring up, those for which there is no use are permitted to disappear.

THE CAPITALIST group of each nation are like store-keepers, in the sense that they have goods of which they wish to dispose. Why should we fight to hold their foreign customers? What we are seeking is a voluntary country is big enough to hold all of our goods and them some. In order to live well, it is not necessary to produce a surplus of anything. All we need is a sufficiency of everything. After we have produced enough wheat and cotton to satisfy our own requirements, we should not suffer if we produced no more. If there were no foreign demand for wheat and cotton, American producers might well limit their production to that which would find a ready market at home. They would be compelled to seek employment in manufacturing industries. In the present state of affairs, with a few owners controlling industry for their own profit, an influx of agricultural workers would reduce wages and increase the army of the unemployed. But if industry were controlled by the people thru the government, the only result would be to shorten hours. The problem would take this form:

To satisfy our needs, we must produce a certain amount of food and a certain amount of goods. More men have been engaged in producing food than are required so they have come to the cities to help make goods. Too many manufactured goods would be produced if this great force were to work eight hours a day. We can produce all of the goods that all of us want by working, say six hours a day—so six hours shall constitute a day's work.

Is it not absurd that a country that is over-worked and, to an alarming extent, underfed, should be gravely told by gentlemen like President Wilson and Mr. Hughes that we must try to get more work from abroad and, if necessary, give up our lives to enable our capitalist exploiters to strip the country of everything our meager wages cannot buy and dispose of it abroad?

When we produce more than we can buy there is never a suggestion that perhaps we are working too hard and that it might be well to cut an hour or two from the work-day.

WHEN THE prices of commodities are more than we can pay there is never a suggestion that perhaps it might be well to cease exporting the meat and the woolen goods that we have produced in abundance, yet can hardly get.

No such suggestion is ever found in the Republican or the Democratic platform. As to such matters, Mr.

Hughes is no more nearly silent than is President Wilson. Each of these gentlemen stands for the principle of the private ownership of industry, and whoever stands for that principle must stand for everything else that it involves.

He must stand for wages for the industrial worker and prices for the farmer that represent only the cost of a meager living, and the poverty, ignorance and hardship that accompany such wages and prices.

He must stand for a foreign policy that will enable the American owning class to dispose of its loot abroad, even at the cost of war.

Any one and every one who believes in the principle of the private ownership of industry must accept the evils that go with it.

To say that it would be difficult to socialize industry is to say nothing. In the first place, the only difficulty about it is to convince a sufficient number of persons of its possibility and feasibility. In the next place, if there were great difficulties in the way of the socialization of industry, still the fact would stand that, so long as private ownership is tolerated, the poverty and war must be accepted. Furthermore, all of the great nations of Europe, pushed by the necessity of war, have gone far toward the socialization of their industries. They have done in two years things that before the war they said could not be done at all.

Whenever the people of the United States want to get rid of private ownership, they have but to elect a Socialist administration at Washington! And with the government of the United States tremendously interested in domestic consumption, and not at all interested in forcing trade at the mouth of the cannon, the greatest cause of war will have been removed.

While Mr. Hughes is upon the subject of the "peace and security" of the United States it is interesting to observe the policy with which he closes his eyes to the dangers inherent in the Monroe Doctrine and American possession of the Philippines. Hardly a week passes that some Republican or Democratic statesman does not express the opinion that our next war will be to sustain the Monroe Doctrine. Its dangers are apparent. We declare that no European nation shall exercise territorial holdings in the Western Hemisphere. When the doctrine was proclaimed, its only purpose was to safeguard the peace of the United States. Every intelligent person now knows that it menaces our peace.

FURTHERMORE, is it not nearly time that we should abandon the idea that we are so much the superior of European and American government so much the superior of European government that we should not tolerate any European encroachment upon the Western Hemisphere? At the moment Europe is disgracing itself. But the present war will some day end, and it has been said again and again that when it ends, America will be the "old country" and Europe the new country. The people of Europe will hardly consent to go back to the old conditions of life. They will demand much as compensation for their sacrifices. Every ruling class that may stand in the way will be in great danger of the hot blasts of revolution.

Yet the capitalist class of America, keenly realizing the danger of the Monroe Doctrine, nevertheless demands its enforcement. Why? There is but one reason. American capitalists would like to have the Western Hemisphere as their private trading preserve. They want South American trade. They do not find England a dangerous neighbor for us in Canada, but they shudder at the thought of what might happen if France or Germany were in South America. And while insisting that European nations shall stay out of South America, they decline to permit the United States to get out of Asia. It is all right for us to hold the Philippines, tho Mr. Wilson was elected upon a platform that pledged his party to go honestly about it to give them their independence, but it would be wrong for any European nation to do in America what we have done in Asia.

If Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson are looking for foreign policies that will force us to conserve the peace and security of America, they would do well to look at the Republican and the Democratic platforms.

NOTE.—This article first appeared in the August issue of Pearson's Magazine and is republished by permission. Pearson's Magazine announces that in its September issue, our presidential candidate, Allan L. Benson, will discuss the republican platform and its promises in the light of past performances.

Yes, Debs Is Going To Congress

By WALTER J. MILLARD.

YES, DEBS is going to Congress. How do I know? Because Debs himself is working to make his own campaign a success. For three hot perspiring hours I watched him plan with the Fifth District Committee, the details of the campaign. What the details of that campaign are to be Debs believes he can be elected if the comrades in the country generally will give him their moral and financial support.

It was a magnificent sight to see the old warrior, divested of even his collar, surrounded by the locals of the district to supervise the campaign. As he would spread out his hands in his characteristic way he seemed to reach almost from side to side of the little room. Then he would strain forward to get every word of suggestion, from a farmer comrade who would tell what he thought best to do to reach his fellow farmers.

Every member of the Committee was present and not the least interesting item in view of the war was that one of the men from Clinton was an Englishman who spoke with a quaint Lancashire accent and by his side sat a German comrade also from Clinton who because of his splendid physique was formerly a personal body-guard of the Kaiser.

To see these men sitting side by side deliberating with men who are the descendants of the pioneers of Indiana and in the center the keen face of 'Gene' himself, made one feel that it was a meeting that represented the real spirit of the Socialist movement.

The suggestion of Debs that the National Party be asked to send a representative to work in co-operation with Comrade Noble C. Wilson was received with acclaim. This was not because they thought Comrade Wilson unequal to the task of managing the campaign, for it was abundantly evident that his splendid work in Terre Haute in the last two local campaigns has proved his capacity, but because as one committeeman expressed it "Debs will be Congressman-at-Large from the United States and it is only fair that the rest of the country should be actively represented in the campaign".

But to return to the first sentence, I must reiterate that Debs is bringing to bear the wealth of his organizing experience and ability on the situation and if the rest of the country will support him as loyally as his campaign manager and committee are doing, then it is all over but the shouting.

IT WILL BE READY SOON!

INDICATIONS are that the first broadside from our presidential candidate in the whirlwind ten-leaflet attack on capitalism will be ready very soon. It may be out in a few weeks—probably two weeks. This is sooner than we had expected and calls for hurry-up action on the part of Socialists everywhere.

Our standard bearer, Allan L. Benson, is anxious to fire the first volley into the capitalist ranks; to write the first of the ten leaflets, and he will let loose at the first opportunity that presents itself. You ought to be just as anxious to get your order for these leaflets into the national campaign headquarters.

This first leaflet will doubtless be a stinging reply to what Hughes and Wilson will have to say when they are notified that they have been nominated for the presidency by the republican and democratic parties. Everyone knows that Hughes and Wilson have been nominated. But the republicans and democrats are to have a special ceremony soon to get Hughes and Wilson acquainted with this fact. At that time these two capitalist puppets are supposed to utter words of wisdom that will immediately capture and enslave the public brain.

Benson's first broadside, his first campaign bombshell, which will create havoc and dismay in the ranks of the old parties, will be a reply to the capitalist wisdom emanating from the old party candidates. This broadside will be something to keep the working class mind alive to the real issues in the presidential campaign.

Five million of these leaflets is the smallest amount that ought to be distributed; we hope the number will reach ten million. Fifty million of the entire series of ten must be the minimum; one hundred million of the ten leaflets is the goal we ought to reach in this campaign. They are sold at less than cost. We hope to make up the deficit with the contributions to the campaign fund.

Every Socialist organization, every individual Socialist, every Socialist sympathizer in the nation can take part in this great work. Choose one of these three plans to help:

FIRST PLAN:—Send in your order for the entire series at the rate of 50 cents a thousand; \$5 for 1,000 each of the entire series of ten leaflets; 10,000 in all for \$5. Or send in your order for part of the series.

SECOND PLAN:—If you can't distribute the leaflet yourself rush in your contribution to help send this leaflet to those unable to pay for them, but who have volunteered to help distribute them.

THIRD PLAN:—Volunteer in the great work of distributing these leaflets.

FILL IN THE BLANK BELOW AND RETURN IT IMMEDIATELY TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.

Distribute Literature To Make Masses Think Before They Vote

To The National Office, Socialist Party,
803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

FIRST PLAN.

Enclosed find \$..... to pay for of the BENSON CAMPAIGN BOMBHELLS at the rate of 50 cents per 1,000 as follows: of these leaflets each week for ten weeks.

SECOND PLAN.

Enclosed find \$..... as contribution to help send the BENSON CAMPAIGN BOMBHELLS free to those who are unable to pay for them, but who have volunteered to help distribute them.

THIRD PLAN.

I hereby volunteer in the great work of distributing the FIFTY MILLION BENSON CAMPAIGN BOMBHELLS. I agree to distribute of these leaflets each week for ten weeks.

Name

Address

City State

OUR TICKET THIS YEAR

For President
ALLAN L. BENSON
For Vice-President
GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

Story of Misery "On the Banks of the Wabash" Demands Election of 'Gene Debs to Congress

EDITORIAL NOTE.—Every city has Henry Dubbs who object to the truth being told about their home town. There are no doubt Henry Dubbs in Terre Haute and Taylorville, in the Fifth Indiana District, who will find fault with the accompanying word picture of extreme misery and human suffering as told by our staff writer, Max Sherover. The American Socialist would not publish this story if it didn't feel that Socialism offered a way out, if it didn't feel that the election of Debs would mean another big step toward the achievement of the better day and the wiping out of destitution for ever. This story is not an indictment of Terre Haute and Taylorville. It is an indictment of the capitalist system. Abolish the capitalist system and drive poverty and suffering from the banks of the Wabash, forevermore. You can get in touch with the Socialist campaign in the Fifth Indiana District by writing to Noble C. Wilson, Campaign Manager, 326 Rose Dispensary Bldg., Terre Haute, Ind.

By MAX SHEROVER. Staff Writer The American Socialist.

TERRE HAUTE.—I found Terre Haute nestling cozily on the banks of the Wabash River, famous in song and story. It is the picturesque scenery along parts of this river that inspired the Hoosier poets to sing about it and praise it.

You remember the old sweet song "On the Banks of the Wabash" where homage is sung to nature, where the banks, the shrubs and the trees that line the river are lauded for their beauty and fragrance?

Well, there is also an ugly side "on the banks of the Wabash" that the poets either did not see or else tactfully forgot.

It is Taylorville—right on the banks of the beautiful Wabash, several squares of concentrated misery almost within view of the plute palaces in Terre Haute itself.

AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of the United States.

J. L. ENGDahl, Editor. Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 805 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, July 21, 1914, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

BUNDLE RATES.—Bundles Rates One Year to one Address: 4 copies, \$1.80; 8 copies, \$2.10; 12 copies, \$2.50; 25 copies, \$3.75; 50 copies, \$7.50; 100 copies, \$15.00. Single Copies: 10c. Any issue: \$1.00, \$5.00, \$10.00, \$20.00, \$100.00.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1916.

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.

FRIDAY, JULY 14. British sweep German trenches on four miles front to north of Verdun.

SATURDAY, JULY 15. Italians claim big advance in Posina Valley despite desperate resistance of Austrians.

SUNDAY, JULY 16. Russians capture Balbut, strategic point in Caucasus, and sink 26 Turk sailing vessels in Black Sea.

MONDAY, JULY 17. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

TUESDAY, JULY 18. Russians drive Germans beyond Lipsa river, which is barrier to Kovel, important railway center.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. Campaign of oratory planned for Germany to check propaganda of annexationists.

THURSDAY, JULY 20. Mexico asks for conference to peacefully settle difficulties between the two nations.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19. Campaign of oratory planned for Germany to check propaganda of annexationists.

THURSDAY, JULY 20. Mexico asks for conference to peacefully settle difficulties between the two nations.

FRIDAY, JULY 21. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

SATURDAY, JULY 22. Italians claim big advance in Posina Valley despite desperate resistance of Austrians.

SUNDAY, JULY 23. Russians capture Balbut, strategic point in Caucasus, and sink 26 Turk sailing vessels in Black Sea.

MONDAY, JULY 24. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

TUESDAY, JULY 25. Russians drive Germans beyond Lipsa river, which is barrier to Kovel, important railway center.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26. Campaign of oratory planned for Germany to check propaganda of annexationists.

THURSDAY, JULY 27. Mexico asks for conference to peacefully settle difficulties between the two nations.

FRIDAY, JULY 28. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

SATURDAY, JULY 29. Italians claim big advance in Posina Valley despite desperate resistance of Austrians.

SUNDAY, JULY 30. Russians capture Balbut, strategic point in Caucasus, and sink 26 Turk sailing vessels in Black Sea.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2. Russians drive Germans beyond Lipsa river, which is barrier to Kovel, important railway center.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3. Campaign of oratory planned for Germany to check propaganda of annexationists.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4. Mexico asks for conference to peacefully settle difficulties between the two nations.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6. Italians claim big advance in Posina Valley despite desperate resistance of Austrians.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 7. Russians capture Balbut, strategic point in Caucasus, and sink 26 Turk sailing vessels in Black Sea.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9. Russians drive Germans beyond Lipsa river, which is barrier to Kovel, important railway center.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10. Campaign of oratory planned for Germany to check propaganda of annexationists.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11. Mexico asks for conference to peacefully settle difficulties between the two nations.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12. British government prepares list of American business firms with which residents of United Kingdom are forbidden to trade.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13. Italians claim big advance in Posina Valley despite desperate resistance of Austrians.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 14. Russians capture Balbut, strategic point in Caucasus, and sink 26 Turk sailing vessels in Black Sea.

WHAT THEY THINK ABOUT THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST DOWN IN TERRE HAUTE, IND.

'Gene Debs' brother, Theodore, writes the editor of The American Socialist as follows: Dear Comrade Engdahl:

I rejoice exceedingly in the report contained in your note this morning to the effect that so many voters have been enrolled in this district as readers of The American Socialist and that the number is increasing so rapidly.

You are always kind in doing everything you can to serve us and we shall always be glad when we can help you and The American Socialist.

The current issue of The American Socialist enclosed by you is thrillingly alive and bristles with the militant stuff that will arouse the people in the present campaign.

Yours always, Theodore Debs. ('Gene's brother')

LIKE SHEROVER'S ARTICLES.

Dear Comrade Engdahl: We want to express our appreciation of the articles by Max Sherover on the campaign here that have already appeared in The American Socialist. They are perhaps the best articles that have so far appeared in any of the Socialist publications. They are to the point, full of truth and interest and indeed a credit to The American Socialist. I feel that we are going to have a paper which is going to be far-reaching in its effect on the voters of this district as well as the nation. I am now of the opinion that we should all boost for The American Socialist. I feel that we can rely on it.

With best wishes, I am, Yours fraternally, Noble C. Wilson, Campaign Mgr., Fifth Indiana Congressional Dist.

FROM INDIANA'S SECRETARY.

I have just read Sherover's story, "Terre Haute Needs 'Gene Debs in Congress', and I must say that it just suits me. I believe that if such a plain story could be placed in the hands of every voter in the Fifth Indiana District, that it would do a wonderful amount of good toward the election of "Our 'Gene'."

Yours in the Great Work, William H. Henry, State Secretary,

shouts were hurled at us "No cameras used here!" "You don't belong here!" "Yes try to take some pictures and we'll smash your damn camera in your face!" We walked on paying no attention to the jabber. The air was hot and stifling, and the slightest breeze raised clouds of dust.

Comrade Wilson warned me: "You'd better not try to take any pictures, somebody is likely to take a shot at us."

Thus we walked the full length and breadth of Taylorville. I saw what could hardly be called shacks, stacked up on piles of dirt and garbage on the river's bank. A board, a dry goods box, a cast away skeleton of an ancient river boat, an old shaker, a rag in place of a window—these make up the proletarian "homes" of Taylorville. In these hovels, some of them so low that you must crouch in order to get in, narrow and small, live families with from two to six and eight members.

They don't work—they cannot work—they exist by scavenging, by begging and principally by what they can pick from the offal of the tables of the city across the river. The Wabash River overflows its banks annually. Often these floods are powerful enough to tear down steel and concrete bridge pillars. The coming of the food and its havoc wreaking results are a part of the routine in the lives of the inhabitants of Taylorville. Necessity is the mother of foresight here. In anticipation of the floods their diminution huts are so put together that the water will merely float them when it reaches their level.

Here the corrupt politicians who infest the district find a strong bulwark. Here, out of a population of about 400, which includes men, women and children, a stray dog and a few famished dogs, over 500 votes are being cast.

High Rents Drive Miners Into River. And in adjacent places that are hardly more habitable than Taylorville land owners are charging fancy rents. Workers, particularly coal miners, finding themselves unable to pay the exorbitant rents chose the only alternative—they live in houseboats on the river. But even here they are harassed and owners of waterfront property refuse to permit them to tie up their boats. Thus they are kept moving from place to place but their real problem is solved during the warm weather, at least.

Only Socialism can wipe out this unjust and baneful contrast. Only thru the election of Eugene V. Debs to Congress can the people of this district make a beginning at house cleaning. Only thru an intelligent use of the ballot can the people do away with these foul abuses of capitalism. The remedy lies with the people. They are awakening. They will not tolerate the Plute street crowd nor its Taylorville slum-by-product much longer.

A Sight Of Plute Street. And now let us get back across the

bridge again and take a look down Plute street—Sixth street. Here is a street lined with carefully chosen shade trees; sidewalks and streets well paved; both sides of the street lined with mansions of marble, granite, brown stone, concrete and fire-wood-work. The residences are surrounded by large spacious lawns covered with artistic landscape gardening. The mansions are beautiful and the latest in architecture. In the rear of these homes stand the garages that house several cars and here and there one can see their numerous lackeys, butlers, cooks, valets—a virtual army of servants.

The streets are quiet and the sight of a workman on it is a rarity. Here the plutes who live and grow rich of the industry and labor of the plutes, retire to spend their idle moments when tired of dissipations indulged in at Newport, Palm Beach, Europe and other places of diversion.

But in Terre Haute where the producers of wealth live there is hope, activity and determination. I said in my last article that the workers are organizing, that the unions are rapidly dispensing with the old creed of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and are substituting therefor the slogan "to the worker all he produces."

The New Unionism. The old type of trade unionist whose chief diversion was political horse trading, who carried the labor vote in his vest pocket, ready to lay it down at the feet of any politician that would come across, is a thing of the past in Terre Haute's labor movement. Just the debris of that type is left. The Central Labor Union of Terre Haute is composed of a body of intelligent workmen, who are not afraid to think, who are students of economics, who are Socialists. I interviewed a good number of labor union officials, some of them delegates to the C. L. U. and all those I talked to, with but one exception pledged their support to Debs.

Taylor, President of the C. L. U. was the only labor man who told me that he would not support Debs. When pressed for a reason for his position, he said: "I am exceedingly sorry that Debs is a candidate. I'm afraid that Debs' candidacy will injure Congressman Moss' chances for re-election."

When asked why such result should not be welcomed, he squirmed about and said that he was afraid that Moss' defeat would mean the election of Sanders, the republican candidate.

But when I pressed him for a better and stronger argument and when I finally demonstrated to him what he already knew but would not admit, that Sanders stood no chance at all—that the choice is really between Debs and Moss, he took refuge in the statement that he was "opposed to politics in the union". It was not till that I learned that Mr. Taylor is an active member of the Democratic party and that he was a candidate for the state legislature in the party primaries. It then became apparent to me why Mr. Taylor deplored Debs' candidacy. It was an admission of fear of defeat for the Democrats, a concession of victory for the Socialists. It was this interview that confirmed me in my conviction that we can beat the enemy if we wage the fight efficiently.

Socialists Control Labor Body. The composition of the officials of the Central Labor Union will give the reader a fair indication of how it stands on the political issues that confront the workers. The political affiliations of the officers are given here:

President—Democrat. Vice-President—Socialist. Recording Secretary—Socialist. Financial Secretary—Democrat. Treasurer—Socialist.

Out of seven delegates to their international convention recently chosen by Terre Haute Branch, No. 60, of the Glass Blowers' Union, six were Socialists. These delegates went to the convention determined to reorganize that body along more radical lines, more adaptable to the newer conditions prevailing in that industry.

Will You Help? The Socialists of the Fifth Indiana Congressional district have already succeeded in striking fear into the hearts of the old party politicians. The republicans have lost faith in their ability to do anything in the district and they nominated Sanders, the traction and railroad attorney more as a complimentary proposition than out of any hope of being able to elect him. The democrats are scared. The Socialists took them by surprise. The people are beginning to realize that their only hope lies in Socialism. And they are coming to us just as fast as our message can reach them.

Remember, what I stated in my first article on this campaign. I stated that no one but the Socialists themselves could defeat Debs. This is true now. Only lack of support from the Socialists the country over can defeat the Socialists here. It takes money to run a campaign. It takes a great deal of money to run an educational campaign. Our methods are different from old party methods and our purpose and aim are vastly different from theirs. We must send literature into the Fifth Indiana District in a systematic and judicious way. We must get the voters to read our message and then we can leave the decision safely with them. If they don't read our message it will be our fault because we have not done our full duty to reach them. The comrades down here are on the job. They are working now. They will continue to work. But they want to know that they are not alone in this great fight. They want to work conscious of the fact that behind them stands an army of revolutionists ready for duty's call, ready to support them to the limit. Can they rely on you?

Eighty delegates attended the third convention of the South Slavic Socialist Federation just held in Chicago. The secretary's report showed 105 active locals with a membership of 2,112. The federation is planning to send out numerous speakers during the presidential campaign.

Meyer London Forces Congress To Give Vote To Porto Ricans

By LUCIEN SAINT. (Special Washington Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON.—Thanks to the efforts of Socialist Rep. Meyer London, some 165,000 Porto Rican workers will retain possession of the vote for the next ten years. The Republican-Democratic combine which some weeks ago defeated London in the House has surrendered, and the Senate has been forced to amend the Porto Rican bill so as to restore the franchise to the wage earning class of the island dependency.

When London made his violent protest in the House against the attempts of the two capitalist parties to strip all political power from the semi-slave class in Porto Rico, it was shown that these workers had conducted two great strikes on the sugar plantations in the past two years, that they had been shot, beaten, jailed and driven out of their own villages by the police till their strength had been broken.

PORTO RICO AN INDUSTRIAL HELL.

THE SUGAR planters feared that if they continued to be allowed to vote, they would take political reprisal for their cruelty. Workers on the plantations receive from 46 to 60 cents a day. Most of them are underfed, and there are not schools enough for a quarter of the children. The United States Commission on Industrial Relations has described Porto Rico as an industrial hell.

London is the hero of the hour in the native press. In the report of the Senate committee surrendering to London occurs this statement:

SENATE SURRENDERS.

"It has been represented to your committee that the provisions of the bill imposing a literacy test or property qualification as a condition of the exercise of suffrage would disfranchise a large number of the residents of Porto Rico who have heretofore participated in the elections. Your committee was of the opinion that such limitation of the franchise was not advisable, and has therefore provided that those who have voted may continue in the exercise of the privilege for 10 years, at the end of which time they will be brought under the operation of the general provisions. It is thought that within the next 10 years those for whom the exception is made will be able to qualify under one of the alternative conditions of voting."

Internationalism Live, Vital Force

MEDIATION by an international commission of the border difficulties with Mexico, now in process, means the postponement of war with Mexico for months if not indefinitely. But it also means more:

It means that internationalism is a live, vital force, and that the labor unions of Mexico and of the United States have succeeded in convincing their respective governments that the workers of two different countries have no quarrel with each other and do not lust for each other's blood.

When the unwritten diplomatic history of the last few weeks shall be written, the name of a certain obscure American Socialist will stand out among the rest. It was this man who succeeded in bringing the American Federation of Labor and the Mexican laborers' organizations into common conference—a conference which had its immediate effect upon both President Wilson and President Carranza.

The workmen of the United States should take heart and redouble their pacifist activities. They have already helped to save the country from a costly and unnecessary war of conquest fomented by the great exploiting property-holding interests of Wall Street. That which they have done once they can do again. They have made their voice felt in the White House, in the State Department, and in the deliberative halls of Congress.

There is war in the east, but there is peace in the west, and internationalism, not "patriotism" is to be praised for it.

Rich Dodge Income Tax

THAT the income tax, supposed to secure revenue for the government from the rich, in reality gets it from the poor is the substance of official information on file with Treasury officials. Under this process, the law is a fake, pure and simple.

This is the way this neat little game of passing the buck to the working-man is played: Certain corporations, whose names are known to the Government, are making agreements with buyers of stocks and bonds to pay the income tax assessed on the owners. The corporations pass on this expense to the public, so that the wealthy coupon-clippers or dividend-holders escape scott free. It is a cinch.

Thanks to this practice, the mere average wage-earner who receives a dollar a day or maybe three a day for his toil, pays the income tax of his rich fellow citizen every time he buys an article of food, clothes, tools, machinery, and so on.

The cards are stacked against the poor man. Can he ever beat the game?

Big Graft Under Militarism

SIDE GRAFT and perquisites amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars are handed out every year by Uncle Sam to the brave officers who run his Army and Navy and who in addition, receive liberal retirement pensions. The details of this side graft are rarely exposed to public view, but they are matters of official record.

For example, the commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard is down on the list as receiving a salary of \$5,000 a year. The truth is that he receives many times this sum. He is "allowed" over \$200 a year for heat and light for his furnished quarters. He is allowed another couple of a hundred for his kitchen and dining room wear and tear. He is allowed over \$700 a year for repairs, and \$2,200 for carriages and horses. Then there is \$600 for the care of the grounds, and \$2,200 for servants. The grand total for this \$5,000 captain is \$10,313 per annum.

Is it any wonder that rich men and the well-to-do classes shout for adequate preparedness when there are fat jobs like these? The commandant of the New York Navy yard is supposed to receive a salary of \$8,000 a year. In fact, however, he receives \$17,000 a year. The commandant of the Pearl Harbor yard gets nearly \$10,000, and the commandant of the Newport yard gets \$17,000.

The grand total paid out every twelve months by the United States in salaries to officers and men is \$25,000,000 more than is paid in Germany, whose military system is admittedly the most efficient in the world.

Some Democratic "Good Politics"

If the Senate backs up the action of the House, the antiquated federal workmen's compensation will be amended before the close of the present session. The Kern-McGillucuddy bill, which passed the other day, has been kicked around in Congress practically since 1910. It gives two-thirds pay for life to federal employees totally incapacitated, and less liberal pay to those not so badly injured.

It will be good politics for the Democrats to pass this bill before election, and they know it and are trying to do so.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

THE ANNUAL wall comes from the Western wheat fields that there is an unusual scarcity of labor, and fabulous wages are being offered to bed and board, while a number of points the men, upon refusing to work for nothing, were driven out of town at the point of guns in the hands of rascally farmers. City workers would be fools to go into the harvest fields year after year, and be treated no better than dogs. At best it is expensive to travel the long distance from large cities to the wheat sections and hard labor when the men get there and harvesting is over in a few weeks.

THE MEXICAN trade unionists now in this country to acquaint the working people with the true conditions that exist south of the Rio Grande declare that what between the two republics would prevent the inauguration of the humanitarian reforms planned by Carranza and his advisors and would prove a disastrous blow to the toilers of Mexico for many years to come. Several of the union officials suggest that the United States government

That the work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society has this year far outstripped in value and influence that of any previous season, is the assertion of Dr. Harry W. Laidler, its organizing secretary, in his report of the season's work just issued.

The report declares that the society has conducted more extensive trips than ever before among the institutions of higher learning; East and West. From November to April, inclusive, Rose Pastor Stokes, John Spargo and Harry W. Laidler visited 120 colleges, addressed over 30,000 students, spoke before 22 entire college bodies and lectured in 80 economics and other classes. Dozens of other lectures were arranged by the various college chapters. Many colleges never before reached have come within the I. S. S. fold during the last year, including the Universities of Iowa, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Nevada, Trinity, Dartmouth, Berkeley, Divinity, Rutgers, John Hopkins, Beloit, Grinnell, Iowa State, Simpson, Reed, Washington and Lee, Emory and Henry, Randolph, Macon and East and Middle Tennessee Normal Schools. There are at present 70 undergraduate and 16 alumni chapters of the Society. Yassar has the largest dues paying membership.

Rolling Green, N. D., has found a place on the map by holding one of the most unique elections ever held anywhere in the country. Three Socialist nominees for School Council were elected without opposition. The Republicans refused to vote because they knew they were hopelessly defeated and the lone Democrat in the township also kept mum.

Adolph De Geyer, who composed the famous labor song, "The International," died at Lille a few days ago. De Geyer was one of the earliest Socialist party members in France. He was a metal worker by trade.

Educate Yourself, Support Yourself at RUSKIN COLLEGE. Ruskin, Florida, (near Tampa.) Both sexes may earn expense of board and room in Industrial Guild, which is self-governing and profit-sharing. Guild membership optional. DEPARTMENTS: College of Liberal Arts; Academy; Schools of Music, Oratory and Commerce. SPECIAL COURSE IN SOCIALISM: One year after two regular college years leads to Bachelor of Sociology. Public Speaking and Elementary Law included. RESOURCES: Not dependent upon endowments or donations. Buildings and equipment provided by setting aside of choice lands as college farms and town lot property, and per cent on all land sales in Ruskin Colony. ENVIRONMENT: Town composed chiefly of colonists attracted by the College and co-operative ideals, by which to realize some of the advanced benefits of Co-operative Commonwealth, the bringing in of which the College was founded to help. GEORGE M.C.A. MILLER, Ph. D., President.

AN ENGINE BOOK WITH A PUNCH. Would you build a house with a foundation like this? Would you build a boiler with a foundation like this? Would you build a boiler with a foundation like this? Would you build a boiler with a foundation like this? WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 3207 Oakland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo. 3207 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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The Work Of The Hour

SEND DEBS TO CONGRESS!

THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, 803 W. MADISON ST., CHICAGO.

Here is \$..... which is my contribution to help send Eugene V. Debs to congress from the Fifth Indiana Congressional District. I understand that for every \$1 sent in, the Fifth Indiana Socialist Campaign Committee will be allowed to put seven voters on the subscription list of The American Socialist for fifteen weeks each and that 15 cents will be contributed to the Fifth Indiana Socialist Campaign Fund.

NAME ADDRESS CITY STATE

Millions Must Hear Spoken Word Of Socialism!

100 Speakers Ready To Go Out For National Campaign—Must Arrange Meetings!

THERE NEVER was a time when the American people were so favorably inclined and so willing to listen to Socialism and consider its demands as now. There are millions of people in these United States who will be not only willing but eager to hear about Socialism this fall. The Socialist Party must give them the chance. Now, if ever, we must send out our speakers. Our message must be heard!

The spoken word still thrills the human heart, still stirs the human mind. Millions will read our literature, but the written word must be supplemented by the spoken word,—the living presence of those who bear our message to the multitudes.

Our standard bearers, Comrades Benson and Kirkpatrick, will be in the field soon. Vast audiences will greet them. Every day from now on the voices of our candidates will be heard by multitudes of people.

But, there are other multitudes whom our candidates cannot reach. Not one-hundredth part of the people who are anxious and eager to hear the message of Socialism will be able to attend the meetings where Benson and Kirkpatrick speak. This is a vast country and its teeming millions are hard to reach. Therefore, we must call every possible speaker to the colors.

And here they are—scores of our veteran campaigners—comrades who

have endured the hardships of earlier days, who have toured the nation again and again, who have never failed you—here they are ready and eager again to take up the battle—ready again to pack their grips, endure the hardships of travel and the weariness of the toil involved. Eager and anxious to go. They ask only a chance to serve,—a place where they can help. The Socialist Party must put forth the messengers, the speakers, organizers, campaigners. And we must act at once. The summer is already half gone. The fall is right upon us. We must arrange our meetings at once. Comrades of the great, irresistible cause of humanity,—now, if ever, we must speak to the people.

And to you who read these lines—this is a message straight to you. It is YOUR part we emphasize. If you are a lone Socialist in your district you still can arrange a meeting. We believe there is not a community in the United States where the people if rightly approached will not be glad

to hear at least one good Socialist speaker this fall—and they will help you pay for it, too.

Try it! Have faith in your cause, Comrade! Arrange a meeting and send to the National Office for a speaker and suggestions.

If you are a member or an official in the organization of the Party, all the more you can help. No matter how dead or discouraged others may be, do your part. Others will arouse themselves and take hold if someone starts the ball rolling. Start things yourself. And if no one helps do it alone.

And to all Socialists, members and officials in the Party and members of the rank and file of the organization, and to those who are friends of the cause,—we ask you to read the details for the campaign as published on this page and then to do your utmost to arrange the meetings for our speakers.

REVISED TERMS

FOR PRESIDENTIAL AND VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES

The following are the new terms under which either comrade Allan L. Benson or George R. Kirkpatrick may be secured for a campaign meeting.

Kirkpatrick is available Right Now. Benson starts out September First. These new terms make it possible for almost every Local to apply for a date.

Class "A" Contract.
For Cities below 100,000 population.
1. FLAT RATE BASIS. Terms: \$50.00, payable in two installments of \$25.00 each. \$25.00 to be sent with application and the remaining \$25.00 to be paid to the speaker on night of meeting.

2. SUBSCRIPTION BASIS. Terms: \$100.00. This entitles you to 400 six-months sub cards to The American Socialist. On all sub cards sold in excess of the 400, your local receives 40 per cent commission. The contract is payable as follows: \$25.00 to be sent with application, \$25.00 when date is set, or ten days before meeting, and the balance of \$50.00 to be paid to speaker on night of meeting.

Class "B" Contract.
For Cities over 100,000 and under 500,000.
1. FLAT RATE BASIS. Terms: \$80.00, payable as follows: \$25.00 with application, \$10.00 when date is set, \$15.00 ten days before meeting, and the remaining \$30.00 to speaker on night of meeting.

2. SUBSCRIPTION BASIS. Terms: \$160.00. This entitles you to 640 sub cards to The American Socialist, which sell at 25 cents. On all cards sold in excess of the 640, your local gets 40 per cent commission. This contract is payable as follows: \$25.00 with application, \$25.00 when date of meeting is set, \$25.00 ten days before the meeting, and \$85.00 to the speaker on night of meeting.

Class "C" Contract.
For Cities of 500,000 and over.
1. FLAT RATE BASIS. Terms: \$100.00, payable \$25.00 with application, \$25.00 when date is set, and \$50.00 to speaker on night of meeting.

2. SUBSCRIPTION BASIS. Terms: \$200.00. This entitles you to 800 American Socialist sub cards good for six months. On all cards sold in excess of the 800, your local gets 40 per cent. This contract is payable as follows: \$25.00 with application, \$25.00 when date is set, \$25.00 ten days before meeting, and balance of \$100.00 to speaker on night of meeting.

The above terms are based on a sliding scale to suit the size of the local. The subscription contract is recommended strongly, because we believe it gives the local the best opportunity to make money, besides making it easier for the comrades to sell tickets, inasmuch as an admission includes a six-months' subscription to The American Socialist.

Literature and Collection.
Literature for sale at these meetings will be furnished by the National Office to the local at wholesale prices, the profits on same to go to the local. The proceeds of the collection go to the local.

Advertising.
Advertising, as outlined in the general previous announcement in The American Socialist, will be furnished free of charge to the locals and in fair proportion to the terms of the contract and size of the town. The advertising supplied will include posters, window hangers, dodgers, lantern slides, and press notices.

If you have already sent in your deposit and filled out the first contract sent you, then your deposit on same will be credited to your new contract on the basis of the terms outlined in this letter.

Presidential Candidate's Dates Limited.
Comrade Allan L. Benson, because of his desire to invest most of his time in providing material for a gigantic literature campaign, of necessity, has his time for speaking engagements limited. Nearly all of his available dates have already been applied for. There are just a few more dates left. Within a few days after this issue of The American Socialist reaches you all of Comrade Benson's dates will be gone.

The same holds true of Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick. There are about thirty more dates left for which Comrade Kirkpatrick can be secured. Be sure to apply for one of our standard bearers and do it right now. Tomorrow may be too late.

Applications Close July 30.
In order to conduct this tour as efficiently as possible and in order to save the cost of time, labor and expense of re-routing we find it necessary to make a time limit for the receiving of applications. July 30th, that is the end of this month, is the last date on which we can consider applications. We must get busy in arranging the details of the tour, the advertising and everything else that will go to help the locals pull off record-breaking campaign meetings.

An Important Point.
In applying do not fail to make the following point clear. In the event of Comrade Benson's dates being all gone, shall we consider your application as applying for Comrade Kirkpatrick's services instead? Lose no time. Act at once. Mail or wire your application today. NOW. All applications must be accompanied with a deposit of \$25 so that we may put it on the positive and final list of contracts.

OUR STAFF OF NATIONAL CAMPAIGNERS THAT WILL BACK UP OUR CANDIDATES IN SPREADING MESSAGE OF SOCIALISM

BELOW IS A TENTATIVE LIST OF OUR CAMPAIGNERS

In addition to these we are now in communication with the following comrades and expect to be able to include them in our force:

- EUGENE V. DEBS
- FRED D. WARREN
- JOHN SPARGO
- MORRIS HILLQUIT
- WALTER THOMAS MILLS
- JOSEPH D. CANNON
- ANNA A. MALEY
- LENA MORROW LEWIS (for work in Alaska)

Here are the speakers already available: James H. Maurer, of Pennsylvania; Ryan Walker, of Henry Dubb Fame, Every Place; Walter J. Millard, of Ohio; Janet Fenimore Korngold, of Chicago; L. Gutierrez De Lara, of Los Angeles, (available for work in English and Spanish); Florence Wattles, of Indiana; Carl D. Thompson, Chicago, (Sunday dates only); Theresa S. Malkiel, of New York; John M. Work, of Chicago; James F. Carey, of Massachusetts; Fred Guy Strickland, of Ohio; W. R. Gaylord, of Milwaukee; Eugene Wood, of New York; Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, of Michigan; Herbert M. Merrill, of Schenectady; John W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania;

- W. A. Jacobs, of Milwaukee;
- Walter Huggins, of Chicago;
- Ralph Korngold, of Chicago;
- Fred Hurst, of Rhode Island;
- H. Scott Bennett, of Australia and New Zealand;
- William F. Barnard, of Ohio;
- Mary L. Geffs, of Colorado;
- Ernest W. Perrin, of Arkansas;
- Bertha H. Mailly, of New York;
- Will L. Garver, of Missouri;
- J. L. Fitts, of North Carolina;
- J. W. Bennett, of Iowa;
- Charles Solomon, of New York;
- August Claessens, of New York;
- I. S. McCrillis, of Iowa;
- Clarence H. Taylor, of Maryland;
- Arthur O. Alexander, of Alberta, Canada;
- Franklin Allen, of Chicago, (for work in the South).

This list will be enlarged constantly; as fast as we hear from additional speakers. In addition to the foregoing the following comrades are available for Saturdays and Sundays within a reasonable distance of Chicago. They will go for expenses only but with the privilege of selling The American Socialist's sub cards at the meetings.

- Adolph Germer
- J. Louis Engdahl
- Max Sherover
- Wm. F. Kruse

There are numerous localities, owing to the limited time at our candidates disposal, neither Comrade Benson nor Kirkpatrick will be able to reach. Then there are locals who will want these speakers in advance and after the presidential candidates' meetings have taken place.

Look over this list carefully, make your selection and send us a list of the speakers you prefer. We cannot at this time promise to give you the particular speaker you want, as they will have to be routed at a minimum cost of railroad fare. An effort will be made to divide the country into districts and assign a group of speakers to a given district. This to avoid jumping speakers clear across the country.

State Secretaries Please Note.
State Secretaries desiring to engage and route any of these speakers direct from their office should inform us to that effect at once. We want to co-operate with the state offices and not send speakers into a state where their presence would interfere with the plans of the state offices. We want co-operation and not duplication of effort.

This is a big year for Socialism. It is our year. We want team work. You comrade, State Secretary, can help.

For further particulars regarding campaign speakers apply at once to Speakers Bureau, Socialist Party, 803 West Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

MAKE EVERY SOCIALIST VOTER AN AMERICAN SOCIALIST READER

IT'S EASY, COMRADES!

There is no easier task, no more enjoyable work right now, Comrade Hustlers, than getting readers for Socialist literature. Start right in by getting a bunch of those 15 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS subs for The American Socialist. Use the sub blank that appeared in the last two issues of your paper; or use a home-made sub blank, any piece of good letter paper will do; or send to The American Socialist and get some of our special sub blanks.

You can make a contribution to this work if you haven't the time to get subs yourself. Send in your contribution and we will send The American Socialist, from now until election, 15 WEEKS, to names on our list.

Or get your local to vote to put a certain number of names on The American Socialist's subscription list immediately as a starter for your local campaign. This is an easy, enjoyable way to fight capitalism in this campaign.

"Sample copy of The American Socialist just received is certainly O. K.," writes Comrade Harry Bray, local secretary of Washington, Ind., as he orders four sub cards. "Send me a few more of the same issue and I shall try to get a list of subscribers."
"Place these on the mailing list as soon as possible," writes Comrade J. A. Chalstrom, of Mt. Jewett, Pa., as he sends in a list of seven names. "There will be more to come later."
The Tomies Book Store (Finnish) at Superior, Wisc., orders a bundle of 10 each week.
Duncan McDonald, secretary-treasurer of the Illinois Mine Workers, sends in a list of eight.
"I can't get along any longer without our paper," writes Comrade Mason Molloy, of Montana, as he subscribes and orders three sub cards.
"I am lost without our own paper," writes Comrade William Tetheroff, who recently moved to Iowa from Ohio and forgot to have his paper follow him.
Twenty-five sub cards go to Comrade Otto Vierling, State Secretary of Missouri.

Do you know what is the matter with the Dick military law, that it has never been enforced? It is because, if they do compel members of the state militia to enter the nation's service without ever having agreed to do it, they have knocked the "sacred right of contract" into smithereens, and that would upset the whole capitalist system. It is hard for the masters to keep the shackles on.

Having led the half baked from Socialism into the wilderness of "progressivism" and lost them there, Roosevelt has returned to the stand-pat fold and is again in good standing with the plutocrats. There is more than one way to serve the devil.

It is thought that by the 31st of July Hughes may be able to fix it up with the plutocrat fund givers, and issue his letter of acceptance accordingly.

Now that the allies have quit buying munitions, many of the armament plants are shutting down. They will probably be able to force a panic even before election, in the hope of putting over their war program and graft.

The Socialist platform does not consist of "personality," but of actual remedial measures.

Read the Socialist platform and then guess how many plutocrats will contribute to the campaign fund of that party.

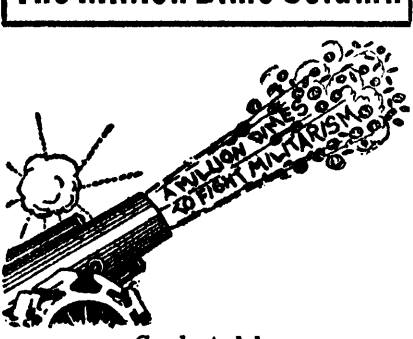
You may buy an interest in the Socialist party with your contribution to the campaign fund, however small it may be. But the plutocrat can't do it with his millions.

A hundred thousand soldiers on the Mexican border at a cost of a million dollars a day did not capture Villa. But that is not what they were sent out to do.

Only three months till election, but the issue has not yet been developed. Perhaps it will come just before election, in the form of ones and fives.

Just think of what a magnificent wheat crop there might have been had the Republican party been in power.

The Million Dime Column



Conducted by MAX SHEROVER.

Going up! The Dime Banks are coming in fast.

Owing to the rush of important campaign work which requires immediate attention, we cannot publish the figures this week.

There is a stack of over 100 banks lying in the safe unopened, lack of time prevents us from getting at them. In next week's American Socialist the figures will be published. Watch for them!

In the mean time, have you joined the Dime Bank Division yet? Come in. Do your share. Help fill a bank. Help the campaign along. Do something for Socialism!

All contributions to this fund are now being divided as follows: twenty-five per cent each to put voters in the Debs' district in Indiana, in Nevada and in Minneapolis, Minn., on the subscription list of The American Socialist and twenty-five per cent to the national campaign. The Dime Brigade is going to help send Debs to Congress, to carry Nevada and send Grant Miller to the U. S. Senate, to sweep Minneapolis, Minn., into the Socialist column and elect Thomas Van Lear, mayor.

The only way out of war is into Socialism.

It cost Uncle Sam about \$30,000,000 to move the troops and threaten to break the railroad strike. Now, will the railroads come across to the Wilson campaign fund in recognition of what he did, or will they sell out to the Republican fund for promises of what they will do?

Even the high cost of living is not driving many to court death by enlisting in the army.

The spirit of conquest is not confined to nations. We see it manifested in big business and little business both raising the price of what they sell to the utmost limit.

The binding of the workers has begun. In New York the "bloody five" inaugurates conscription in times of peace; and in Oklahoma the registration law disfranchises any one the registrar may wish to disfranchise.

The only possible way to register your protest against militarism is to vote the Socialist ticket.

The only way to register your belief in government ownership of banking and money is to vote the Socialist ticket.

The only way to build good roads without bringing bondage to the people is to inaugurate the Socialist currency measure.

The only way to express your sympathy with labor is to vote with the labor party, the Socialist party.

The only way to stop the plots of the jingoes and render harmless the war agitation of the plutocrats is to vote for Socialism and its policies that mean peace.

The only way to bring actual brotherhood is to inaugurate Socialism.

The only way to end child slavery is to put an end to wage slavery.

The only way to save yourself is to save the world from the exploiters.

The only way to prosperity for all lies in going the route that Socialists take.

Tag-Day For The Irish

By MARY O'REILLY.

Tuesday, August first, has been set by the city council at Chicago as Tag-Day for the benefit of the families of the Irish martyrs and war-sufferers. Other cities have set aside special days to work for the relief of the Irish to whom the war has brought such acute distress.

Everywhere the socialists are bearing their part in the labor attendant upon such efforts. In Chicago we have had the direction and encouragement of our Socialist aldermen, Wm. E. Rodriguez and John C. Kennedy and the co-operation of the Chicago Federation of Labor. We are confident that our comrades in other cities will fall in line and help, encouraging and suggesting Tag Days and other such undertakings.

Local Dillon, Mont., Leads.

As a call for the help of Socialists throuthout the country the following letter speaks for itself. It is a heartfelt expression of real Socialist brotherhood which should bring an immediate response.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed please find M. O. for \$2 to start a fund to support the widow of James Connolly, the recent martyr of the working class.

Local Dillon will send this amount every year as long as Mrs. Connolly lives or as long as shall be necessary to educate the children to be intelligent rebels and worthy descendants of such a father.

We think that a fund of \$1,000 a year should be raised for this purpose and call on 500 other locals to respond. The fund should of course, be handled by the national office.

It is too early to speculate on the reason for the sacrifice of this noble life; but we can rest assured that Connolly was not hot-headed. He went to his death with his clear vision unobscured by any false hopes of military fame and with the future of the working class as his guiding star, he, like one of old, lay down his life

that they might live. May this fund make of his children a living memorial of him.

Merl D. Manning, Sec. Local Dillon, Montana.

The Irish Relief Committee hereby tags every Cook County (Chicago) Socialist branch with a request to join Local Dillon in creating this permanent fund for the wife and children of our comrade, James Connolly.

Mrs. Connolly and her children have been denied permission to come to America, by the British government. They are being detained in Ireland where it is impossible to earn a living under present conditions. If we can keep them from starvation and relieve their anxiety we will have answered the question Jim Connolly asked in his last letter.

"Have we any friends in America?"

Conditions in Ireland.

Oppression and misrule have made Ireland a poor country. The report of the departmental committee on housing conditions in Dublin, presented to the British Parliament in 1914 shows a condition of almost unbelievable poverty: 25,822 families were reported living in tenements, 20,108 of these occupying one room each; 3,806 tenements sheltering 60,253 people were unfit for human habitation.

Wages of heads of families in most cases were reported at 15 to 20 shillings, about \$4 to \$5 per week. Farm laborers received about eight to ten shillings, \$2 to \$2.50 per week.

Since the war began the cost of living is reported to have increased 55 per cent in England. The increase in Ireland has been much more. Normal industries have been suspended and ammunition factories have not been provided in Ireland to "take up the slack" of unemployed labor.

Under such conditions working people, idealists and radicals are sure to be poor. The Irish revolutionists were all poor men and women. They refused to fight in a war against their brothers in other countries and were subjected to every possible economic pressure, the trades were locked out and unemployment insurance was cut off to all who would not enlist in British regiments.

Then came Easter week when they were forced to stand against a final

LEE GOES TO EUROPE.

Algernoon Lee, of New York City, has sailed for Europe to represent the American Socialist Party at the international Socialist conference to be held soon at The Hague, Holland. Morris Hillquit, international secretary of the Socialist Party, was unable to attend owing to the prominent part he is now taking in the cloakmakers' strike in New York City.

attack. Over a thousand died and four thousand were imprisoned.

I have hurriedly stated a few facts to show the terrible need of our Irish comrades. All Socialists believe that workers should refuse to fight each other in the command of their masters, all true unionists, all real Christians believe in the same great principle.

When it came to the final test this little group of Irish Socialists and patriots died for their belief. Let us do our part to make sure that those who have left behind will not suffer too much for their heroism.

All who will volunteer to help with the work of Tag-Day please send names to Mary O'Reilly, 63 W. Ontario St., Chicago.

"Our enemies are not the other nations, the workers of other countries, but our own exploiters, all the wealthy and ruling classes, not only in the boundaries of our country but also in all the world," declares the resolution on militarism and war adopted by the recent South Slavic Convention. It concludes: "War against war! War against militarism! Long live social-democracy! Long live the brotherhood of the workers of the world! Long live international peace!"

An obscure paragraph in the daily press states that only 52 per cent of the members of the state militia have re-enlisted in the federal army. The workers don't seem much more eager to kill and be killed than do the masters.

10c for three months trial subscription to The New World, Lincoln Philfr's Paper-Magazine, Girard, Kans.