

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

NEW YORK, N. Y. PUBLISHED WEEKLY
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
UNITED STATES

No. 55

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 22, 1913

50c per year 25c for 40 weeks
\$1.00 per year outside of U. S.

SOME REMARKS ON ORGANIZATION WORK By A. W. Ricker.

When you have secured a new member of the party, you have performed the best work that a Socialist can do. I do not undervalue anything else that you do. Subscriptions to papers that you have taken, the books that you have given away or loaned, the money that you have contributed for various purposes—each of these were in their time and place imperatively necessary, and of great value, and yet I say to you that when you brought into the local a new member, you rendered your most important service to the movement.

A member of the party, becomes an integral part of a great machine which runs without ceasing. The work that we do as an individual propagandist is always more or less spasmodic. Spurred by some well written appeal or by some striking incident we go out and secure a list of subscribers for a Socialist paper or we distribute some leaflets or books. Our efforts then cease and perhaps for weeks we do nothing. With the party organization it is different. If we do nothing more than pay our dues, we have contributed more of real potency to the movement than all our spasmodic efforts combined. The dues keep the machinery going and our organized army advancing. There may be sags here and there; there may be losses and disappointments in spots, but the organized army of Socialism ever advances.

Then, too, in the local, we learn how to cooperate. We learn to do team work.

* * *

The management of base ball and foot ball teams always employ an experienced coach for the purpose of drilling the organization in team work. The player learns to sacrifice his individual "batting average" if necessary to win the game for his team.

A small army well drilled can defeat a large mob because in the mob each individual is working for himself while in the army many individuals are co-ordinated. If you would make the Socialist movement powerful in your locality, bring the individual Socialists into the local and move on the ramparts of the enemy as an army, not as a mob.

* * *

The work of a local is the promotion of the Socialist movement in the territory in which said local is organized. This may mean a city, a ward, a town or township. All experience proves that when a local sticks to this (its legitimate task), and confines itself to consideration of the problems of how to build the organization by adding new members, and to increase the size of the Socialist vote by effective propaganda, then it thrives. When it permits itself to become a school for the discussion of tactics and a bureau for the settlement of the details of the co-operative commonwealth, then it ceases to thrive. Discussion of tactics will of necessity come before the local occasionally by way of referendums. These should be met by frank discussion to be closed when the vote is taken. Having disposed of this, the local should get back to its work of soliciting new members and of planning and executing propaganda work.

* * *

In a few weeks more, we will be in the midst of an almost nation-wide municipal campaign. Perhaps it is too early to nominate candidates but it is not too early to set the dates for conventions, lay out plans of campaign and discuss ways and means. In making December the special month of organizing effort, consideration of the coming campaigns may well have a prominent place in your program. If yours is a city local, you should begin to organize by precincts for the distribution of literature, and where you have strength you should organize your precincts into sub-districts. Then plan literature distribution which will not be spasmodic but regular. Among the locals that are doing this successfully we instance Pittsburg, Kansas. In that city the comrades are buying 5,000 leaflets every two weeks and are making continuous and systematic distribution into the houses of the people. Perhaps this work is not as interesting as discussing tactics but it is "acting tactics" that will bring effective organization and success at the polls.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

We have every reason to feel gratified at the result of the recent elections. The capitalist press has heralded abroad the loss of Schenectady and has given the impression that we have failed. But not so. We have elected numerous officials to minor positions, which means that Socialism is permeating the people. It's a rather sly way to fool the plutocrats, and yet it is not through any design on our part.

COLLAPSE OF THE BULL MOOSE.

The analysis of election returns reveals nothing more clearly than the almost total collapse of the Bull Moose party.

This is particularly true of the state of Pennsylvania which was the Roosevelt stronghold in the last presidential election. It is said that Theodore was more interested in what would happen in Pennsylvania this fall than in any other state, for if he could hold his following in the big "keystone" state he would have the foundation for a party with which to enter the Congressional election next fall and the presidential campaign of 1916, but the Pennsylvania contingent returned to their ancient idols and were found lined up in the Republican party as of old. The Progressive party was wiped out in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The party also went down to disastrous defeat in New Jersey, where its vote was insignificant. In New York, the Progressives fused and trafficked with reform Democrats and Independence leaguers to the almost total loss of its identity. The same was true in Connecticut. In Massachusetts alone was there anything like a respectable Progressive vote.

All signs point to the revival of the Republican party based on some kind of compromise with its insurgents. The political demagogue has not the moral stamina to continue a long political struggle with none of the spoils of office to divide. The Progressive party could only continue, providing there were such spoils, for the movement rests on no great fundamental economic principles as does the Socialist party. In drawing this conclusion, we do not overlook the fact that there is a very large reform sentiment in this country which has not yet accepted the Socialist program. Its dimensions are sufficiently large to cause all dominant political parties to give heed to it and all political leaders to play for its support. Just now Wilson and Bryan seem to be doing this successfully.

No one, not even the Socialist, can predict where this reform element will function in years to come. And it matters very little to the Socialists. We go right on with our work of organizing the working class into a political party for the purpose of obtaining political power, and of using that power to acquire legal possession of the machinery of production and distribution. We will accept with thanks, all remedial labor legislation from whatever source, but we will not vote with the parties who pass these laws nor give them support. We get legislation not in proportion to the number of votes we give the capitalist parties, but in proportion to the votes we do not give them.

PROSPECTS GOOD FOR NOVEMBER

We wish that every member could scan the books as we do day by day. Each day the total dues for the month are compared with the total dues up to the same day the previous month. So also with the literature sales, the Party Builder subscriptions, and the total receipts. It excites as much interest as an intense drama. For these receipts, although cold dollars, mean the human interest of 100,000 members. It means that new members are joining and demanding the little due stamp which is their receipt for the payment of their share in the upkeep of the party. Or it means the reverse, that interest is sagging; fortunately, we have not had that experience this fall. Increased literature sales mean more leaflets distributed among the unconverted, new minds reached and convinced.

At the date of this writing (the 15th) the receipts for dues are \$570 more than they were on the 15th of October, which appears on its face to mean that this month will show more members than last month. Will you do it? The next monthly report will show. It is not to be expected that the month after election will even equal the month before election. But our total receipts on this date exceed the total receipts for the same period last month, and The Party Builder receipts are double what they were. It's good news to hear that the party is staunchly and solidly growing, and we pass it on to you.

GET READY FOR THE CONTEST.

Every Socialist local should participate in the December membership boost.

It does not matter whether or not you compete for one of the fine prizes offered by the National Office. The prizes are offered and they will be paid. The prizes are valuable and some locals, somewhere, will win them.

They are worth all the effort you put forth, but the boost in membership is worth far more.

The New York Call had an able editorial in a recent issue inspired by the reports of the National Office. Our efforts to boost the party membership are commended and "The Call" urges its readers to fall in line for the campaign and help boost.

IN CASE OF A TIE.

In the case of two locals being tied in the December contest for membership, the National Office will do this:

First prize—Should two locals be tied for first place, we will give a stereopticon outfit to each of them. Should more than two locals be tied, we will determine the winner by lot in a manner to be agreed on by the contestants.

Second prize—In the other general prizes where a tie occurs, we will divide the prize equally among all locals so tied.

Third prize—The same rule will apply on the special prizes with the exception of the contest for new locals. Should a tie occur, we will give to the members of locals so tied a 40 weeks' subscription to the Party Builder and a copy of "The Truth About Socialism."

PAYING THE PENALTY.

The election returns show that there has been another chain of Socialist victories, and what is of even greater moment, a vastly increased Socialist vote.

But there are two notable exceptions to the places showing an increased Socialist vote and we may as well frankly face the facts. These are—Columbus, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa. In Columbus our vote went down from 10,000 to 4,000. In Allegheny County, of which Pittsburgh is a part, we cast nearly 20,000 votes for Debs. The election returns for Pittsburgh alone show that our vote was about 6,000. There are no figures at hand to compare the Pittsburgh vote with that of last year, but considering the vote in the county, the loss is evidently heavy.

The capitalist papers have had not a word to say about our numerous successes, but, of course, have flashed the word over the continent that we are wiped out as a party in Columbus and Pittsburgh. We are not wiped out, but we have had a lesson. The workers of these two cities have, to their evident hurt, flirted with syndicalism. Considerable portions of the party, leaving the time proved tactics of our movement—political action along constructive lines, strayed off to "direct action," "industrialism," "the one big union," etc. Endless discussions and conflicts followed, bringing with them broken and disrupted locals and cessation of propaganda.

A local, when it enters into one of these periods of discussions, becomes like the steamboat which Lincoln used as an illustration in one of his famous stories. This boat had a 7-foot whistle and a 5-foot boiler, consequently, when it whistled, it stopped. In like manner, when a local opens its "discussion of tactics whistle," all of its "steam" escapes and the machinery stops. The result in Pittsburgh and Columbus is that the party has had to begin all over again. There is in this, however, no cause for alarm nor should the Socialists of these two cities be discouraged. There are almost as many Socialist voters in Pittsburgh, by the showing of the election returns, as there are party members in the state of Pennsylvania and the same is true of Columbus, Ohio, with reference to the latter state. Hence, if these voters can be gotten into the party organization, we will be a far greater menace to capitalism than we have been heretofore.

Build the organization and do constructive work. The class struggle is still on. Wage slavery still exists, and the Socialist program is still the only remedy. With a better organization and an aggressive constructive program, the working class of Columbus and Pittsburgh will once more rally to the Socialist standard.

How the Campaign Is Going

ELECTION RETURNS.

Wadsworth, Ohio.—Thomas Lucas, Socialist, elected marshal. Rest of ticket beaten by combination of old parties.

New Boston, Ohio.—Socialists elected J. S. Davis mayor and John Noel member of school board.

Shamokin, Pa.—This city, with 25,000 population, elected Socialist commissioner and judge of elections. Four commissioners were elected, the old parties getting three.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—Moon Township, the largest in this county, elected full Socialist ticket, fifteen officials being elected.

Ashland, Pa.—One councilman and an inspector of elections elected by Socialists.

Bedford, Pa.—An inspector, two supervisors and two school directors were elected in Broadtop Township in Bedford County.

Stoneboro, Pa.—A clean sweep was made here by the Socialists.

Blairsville, Pa.—Socialist for mayor defeated by eight votes.

Yeagerstown, Pa.—School director and several election officials elected by Socialists.

Reading, Pa.—The Socialists were handicapped throughout the state by the non-partisan law, which made the Socialists face a combined opposition in most places. Wherever the Socialists had any opportunity of election the old parties united on a fusion ticket. In some places the Socialists were counted out, and in others they lost by a small margin.

Verona, Pa.—Jacob L. Condron, Socialist, elected to city council.

Brackenridge, Pa.—Socialists elected justice of the peace and school director.

East Deer, Pa.—Socialists tied for school director and elected justice of the peace.

Roscoe, Pa.—Socialists elected burgess.

Murray, Utah.—The Socialists will control this town again for the next two years, as they elected two out of three commissioners in the elections just held. The vote in 1911, when the Socialists first won, was 577; this time it totaled 639.

Tooele, Utah.—This town failed to go into the Socialist column because of a combination of the old parties. The Socialist vote was doubled, however, the Socialist candidate for mayor being defeated by only 32 votes.

Eureka, Utah.—Though the Socialists increased their vote 50 per cent in this town they lost control because of a combination of the old parties against them. When they won they secured 445 votes. This year their vote was 560.

Hamilton, Ohio.—The officials elected by the Socialists here are mayor, treasurer, court clerk, solicitor, two councilmen-at-large, three ward councilmen and judge of the municipal court. The total vote polled was 2,798.

Conneaut, Ohio.—Nellie Rhodes, Socialist, was elected member of the school board in Jefferson Township.

Linden Heights, Ohio.—C. A. Case was elected marshal and Ed. C. Overdale, councilman. Both are Socialists.

Columbus, Ohio.—Socialists lost their four members of the city council. Vote decreased 80 per cent from two years ago. In several wards they failed to elect aldermen by only a few votes.

Sineville, Ohio.—R. J. Wheeler was elected councilman here. City is under commission form of government.

Hymera, Ind.—Socialists elected two marshals of this burg.

West Terre Haute, Ind.—Socialists tied for one office here and gave old parties a close scare on all others.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT AT DAYTON.

Fearing the growing Socialist vote at last election in Dayton, when two Socialist aldermen were elected, the old party politicians started a campaign for a new charter, with the aid of the capitalist newspapers. The charter convention met and adopted the commission-manager form of government, by which all party lines were wiped out. It was feared that if this was not done the Socialists might secure control of the city in a few years.

In 1911 the Socialist vote was 7,300 out of a total of 29,000 votes cast, being about 25 per cent of the total vote. This vote elected two aldermen and three assessors. This year the Socialists held their vote, while the total dropped to 19,000. This gives the Socialists 35 per cent of the total vote, which would have elected five or six councilmen under the old form of government.

The Dayton Socialists are not disappointed at the loss of their few officials. Instead they believe it best to secure a full majority of the votes, so that when they do get control of the city they can proceed with the constructive work without the fear that at the next election the old parties will combine and defeat them.

Of Interest to Union Men

LABOR NOTES.

Winnipeg, Canada.—The unions of this city are proposing the erection of a new labor temple, due to the fact that the old one is inadequate for their needs.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Electrical Workers' Union here has started a school for the instruction of its membership in the more technical phases of electrical work. This is an innovation among the unions of this city.

Denver, Colo.—Organized labor of Colorado recently held a conference at which it was decided to initiate a bill to have the state take over the coal mines.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate investigation of the West Virginia strike atrocities has been ended. The committee granted attorneys for both sides till December to file briefs.

Boston, Mass.—Governor Foss has been sued by a labor official of this city for an attack against the official printed in a local paper on account of his activities in strikes at Foss' factories.

Bloomington, Ill.—A vote has just been taken among the railroad shop men on the Chicago & Alton Railroad in favor of a strike. The executive boards of the different international unions involved have been notified of the action taken.

East Liverpool, Ohio.—Several thousand clay makers employed in the local potteries have gone on strike. It is probable that 5,000 will be out soon. They seek an advance in wages.

Buffalo, N. Y.—That a judge can order out the militia has been decided by the appellate court of this state in a decision just handed down. This was done during the street car strike recently in this city after which the county treasurer refused to pay the militia men. The court decided he had to pay.

ARBITRATION CAUSES REBELLION.

The theory of compulsory arbitration has proven a fizzle in New Zealand, where it has been in operation for the past twenty years. The workers found that as long as the capitalist powers controlled the courts they got the worst of the deal. The revolt against the arbitration act became so strong that the government was afraid to enforce it. Yet all the unions which had registered under the law had to obey it. They then began to withdraw their registration. The revolt also went against the labor party, which had supported the act, and resulted in the organization of the Socialist party. The New Zealand Federation of Labor was also organized. The miners and dock workers are now out on strike, and bluejackets have been landed from British warships to help suppress the strike.

The first election in which the new Socialist party entered was recently held. It was a bye-election, and the first Socialist to ever go to the national house on a real Socialist platform was elected. More victories are looked for in the general election.

DEMAND COAL BE MINED.

Denver, Colo.—Immediate steps to resume the mining of coal were demanded of Governor Ammons by the business men of this city. Coal is selling for \$7.50 a ton. All factories are paralyzed.

A gang of strike breakers was imported on pretense of hiring them for a steel plant. The miners met them and a battle ensued, several strikers being wounded.

The strikers and the soldiers play ball and other games together.

FIGHT FOR UNEMPLOYED.

The Socialists of Oakland, Cal., have initiated a referendum to have the state provide work for all unemployed persons on an eight-hour-day basis, at union wages. They intend to secure the approval of all Socialist locals in the state and then put out petitions.

GREAT PROGRESS IN SWEDEN.

In 1897 the Socialists of Sweden elected their first member of the national lower house. Today they have sixty-four members in the lower house and thirteen members of the upper house.

This fact is brought forth in the annual report of the Swedish Socialist party for 1912. The party increased its membership about 4,000 during the past year, and now numbers approximately 60,000 members.

After the franchise reform bill passes it is expected they will greatly increase their national representation.

SAILORS AID SOCIALISTS.

The great difference between the American sailors at Seattle and the Dutch sailors is well illustrated by an incident at De Helder, Holland. The Socialists of this town had a deficit of about \$75 after a campaign. The sailors in the warship "Nortenaar" lying in the bay heard of it and in one day collected \$100 which they turned over to the Socialist organization.

Foreign News

LOSE IN GERMANY.

A serious defeat has just been given the Socialists of Baden, Germany, in the general elections in that state. The Socialists held twenty seats in the last parliament. They lost five of these on the first ballot and retained eight. They will enter seventeen reballots with chances of success in only four or five.

Not only did they lose seats but they also lost heavily in voting strength, the Catholics and Conservatives being the principal gainers thereby. In the election of 1909 Socialists polled 86,194 votes; this year 74,638 votes. During the same length of time the combined vote of the Conservatives and Catholics jumped from 117,102 to 146,496, while that of the Liberals and Radicals rose from 105,929 to 110,295.

In the last house the Socialists formed a block with the Liberals and Radicals to prevent the Catholics and Conservatives from having a majority. This prevented the Socialists from doing any real offensive work and may have had something to do with the decrease in the vote.

VICTORY IN PRAGUE.

At Prague, Bohemia, the Socialist party gained a great victory by the election of one alderman; four other Socialist candidates will go to the rebaloting. Prague is the capitol city of Bohemia, with about 500,000 inhabitants.

This is the first time we have won a seat in this body as there is not general manhood suffrage for city or county representatives. Only those can vote who pay taxes. By this system a great majority of the workers is entirely excluded from the right to vote.

The method of determining the voting power is as follows. The total tax duplicate is divided into three equal classes. Those who fall into the first third have each one-third of all the vote distributed among them; those paying the second third of the total have another third of the total vote among them; the great mass who pay small taxes have the remaining third among them; while those who pay no taxes have no vote at all.

GAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

The Socialist party of Switzerland has increased its membership almost 10,000 during the past year, according to the report of the party which has just been issued.

The number of locals has increased from 495 to 603 and the membership from 21,580 to 31,384.

The party controls ten daily papers and nine weeklies. They have one member of the senate and seventeen members of the house, while hundreds of Socialists sit in the municipal bodies of this little nation. There are over 1,000 youths in the young people's organizations and 1,060 in the women's organizations.

The co-operative section of the party, which was instituted about one year ago, increased from 11 to 308 locals and the membership from 445 to 11,188 members.

HUNGARIANS HOLD CONGRESS.

The Hungarian Socialist Congress was held recently, at which 251 delegates were present. The chief discussion took place over the policy of the party in combining with other government opposition parties for an extension of the suffrage, which is now limited by property qualifications. It was decided to continue this policy. The German-speaking Hungarians held their conference at the same time.

FINNISH PARTY GROWS.

The Socialist party of Finland now has 51,798 members in 1,680 locals, according to their annual report. Eighty-two of their organizations are composed exclusively of women. The net assets of the party amount to \$1,564,221. The party polled 310,503 votes out of a total vote of 725,171 at the last election, electing 90 members of Parliament, twelve being women.

CHINAMAN ORGANIZES.

The son of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen, the Socialist leader of the Chinese revolution, has just organized a chapter of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society with 32 members at the University of California. The students are going to push the proposition of the university being taken over by the state and making higher education more possible for working class children.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST DIES.

Karl Hoeger, pioneer of the Austrian Socialist movement, has just died from inflammation of the lungs. Hoeger was one of those who reorganized the Austrian party in the late eighties together with Victor Adler and others. He was a member of parliament from 1907 till 1911, when he refused to accept renomination because of the pressure of overwork.

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 ADOLPH GERMER, 303 G. A. T. Building, Denver, Colo.
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1335 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 WALTER LANFERSIEK

Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Address all communications to
SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

Official Business

Proposed National Referendum by the State Executive Committee of Montana to strike out Section 7, Article 10, of the National Constitution and offering a substitute section providing a dual stamp for the use of husband and wife, has been seconded by the State Committee of Mississippi, Tennessee and Oregon.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Proposed National Committee motion by Irish of Maine that the Party Builder be continued as a weekly publication free from all restrictions and limitations, other than those imposed by the National Constitution, until the next regular meeting of the National Committee, has been seconded by Hauser of Virginia and Doyle of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Motion by Germer that the Executive Secretary be instructed to delegate some one to investigate the South Dakota controversy and report findings together with recommendations as a method of adjusting the dispute carried.

In accordance with above action the Executive Secretary delegated John C. Kennedy, National Committeeman for Illinois, to proceed immediately to South Dakota. Comrade Kennedy visited the state office at Sioux Falls, and those local organizations most nearly concerned in the controversy. "It is important just at present," quoting from Comrade Kennedy's report to the committee, "that somebody should be recognized as secretary, since a new state primary law is just going into effect, and somebody ought to be at work to see that the various other locals comply with its provisions. Otherwise, the Socialist party of South Dakota will be in difficulties when the time comes for nominating its candidates for state offices. Therefore, since Comrade Opsahl has been acting as secretary thus far this year with the support of a majority of the locals, I believe it would be well to recognize him as secretary until the results of the new election are known."

The state secretary of South Dakota is elected for one year, the term of office beginning January 1. Comrade Opsahl and the state executive committee have agreed to send out the call for nominations for party offices at once. All concerned in the controversy who were personally interviewed expressed a willingness to support Opsahl for the remaining month and a half of the term and to support whoever the locals may elect to fill the party offices for the coming year.

As Comrade Kennedy stated that the locals would have but a few days time to comply with the primary law, the Executive Secretary immediately conveyed the above facts to the local organizations and state officials of South Dakota, with recommendation that they accept the solution of the difficulty and proceed to get their tickets on the ballot.

November 5, 1913.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades:—I am today in receipt of a check for \$36.70 from Charles S. Wallace, Bellingham, Washington. I am inclosing herewith copy of his communication to this office, and await your instructions in the matter.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON.
 Office of the Executive Secretary.

Bellingham, Wash., November 1, 1913.

Walter Lanfersiek, National Secretary, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—The Socialist party of Washington instructed its Executive Secretary by referendum to tender monthly to the National Socialist Organization dues for its membership.

In accordance therewith inclosed find check for \$36.70 being dues for 734 members paid up for the month of October, 1913.

Our membership is growing right along. Starting out with a rebellion of five locals, from the dictates of an impossibilist state organization, we now have thirty-seven locals and have not as yet had an organizer in the field. All locals came in of their own accord without any solicitation.

We expect with the beginning of the new year to commence an active campaign for members and there is no doubt before the close of 1914 we will have a much larger organization than the old impossibilist state organization.

Inclosed find pamphlet "Reasons for Division in Socialist Party of Washington."

Please send me the regular membership dues stamp of the National Organization for the amount of the inclosed check for \$36.70.

Yours for Socialism (not Anarchy),
 (Signed) CHAS. S. WALLACE.

November 13, 1913.

Motion by Wilson:

"I move return of money to Wallace of Washington until investigation is made."

COMMENT: Regulars there have unofficially requested investigation:

Comment.

Goebel: I decline to vote because this does not seem to me the proper motion, and because Comrade Wilson's comment that: "Regulars there have unofficially requested an investigation" shows that the same methods are being used as was at the National Committee meeting by the Washington representatives. How can an organization "unofficially" request an investigation?

In accordance with the instructions of the National Executive Committee, Comrade Carl D. Thompson went to Anderson, Indiana, October 5, 1913, to investigate the situation arising over the use of the party name and emblem by a certain contending faction outside the party membership. A comprehensive report was forwarded to the Executive Committee, October 21, 1913.

Motion by Wilson:

I move indorsement of regulars of Anderson.

STALLARD TO RESIGN.

S. M. Stallard, state secretary of Kansas, has announced that he will tender his resignation as secretary of the Socialist party of that state to the state conference which will be held shortly at Hutchinson. He states that he is going South into Texas.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS.

A call for nominations has been issued in Connecticut for state secretary and member of the National Committee. The state organization has also started a lyceum course for the locals in the state. An election was recently held in Bridgeport in which we lost our only alderman but made a gain of 200 in the straight Socialist vote.

"VICTORY SURE" SAYS HAYES.

"We feel sure that we will win a glorious victory for the Colorado miners in the not distant future," is the message Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America, sends to this office from the coal fields of Colorado.

The operators are continuing their anarchistic tactics. A machine gun mounted in an automobile recently "shot up" the miners tent village at Forbes. One tent has 142 bullet holes in it. One striker was killed and a boy of sixteen years shot nine times in the legs. He is in a serious condition.

WALLACE DIES.

Alfred Russell Wallace, co-discoverer with Darwin of the theory of evolution and one of the greatest scientists in the world, is dead. He was 91 years old.

In addition to being a pioneer in the scientific world, Wallace was also a pioneer Socialist. He worked with Walter Crane, William Morris and H. M. Hyndman in the early days of the English Socialist movement.

One of his latest works was "The Wonderful Nineteenth Century," which caused much comment throughout the scientific world because it showed how this century was laying the foundation for Socialism.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

A SPANISH LEAFLET.

We have had Victor Berger's "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" translated into Spanish. This is the first piece of literature this office has ever issued in that language. Needless to say, it will be read by men as well as women. It was selected for translation because it is one of our best and most popular leaflets, and is in an easy, colloquial style.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE NEXT WEEK.

Beginning next week, we will publish a series of three articles on the work of the National Office at present, and some of the past history that is not a matter of common knowledge, but should be. The articles will give a better insight into the work and will be very interesting.

They were written by Carl D. Thompson, and the facts and figures given will be authentic. Every reader should be sure to have them, and there will be figures given that will be worth preserving.

Be sure to get the next few issues of The Party Builder.

GREAT DEBATE IN "EVERYBODY'S."

One of the most interesting debates that has appeared in any magazine is now running serially in "Everybody's." It is a debate between Morris Hillquit and Father Ryan on "Socialism, Promise or Menace?" Hillquit, of course, is defending Socialism, or rather, up to the present time, is forcing the Catholic Father to defend capitalism. The debate started in the October issue of the magazine in which the introduction appeared. The debate proper begins in the November issue and will continue through several issues. Every Socialist ought to read this debate as both men are ably fitted to present their ideas. The magazine can be secured at almost any magazine stand.

SPEAKERS.

This office would like to have on file the name and address of every available speaker in the party. We do not mean available to work as national organizer. The pay of organizers is less than some of our speakers can get from outside agencies. Individual states and the foreign federations can pay the wages necessary to attract the best talent. But though we are limited by the rule which forbids the payment of more than \$6 per day and railroad fare, still we should have the names and rates of speakers on file in order that we may be able to refer dates to them when cities or states ask for a speaker.

The rule referred to above works a hardship on the National Office, because states do not observe it, encampments pay no attention to it, and it deprives this office of the services of some of our best speakers, particularly since the finances have not permitted regular pay for those who did work.

PARTY BUILDING.

Since the establishment of The Party Builder the term "party building" is becoming popular, and justly so. The party has attended to everything under the sun except that which is peculiarly its own business.

It is well to center the attention of all Socialists at times on some great social upheaval like a strike. It is well at times to devote all our energies to the saving one may from jail, or worse. It is well to hold mass-meetings about the persecution of a Jew in far-off Russia, and yet all the time there should be one underlying thought, never forgotten, never over-shadowed, and that is, to build the organization that will put an end to all of these injustices to all individuals for all time.

Build the party! Within those three words is a world of meaning. Only the thorough Socialist, one who practically understands the workings of the party, and one who senses the great ideals of the movement, can truly judge the weight of these three words.

A Socialist should be a constructivist, and not a destructivist. If there ever was a constructive movement, it is Socialism.

It is peculiarly necessary that a Socialist should look upon things with the large viewpoint. The movement of the workers is necessarily a slow movement. All nature is slow, and yet there come times when things happen like a cataclysm.

It is said that the century plant blooms once every century. If humanity blooms once into Socialism in all its history on the globe, it will be well. Unlike the century plant flower, the flower of Socialism will not fade and die.

If it takes such a plant one century to bring forth its bloom we should not expect humanity to bloom over night. Mark you, although it may require a century to produce the bloom, it does not take a century for the bud to blossom. Socialism today is in the bud, ready to burst forth into the flower. Tomorrow may see its bloom, in all the radiance and fragrance of the tropic jungle. But humanity's tomorrows are not over-night affairs. We can now see the unclosing of the "petals" of the co-operative commonwealth, and are sure of the final outcome.

Information Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, Director

PURPOSE—To collect, classify and make available all data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist elected officials with such information as they may need in the discharge of their duties. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Information Department
111 North Market Street
Chicago, Illinois

A SOCIALIST COLLEGE OWNED AND CONDUCTED BY WORKINGMEN AND WOMEN.

Very few of the members of our party know that there exists in this country a college which is owned, maintained and conducted by men and women of the working class and Socialist organizations (the Finnish Socialist locals, district and national organizations). This institution, perhaps the only one of its kind in the world, has existed here for six years, every year growing larger and more beneficial to the workers, who started and maintained it. The college recently began its seventh year with a department for English-speaking students. This English department will give during its first year the following courses:

1. **Economic Theory and Socialism.** (Half course, 18 weeks, three hours per week, two lectures and one recitation.)—This course will be divided into two parts. First the works of leading bourgeois economists will be discussed, chief emphasis laid on their methods and points of view. Then scientific Socialism will be presented in the light of Socialist theories; the problems of capital, wages, value, price, profit, interest and rent will be presented. Special attention will be given to the fallacies of the utility theories of value, to the labor theory of value and the theory of surplus value.

In this, as in all the courses, each student will be expected to prepare a brief essay on some self-chosen or assigned topic.

2. **Modern Labor Movement.** (Half course, 18 weeks, three hours per week; begins on January 12, 1914.)—This course will deal with the labor movement as it emerged from the industrial revolution. Chief emphasis will be upon England, Germany and the United States, although points of interest in the labor movements of France, Austria, Italy, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, of the Scandinavian countries and of Australia will also receive due attention.

3. **European Economic History of the Nineteenth Century.** (Half course, three hours per week, first term.)—General outlines of economic history of western Europe and Russia since the industrial revolution (1750) will be discussed briefly. Special attention will be given to the growth of manufacturing, to the development of proletariat, and to industrial crisis. Protection, free trade, labor legislation, trusts and monopolies, national ownership of railways, municipal control and ownership of public utilities are among the things to be considered.

4. **Economic History of the United States.** (Half course, three hours per week, second term.)—This course will consider the economic development of the United States, especially the economic basis of the revolution and the civil war. Among other things, the settlement of the West, the history of transportation, the public land policy, the regulation of railways, trusts, banks and corporations in general will be considered. National, state and municipal ownership of means of production, distribution and transportation, also labor legislation and immigration problems will receive due attention.

The economic foundation of the modern "imperialistic" policies will be briefly traced.

A brief essay will be required of each student.

5. **Modern Government and Politics.** (Full course, 36 weeks, three hours per week.)—The main emphasis will be laid on the political and constitutional development of the chief European countries (England, Germany, France, Russia) and the United States.

6. **English Language.** Two full courses, 36 weeks, four hours per week.)—The Elementary Course will give instruction in the theory and practice of English composition by means of lectures, text-books and analysis of masterpieces.

The Advanced Course will give more detailed instructions in English composition and rhetoric, oral and written, and by means of lectures and seminary exercises the students will be prepared for public speaking, lecturing and party organization work.

During the second half of the year the newspaper work will be taken up and students instructed and trained in all its branches, by means of lectures, seminary exercises and other practical methods.

7. **Bookkeeping.** (Full course.)—Instruction in bookkeeping, commercial writing, law and calculus will be given by instructors of the Commercial School of the college.

Ohso Is Principal.

The principal of the department for English-speaking students and professor in the sciences of history, economics, sociology and political science will be Comrade Johann G. Ohso, from Cambridge, Mass. Comrade Ohso has passed the general ex-

aminations for the degree of Ph. D. in Harvard University, has been actual instructor in these and kindred sciences in two high schools, and department assistant in economics in Harvard.

Comrade Ohso has been for many years an active member of the Socialist movement in Europe and in this country, served as a Socialist member in the Russian "Parliament" (second Duma), a delegate from Russia to the International Congress in Stuttgart and from Massachusetts to the National Convention in Chicago (1912). He has up to date been a member of the Massachusetts State Committee and of the Board of Directors of the "Leader," a weekly published by that state organization, Comrade Ohso being at the same time one of its most active staff correspondents.

The college is located on the beautiful shore of the Spirit Lake, eight miles from the Union Station, which is in the very center of the city of Duluth.

Finns Support College.

The members of the Finnish Socialist organization pay 50 cents special dues to afford maintenance of the college. In this way the college receives about \$6,000 every year. In addition to this the Socialist locals and individual comrades donate some thousands of dollars more to the college by buying shares in the corporation which legally owns and conducts the college, but which in turn is owned by the locals and the other Socialist organizations.

For further information address Working People's College, Smithville, Minn.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Permanence of Socialism.

Q. How can I prove that Socialism, when it is once established and has brought equal opportunity to all, will remain as the desired social order?

A. Any social order that would guarantee to the people equality of opportunity would to such an enormous extent improve the conditions of the vast majority of the people that there would never be any danger of its being replaced. The only possible thing would be the inauguration of something better—some system that would give the people better opportunities and better conditions.

It must be understood, of course, that Socialism will establish democracy, in which case all of the people will have a voice in deciding the nature of the social order under which they shall live. This being the case, a social order in which all the people are given an equal opportunity will improve very greatly the condition of at least 75 per cent of the population. We would, therefore, have an overwhelming majority of the people on the side of Socialism. This, I should think, would leave no doubt as to its continuation.

There are other arguments in favor of the permanence of Socialism, as, for example, the fact that we will have such provisions as proportional representation, which gives the minority parties representation in the affairs of the government. Under the present arrangement a new idea which must first be advanced by a minority can secure no recognition or representation in the governing bodies until its adherents secure a majority somewhere. This tends to delay needful changes too long and precipitate them with suddenness and violence when they come.

The Socialist system admitting minority representation will therefore tend to make steady and orderly progress, and on that account will be more enduring.

To this we might also add the fact that wherever there have been changes from the old individualistic method of handling affairs to the collective or social method, there has never been a reversal to the old condition. For example, we have in the public school system and in the postal department a splendid illustration of this change from the individualistic to the Socialistic method of operation. No one would ever think now of going back to the private operation. The same may be said with regard to municipal ownership. All over the world the change has been from private to public ownership in an overwhelming majority of cases. Indeed, it is a very rare exception that there is a change from public to private ownership.

Similarly the change from the private to the public ownership of railroads has gone on very rapidly during the last twenty-five years, until today 79 out of 87 of the great nations of the world own all or part of their railway systems, and so far as I know there has not been a single nation that has once inaugurated government ownership of railroads that has gone back to private ownership.

BOSTON'S MUNICIPAL PRINTERY A GREAT SUCCESS.

Net Profit of \$38,990 Last Year.

The following, taken from the annual report of the superintendent of the municipal printing plant of Boston, shows the remarkable success of municipal ownership and the principle of direct employment in that line:

February 1, 1913.

Hon. John F. Fitzgerald,
Mayor of the City of Boston.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with the requirements of chapter 3, section 24, of the revised ordinances of 1898, I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the business of the printing department, together with an account of postage and stationery purchased for the various departments for the year beginning February 1, 1912, and ending January 31, 1913.

The same efficiency which characterized last year's operation has prevailed, and as a result thereof a net profit of \$38,990.42 has been realized on the year's business, and the sum of \$32,117.78 has been added to the cash balance of last year, making a total of \$107,559.75 on hand and credited to the department.

Yearly profits are bound to vary in accordance with the amount of work performed, but there is no reason why this department should not show a reasonable percentage of gain each year, provided it is properly managed.

One significant feature of this year's report is the fact that the unprecedented cash balance of last year has been practically equaled. This, to my mind, demonstrates the financial value of the department to the city.

The last two years have been the only ones in the history of the department where the profits reported have been sustained by the cash balance.

Following is a comparison of six years' operations showing cash balances of January 31 of each year:

Year	Deficit	Balance on hand	Financial Gain in Cash for Year's Operation
1908	\$2,132.15
1909	\$13,282.30	\$13,282.30
1910	30,321.08	17,038.78
1911	43,315.55	12,994.47
1912	75,441.97	32,126.42
1913	107,559.75	32,117.78

Total \$107,559.75

The fact that the department has earned a profit in recent years tends to give an impression that the cost of printing has increased, which is an erroneous idea and a great injustice to the department, as will be readily seen from a comparison of results of previous years' operations.

Ten years ago the city paid for its printing \$190,850.42. Since that time the quantity of printing has increased at least 30 per cent; wages have gone up about 25 per cent; stock and material has increased accordingly. Notwithstanding this great increase in the quantity and value of the city's printing, the actual cost for the year just closed was \$163,162.07, or \$27,688.35 less than ten years ago.

An idea of the present efficiency of the department may be formed from the fact that approximately 25 per cent of the work performed is estimated on, and as a result of successful competition, several new accounts have been added to our books.

Satisfactory results in a department of this kind cannot be obtained without strictly adhering to a sound business policy, together with a hearty co-operation of all employed. The latter I have had to a marked degree, and have endeavored to merit that co-operation by treating all employes fairly and giving the entire permanent force that which was unusual in former years—a steady year's work without suspension or short time.

The union scale of wages is paid throughout the department, although I consider that we have many faithful and competent employes who are worth more.

It was necessary during the year to enlarge the present quarters of the department on account of growing business, and to provide a suitable storage vault for plates and electrotypes. Our present modern equipment and arrangement is such that I can safely say, without fear of contradiction, the city owns the best printing office of its size in the state, and it not only has the service of a plant fitted especially for its needs and organized to meet its most urgent demands, but also gets the profits which under a contract system would go to private parties.

Respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM J. CASEY, Superintendent.

MEXICO.

Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world in raw materials. It is the largest producer of silver, second largest of copper, and fifth of gold. It is third in the production of petroleum, and last year it exported 17,000,000 barrels of oil. It is the hope of the world for increased beef supply, and has sent out this year thus far 382,000 head of cattle. We take 77 per cent of Mexico's total exports, and send her over 50 per cent of her imports.—(From The Bache Review, November 8, 1913.)

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

This department has charge of propaganda and organization work among women. Its purpose is to make Socialists, unionists, and intelligent voters of women, and to secure their active membership in the Socialist party. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Woman's Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

COST OF HOME-COOKING.

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman
Author of "Woman and Economics."

Large and increasing numbers of women are engaged in paid work nowadays, at least for some years of their lives; but the majority still answer, "Housekeeper," when asked, "What occupation?" They follow this business without regard to motherhood. The unmarried daughter is expected to do housework; the unmarried sister, the maiden aunt, the childless wife, or the mother whose children have died or grown up and left her—all do housework. Motherhood, as an occupation, lasts only during the childhood of her offspring, and childhood is essentially transitory; but housekeeping is the woman's continual task from youth to age.

What is this work, merely as work? What is it when you hire it done, having no subservient female relatives perhaps, or preferring to keep them in ornamental idleness? It may be roughly divided into four trades—management, the preparation of food, the cleaning processes and personal service. For instance, in running a hotel the owner must provide manager, housekeeper and buyer with the clerical department; the cooks and their assistants; the cleaners, sweepers and chamber-maids, and the force of waiters, porters and bell boys to "serve" the guests. In running a private house the owner, if a poor man, simply provides a wife. She manages, buys and keeps accounts. She cooks, cleans, sweeps and does the chamber work; she does what "waiting" and door service there is done. If the husband is a rich man he hires other persons to do the work, and she remains only manager, buyer and clerk. If he is extremely rich he may hire that done also, and her economic activity then becomes scarcely perceptible.

In our country, however, only one family in sixteen keeps even one servant, and the remaining majority, fifteen-sixteenths of all the housekeepers, "do their own work," as it is called. It is this domestic labor which constitutes the first waste we have to consider, this enormous forty per cent, waste of the world's powers.

The position is this: Women constitute fifty per cent of the population. Practically all of them are engaged in housekeeping—half the world waiting on the other half; fifty people out of a hundred doing housework for the other fifty. The economic waste lies in this: Ten women in specialized, organized, skilled, efficient labor could do the work now done by fifty, do it in less time and do it better. The remaining forty could then do other work, adding forty per cent to the world's wealth, which means, of course, to the families' wealth.

For fifty people to spend all their time in doing what ten people could do is a waste, a wicked waste, a paralyzing waste of industrial power. Then there is further waste in the necessary inefficiency of the work done by the fifty. They are unspecialized, inexperienced; they are merely the average—just every woman. Good workmanship requires specialization, the swift efficiency of long training, the delicate skill of one following a chosen trade, for life. Inefficient, low grade work is in itself wasteful.

Consider the waste in terms of money. Men or women are economically "worth" the sum of their usefulness. If there are fifty women worth in mere cash value of their industrial output say \$500.00 a year in round numbers (that is only at charwoman's wages of \$1.50 a day—\$469.50) the fifty together would represent an annual sum of \$25,000. Ten of them would represent \$5,000. Now, if you spend \$25,000 worth of work on what could be done by \$5,000 you waste \$20,000 a year. To apply that ratio to our great population, the waste in women's labor, in housework, even at this bottom average of wages, would be approximately six billion dollars a year!

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR LARGEST WOMAN MEMBERSHIP.

To the local that secures the greatest number of women members during the month of December we will give the following books: "What Eight Million Women Want" (Dorr), \$2.00; "Woman and Labor" (Schreiner), \$1.50; "Woman and Socialism" (Bebel), \$1.50; "Bitter Cry of the Children" (Spargo), \$1.50; "The Sorrows of Cupid" (O'Hare), \$1.00; "The Diary of a Shirtwaist Striker" (Malkiel), 25c; "War—What For?" (Kirkpatrick), \$1.20; "Songs of Socialism" (Moyer), 20c; "Book of Recitations" (Lockwood), 25c; "The Tongues of Toil" (Barnard), 60c, and 1,000 women's leaflets.

CIVIC AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The following statement made by Robert A. Wid-dowson, civil service commissioner of Chicago, might have been made by a Socialist:

"Freedom means the absence of outside control or interference, and in regard to its institutions the ideal state is held to be one that needs the least restraining law because of its just institutions and the lawful, independent and upright character of its citizens.

"The liberty of the individual, however, even in such a theoretical state, must carry with it the idea of those restraints which are expedient or necessary for the good of the community, such as will satisfy the material wants of the people in the best way guarantee tolerance and protection and promote the greatest good of the greatest number while not infringing inherent personal rights nor depriving the citizen of natural opportunities for existence. These restraints are enacted into laws, and as laws are simply the outgrowth of institutions, real liberty must, therefore, be founded on institutions which recognize the proper place of man in nature, his right to live, the necessities and his relation to fellow beings and to his environment.

If our institutions take away the sovereign power of the people and place the destinies of the race in the power of arbitrary, vicious or incompetent rulers; if great wealth is allowed to be accumulated by corporate bodies to the detriment of society; if one class of men be allowed to control the views or beliefs of another, or if natural rights are trampled upon, liberty must still remain a dream—the emancipation of mankind is in the distant future."

QUESTIONS FOR THE NEW WOMAN VOTER.

- 1—The woman's suffrage law and what it means.
- 2—A. How to become a citizen. B. A study of the naturalization laws.
- 3—The party primaries.
- 4—City government.
 - (a)—Powers of the mayor.
 - (b)—Organization of the city council.
- 5—Departments of government—health.
- 6—Clean air and smoke.
- 7—Board of education and its powers.
- 8—City waste.
- 9—Other departments of city government.
- 10—Organization and platforms of political parties.
 - (a)—Republican.
 - (b)—Democratic.
 - (c)—Progressive.
 - (d)—Socialist.
 - (e)—Prohibition.
- 11—Our taxing bodies.
- 12—Organization of the county government.
- 13—The state government.
- 14—Voting for president.
- 15—Some important issues.

This course could be easily adapted to the needs of a smaller community. It would probably not, for example, be necessary to spend five lessons on the department of city government. These could be condensed into one lesson, and in place of the remaining four could be substituted such topics as "Some Problems in Municipal Housekeeping," "City Ordinances You Ought to Know," "The Community's Young People," "Schools as Civic Centers," "Housing Conditions," and possibly some such general topics as "The Initiative, Referendum and Recall" and "The Commission form of Government." Socialists everywhere, but especially in those states where women have suffrage, should organize classes for the study of the above questions.

PASSING COMMENTS ON SUFFRAGE.

Each day adds to the popularity and respectability of the suffrage cause. We have now reached the stage where food products are named in honor of the suffrage movement, the Johnson Educator Company having produced a new cracker called the "Suffragette."

The next thing in order will be the organization of the "Daughters of Suffragists." Why not? We have Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the Republic. The time will come when our daughters and grand-daughters will be proud of the fact that their mothers were in the fight for civic, political and industrial freedom for women, than which we have never had a greater revolution.

The statement that women do not want to vote is contradicted by the facts in California. In five counties a larger percentage of women than men registered. In two counties the number of voting women was equal to 90 per cent of the women registered, in one county the voting percentage was 80 per cent. In seven counties it was 70 per cent. In eight counties 60 per cent. In thirteen counties 50 per cent. It is estimated that between one-third and one-half of the total electorate of California are women.

The argument that only women of the "red light" district will vote, and that the chances of the election of the working men will be defeated by the woman vote is disapproved by the following facts:

The heaviest vote in the cities of California was cast where business, professional people and the higher paid working class lived. In Butte County, California, a mining and agricultural district, more women than men registered.

A wealthy man in Manhattan recently expressed great surprise that a prominent woman educator of that city had marched in the suffrage parade. In the course of the conversation he remarked: "They say there were 10,000 women in this parade, but when it comes to election day my one vote will be worth the whole of the 10,000."

This statement was correct and is one of the best arguments for the cause of suffrage that an anti-suffragist has ever made.

Inez Milholland, suffrage leader and prominent Socialist of New York, because of her marriage to a Hollander lost her American citizenship and her right to practice law in the state of New York.

In those states where women are entitled to full or partial suffrage, they are entitled to time to vote on election day, provided they notify their employers in advance. The employers may specify the hours. Any corporation or employer refusing to comply with this law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined accordingly.

In Cook County, Illinois, 49 cases were recently disposed of in the Detention Hospital for Insane. In these cases, a jury of men tried the insane men, and a jury of women tried the insane women.

The wisdom of such a procedure is doubtful. A jury of our peers should not be construed along the sex lines. As a matter of fact, a jury composed of an equal number of men and women would result in the finding of greater justice, either in the case of the insane or criminal.

ANNUAL SUFFRAGE MEET.

The forces for and against suffrage will assemble in their annual contest before the house committee of the United States Congress on Tuesday morning, December 2, 1913, and will continue as long as any woman wishes to speak for or against suffrage.

This statement was made by Chairman Henry of the committee and is considered quite a concession in favor of suffrage, as it is known that hundreds of women from all parts of the United States will attend this hearing for the purpose of expressing themselves on the subject.

The suffrage organization hopes to secure a favorable report from this committee providing for the creation of a standing committee on woman suffrage. The anti-suffrage organization, as usual will argue that the right of suffrage should remain in the hands of men because of their greater physical strength; because they carry the arms of the nation; because suffrage is favored by the Socialists and would result in the breaking up of the home, in race suicide and in a condition of sex chaos. They will argue further that suffrage is a failure in those states where women vote, notwithstanding the facts in the case.

One of the important features of this annual meeting will be the presentation of a resolution by the Socialist party of America for suffrage in behalf of the women of the working class.

SAYS LIVING WAGE WOULD ELIMINATE THE SOCIAL EVIL.

In an address before the International Congress Florence Kelly, general secretary of the National Consumers' League, New York City, declared that a living wage paid to girl workers and to women would do much to eliminate immorality and the social evil.

COSTS \$26.48 FOR ELECTION.

It cost \$26.48 to elect Charles H. Morrill to the Massachusetts Legislature on the Socialist ticket this fall, according to his statement just filed. This amount looks insignificant to the amounts expended by old party candidates.

Brockton, Mass., from which Morrill was elected, is now preparing for the municipal election. Joseph W. Kelley has been selected as the Socialist candidate for mayor.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

The
Future
Belongs
to the
Youth

Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

TO THE GIRLS.

"I don't see any reason why a girl should join the Young People's Socialist League," said a young woman whom I was trying to induce to join the organization.

The next morning the following story appeared in the Chicago Tribune:

"Molly Mendleson lives at 839 West Fourteenth street, which is in one of the poorest, dirtiest, and most unhealthy neighborhoods of Chicago. She has no nice, clean room all to herself, but sleeps with her sister in the bedroom that serves the entire family as a kitchen. During the day she works at a factory. At night she seldom can afford to go to even a "nickel" theater, so much use has the family for the meager wage she earns.

"When she was 4 years old Molly "lost" her mother. Her parents, then living in Russia, were divorced and her father brought her to America, where he remarried. Molly is 16 now. Yesterday she wrote a note telling of her unhappiness * * * Then she stuffed up the cracks around the windows and the door and opened the gas jet."

There are thousands of girls who are in a situation similar to that of Molly. Thousands of them end their lives in a suicide's grave or accept "the easier way."

It is in the Young People's Leagues that girls can be taught the reason such things happen. It is there that they can learn the remedy for them.

The girls of today will also be the voters of tomorrow. It is only a matter of a few years before there will be equal suffrage for men and women throughout the nation. The working girls must learn how to use the ballot to make lives like Molly's impossible. It is in the young people's leagues that this can be done. In the league, classes are established where all the big social and economic problems, which deal so vitally with the lives of all, are studied.

In a few short years those who are now girls will be mothers, and they may have daughters who may be forced to live in conditions similar to that of Molly. It is necessary that the girls should realize the problems which confront them. In the Y. P. S. L. classes of girls can be organized to study those questions which are of special importance to them.

Every girl of the working class ought to be standing side by side with the other members of her class fighting against a system which is responsible for such conditions as exist today. The most effective way to combat these evils is to align yourself with the movement which seeks to abolish the system that causes them.

Nor are the educational advantages the only reason girls should get into young people's Socialist leagues.

If they have dramatic talent they can develop it through plays and entertainments which the league gives. If they have oratorical ability they can enter debates and oratorical contests. If they are trained musicians they can help organize orchestras and bands.

Molly longed for the joy of life as all young folk do. The young people's leagues provide all sorts of pleasure with their dances, picnics, plays, entertainments, socials, parties, excursions, etc.

The young people's league provides a center where any girl or boy can come for a social time or for intellectual or physical development for the girls can organize their athletic classes and teams just as the boys do.

Some leagues, of course, have not entered these fields of activity, but they will as they grow. It is the duty of every youthful worker to get into these organizations and help to make them strong, powerful additions to the Socialist movement.

BOOST THE PARTY.

Young Socialists should get behind the movement to increase the party membership. You might hustle and secure one of the prizes for the Socialist local in your town, as you will reap the advantages as much as they. It might be possible for you to make arrangements with the local that in case you work hard and win, the prize be divided between the league and the local party organization. Any of the prizes offered are well worth getting. At the same time you can show the members of the local that the Young People's Socialist League is really a valuable aid in their work. It will also place you in a position where you can be assured the assistance of the local in any big piece of work which the league may undertake. Help boost the Socialist party.

THE AUSTRIAN YOUTH.

Just twenty years ago the young Socialists of Austria launched their first organization. During the autumn of 1893 some youths of Vienna met for the first time and started an organized movement. They first devoted their attention to educational work only. Later they added athletic activities and finally developed the social side of the organization.

When this movement was started it was looked upon with favor by some, but with mistrust by many, just as it has in the United States. In 1898 there were three young people's organizations in Vienna.

The movement then spread to the smaller cities and in 1902 the first number of their journal "The Young Worker" appeared with an edition of 5,000 copies.

The organizations soon became so active that they attracted the attention of the police, who watched them closely. One day, at a meeting held under police supervision, one enthusiast arose and yelled "Long live Socialism." The police thereupon dissolved the organization and it was with great difficulty that the movement was again started. The constitution of the organizations had to be approved by the police.

In 1906 the necessity for amalgamating the different organizations was realized by the Austrian Trade Unions and a supervising committee was elected to push the work and direct the activities of the national organization.

In 1907 the party and the unions established provincial bureaus in charge of a representative of the supervising committee.

The work of the unions and the party proved valuable, for the organization had a membership of 12,062 in 1912, all under twenty-one years of age. This was an increase of 8,000 in five years. When a member has reached the age of twenty-one they are no longer allowed to remain members of the young people's organizations but must join the party. Their paper has a circulation of 18,583, all of the editors being under twenty-one years of age. It is one of the most artistic papers in the nation.

FIXING THE AGE LIMIT.

What age limit should we establish in forming a league?" is one of the questions frequently asked.

It is best to fix the age for admittance to the league at about fifteen or sixteen years of age. There should be no stated age when they must discontinue membership. You may establish classes in which older people may want to enter. They ought not be debarred because they are not members of the league and yet if you allow any one to reap the advantages of the league without belonging to the organization, no one will pay dues and your organization will go to pieces. There will be few older people who will join the league, and those who do will be interested in young people's work.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

ALASKA HONORS BEBEL.

Far up amid the northern snows, in the city of Fairbanks, Alaska, the Socialists commemorated the death of August Bebel with a mass meeting which was addressed by Lena Morrow Lewis. She reviewed Bebel's life, telling of his battles with Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor of Germany, and the position the two men now hold in the hearts of men.

"The crowned heads of Europe might rest a little easier if this movement depended solely on great men," said Mrs. Lewis. "But it was the Socialist movement that made Bebel great, and it will keep on growing after the mighty Bebel has ceased to be."

ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS.

New London, Conn.—The Socialists of this city have opened a permanent headquarters and reading-room. The local has less than 100 members, but the comrades got busy and constructed the furniture, did their own painting and decorating, while others contributed money for the purchase of lumber and supplies necessary for the work. Since its establishment the local has shown renewed activity, increasing its membership and having larger attendance at meetings.

BOOK REVIEW.

"The Women of Tomorrow," by William Hard. Illustrated. Published by The Baker & Taylor Company, New York. 1911. Cloth, 211 pp. \$1.50 net, postage 12 cents.

The chapters of this book originally appeared as articles in Everybody's Magazine. The author discusses the five critical phases in the mental development of the modern woman: The postponement of marriage, the preliminary period of self-support, the new training for motherhood, the problem of leisure, and the opportunity for civic service.

This book will be of interest to Socialists in that it points out in an interesting way and with abundance of proof the economic influences that bear upon the whole problem of womankind.

In the chapter on "Love Deferred," the author shows how the changed industrial and economic conditions of the last century have tended to postpone the average age of marriage. "From that age of universal early marrying and of promiscuous dying we have come in two centuries to an age of delayed (and even omitted) marrying, and of a settled determination to keep on living."

The chapter on "Learning for Earning" is a description of the development of the vocational training of woman, and shows how in that connection the number of unmarried women has increased. There are very interesting and significant statistics from the census reports substantiating the contention and showing also that the proportion of unmarried women has increased as the industrial development has gone forward, and is greatest where it has reached its highest point.

The chapter on "Learning for Spending" traces the development of the teaching of domestic and household sciences in the schools. The one on "The Wasters" is an excellent expose of the moral and physical decay of the leisure, and even parts of the middle class, womanhood, due to the industrial revolution and the false ideals that separated it from actual work and struggle.

This decadence of the womanhood of the leisure class culminates finally in the unwillingness and refusal to bear children. Speaking of this type, the author says:

"She had given her early, plastic, formative years to acquiring the habit of effortless enjoyment, and when the time for making an effort came, the effort just wasn't in her.

"Her complete withdrawal from the struggle for existence had at last, in her negative, non-resistive mind, atrophied all the instincts of that struggle, including finally the instinct for reproduction.

"The instinct for reproduction is intricately involved in the struggle for existence. The individual struggles for perpetuation, for perpetuation in person, for perpetuation in posterity. Work, the perpetuation of one's own life in strain and pain; work, the clinging to existence in spite of its blows; work, the inuring of the individual to the penalties of existence, is linked psychologically to the power and desire for continued racial life. The individual, the class, which struggles no more will in the end reproduce itself no more. In not having had to conquer life, it has lost its will to live."

In the discussion of these subjects the author occasionally indulges in a burst of philosophizing like the following:

"Getting something for nothing is the fundamental immorality of the world. But we don't believe it. There will be a revolution before we get it into our heads that trying to trade a sweet disposition or an intelligent appreciation of opera or a proficiency at amateur tennis for three meals a day is a fraud."

SEIDEL CHOICE FOR MAYOR.

Emil Seidel will again be the Socialist candidate for mayor of Milwaukee as shown in the call for nominations which has just closed in the Cream City. Seidel was the only person nominated for mayor, every branch sending in his name as its choice. Others nominated are: comptroller, Carl P. Dietz and William Eberle; city treasurer, C. B. Whitnall; city attorney, Daniel W. Hoan. There were eleven candidates for aldermen-at-large, six to be elected. The names will be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership.

Edmund T. Melms, county organizer of the party, stated they were in better condition to enter a campaign than ever before in the history of the party. The campaign will start early and hundreds of thousands of pieces of literature will be distributed.

The non-partisan election law will be in effect this spring by which the party name will be eliminated. While this will force the using of names more than in the past, the campaign will be made for Socialism by the election of a full Socialist ticket. The Socialists feel confident that they will again secure control of the city.

SOUTHERN PAPER TAKES NOTICE.

R. P. Fleming has been touring Louisiana for the "Rip-Saw" and lectured in New Orleans before the Workers' Education League. He even caused the capitalist papers in that city to take favorable notice of his lecture, which is something seldom done in the South.

THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

This week, the call for collections to aid the Michigan strikers is being sent out to all local secretaries. With this letter the Literature Department is enclosing two little folders.

One of these describes, more fully than was possible in the catalog, our supplies for locals. This should have a reading at your local meeting. Very likely, your local needs record and minute books, Your records should be properly kept and this has all been worked out for you in books that are of the very best of material and workmanship. They will last for years.

The other folder describes a new book order, an advertisement of which appears in this issue. This will be your last opportunity to get "Usurped Power of the Courts" at below cost price, as we intend to keep what is left for the congressional campaigns next fall.

The close of the campaign has lessened our leaflet sale and, of course, the month of November will show a decrease in leaflet business, but that is only temporary. We are ready for the big spring campaign with up-to-date leaflets—and we are anticipating a "rushed" mailing room for the winter months.

If you are going into the December boost for membership with the proper vim, you will want plenty of Russell's "Join the Party." That's the leaflet pre-eminent with which to appeal to the Socialist who is still out of the party.

Following are some of the orders for the week:

One thousand leaflets, "Join the Party," to Ernest Norris, Gas City, Ind.

One thousand leaflets, "Join the Party," to A. C. Bowman, Racine, Wis.

Fifty copies of "Socialism, What it is and How to Get it," and 2 dozen "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," to Conrad Matter, Spring Brook, N. D.

One thousand leaflets, assorted, to Wm. G. Pierce, St. Louis, Mo.

Twenty-five copies of Benson's "Truth About Socialism," 25 copies of "Wasting Human Life" and 10 copies of "The Call of the Carpenter," to Florence Wattles, Kokomo, Ind.

Five copies of "The Truth About Socialism," to Geo. W. Miller, North Brookfield, Mass.

Twelve copies of "The Truth About Socialism," to F. P. Loeffler, Olean, N. Y.

Five thousand "Are Socialists Practical?" to Local Queens County, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Fifty copies of "Wasting Human Life" to E. K. Lessig Ashland Pa.

Edwin W. Wheat of New York City sends us \$2.50 for our new leaflet package.

One thousand "Have the Socialists Made Good?" to Ben Efting Chicago, Ill.

One thousand "Why You Should be a Socialist" and "Private Property," 500 of each to Lake Clark, Warsaw, Ind.

Two hundred copies of "Usurped Power of the Courts," to the Social Democratic Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Twenty-five copies of "The Truth About Socialism," to J. W. Duncan, Irondale, Wash.

Seventy-five copies of "The Truth About Socialism," to C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.

Five thousand "Have the Socialists Made Good?" to Jacob Henin, Springfield, Mass.

One thousand leaflets to E. Corninty, Carterville, Mo.

Our \$10.00 book combination to W. A. Moorehead, Bucyrus, Ohio.

Thirteen copies of "Social Forces in American History" and eleven copies of "Elements of Socialism," to John Read, Chicago, Ill.

Fifty copies of "The Truth About Socialism" and 11 subscription cards to W. H. Waynick, Bellingham, Wash.

Five thousand "Why Socialists Pay Dues," to Clarence A. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kans.

LET'S DO IT IN DECEMBER.

Only once before was there any big special campaign for membership in the Socialist party. That was when the Little Old Appeal permitted the National Office to circularize the Appeal Army. That was a boom. Of course, they did not all stay in the party, but, as Kipling says, that is another story. Some of them did stick. We will have no such boom now as we had then, but they will stick better. The new members we get now will be those who are asked to join by those who are now members, and we do not expect anyone to solicit a person to join who is not ripe for membership.

There are enough Socialists now in the country, out of the 900,000 who voted the ticket last year, to add 50,000 earnest, class-conscious, devoted party members. At least, if that is not true, American Socialism is in bad shape, and you are welcome to take either horn of the dilemma.

Let us see what we can do in December.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

WANTS OLD PARTY FUSION.

The Socialists of Hamilton, Ohio, had no sooner been elected to office than the capitalist papers of that city started a cry about the unfairness of minority rule and the necessity for any official elected to secure a majority of all votes cast. Though minority rule has always existed in Hamilton, the plute sheets never noticed the fact until Socialists were elected. You may expect to see the Socialists meeting a combined opposition next election.

LEAFLET PACKET NUMBER ONE

Ten leaflets folded, inserted in an envelope, addressed and mailed for 2½ cents per packet.

"Have the Socialists Made Good?"—Treats of the work of our Socialists in city and town administrations.

"Are the Socialists Practical?"—Deals with the work of Socialist members of the Legislatures.

"The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered."—Takes up all the stock objections and answers them briefly and clearly.

"Join the Party."—A plea by Chas. Edward Russell to Socialists who are not party members.

"Madam, How Will you Feed your Family?"—A discussion of the high cost of living by Victor L. Berger.

"The Boytown Railroad."—One of Fred D. Warren's best stories. Young people will read it.

"Woman, What Will you do With your Ballot?"—We are enfranchising millions of women. This leaflet puts the question of what they will do with that ballot squarely up to them.

"Private Property."—In this leaflet John M. Work clearly defines what is and what ought to be private, and what, public property.

"Why You Should be a Socialist."—This is by Theresa Malkiel, one of the best woman writers in our movement.

"The National Platform."—The best statement of Socialism and the "issue" since the Communist Manifesto.

These ten leaflets combined are a powerful appeal to reason. Together, they make forty pages of reading matter—almost a book. We will mail them to addresses furnished at cost—2½ cents per packet.

Specify in your order, Leaflet Packet No. 1 and address—Socialist Party, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

We have all kinds of faith in the future of this paper. There are several theoretical reasons for our faith but there is a practical one of greater force. June 1, the P. B. had less than 4,000 subscribers. In four of the hottest and dullest months of the year, this was increased to nearly 20,000. In this period much circularizing has been done. We have bombarded every quarter of the nation and in this general evulade, we have promoted literature sales and party membership. A general forward movement has resulted. Literature sales have trebled and the party membership increased.

We permitted and solicited 10-cent subscriptions, always a dangerous thing to a paper's reliable circulation but the end sought justified the means.

The end in this case was the familiarizing of the membership with the work of the National Office and that end has been well accomplished.

When the short time subscriptions have expired, we shall repeat the effort on a broader and more extensive scale. "Joining the Party" must be made the dominant note in our propaganda and the Party Builder is the one paper to promote this thought and crystalize it into action. If you say yes to this, put your shoulder to the wheel and help push.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

Rhymes of Revolt

A booklet of stirring revolutionary verse by a new writer.

A startling, intimate appeal to HUMANITY!

Opens a new field in poesy.

Every page crammed full of real human interest.

Striking! Startling!

Price, 15 Cents.

Address Muscatine County Socialist, Book Dept., Box 52, Muscatine, Ia.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

For Classes and Individuals.—For all who wish to learn the principles of Socialism. Thorough and simple. Week by week you receive a lesson. Books recommended for reading. Questions given for study. Final paper criticised and returned. Send for Bulletin to

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
140 East 19th street, New York City.

WORKMEN

Insure Yourselves in the
Workmen's Sick and
Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.

Three hundred and twenty-six branches in twenty-seven states.

Fifty thousand beneficiary members.

Amount saved in cash reserve, \$669,992.17.

Claims paid since organization—Sick and accident claims, \$3,998,032.88; death claims, \$1,405,554.50.

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.

Benefits—Sick and accident, first class, \$9.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$6.00 and \$3.00 per week (not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life); no sick benefit for women (third class).

Death benefits—\$250.00, uniformly.

Initiation fees—From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, age and classes.

Monthly assessments—First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.

For particulars write to

Workmen's Sick and Death
Benefit Fund

Nos. 1 and 3 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

UNION MADE CIGARS

Excellent quality at lowest factory prices. Write for explanatory price list. A sample hundred, three different brands, forwarded, carriage paid, upon receipt of \$3.00. Address

KRUM CIGAR CO. Reading, Pa.

THE EYE OPENER

The liveliest monthly Socialist propaganda magazine in the nation.

One year old, with 75,000 circulation, a record that no other political paper in America has made.

Send 10 cents and names and addresses of ten Socialists and get it a whole year. Address

THE EYE OPENER,
Box 1051, Memphis, Tenn.



LET THE NATION
OWN THE TRUSTS

STYLE

25

No. 1. CENTS

Socialist Pennants

If you have not secured one of these beautiful flags, you have missed some of the pleasure of being a Socialist. They usually retail in stores for 50c each, but I have cut the price in half as an inducement to have you send for YOURS today. Stamps or coin will do. Watch this space next week.

COMRADE AGENTS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Building, NEW YORK

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party, National Office, 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, November 20, 1912, at the postoffice, Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

No. 55 Chicago, November 22, 1913

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1913.

Last week	18,904
Expirations	986
<hr/>	
New subscriptions	17,918
<hr/>	
Total	18,307

The deluge is not over yet. There are still several thousand short time subscribers to come off the list, and they will come off during the next 30 days. During the month of August we put on 5,449 new subscribers and took off none. Over four thousand of these new subscribers were short timers. This means that they will expire the latter half of this month and the first half of December. It is now up to you to look after the comrades whose subscriptions you took. While you are doing this, you will be working on the December membership boost and you can kill two birds with one stone—get a new member and a forty-week's subscription at one stroke. Of course, there is other work to be done besides looking after renewals. There are thousands of Socialists—dozens of them right in your own vicinity who would gladly subscribe for the Party Builder if their attention was called to it.

I am convinced that in this paper we have the real Party Builder we have so long needed. In every local there is a small group that is always at the business meetings. They are there, not because they are made of more loyal stuff than the non-attending members but because they have become really interested in party work. Men and women do not do things as a rule out of a sense of loyalty. We do things that we don't have to do because we like to do them.

Party work is not dull unless it is made so. There is nothing about the practical work of the organization to make us uninterested if we understand what that work is.

The Party Builder is the medium through which the member may acquire the knowledge that will awake an interest in his mind. Get your party member on the P. B. list and you will have no trouble getting him to your local, and to do his share of the work. He will pay his dues not grudgingly but gladly. He will value his red card above any of his possessions. Try a P. B. subscription as a remedy for the indifference of your Socialist members.

COMMENTS BY OUR READERS.

"In reply to your letter will say that I certainly want the Party Builder for it is one of the best papers a branch can have to keep in full touch of the doings of the party."—Linville Lellinger, Lititz, Pa.

"I received the sample of the Party Builder yesterday and am sending you a club of 5. I am in a small place but you can always count on me to help some. Thank you in advance for "The Truth about Socialism."—Chas. J. Banks, Dell, Ark.

"Enclosed find 25 cents in stamps for my renewal to the Party Builder. I was not aware that my subscription was so close to expiration and trust that this will reach you in time so that I will not lose a single issue. The Party Builder is certainly filling a long felt want. I will get busy as soon as I possibly can and send you a list of subs."—Clinton S. Golden, Sidney, N. Y.

"I think the Party Builder is the paper we need for educating the workers."—H. F. Jackson, Portsmouth, Ohio.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Wm. Doughty, Newburgh, N. Y., 28 subs.
- Esther Wright, Geneva, N. Y., 21 subs.
- Gustav Anderson, Concord, N. H., 20 subs.
- Carl Maxwell, Newark, Ohio, 20 subs.
- C. C. Bastress, Sunbury, Pa., 20 subs.
- M. Chappell, Wilbur, Wash., 12 subs.
- E. J. Stallings, Venice, Ill., 12 subs.
- Thos. Higgins, Monmouth, Ill., 11 subs.
- W. H. Waynick, Bellingham, Wash., 11 subs.
- H. C. Kamp, Albion, Michigan, 10 subs.
- L. Warren, Kenosha, Wis., 10 subs.
- J. P. Miller, Ridgeville, Ill., 10 subs.
- Henry Hoffman, Sauk Rapids, Minn., 10 subs.
- P. A. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., 10 subs.
- J. Spitz, Cleveland, Ohio, 10 subs.
- John Q. Reynolds, Glen Falls, N. Y., 9 subs.
- D. F. Williams, Centerville, Ia., 8 subs.
- H. S. Andreas, Rochester, N. Y., 8 subs.
- H. J. Stinson, Beaver Falls, Pa., 8 subs.
- A. B. Bergeson, Superior, Wis., 7 subs.
- L. Gilvan, Newburgh, N. Y., 5 subs.
- E. C. Stuck, Garrison, N. D., 5 subs.

A RUBBER STAMP.

A self-inking rubber stamp which prints the name and address is a great convenience for a busy man or woman. The cost is slight, and the uses to which the stamp may be put are many. It will supply the return address on business mail, or on packages for the parcel post. Newspapers, magazines, books and music loaned to friends may be stamped before they leave the house, and the imprint will hasten their return to you. Write today for particulars and prices to W. C. LOGAN, 2359 Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill.



LEARN TO SPEAK AND WRITE WELL.

English Made Plain.
A practical work on correct English for busy people.....\$1.00

Effective Speaking.
Most helpful treatise on the subject ever written\$1.50

Send \$2.00 and receive both, or write for information telling how to secure them FREE.

SAMUEL W. BALL,
6442 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

PUT IT ON THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Make a place on your order of business for the Party Builder.

Local meetings begin with "reading of the minutes," "application for membership, etc." Somewhere, not too near the end, put this on your order of business—"Receiving subscriptions for the Party Builder—ways and means of promoting its circulation."

A HUNDRED EXTRA HELPERS.

Evidently the comrades are going to grab our leaflet packet proposition and keep us busy in the mailing department. The first comrade to order sent us the following letter: "My comment on your new "Leaflet Package" is \$2.50 enclosed and 100 names and addresses of non-Socialists in rural communities. I hope you have to put on a hundred assistants, permanently, to address such packages. When my finances permit, I'll send you another 100 names."—Edwin W. Wheat, New York City.

The Catholic Church and Socialism

The Catholic Church has attacked the Socialist party. This causes a STRANGE, ABNORMAL CONFLICT, fierce and vital, which every citizen must understand in order that it may be stopped. Both Socialists and Catholics have misunderstood the issue.

In *The Catholic Church and Socialism*, FRANK BOHN addresses CATHOLIC WORKERS REGARDING SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS REGARDING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. To this is added the now well-known classic on Socialism by the late FATHER THOMAS McGRADY, for fifteen years a distinguished Catholic priest.

This booklet should be distributed by the hundred thousand. LOSE NO TIME.
Price, 10 cents; 72 cents a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred.

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago

FREE! FREE!

Any one sending name and address of five Socialists will be given a free copy of a red-hot book, entitled:

"Socialism and the Wage Worker,"
By O. C. Wilson,

leader of the late Button Workers' strike at Muscatine, Iowa. Prices on book, one copy, 10c; 8 copies, 50c; 20 copies, \$1.00. Lang Supply Co., Box 62, Muscatine, Iowa.

LINCOLN, LABOR AND SLAVERY—A truthful review of the annals of American history, by Herman Schleuter, editor New York Volkszeitung. Price, \$1.10, postpaid. One of our HONEST HISTORY SERIES.

RAND BOOK STORE

Connected with the Rand School of Social Science.
140 East 19th street - - New York.

BOOK COMBINATION No. 3

Over \$30.00 Worth of Books, Retail Value, for \$5.00

	Retail Price
25 Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam—Ameringer	\$ 2.50
25 Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It—Ameringer	2.50
50 Should Socialism Be Crushed—Hunter	5.00
12 Wasting Human Life—Simons.....	1.20
6 Truth About Socialism—Benson.....	1.50
200 Usurped Power of the Courts—Benson.....	20.00
318 Books for	\$32.70

MAKE YOUR ORDER ON THIS BLANK— Our Number Three Combination

The National Office has purchased a supply of Ameringer's best books—"Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," and "Socialism, What it is and How to Get it," and we are making another combination offer to include these new books.

Notice that with this combination we are giving you 200 copies of Usurped Powers of the Courts, one of the best books ever written. We are overstocked with it. If we could keep this book for the future, we would do it, for during the next five years, the information which this book contains will be in great demand, but the National Office needs the money, so we are sacrificing it below cost of production. Here is more than \$30.00 worth of literature at retail. It is yours for \$5.00. F. O. B. Chicago.

Make your order here and enclose five dollars.

Name

Address

City

State

State here whether freight or express

Address Socialist Party, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.