

NOTICE TO LOCAL AND STATE SECRETARIES: National Referendum "B" closes January 2, 1914. Secretaries should complete and file their reports with the State Secretaries on or before December 24, 1913. with the Executive Secretary a complete tabulated statement of the votes

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U. S. A.

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BIGGER, BETTER, AND STRONGER THAN EVER

(Written in defense of the Socialist party by Carl D. Thompson.)

Important news has leaked out. Socialism in America is dead and the Socialist party has run its course.

Of this we are positively assured by various capitalistic newspapers on the one hand and by certain magazines, which profess themselves to be Socialist, on the other. So there is no escape from the conclusion, the jig is up, the decadence of the Socialist party is at hand.

All this is very interesting—if true. Is it true?

We propose to examine the facts. They may not be much comfort to our friends, the enemy, but our real friends are entitled to know the truth.

False Alarms.

The Daily Oklahoman of recent date insists that the Socialist party's decadence has begun, and appears to have about run its course.

"The Live Issue," a rabid anti-Socialist sheet, informs its readers in glaring headlines that the "Socialist party has lost 50,000 members within a year."

Even certain Socialist magazines seem to have been caught with the panic and report serious losses.

The "New Review" of August (1913) claims that the party membership is declining at an alarming rate.

"The loss is appalling. The actual loss of membership during the past eight months is very probably about 75,000, and possibly more. We can recollect nothing like it in the whole history of the Socialist movement, whether in this or any other country."

The fact that the Socialist party has lost members as never before in the history of the movement is interesting—if true. The reason assigned is significant—if it is a reason.

But again, in the "Fighting Magazine of the Working Class," the International Socialist Review of October, 1913, there appears an editorial article by Frank Bohn, in which the claim is made that

"During the past twelve months we have lost one-fourth of our membership and seen our activity decrease at least 75 per cent."

Let us examine these reports.

Such counts as these are, of course, sweet morsels for the anti-Socialist press. Such statements make fine "copy" for the enemy's newspapers, magazines, lecture platform and pulpit, and, as we have indicated above, these latter have not been slow to use them.

What Are the Facts?

In the first place, the Socialist party has not lost 50,000 members. These statements are based upon an utterly fallacious handling of the figures and constitute a most reckless case of special pleading.

It is true that during the first eight months of 1913 the dues received at the National Office show a 21 per cent reduction over the dues received during the corresponding eight months of 1912. But in order to make out their case the critics have taken the best eight months of the best year the party has ever had—the months just preceding and including a great national campaign, and have compared these eight months with the eight months of the year following a national campaign, which is always an "off" year. This method omits the poor months from 1912 and the good months from 1913. September and October of 1913 both showed largely increased membership. Such a comparison is worthless and manifestly unfair to the party.

And besides, even if the membership does drop considerably during a certain period, that does not prove that the average membership has suddenly slumped by 50,000. The dues received vary greatly from month to month, from quarter to quarter, and even from year to year. No great increase or decrease of membership can fairly be reckoned as permanent until it is of at least a year's duration.

And even that may vary somewhat without indicating a permanent gain or loss.

All campaign years are years of unusual political activity and show proportionately large increases both in Socialist party activity and membership. These increases are above the average and must be reckoned so. And, accordingly, the years following campaign years show either an actual decrease or at least a marked decrease in the rate of growth. It is not to be expected that the unusual rate of increase made in special years shall be continued in a year immediately following a campaign.

The only true way of estimating the party's growth is to take it by years, and really by periods of four years each. The following table shows the development since its beginning in 1901:

Socialist Party Membership, 1901-1912.

Membership.	Average for each four-year period.
1901..... 10,000	
1902..... 20,000	
1903..... 15,975	
1904..... 20,763	1901-1904..... 16,684
1905..... 23,327	
1906..... 26,784	
1907..... 29,270	
1908..... 41,751	1905-1908..... 30,282
1909..... 41,479	
1910..... 58,011	
1911..... 84,716	
1912..... 117,984	1909-1912..... 75,547

From this it will appear that with 1912 we finished the third four-year period of the party's history. Each period shows a splendid growth, practically doubling the average membership each four years.

We are now, in 1913, just entering the fourth four-year period. It is impossible, therefore, to say what the period will show. It is too early to begin predictions. The above criticisms, therefore, are without foundation.

The critics also say that the loss of membership in 1913 is an unprecedented, alarming, colossal loss. "We can recollect nothing like it," says Simpson, "in the whole history of the Socialist movement in this or any other country."

As a matter of fact, there are plenty of instances of loss of membership. For example, the Socialist party had 20,000 membership in the presidential year of 1902 (Hillquit's History of Socialism, p. 341). The year following it dropped to 15,975, which is almost exactly a 21 per cent loss. Yet no one grew excited or got discouraged.

Again, in 1909, we lost in membership over that of 1908, which was also a presidential year. The loss was not so large as in 1903, but it was a loss, whereas in every other year there were decided gains. In short, every year following a presidential campaign shows a lessening in the rate of growth, to say the least. In some cases these years show an actual and in some a heavy decrease. That is nothing to alarm the informed Socialist, and nothing upon which our enemies can congratulate themselves. And as for precedents in foreign countries, the Socialist party of Finland lost nearly one-half of its entire membership during the seven years from 1905 to 1912. The membership dropped heavily every year during that period and went down from 85,027 in 1905 to 48,406 in 1912. And in this case the situation was much more serious, because the party lost steadily every year and kept on losing for seven years. And yet no loyal Socialist ever lost a moment's sleep or wrote a scarehead article of alarm.

Steadily Gaining in Membership.

Neither does the study of the returns for the year of 1913 give any basis for this cry of alarm

about the party. The critics have been too anxious to make out their case. They have taken only the first seven or eight months of the year. These were the worst months of 1913. They compare them with the best, or practically the best, months of 1912, which, as stated above, were the best months of the party's history.

The average membership for 1912 was 117,984. We will not know the average for 1913 for over two months yet. But two things show how utterly unwarranted are the assumptions of these critics:

First—The party membership is today (November 10, 1913) 100,000, which is 25,000 above the average of the four-year period ending and including 1912.

If our enemies can get any comfort out of those facts they are welcome to it. They need it.

Second—The membership, already above the 100,000 mark, is steadily climbing. The figures for the year show a drop to 80,961 in June. Then they began to climb, as was to be expected. The figures for 1913 are as follows:

Membership of Party for 1913.

January	101,207
February	110,429
March	105,168
April	95,036
May	83,427
June	80,961
July	83,484
August	86,927
September	89,144
October	96,851
Average for the first ten months of 1913 is:	
Paid membership	93,263
Exempt membership	3,670

Total average

96,933
In this connection it must be explained that the above figures do not include those members who are exempt from paying dues under the constitutional provision for the sick and unemployed. These, therefore, must be added. The average for 1913 so far is 3,670 per month.

The year promises to finish strong, bringing the average well up, if not over, the 100,000 mark, and far above the average of the last preceding four-year period, and far above any other year of the party's history, excepting 1912.

Already the campaign for 150,000 members is launched, The Party Builder starting the cry, the New York Call, the California Social-Democrat and other strong party organization papers taking it up. Everything points to a steady and rapid development of the party in every respect.

(Continued on page 6)

STRIKE CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND STAMP



This little stamp, placed in your membership book, on your letters, or on your Christmas packages, represents a donation to the permanent relief fund for the care of strikers' children. There is no set price on these stamps. They represent a donation, large or small.

STRIKE CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND
SOCIALIST PARTY

111 N. Market Street Chicago, Ill.

General News

ELECTION RETURNS.

Leavenworth, Wash.—S. C. Woldenberg, Socialist, was elected mayor of this city over the combined forces of the old parties by 53 majority.

Pasco, Wash.—Socialists elected mayor and four councilmen here, carrying the town by a vote of 398 to 295. They have a majority of the council.

TO HOLD CONVENTION.

A Convention of the Socialists of Missouri will be held March 1, 2 and 3 in St. Louis. Among the important things which will come before the convention are "The Right to Work" amendment to the state constitution which will go to referendum vote; the selection of candidates for state offices; constitutional amendments; and duties and responsibilities of elected Socialist officials.

John C. Chase of Nebraska, the first Socialist mayor of the United States, will make a tour of the state shortly.

EXPELLED FOR TREASON.

The Socialists of Turtle Creek, Pa., elected an official two years ago who signed the regular party resignation blank, to be filled in and dated whenever the local deemed it advisable.

He joined the Republicans and his resignation was presented to the proper authorities.

A charge of forgery was made by him against the clerk who filled out the resignation.

The Socialists were strong enough, however, to have the resignation accepted and he is not likely to ever hold public office again.

JAILED FOR YEAR.

Joseph Coldwell, a Socialist of Worcester Mass., has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment on the charge of inciting to riot during a strike of mill workers at Draper, during which a strike breaker was severely beaten by some strikers. The chief witnesses against Coldwell were two private detectives. A motion for a new trial was denied. The case was referred back to the superior court by the supreme court and no other course now lies open than to serve the sentence. The Socialists of Massachusetts fought hard in Coldwell's behalf. He maintains that he was sentenced because he was a Socialist.

INDICT MAGAZINE MEN.

Art Young and Max Eastman, artist and editor of The Masses, the Socialist monthly magazine, have been indicted by the New York grand jury on the charge of criminal libel against the Associated Press. The case was the result of a cartoon which appeared in The Masses showing a reservoir full of water, labeled "News," and a man representing the Associated Press pouring a bottle of liquid labeled "Lies" into the water. The reservoir was supposed to be supplying water for a town which could be seen below. The title of the cartoon was "Poisoned at the Source." The cartoon was inspired by the manner in which the Associated Press handled the stories of the West Virginia outrages. Journalists all over the country have been gathering material to help the indicted Socialists and they are confident they are going to make the Associated Press regret its action against them.

OVERTHROW REFERENDUM.

The great respect which the old parties have for their own laws and for the desires of the people as expressed in a referendum vote are well illustrated by conditions in Oklahoma.

A law was enacted by referendum vote providing for the election of a state agricultural board by representatives chosen by farmers at county institutes.

The Socialists succeeded in electing a majority of the delegates at the institutes.

The law stated that they had to meet on a certain date in a certain building. An attempt to prevent the delegates from doing so by force failed and the non-Socialists then formed a "rump" meeting and also elected a board.

Both boards claimed to be legal and the matter went to the supreme court, which could have done only one thing under the law, i. e., to decide in favor of the Socialists.

The Legislature realized this and repealed the law which the people had passed by referendum vote, and gave the governor power to appoint the board, which he did.

There are now three boards which claim to be legal and the matter is now in the hands of the courts.

HIT MILWAUKEE LEADER.

Judgment of \$17,500 has been levied against the Milwaukee Leader, the Socialist daily of that city. The judgment is the result of a suit for libel instituted by City Clerk Leuch against the Leader.

There is a law in Wisconsin which prohibits the payment of overtime to salaried public employes. Leuch violated this law and a Socialist alderman was about to introduce a resolution in the city council demanding an investigation of the city clerk's office.

A reporter for the Leader got this information in advance and wrote up a story telling of the introduction of the resolution and quoting the alderman as charging the existence of graft in the city clerk's office.

Leuch also got advance information regarding the proposed investigation and beat the Socialist alderman to it by bringing up the matter himself.

In his instructions to the jury the judge stated that they could only give a judgment for the actual loss incurred to Leuch, if there was any, and not for any defamation of character.

The judgment rendered showed that the jury was prejudiced in the case. There was no opportunity to secure a fair jury as only three challenges were allowed.

A motion to set aside the judgment as being entirely out of proportion to the case because of a prejudiced jury, will be made. Should that fail the case will go to the state supreme court and then to the United States Supreme Court.

"The judgment is a direct blow at the freedom of the press," said Victor L. Berger. "Webster's Dictionary states that graft is money obtained illegally. The money received by the employes in the city clerk's office fits that definition. When the Socialists were in office they obeyed that law and there is no reason why the 'non-partisans' should not also. In fact the court upheld the law and ordered the money returned. The only thing was the Leader said the same thing the court did but said it first."

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BOY SCOUTS.

A communication from James E. West, chief scout executive of the Boy Scouts of America, has been received by this office, enclosing a clipping from the New York Press of November 9, telling mainly of the work of the rival organization, the United States Boy Scouts.

The clipping states that when the United States Boy Scouts were organized under the name "American Boy Scouts," it was decided to train them in military tactics so that they might "build up a line of defense which would be of inestimable value in the years to come."

The Boy Scouts of America is not a military organization.

In commenting on the two organizations Mr. West says:

"At the suggestion of one of the members of our executive board, I am enclosing a clipping from the New York Sunday Press of November 9, 1913. You will note that this clipping is devoted to the two boy scout organizations. One of these, a military organization, is now known as the United States Boy Scouts and was formerly known as the American Boy Scouts. The other organization, which is founded on the 'good turn daily' principle, and which is unalterably opposed to militarism in any form, is the Boy Scouts of America.

"There are several thousand United States Boy Scouts throughout our country. These scouts to the best of our knowledge, spend their time principally in drilling, sham battles and gun practice.

"The Boy Scouts of America on the other hand, have an enrollment of 300,000 boys throughout the country under the voluntary leadership of more than 7,000 clean and democratic scout masters. The gun has no place in the scout program, nor is there any military drilling. Our scouts spend their time in wholesome outdoor sports and activities."

WHAT EUROPEAN CITIES DO AMERICAN CITIES CAN DO.

Paris is cleaned and scrubbed every day before it awakes. Between four and six a. m. all the streets and sidewalks are swept, and many of them washed and disinfected.

Amsterdam converts street wastes into fuel briquettes. These are produced at \$1.15 a ton and sold at \$1.40, making a profit of over \$20,000 a year. Heretofore this waste has been disposed of at an annual loss of \$18,000.

Berlin has so deadened the noise of passing elevated trains by flooring the structure with masonry that in concert halls underneath one can listen with enjoyment to orchestral music.

After childbirth Swiss cities require a six weeks' cessation from work by women wage earners. Cologne has official visitors of the poor, one of whom calls on every wage earning woman who has given birth to a child. If the mother needs to go out to work, the fact is reported and a grant of money is made on condition that she stay at home and nurse her infant.—New York World, September 30, 1912.

Foreign News

FORCE MINISTRY TO RESIGN.

The French ministry has resigned as a result of the defeat of its public bonds and taxes proposal. The government requested an issue of \$180,000,000 for general purposes and \$80,000,000 for Morocco.

A plea was made to exempt the holders of government bonds from taxation, and it was on this matter that the main fight took place.

The Socialists, led by Jean Jaures, were the most bitter opponents of the measure. They were finally successful in voting it down. The ministry thereupon resigned.

LOSE SEAT IN HOLLAND.

The Socialists lost the third seat which they have contested since the general elections in Holland. This time they lost the third district of Amsterdam which was the first in the country to be captured by them. The contest went to a second election, M. Oudequest, chairman of the Dutch Federation of Trades Unions, who was the Socialist candidate, received 6,082 votes while his Liberal opponent secured 6,713.

The Socialist's defeat is attributed to the bitter opposition of the anarchists in the labor movement who centered their efforts against Oudequest.

GOVERNMENT INTIMIDATES VOTERS.

The dire consequences predicted as a result of the extension of suffrage in Italy failed to take place. It was said that the newly enfranchised voters would not even go to the polls. Some maintained they were too ignorant to know how to use the ballot. Nevertheless the new voters did turn out, resulting in great losses to the government party.

Strange to say, instead of trying to make the voters have trust in the ballot by having a peaceful and orderly election, the government forces used every method to intimidate the voters. This was especially true in the strong Socialist districts, where some of the government's agents even killed some of the opposition leaders and attempted the lives of others.

Emanuele Poploizip, writing in The Public, states that in Puglia, a strong Socialist district, "the voters were kept in a state of terror," the government's agents "sweeping away their protests with fire and lead."

And despite these tactics the Socialists doubled their former strength.

SWISS HOLD CONGRESS.

The Congress of the Swiss Socialists was held recently in Aaron. The attitude of the party in combining with other parties in elections was discussed and it was decided that in elections for representative bodies such combinations would not be allowed, but in elections for administrative bodies, school boards and judges, coalitions with other parties would be allowed providing the party nominated its candidates independently and maintained control over them.

The party reached an agreement with the Trade Union Federation for a practical basis for the organization of the young Socialists, whereby the two organizations shall co-operate in supporting them.

A discussion of the use of the general strike took place and it was decided that it would not be used in any attempt to secure political rights. It will be used as a means of defense of constitutional rights but the co-operation of the Trades Union Federation must first be secured before any such decision is made.

BERLIN VOTING SYSTEM.

The rottenness of the German municipal electoral system is well illustrated by the municipal elections in Berlin which have just taken place.

The voters are divided into three classes. There are 70 individuals who pay taxes upwards of \$1,850 per year. They elect one-third of the municipal council or 49 members. There are 32,236 voters who pay taxes upwards of \$46 a year and they also elect one-third of the council or 48 members. Then, there are 355,214 voters, who comprise the third class and pay less than \$46 a year in taxes. They also elect one-third of the council.

The voters in the third class are more than ten times as numerous as the other two classes put together and yet they elect only half as many members of the council.

Practically all the voters in the third class are Socialists and if there was a one-man-one-vote system the Socialist would probably elect 130 of the 144 councilmen.

As it is they now have 45 of the 48 members which the third class voters elect.

This is the month when the Socialist party is making a supreme effort to build up the membership. You will not have done your duty unless you personally and individually secure one new party member.

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 Committee Motion by Develin of Maryland.

In accordance with Section 1 (j) of Article 5, it is moved that the National Committee recommends to the membership of the party, that the constitution be amended BY THE MEMBERSHIP by substituting the following proposed application form for that portion of Section 5 of Article 2 following the words, "All persons joining the Socialist party shall sign the following pledge":

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class organizing itself into a political party for the purpose of obtaining collective ownership and democratic administration and operation of the collectively used and socially necessary means of production and distribution, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist party.

"I have no relations (as member or supporter) with any other political party.

"I am opposed to all political organizations that support and perpetuate the present capitalist profit system, and I am opposed to any form of trading or fusing with any such organizations to prolong that system.

"In all my political actions while a member of the Socialist party I agree to be guided by the constitution and platform of that party."

COMMENT: The Socialist movement in the United States never has been adequately organized into the Socialist party. If it is to be done, it must be on a clear understanding of the positive, constructive aims of the party.

It is not enough that the party be a party of opposition.

The proposed form is offered as a clearer statement by which to determine who are eligible to membership.

This motion is not that the National Committee amend the constitution.

It is a recommendation to the membership in accordance with the section and article referred to.

This is an amended form of the motion submitted by Houck of Delaware, and is seconded by Duncan of Montana.

By recent referendum, W. F. Dietz was re-elected state secretary and National Committeeman of Louisiana.

John C. Chase has by a recent referendum been re-elected as state secretary and national committeeman of Nebraska.

WHAT YOU CAN DO.

It is possible for us to send out a report January first that will inspire hope and enthusiasm from ocean to ocean.

How?
 The method is simple.
 Let every local Socialist secretary do a little extra work.

While the local comrades are soliciting new members, the secretary should hunt up every lapsed member and get him to renew his membership.

One such renewal in every local will make a total of over six thousand in the nation. Five such renewals will make a total of 30,000.

There is no local in the nation that has not only one but many lapsed members who will renew if pressed to do so.

Will you not do this work?
 It means a Sunday or two or a few evenings visiting the homes of the comrades.

The results may be small in your one local but if 6,000 secretaries get on the job in as many places, the aggregate will be tremendous.

Napoleon once said to his soldiers on the eve of a battle: "France expects every man to do his duty." These simple words had magical effect.

May we not say to you: "The party expects every comrade secretary to do his duty."

If it is done, we'll have a report for the Executive meeting in January and for the comrades of the nation that will start us into the battle of 1914, with an irresistible and invincible fighting spirit.

NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT For November, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

	1913			1912
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.
Alabama ... \$	15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 15.00
Arizona ...	15.00	15.00	...	20.00
Arkansas ...	25.15	31.25	49.90	40.00
California ...	241.50	442.20	236.80	324.15
Colorado ...	22.00	46.55	74.00	70.10
Connecticut ...	71.25	86.50	59.80	86.30
Delaware ...	...	10.00	...	33.00
D. C. ...	8.50	15.00	11.50	15.00
Florida ...	16.00	15.00	31.00	51.50
Georgia ...	...	10.00	5.00	10.00
Idaho ...	29.90	32.90	60.85	50.00
Illinois ...	333.15	336.10	296.30	359.65
Indiana ...	112.40	141.15	125.50	190.35
Iowa ...	32.00	53.30	61.30	50.00
Kansas ...	59.05	79.30	103.65	106.95
Kentucky ...	20.00	20.00	20.00	15.00
Louisiana ...	15.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
Maine ...	13.35	18.50	26.00	19.00
Maryland ...	24.70	33.60	25.95	29.85
Mass. ...	244.65	272.35	214.20	257.50
Michigan ...	148.30	170.65	128.95	193.50
Minnesota ...	249.55	264.00	244.80	212.00
Mississippi ...	10.00	11.55	10.00	10.00
Missouri ...	63.00	60.00	104.85	125.50
Montana ...	50.70	50.35	84.60	82.40
Nebraska ...	16.00	10.00	33.00	20.00
Nevada ...	53.30	31.55	56.65	2.50
N. H. ...	30.10	27.85	40.00	38.50
New Jersey ...	158.00	166.50	153.45	155.05
New Mexico ...	10.00	...	10.00	7.00
New York ...	521.35	602.70	547.00	525.40
N. Carolina ...	12.00	12.00	...	12.00
N. Dakota ...	26.50	45.00	56.15	29.00
Ohio ...	340.50	294.15	207.35	350.75
Oklahoma ...	100.50	176.00	150.50	200.00
Oregon ...	68.20	80.20	50.00	97.00
Pennsylvania ...	598.30	381.85	380.85	591.30
Rhode Island ...	28.50	27.95	45.75	21.60
S. Carolina ...	...	...	5.00	5.00
S. Dakota ...	25.00	10.00	10.00	17.40
Tennessee ...	5.00	10.00	11.50	30.00
Texas ...	100.00	101.00	101.10	100.00
Utah ...	46.00	28.00	13.30	12.00
Vermont ...	2.00	7.00	24.50	2.00
Virginia ...	13.00	11.00	10.00	10.00
Washington ...	206.90	222.20	248.10	40.20
W. Virginia ...	35.00	68.70	26.60	30.00
Wisconsin ...	186.40	232.40	186.15	251.10
Wyoming ...	38.60	28.10	46.85	39.85

Unorganized—

Alaska ...	10.00	20.00	8.00	29.90
Honolulu ...	...	...	10.00	...
Members at large ...	6.00	3.15	.40	.95
Totals ...	\$4,457.20	\$4,842.55	\$4,442.15	\$5,015.25

Unorganized—

Total for dues ...	\$4,442.15
Supplies for locals ...	82.01
Literature ...	572.48
Buttons ...	75.73
Outstanding accounts paid ...	184.24
Colorado miners' strike fund ...	20.85
Special voluntary assessment ...	711.20
Party builder subscriptions ...	507.24
Galumet miners' strike fund ...	564.94
West Virginia organization fund ...	31.45
Fund for strikers in Ireland ...	7.25
Contribution on Alaska organization work ...	80.50
West Virginia free speech fund ...	200.00
Lyceum deficit ...	36.00
Miscellaneous ...	63.53
Refunds ...	46.70

Total receipts \$7,626.27
 Bank bal., Nov. 1st 1,710.06

Total \$9,336.33

EXPENDITURES.

General postage ...	\$ 327.67
General expense ...	62.68
To creditors and organizers ...	3,710.07
Calumet strike fund ...	564.94
Washington, on dues stamp account ...	200.00
South Dakota investigations ...	30.00
Expenses on settlement of Leon F. Chanute estate ...	125.00
Miscellaneous ...	561.06

WAGES—FIVE WEEKS:

Executive Department—	
Walter Lanfersiek, Exec. Sec.	\$144.20
Bertha H. Brown, stenographer	90.00
Daisy Fleming Carr, bookkeeper	105.00
Jennie Kewitz, dues stamp clerk	14.00
Annie Rodger, filing clerk	50.00
Anna Campbell, mailing list	18.73
Julius Raetz, night watchman	50.00
	472.03
Woman's Department—	
Winnie E. Branstetter, gen'l cor.	\$105.00
M. H. Reilly, stenographer	60.00
	165.00
Information Department—	
Carl D. Thompson, director	\$140.00
Florence M. Swan, stenographer	90.00
Ethelwyn Mills, stenographer	85.00
Eleanor Spaeth, typist and filing clerk	60.00
	375.00

Party Builder Department—	
A. W. Ricker, circulation manager ...	\$ 40.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	33.06
Anna Campbell, mailing list	37.70
Ida Lewin, clerk	20.75
S. Diamond, clerk	2.50

Literature Department—	
A. W. Ricker, manager	\$100.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	33.07
Edna M. Koop, order clerk—(1 week)	17.90
Ida Soler, shipping clerk	60.00
Anna Campbell, orders	18.85
Robert Sindelar, office boy	52.68
Ida Levin, clerk	20.75
Jennie Kewitz, order clerk—(4 wks.)	62.44
H. B. Fish	21.94
L. Polinsky	5.00
	392.63

Young People's Department—	
J. A. Rogers, Jr., director	90.00

Foreign Department—	
Finnist Federation ...	125.00
Italian Federation ...	95.00
Bohemian Federation ...	95.00
Polish Federation ...	105.00
Scandinavian Federation ...	95.00
South Slavic Federation ...	95.00
Slovak Federation ...	75.00
Hungarian Federation ...	95.00
Jewish Federation ...	95.00
German Federation ...	95.00
	970.00

Total wages ...	\$2,598.67
Total expenditures ...	8,180.09
Bank balance, Dec. 1st ...	1,156.24

Total \$9,336.33

The following amounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expense of the National Office for the month of November, 1913. They represent the actual expense incurred, not necessarily paid. That which is paid and not specified in the above report of cash expenditures for the month is embodied in the amount of \$561.06 opposite the account heading Miscellaneous. That which is not yet paid is embodied in the amounts due our creditors under the heading Liabilities.

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1913.

Rent ...	\$ 191.67
Wages ...	2,598.67
Telephone and telegraph ...	21.33
General expense ...	40.78
Exchange on checks ...	11.55
Library books ...	3.00
W. Virginia organization expense ...	7.78
Information department ...	41.04
Woman's department ...	86.02
Literature department ...	180.94
Party builder department ...	934.05
Young people's department ...	12.70
Executive department ...	185.65
Supplies purchased ...	2.63
Literature purchased ...	611.42
Buttons purchased ...	121.83
Office stationery and supplies ...	137.73
Referendum and balloting expense ...	119.36
Free literature ...	39.29
Express and freight, outgoing ...	121.91
Appropriations ...	276.15
Anderson, Ind., investigation ...	6.55
South Dakota investigation ...	30.00
Settlement of estate of Leon F. Chanute ...	125.00

Total \$5,906.05

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Special voluntary assessment ...	\$ 711.20
West Virginia free speech fund ...	200.00
Party contribution ...	2.25
West Virginia organization fund ...	31.45
Party builder subscriptions ...	515.24
National dues ...	4,442.15
Supplies for locals, sales ...	165.10
Literature sales ...	911.51
Button sales ...	165.25

Total \$7,144.15

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

ARGUMENTS FOR FREE TEXT-BOOKS IN A NUTSHELL.

By Mrs. Victor L. Berger.

1. Free text-books make the schools free in fact as well as in name. When the public furnishes free buildings, free fuel, free seats and free teachers, why stop without furnishing free text-books?
2. Free text-books give the poor boy just as good a chance as the rich boy. Every pupil has the same books every day of school.
3. Free text-books enable school work to start the first day of school. The school board supplies the books and has them on hand ready for use before the school term opens.
4. Free text-books reduce the cost to a minimum. Information received from free text-book districts in Michigan shows the average yearly cost per capita to be about 67 cents. Indiana's per capita cost under uniform books is from 70 to 90 cents.
5. Free text-books make up but 17/10 per cent of the total school expenditures in Michigan free text-book districts. A tax of 15c per thousand dollars valuation pays all the text-books used in these districts. In a district having 10 pupils in school, free text-books will cost the district \$6.70; with 20 pupils, \$13.40; with 30 pupils, \$20.10; with 40 pupils, \$26.80; with 50 pupils, \$33.50.
6. Free text-books meet with universal approval wherever used. Of 308 opinions from free text-book districts in Michigan, 261 are favorable; of 226 opinions from free text-book districts outside of Michigan, 211 are favorable.
7. Free text books teach regard for public property. With proper oversight, pupils are more careful of books belonging to the district than of their own.
8. Free text-books make it possible for school boards to select the best and most recent books available. Boards of education are not limited to the choice of a state commission, as would be the case under state-wide uniformity.
9. Free text-books are not unsanitary. If school boards will see to it that books are not used too long, that they are fumigated from time to time and that they are fitted with paper covers, there is no danger from contamination.
10. Free text-books are in harmony with democracy. A democratic government does for the state those things which the government can best do, and furnishing text-books to the schools is one of these functions.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND THE CARPENTERS' UNION.

By May Wood-Simons.

A unique plan of industrial education has been worked out in Chicago by the carpenters' union. The plan is to have the apprentices in the carpenters' trade take three months, a year or more in the public technical schools at the expense of the contractor hiring the boys, and under the supervision of a joint board which is composed of representatives of the carpenters' union and the employers. This matter is covered in the apprentice rules adopted by the joint arbitration board of the carpenters' union and the master builders' association. This reads as follows: "The contractor taking an apprentice shall engage to keep him at work in the trade for nine consecutive months in each year and see that during the remaining three months of the year the apprentice attends school during January, February and March and a certificate of attendance from the principal of the school attended must be furnished the joint arbitration board as a compliance with this requirement before he is allowed to work during the coming year." (Industrial Education in Chicago, written in 1910.)

SUCCESS OF A NEW CO-OPERATIVE.

The Seminole Co-operative Merchantile Company, Inc., of Stanford, Florida, in the first two months of its existence cleared \$337.75.

Groceries sold at a 20 per cent advance over cost with freight added. Yet the co-operative is able to undersell its competitors.

The monthly sales average \$2,500. Two delivery wagons are constantly in use.

The housewives of Sanford have been circularized with an appeal to buy one or more shares of stock, at \$10.10 a share, and to purchase "from a first class grocery store, capitalized and run by the people—not for profit."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Party Organization.

Q. Should there be a uniform set of by-laws for all ward organizations?

A. I should say that a uniform set of by-laws would be preferable in all cases, but that it is not absolutely necessary. About the only thing the constitution of the party requires is that whenever local or ward constitutions are adopted, they should be in harmony and must conform with the state and national constitutions of the party.

Q. Do you think it unwise to allow locals to adopt by-laws as they see fit?

A. It is not usual for ward branches to have constitutions of their own. The constitution of the local or county organization is generally regarded as sufficient. However, so far as I know there is no provision in any of our constitutions that prohibits the ward branches from adopting constitutions of their own. These constitutions must, however, in all cases conform to the provisions of the state and national constitutions, as stated above, and naturally also to the county constitution where there is such.

Q. Should the central committee be the body which is chartered by the state, and should the locals receive their charters from the central body?

A. As a rule, the state organization issues to the locals, and the locals form branches, which branches generally get their charters directly from the state central committee, with the provision, however, that the application for such charters from the branches must have the approval of the central committee or the organization of the local body. On the other hand, however, there are some states, as in Indiana, where the state organization has delegated to the county organization the authority to issue provisions within their respective counties; and these county organizations have in turn delegated the authority to issue charters to the city central committee within the county. This latter course has been contested in the courts in Indiana, and there is some little doubt as to whether the method is advisable. Perhaps, it would be better to follow the former course and have all charters issued by the central body of the state, subject, of course, in all cases to the approval of the local organization.

Q. Should communications or official business be sent to the wards directly or should they be sent through the central committee?

A. The custom in this matter is not very well defined in the party. Theoretically, the state organization should deal only with the central committee of the county organization and for some purposes this is absolutely necessary. The handling of dues, I believe, is generally taken by the central committee, which is the central office where the due stamps are bought by the branches, county secretaries buying the stamps from the state office. In all cases where a certain part of the dues collected from each member is retained for the county office and county organization work, there would be almost no other way to handle the matter. The dues in that case are collected first in the branches and then sent to the county office. The county office then deducts such part as is applied to the county work and forwards the balance to the state office. Referendums are generally handled in the same way. There are cases, however, in which to handle affairs in that manner would mean double expense of postage and expressage. In some instances, for example, they can be mailed directly from the state office to the local branches, instead of being sent to the county office and there remailed. It will appear, therefore, that both methods are used, convenience being the determining element.

Q. Should discussions in the central committee be confined to delegates?

A. It is customary in most county central committees to allow members of the party a voice in the delegate committee. Where this privilege has been used too frequently, a limitation has been put, requiring that the consent of the body must be first secured in order to permit a member, who is not a delegate, to speak.

Q. What is the best method of organization?

A. In answer to this question the Information Department has on hand copies of some of the more carefully drawn constitutions of the party, and is prepared to send samples to those who need them to assist in the framing of their constitutions.

BOOK REVIEW.

The facts of Socialism, by Jessie Wallace Hughan. John Lane Company, New York, 166 pp., 75 cents net.

This book is a timely one. Of the writing of propaganda books on Socialism there is no end, but this book covers a larger field. It treats of the whole subject of the Socialist movement in America, in all of its many phases. In its 166 pages is condensed a surprising amount of information, useful and absolutely necessary to the non-Socialist who wants to know the "facts of Socialism."

To the inquirer who desires a general survey of the whole field, this book will serve the purpose better than any other that we know of. It has every evidence of having been carefully written, with a view to presenting the exact facts to such an extent that there is scarcely a statement that will be challenged by any one. The book is admirably adapted to study classes and we are glad of its appearance at this time, when the study of Socialism is being admitted so widely in institutions of learning. It may be considered authoritative.

It is trite to say that no Socialist library will be complete without this book, and yet we do not hesitate to make the statement because it conveys the exact meaning we wish to convey. It is a handbook, a classbook, a study, and an authoritative statement of present day Socialism.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Labor and Administration," by John R. Commons. Published by the Macmillan Company, New York, 1913. Cloth, 431 pp., \$1.60.

"The New Housekeeper—Efficiency Studies in Home Management," by Christine Frederick. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York, 1913. Cloth, 266 pp., \$1.00 net.

"Better Schools," by B. C. Gregory. Edited by James L. Hughes. The Macmillan Company, New York, 1912. Cloth, 283 pp., \$1.25.

"Character Building in School," by Jane Brownlee. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912. Cloth, 268 pp.

"Financing the Wage Earner's Family," by Scott Nearing, Ph. D. A survey of the facts bearing on income and expenditures in the families of American wage earners. B. W. Huebsch, New York, 1913. Cloth, 171 pp., \$1.25.

SPEAKERS WANT DATES.

Locals desiring speakers should write to the following comrades, who have announced themselves ready to accept dates:

Mary L. Geffs, 5025 Tennyson street, Denver.
L. Guterrez De Lara, 11 N. Market street, Chicago.

Fred Hurst, 51 Broad street, Providence, R. I.
Florence Wattles, Elwood, Ind.
Clarence H. Taylor, 2026 Penrose avenue, Baltimore, Md.

H. G. Creel, 3440 Oxford avenue, Maplewood, Mo.
Carrie T. Turnidge, R. F. D. No. 2, Springfield, Ark.

Alfred Huettner, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

M. J. Beery, 123 St. James street, Crestline, Ohio.
Arthur Dalton, 328 W. Thirty-first street, New York City.

Fred Kraft, Box 182, Ridgefield, New Jersey.
Raymond Lawler, 821 Mains street, Menomonie, Wis.

James F. Carey, East Surry, Maine.
S. W. Sample, Parsons, Kansas.
Thomas J. Thompson, 409 N. Marion street, Carthage, Ill.

Aaron Kraft, 295 18th avenue, Newark, N. J.
W. F. Ries, 353 Rockingham street, Toledo, Ohio.
E. D. MacDougal, Cheyenne, Wyoming.
F. O. Anderson, 7018 Rhodes avenue, Chicago.
C. M. Maxon, 6747 Emerald avenue, Chicago.

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.

Oscar Ameringer's Books

The Socialist Party now owns the supply of two of Ameringer's best books—

Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam.

Price, 15 cents per copy, \$1.00 per doz., \$4.50 per hundred, prepaid.

Socialism: What It Is and How to Get It.

Price, 10c per copy, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred, prepaid.

ORDER FROM

SOCIALIST PARTY

111 N. Market St. CHICAGO, ILL.

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

SUFFER LITTLE CHILDREN.

By Eugene V. Debs.

My dear little children, I am sure you will understand me when I say that in speaking to you of Socialism, I feel very near to all of you and I know you will believe me when I tell you that I would if I could make you all happy and keep you sweet and loving toward each other all your lives.

Most of you are the children of the poor, some of the well-to-do, and a few of the rich, but all of you are the children of the same Father and all of you are sisters and brothers in the same great family of humankind.

If any of you feel that you are better than others because you wear better clothes or live in better houses or go in what you think is "better society," it is because your young minds and hearts have been tainted by wrong example and wrong education. It is the wicked feeling that corrupts the conscience and hardens the heart and begets the envy and hate of our fellow beings, instead of their love and good will.

When that best friend the children ever had on earth said, "suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for such is the kingdom of Heaven," He meant all children, poor and rich, but especially the poor. He loved and pitied them the more because of their poverty and suffering.

He himself had been born in a manger and when He was grown up He said sorrowfully that "He had not where to lay His head." He did not despise little children because they were poor and neglected, and shabbily dressed, but He loved and pitied them all the more; and as He looked down upon them His heart melted with compassion and the tears of tenderness filled His eyes; and then He became grave and His fair brow grew dark with wrath as He thought of those who sat in rich church pews and piously thanked the Lord that they were not as other people. He denounced them as hypocrites for pretending to be religious while they robbed the poor and turned the little children into the street to suffer hunger and fall into evil ways.

Nearly twenty centuries have passed since the suffering poor heard with gladness the message of the Lowly Nazarene and since He was moved to tears by the sight of the little children of the street, but the world has not yet learned the meaning of His tender and touching words, "suffer little children, and forbid them not to come unto me; for such is the kingdom of Heaven." If He were to walk the streets of New York or Chicago, or Lawrence, Mass., or any of the cities where the mills and sweatshops are filled with child slaves—as He once walked the streets of Jerusalem—He would grow sick at heart as He saw the little ones He loved, pale and wan and worn, harnessed to monstrous machines and slowly put to death to swell the profits of the greedy mill owners who sit in the rich pews of the synagogue, as did the pharisees. He scourged nearly twenty centuries ago.

The children of the working people have always been poor because the world has never been just. For ages and ages those who have builded the houses, cultivated the fields, raised the crops, spun the wool, woven the cloth, supplied the food we eat and the clothes we wear, and furnished the homes we live in, have been the poor and despised, while those who profited by their labor and consumed the good things they produced, have been rich and respectable.

Jesus Himself was a carpenter's son and suffered the poverty of His class and when He grew up it was not the rich and respectable, but the poor and despised who loved Him, and opened their arms to receive Him, and heard gladly His tender and comforting ministrations. He was one of them in poverty and suffering and in all His loving and self-denying life He never forgot them. Had He deserted the poor from whom He sprang, had He gone over to the rich as their preacher, or their judge, or their lawyer or teacher or scribe—as so many of His pretended followers have done and are still doing—He never would have been sacrificed, nor would the world today know that He had ever lived.

It was because, and only because, Jesus loved the poor and served the poor and rebuked the rich who robbed them, and threatened to array the poor against their rich despoilers, that He was condemned to die and that the cruel nails were driven into his hands and feet on the cross at Calvary.

Jesus taught that the earth and the air and the sea and sky and all the beauty and fulness thereof were for all the children of men; that they should all equally enjoy the riches of nature and dwell

together in peace, bear one another's burdens and love one another, and that is what Socialism teaches and why the rich thieves who have laid hold of the earth and its bounties would crucify the Socialists as those other robbers of the poor crucified Jesus two thousand years ago.

Now let us see what message Socialism has for the children and why all children should be Socialists and help to speed the day when the brotherhood of Socialism shall prevail throughout the earth.

The Socialist party throughout the world wants to put an end once and forever to all kinds of child labor and to have it so that all children, white and black, without a single exception, shall be allowed to grow up in the free air, with plenty of time for mirth and play; that they shall all have decent homes to live in, comfortable beds to sleep in, plenty of good food to eat, plenty of good clothes to wear and that when they reach the proper age they shall go to school and college and continue their course until they have obtained a sound and practical education. Then they will have strong, healthy bodies, trained minds, and skilled hands, and not only enter cheerfully upon their duties of life, but be certain of making it a success.

The Socialists say there must be more changes and have set about making them, or at least getting ready to make them. They say that the world is big enough for all the people that are in it, with plenty of room to spare for groves and parks and playgrounds; that there is land enough to go around without crowding; that there are farms enough, or can be easily provided, to raise all we can eat, so that no child in all the world need to go hungry; that there is plenty of coal and iron, oil and gas, gold and silver and other minerals and metals stored in the earth; that there are forests and mountains and water courses galore; that there are mills and mines and factories and ships and railways and telegraphs, and the power supplied free by nature to run them all; that there are millions of men and women ready to do all the work that may be required to build homes raise crops, bake bread—and cake, too—weave cloth, make clothes and everything else that is necessary for everybody, and have time enough besides to build schools and provide playgrounds for every last one of the children with plenty of toys thrown in to make this earth a children's paradise.

Now, why should not just these things come to pass and why should not you children help us speed the day when they shall come to pass?

Everything you can possibly think of to make this earth sweet and beautiful and to make life a blessed joy for us all is within our reach. The raw materials are at our feet; the forces to fashion them into forms of beauty and use are at our finger-tips. We have but to put ourselves in harmony with nature and with one another to spread far and wide the gospel of life and love and once more hear "the sons of God shout for joy."

Socialists not only dream of the good day coming when the world shall know that men are brothers and that women are sisters to each other, but they are at work with all their hearts and all their hands to make that dream come true.

Many of us who have long been in service will not be here when the bells peal forth the joyous tidings that Socialism has triumphed and that the people are free, but the children that now are will live to see it and in the day of their rejoicing they will not forget those who toiled without recompense that they might live without dread of poverty or fear of want.

The frightful stories of the little children in the mills at Lawrence and Dublin, and the cruel suffering they endured is still fresh in the public memory. When the poor and despairing mothers, their hearts wrung with agony and their eyes blinded with tears, attempted to save their children from starvation by placing them in the keeping of sympathizing friends, they were beaten, insulted, and with babies at their breasts thrown into jail, bleeding and stunned, by the brutal police acting under orders from the far more brutal mill owners.

The world will never know the suffering and terror these poor working people—especially the women and children—had to endure for daring to ask the millionaire mill owner for a pittance more in return for their labor to keep the wolf of hunger from their gloomy hovels.

When the Socialist party gets into power those mills at Lawrence and all others like them will be taken over by the people and operated for the good of all and then the workers will keep the wealth they produce for themselves, instead of turning it

over to the greedy mill bosses; they will have decent homes to live in, food in plenty on their tables, and their children will go to school to be properly educated instead of to the mills to be ground into profits to gorge their idle owners.

* * *

But until the working class takes possession of the mills, the mines and the shops; until all the fathers and mothers join in union organizations and send working men and women to make their laws; until union workingmen are appointed as policemen, sheriffs and judges, there will continue to be vicious struggles between the men who own and the men who work in the mills, the shops and the mines.

These struggles are called strikes, and in every one of them it is the little children who suffer most. Every strike that has been lost was lost because babies and the little children were cold and hungry.

The Socialist party wishes to put an end to this needless sacrifice of the children of the working class in times of strike. We have, therefore, set aside one day, Sunday, December 28, just three days after Christmas, to be known as CHILDREN'S DAY.

On this day all union men and women, all the good people interested in making life happy and pleasant for the children, and all Socialists will work together; big mass meetings will be held in all cities, and collections will be taken for the benefit of the children in strike districts.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY NEWS ITEMS.

The following Socialist and labor papers will publish special Children's Day editions Christmas week:

The Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kan.; The Worker's World, Chicago, Ill.; The Coming Nation, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis Labor; Co-operative chain of papers, Iola, Kan.; The Labor Gazette, Wichita, Kan.; Radnicka Straza, Chicago, Ill.; Iron City Socialist, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Buffalo Socialist; Christian Socialist, Chicago, Ill.; The Nebraska Worker, Lincoln, Neb.; Tyomies (Finnish daily), Hancock Michigan; The Leader, Fitchburg, Mass.; The Examiner, Bridgeport, Conn.; The New Times, Minneapolis, Minn.; "Spravednost," Chicago, Ill.; The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.; The Colorado Worker, Denver, Colo.; Mt. Post Herald, Snyder, Okla.; The Commonwealth, Everett, Wash.; "Robotchij," Winnipeg, Man., Canada; Progressive Labor Lyceum Baltimore, Md.; The World, Oakland, Cal.; Jewish Daily Forward, New York, N. Y.

* * *

Children's Day Literature.

"Children in Textile Industries," by John Spargo; "Children of the Poor," by Eugene V. Debs, and "Boytown Railroad," by Fred Warren. Price, \$1.60 per thousand, prepaid, or \$1 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or over, f. o. b. Chicago.

* * *

The National Office will furnish special propaganda press service for children's editions. We have received articles from Rose Pastor Stokes, Theresa Malkiel, J. C. Hogan, Flora M. Beals, May Beals Hoffpauir, Carl D. Thompson, Grace D. Brewer, Arthus LeSueur, and the promise of articles from Janet Korngold, Caroline A. Lowe, Bertha Hale Brown, Ethel Whitehead, Josephine Conger-Kaneko, Emanuel Julius, Mila Tupper Maynard, Ethelwyn Mills, Florence May Swan, Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Pauline M. Newman, Joseph E. Cohen, Burke McCarthy, and Pearl Aline Lanfersiek.

* * *

The program for Children's Day is now ready for distribution. This program has been very carefully prepared and consists of songs, dialogues, recitations and readings. These programs will be mailed upon request.

* * *

Strike Children's Relief Fund Stamps are now for sale by the National Office. If you are a good Socialist or unionist, you should immediately purchase one of these stamps and place it in your membership book or card. If you are in sympathy with the children in strike districts, you should purchase a quantity of these stamps and use them as seals on your Christmas letters and packages.

* * *

Cleveland, Ohio, will celebrate National Children's Day by giving a children's ball.

* * *

New York will witness a unique spectacle December 28 in an immense celebration of National Children's Day in the Bronx. The Socialists have organized the largest group of children in this district, consisting of Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, Italians and Slavs. These little ones, numbering over 500, will join in Children's Day exercises, collecting funds for the benefit of the children in strike districts.

* * *

WANTED—Speakers to volunteer their services for National Children's Day, December 28.

This is the month when the Socialist party is making a supreme effort to build up the membership. You will not have done your duty unless you personally and individually secure one new party member.

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

THE LOS ANGELES Y. P. S. L.

Next to Rochester, N. Y., the largest young people's league in the United States today is that located at Los Angeles, Cal. It has more than 400 members.

The Los Angeles Y. P. S. L. was organized in 1911, about the time the city threatened to go into the Socialist column with Job Harriman as mayor.

Young folk joined the league in large numbers and it grew steadily till it numbered as high as 800 members. The organization then took a downward trend, owing to many new situations arising in Los Angeles, and numbered only 300 members for a time. A renewed enthusiasm has now seized the organization and it has again started on the road to 1,000 members.

The league occupies the entire second floor at 116½ East Third street, Los Angeles. It covers almost one-half a city block—11,000 square feet. Half of the space is occupied by a dance hall and auditorium with a stage. The rest of the space is divided into the league office, billiard room, library and reading room, music room, check room, rest rooms and a hall.

When it was first decided to establish the headquarters the matter of how to furnish it was a puzzling one. There was only a limited amount of money on hand and the furnishings would be expensive. The problem was soon settled, however. The league consists mostly of young workers—carpenters, electricians, painters, etc. They got together and began to hustle. Soon the place began to take on a new appearance. The floors were cleaned and polished; the walls were painted and decorated; the woodwork was stained; mission style furniture was constructed; electric lights and wires were installed; and when the opening night came the league headquarters rivaled those of many of the big clubs. And it had all been done by the league members themselves.

The league is now under the department form of organization, a manager being elected to direct each line of work—music, education, entertainment, athletics, etc.—and is held responsible for the work in his field of activity. He is allowed to select assistants. The department heads, together with the officers, comprise the executive board. All are subject to recall.

Applicants must fill out a card on which, in addition to the usual questions, they are asked, "Are you a member of the Socialist Party?" "Are you a member of the I. W. W.?" "Are you a member of a trade union?" "Do you believe in political action?"

A library of 1,500 books is maintained by the league, while it also has a branch of the public library. One of the big features of the league is the dramatic club which is under the supervision of a dramatic teacher. They also have a public speaking class under the direction of R. A. Maynard. A business college is now being established under the supervision of the league, having classes in stenography and typewriting, bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, spelling, English and commercial law.

In the line of social features, dances are held every Tuesday night, while a special dance is held occasionally. In the summer they have truck rides to the mountains and along the beaches. A climb up Mount Wilson will be taken this winter, while snow is on the peak. Pool and billiards can be played at any time and tournaments are arranged occasionally. The girls have their own club, which gives a dinner once a month for twenty-five cents a plate.

Business meetings are held every Thursday. The meeting is opened with a talk by some outside speaker and after the business has been transacted the rest of the evening is given to dancing.

There is much to be learned from the Young People's Socialist League of Los Angeles. The manner in which they brush all obstacles aside and accomplish the thing which they set out to do is a splendid example for other leagues to follow.

Internal troubles occur in most organizations, resulting in members losing heart and dropping out, just as has been the case in Los Angeles. But there will also come a time when they will take up the work with renewed energy and carry it forward with success to even greater heights than ever formerly attempted.

The future of the Los Angeles organization is sure to be brighter than the past.

SOCIABILITY AND SOCIALISM.

One thing a league must do if it is to be successful is to retain the new members it secures. This is true of any organization. Great numbers of people will join an organization, pay one or two month's dues, and never be heard of again.

Sometimes the member drops out because of general indifference toward the work which the organization is formed to do. But as a rule the new member is interested in the work but is not given an opportunity to help in the work. He not only is not given such opportunity but is regarded more or less as an outsider. This is especially true of organizations in the cities.

Many organizations accept a person as a member who never even attends a meeting. The new member knows nothing of the real work being done. He sees no reason why he should belong to an organization of which he is no vital part. Consequently, he drops out.

Others come to one meeting and sit by themselves. There is no one to welcome them and make them feel at home. There is no one to make them acquainted with the other members. No one knows them and no attention is given them. These members become disgusted and drop out.

Make every applicant attend a meeting for initiation before being accepted as a member. At the time of their initiation make them known to all other members. Enter into conversation with them and make them feel at home.

A league dances, entertainments, lectures and socials, the same thing applies to strangers attending. Elect a reception committee whose duty shall be to introduce strangers to others present and make the evening as enjoyable for them as possible. When people get this kind of a reception they will return.

How often have we seen people come to a dance and go home in a short time because they were not acquainted with others present with whom they could enjoy the evening. Perhaps you have been in a similar situation yourself.

Socialists, and especially young Socialists, must instill the real social spirit into their affairs. Dances, entertainments and socials should not only be for the purpose of enjoying yourself, but also to bring outsiders into the Socialist movement.

It is the little things which people notice most in life. Grasping a person by the hand and speaking a friendly word may seem a small thing, but it may be the means of bringing a person into the Socialist movement, who may prove an exceedingly valuable worker.

As the Young People's Socialist League of Rochester says, "Let us put 'social' in Socialism."

AN IMPORTANT DAY.

Children's Day is drawing near.

Has your league started preparations for a big celebration on that day? If you have not you had better bring the matter before your next meeting and start work immediately. Young People's Socialist Leagues should not be behind Socialist locals and labor organizations in realizing the importance of this day.

Hundreds of Socialist and Labor papers will issue special editions, the largest Socialist papers in the country being among them.

Capitalist papers are carrying news items and feature stories on the establishment of the strike-Children's Relief Fund. They realize that it is a new factor entering the struggle between capital and labor.

The young Socialist organizations will have an opportunity to show that they can do some real work for the labor movement. It may be that some of you have been through a bitter strike struggle and understand what it means.

Large meetings should be arranged. Entertainments should be held. Leaflets should be distributed. Stamps should be sold.

Programs for this day will be furnished by this office on request.

Don't forget Children's Day, Sunday, December 28th.

This is the month when the Socialist party is making a supreme effort to build up the membership. You will not have done your duty unless you personally and individually secure one new party member.

(Continued from page 1)

Decreased Activity Fallacy.

Our critics also make much of the fact that there is less party activity this year. One claims the activity has decreased 50 per cent; another says 75 per cent. This looks bad. Let us examine this.

Every campaign year the party must of necessity greatly increase its activities. It organizes and conducts tremendous campaigns. This is true not only of the national, but also of the state and local organizations. This is natural, because these years afford special opportunities for getting results. It is also natural that the activities should slacken in the following "off" years. These are such obvious matters that it seems strange that they should need to be pointed out.

With the close of the campaign of 1912, the campaign manager and his entire force were retired in accordance with the plan of work. This naturally meant a reduction of the National Office force and the total volume of business by nearly one-half. But no one would think of regarding that as a sign of any loss of energy or life on the part of our party. The old party organizations go out of existence entirely after the campaigns.

The following table shows this natural increase and decrease in the volume of business done by the National Office of the party since 1903:

Volume of Business.

1903.....	\$14,000
1904.....	32,700
1905.....	17,527
1906.....	31,708
1907.....	34,216
1908.....	95,000
1909.....	36,000
1910.....	53,700
1911.....	93,000
1912.....	230,000

From this it appears that the activities of the party always drop in the natural course of events from one-half to three-fifths after a national campaign year. In 1905 the volume of business dropped nearly 50 per cent, or one-half. In 1909 it dropped over 60 per cent, yet there was no alarm.

If, therefore, the activities of the party should have dropped off one-half in 1913 over that of 1912 it would not have been any reason for great rejoicing, flamboyant editorials and happy predictions on the part of our enemies. But, as a matter of fact, the activities have not dropped off 75 per cent, nor even 50 per cent.

Two important and very large departments have been discontinued this year. The campaign department, which did a business of \$66,000 last year is not at work this year, of course. The Lyceum Bureau is in process of reorganization, and therefore it is temporarily out of commission. This did a business of \$78,000 last year. The discontinuance of the work of one of these departments comes about in the natural course of events; of the other as an incident of reorganization for greater economy and efficiency. Neither indicates any loss of virility on the part of the party.

Moreover, three new departments and three additional foreign language departments have been added during this year: (1) Information Department, (2) Party Builder Department, and (3) Young People's Department, besides the three additional foreign translator-secretaries.

Furthermore, the volume of business done last year both by the Campaign Department and the Lyceum overran the party's income and involved us in a rather larger deficit than was expected, amounting in all to nearly \$20,000. Clearly, therefore, the volume of business during 1912 was, to a certain extent, an artificial or inflated volume. It became the duty of the present executives of the party to retrench somewhat in order to allow the regular income of the party to catch up again with its expenditures. Nothing but a strained effort to make out a case against the party could interpret these circumstances as indicating a serious diminishing of the party's activity.

The Future Looks Bright.

There are many indications that the activities of the party for the current year 1913 will be quite up to the normal, if not above it. For example, the actual volume of business of the National Office for the first ten months indicate that when the year is finished the total will be over \$100,000. This is actually larger than the volume of business done by the corresponding departments of the National Office in 1912, i. e., by the departments exclusive of the campaign and Lyceum. And as for the activity of the party in the field, there are indications that the forces are as virile and vital as ever. Only four or five states had municipal campaigns this year. It is an "off" year. Yet a single leaflet published by the National Office has a sale of 260,000 within four weeks of its publication. Several other leaflets have had nearly as large a sale, and the business is decidedly on the increase.

Therefore, to the comrades everywhere who are devoting their energies to the work of building up the party, who are eager to see the cause advance, eager to serve and eager to catch some rays of hope to help them serve—to them we may calmly say:

Be of good cheer—the future is secure.
Buckle on your harness—and pull hard.
Now for the 150,000 members.

ASSETS.

Bank balance, December 1, 1913.....	\$1,156.24
Petty cash on hand.....	25.00
Outstanding accounts.....	1,059.26
Library (Information Dept.).....	109.83
Furniture and fixtures.....	5,517.56
Loan to South Slavic Federation.....	50.00
Arizona State organization for speaker's services.....	21.00
Stereopticon.....	61.00
Unexpired insurance.....	50.00
Note, Socialist and labor star.....	100.00
Chicago Daily World.....	47.78
Local, Cook County, Illinois.....	11.43
Jewish Labor World.....	6.13
District committee, District of Columbia.....	20.00
The Rand School.....	22.50
Cuts and electros.....	524.80
Literature (inventory).....	76,320.13
Supplies (inventory).....	2,930.98
Buttons (inventory).....	268.02
Office stationery and supplies (Inv.).....	651.00
Total assets.....	\$18,952.66

LIABILITIES.

Speakers, Organizers and Lyceum Lectures.	
Prudence Stokes Brown.....	\$ 15.00
H. L. Kendall.....	15.00
W. L. Garver.....	20.00
Mary L. Geffs.....	15.00
Emil Seidel.....	175.00
J. L. Engdahl.....	149.10
T. J. Lewis.....	15.00
Ralph Korngold.....	20.00
W. J. Millard.....	140.00
Geo. H. Goebel.....	26.00
Geo. F. Parsons.....	70.00
Oscar Ameringer.....	23.65
Jas. Hoogerhyde.....	10.00
Fred Hurst.....	251.99
N. A. Richardson.....	376.95
Eugene V. Debs.....	91.30
Anna A. Maley.....	180.97
Carrie W. Allen.....	45.00
Wm. F. Barnard.....	100.00
Ernest T. Behrens.....	75.00
John W. Bennett.....	50.00
Wm. Bessemer.....	70.00
Jas. F. Carey.....	157.40
Geo. Willis Cooke.....	45.00
Amy G. Edmunds.....	20.00
Geo. F. Hibner.....	90.00
C. B. Hoffman.....	100.00
Walter Huggins.....	20.00
Robert Knight.....	140.00
Guy H. Lockwood.....	38.12
Caroline A. Lowe.....	6.95
John W. Slayton.....	20.00
Luella Twining.....	269.70
W. B. Killingbeck.....	118.75
Total.....	\$2,960.88

APPROPRIATIONS.

Alaska Territorial Secretary.....	75.00
Iettish Organization.....	100.00
Slovak Section.....	25.00
Wisconsin 4th and 5th C. D.....	531.30
Pennsylvania 28th C. D.....	145.02
Pennsylvania 22nd C. D.....	100.00
North Dakota 3rd C. D.....	150.00
New Jersey State Committee.....	100.00
Total.....	\$1,226.32

DUE NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN.

Frank Aaltonen.....	\$ 10.00
C. J. Ball.....	20.00
S. E. Beardsley.....	15.00
A. Carlson.....	20.00
Lewis J. Duncan.....	45.00
Frank A. Houck.....	15.00
Chas. Reese Fenimore.....	2.50
Kate Richards O'Hare.....	15.60
Louis Kopelin.....	2.56
Floyd Ramp.....	30.00
W. S. Bradford.....	8.90
C. G. Hutchisson.....	20.00
T. E. Latimer.....	15.00
Arthur Le Sueur.....	44.70
J. Foster Nichols.....	15.00
Gustave A. Strebel.....	10.00
M. F. Wiltse.....	10.00
State Comm. of Pennsylvania.....	75.00
Morris Hillquit.....	75.00
Total.....	\$ 449.26

SUNDRY CREDITORS.

Chas. H. Herr & Co.....	\$ 583.86
National-Rip Saw.....	501.95
H. G. Adair.....	2,413.39
A. B. Dick & Co.....	62.83
The Mac Millan Co.....	122.05
B. W. Huebsch.....	389.85
Jas. H. O'Neil Co.....	380.00
Frank J. Kain & Son.....	26.50
Outstanding Credits.....	204.60
Partridge & Anderson.....	37.88
John F. Jordan.....	23.50
Sullivan-Blakely Printing Co.....	2.25
Horders Stationery Stores.....	31.57
Equity Series.....	15.26
Library Bureau.....	15.50
Progressive Woman.....	7.50
United States Express Co.....	765.00

Pilcher-Hamilton Co.....	30.68
F. S. Webster Co.....	1.50
J. W. Butler Paper Co.....	38.65
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....	254.50
The Christian Socialist.....	56.00
H. H. Hoffman Co.....	46.75
P. Mitchell.....	37.70
A. C. McClurg Co.....	6.76
Empire Novelty Co.....	90.00
Schlicks Storage & Express Co.....	70.25
Ernest Reckitt & Co.....	178.33
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.....	2.00
R. G. Badger.....	1.66
G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	.87
Metropolitan Magazine Co.....	6.00
Chas. Scribner's Sons.....	6.39
Hale Crossley Printing Co.....	58.82
The National Socialist.....	58.87
The Newton Co.....	1.22
W. E. McDermut.....	207.00
Co-Operation.....	5.60
The Briggs House.....	6.70
Secare Chemical Works.....	9.25
Doubleday, Page & Co.....	39.54
Foreman Bros. Banking Co., loan.....	750.00
States Printing Co.....	38.02
Baker & Taylor Co.....	4.86
Municipal Journal.....	3.00
Washington State Comm. for dues.....	150.00
C. A. Armiston.....	65.00
Mrs. O. K. Hoppie, Montello, Nevada.....	50.00
Schenectady Citizen.....	62.75
Svenska Socialisten.....	28.50
Buffalo Socialist.....	18.12
Appeal to Reason.....	1,220.93
Pearl Printing Co.....	98.00
Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.....	27.50
Chas. S. Wallace.....	36.70
Bastian Bros. Co.....	90.13
The Survey.....	2.75
Total.....	\$9,444.79

Total Liabilities.....\$14,081.25

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LYCEUM DEFICIT.

S. S. Osasto, Cloquet, Minn.....\$15.00

COLORADO STRIKERS' FUND.

Henry Hanig, Gary, Ind.....\$20.85

WEST VIRGINIA ORGANIZATION FUND.

Fred L. Arland, Albany, N. Y.....\$10.20
Local Cleary, Alaska.....9.00
W. M. Brandt, St. Louis, Mo.....12.00
N. Dozenberg, Roxbury, Mass......25
Total.....\$31.45

WEST VIRGINIA FREE SPEECH FUND.

United Mine Workers of America.....\$200.00

ALASKA ORGANIZATION WORK.

Lena Morrow Lewis.....\$80.50

State Secretary M. F. Wiltse of Iowa notifies the National Office that Mrs. P. M. T. Hanson, member of Marshalltown local, has been expelled from the party for malicious insinuations against another comrade.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

The literature sales for November are not so large as those of October by several hundred dollars.

The loss in receipts is accounted for by decreased sales of leaflets following the November elections. Leaflets should be distributed during all months. We are urging this with all possible emphasis, nevertheless, the fact remains that it is periods of campaigns that the demand comes. Recognizing this, we are now getting ready for March and April when more campaigns will be on.

December is the month of special organization and party building.

Locals which seize the opportunity and build their membership this month will be in splendid shape to carry on literature distribution in January in preparation for spring elections.

Party builders should have all this definitely in mind the whole of this month.

The absence of a lyceum course makes necessary the state arranged course of speaking tours. After the holidays, the speaking campaigns should be renewed and our corps of speakers kept busy. This will no doubt be done.

In preparing for the coming of a speaker, a house to house distribution of leaflets should be made. Put out a good leaflet along with the bill announcing the meeting. At the meeting sell your books. This is a practical working plan and if followed up will bring substantial results.

The "surprise" in the line of books is the "Catholic Church and Socialism" by Father McGrady. Orders continue to pour in until it is now running ahead of anything else we are selling.

The new book by John M. Work—"Where You Get Off"—will be ready for delivery by the time you read these lines. Prices, 10 cents per copy; \$1.00 per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred, prepaid.

"The Public Ownership of Railroads," by Thompson, is in type. It may not be ready for delivery for two weeks but you may file advance orders, same price as "Where You Get Off."

Manuscript for a new book by Dan Hoan, city attorney of Milwaukee, is in the hands of the printer.

This is the book you have wanted to use on your "Progressive" friend. It shows the utter failure of the attempt to cure the trust evil by regulation. "Regulation" is the famous "Wisconsin" idea. It is written by a Wisconsin man and an able attorney. The book will be ready in January.

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.

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.

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.

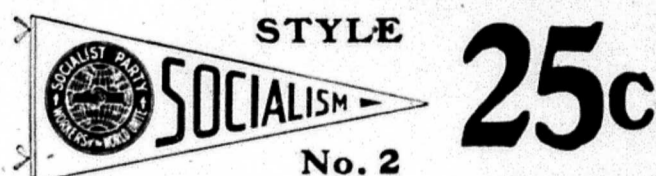
THE EYE OPENER

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.



Socialist Pennants

If you could SEE one of these pretty Socialist banners you wouldn't hesitate about buying one. They are real fifty cent values, but I want every Socialist in the country to own one and have cut the price to twenty-five cents. Don't wait until tomorrow—sit down and order YOURS NOW.

HUSTLERS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Bldg., New York

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. 58 Chicago, December 13, 1913

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1913.

Last week	18,115
Taken off	586
	17,528
New subscriptions	494
Total	18,023

The financial report for November which appears elsewhere in this issue shows, by comparison with October, that there is an increase in Party Builder receipts of nearly 40 per cent.

Why then are we losing in circulation?

We are losing short time subs and gaining on full timers.

A forty week's subscription is worth in money just two and a half times that of one for three months. In other words, we can take off 1,000 short time subscriptions, put on 400 long timers and be even in receipts.

This week we are sending to local secretaries the lists that were sent us three months ago, in order that someone in the local may solicit renewals.

A great many people will not take the trouble to write a letter, enclose the cost of a subscription and mail it—but if asked by someone else to subscribe will do so gladly.

These lists in your hands should be carefully looked after. Don't delay, but solicit a renewal before the impression created by three months of reading is lost.

These lists will have another value to you. Many of the subscriptions sent us were of non-party members.

We urged you to get that kind. We wanted to interest them in the party in the hope of their joining your local.

This is your opportunity.

Each expiring subscriber has had a copy of the constitution and an application for membership. They know already what joining the party means. Urge them to act.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

Chas. Greene, Portsmouth, N. H., list of 20 subs.
A Vanderlinden, Milwaukee, Wis., list of 20 subs.
Anna Bauerle, Holyoke, Mass., list of 17 subs.
Lydia Flink, Brooklyn, N. Y., list of 15 subs.
G. W. Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa., list of 13 subs.
Carl A. Parta, Hancock, Mich., list of 13 subs.
John M. Klein, Hartford, Conn., list of 13 subs.
Milan Kirin, Detroit, Mich., list of 12 subs.
John Lindermann, Nezperce, Idaho, list of 11 subs.

J. Spetz, Cleveland, Ohio, list of 10 subs.
Wm. Walker, Schenectady, N. Y., list of 10 subs.
H. Hoffman, Sauk Rapids, Minn., list of 10 subs.
Herman Tumbler, Cincinnati, Ohio, list of 10 subs.

Bernard Muller, Jersey City, N. J., list of 10 subs.
Steve Young, Springfield, Ill., list of 9 subs.
Lake Clark, Warsaw, Ind., list of 7 subs.
Blanche Shindling, Brooklyn, N. Y., list of 6 subs.
C. H. Fiscus, Fredell, Pa., list of 6 subs.
J. A. [Weiner, Elkins, W. Va., list of 5 subs.
N. Engers, Baltimore, Md., list of 5 subs.
J. T. McClellan, Jacksonville, Fla., list of 5 subs.
Louis Saterial, Pittsburgh, Pa., list of 5 subs.
J. H. Deardorff, York, Pa., list of 5 subs.
Jos. Weiss, Fort Wayne, Ind., list of 5 subs.
W. M. Stanley, New Brighton, Pa., list of 5 subs.
Karl Kristenson, Attleboro, Mass., list of 5 subs.

We have two subscriptions—A. B. Ramsey, 1125 Stanton boulevard, Ohio—no city given. A. P. Monahan, 104 Main street, Conn.—no city given. The names will be held until we can supply the address. If any comrade can give us information, please do so.

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.

THE CONTEST FOR MEMBERS

WHAT CALIFORNIA PROPOSES TO DO.

Ten thousand new party members in California! An overwhelming answer to capitalism!

Ten thousand recruits to the army of the revolution!

Let that be California's share in the great national membership contest!

Let us tear into the system with ten thousand additional fighting men and women in the 1914 campaign.

It can be done. California can put anything across. Ten thousand new members for the army of the revolution!

Doesn't it send a thrill through you? Doesn't it make you quiver with the excitement of a big fight? Doesn't it put into your heart the RESOLVE TO DO IT?

The nation wants fifty thousand new members. California will furnish one-fifth of the number.

Here is an army that we can enlist in—that we can get recruits for. Here is a war we can fight in; a battle into which we can plunge with all of our energy and fire and with all of our soul and intellect.

On with the campaign! Ten thousand new California Socialists!

December is the month for the big campaign. December will be a historic month in the working class history of the nation—A DOUBLY HISTORIC MONTH FOR CALIFORNIA—the month in which TEN THOUSAND new recruits were added to the red army!

Ten thousand new Socialists in California will send a shiver through the forces of greed that will

stagger them! Ten thousand new Socialists will mean a landslide into the 1914 legislature and the closest call to the governor's chair that the most enthusiastic of all the enthusiasts ever dreamed of. Ten thousand new party members will sweep on and up over the defenses of the system, carrying with it victory after victory for labor—VICTORIES THAT MEAN SOMETHING NOW AND FOREVER FOR THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO TOIL!

There is DIRECT ACTION for you; direct action that IS direct—AND CONSTRUCTIVE!

There is the road to liberty—the road to the co-operative commonwealth. There is the sort of ACTION that the masters of the bread fear as they fear a plague.

Ten thousand members and we can TAKE almost anything we want; it is not too much to hope that we might tear from the grasp of the masters the entire state with all the powers that it has and wields.

Ten thousand members! What a goal! What a fight to rally to! What a call to action!

Ten thousand new members, with our wonderful program for constructive action! Oh, why have we been sleeping? Why have we been waiting and hoping and dreaming?

Why haven't we been BUILDING AND ATTACKING and DEMANDING and TAKING?

But the past is past and the future is to come! We are going to LIVE and BUILD and in the strength of our new might we shall DEMAND and we shall TAKE!

TEN THOUSAND NEW MEMBERS! SOLIDARITY! POWER! VICTORY!—Chester M. Wright in California Social-Democrat.

Christmas Suggestions

No matter how low your finances, you will buy Xmas presents. There is nothing cheaper or better than books. Socialists will give Socialist books. The following list is suggested to choose from. The books listed are all cloth bound and will be mailed for the price quoted:

The Call of the Carpenter.....	\$1.20
Why I am a Socialist (Chas. Ed. Russell) .....	.60
Stories of the Great Railroads (Chas. Ed. Russell)	1.00
Socialism (John Spargo) .....	.60
Social Forces in American History (A. M. Simons)	1.50
Debs, His Life, Writings and Speeches (Reynolds)	1.00
History of Socialism (Kirkup).....	2.25
History of Socialism in U. S. (Hillquit). Especially suitable for women.....	1.50
Prince Hagen (Upton Sinclair).....	1.00
The Chasm—Fiction (Geo. Cram Cook).....	1.25
The Fellowship—Dramatic fiction (Craig Wentworth)	1.00
Woman and Labor (Olive Schreiner).....	1.50
Woman and Economics (Charlotte Perkins Gilman)	1.50
Woman and Socialism (Bebel).....	1.50

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY

111 N. Market Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



How would you like to have the comrades say of you "After he had talked five minutes you couldn't have DRIVEN people out of the hall"? That's what they said of me at Ann Arbor, Michigan University, after I had studied and practiced the WINNING METHOD. Don't go blundering along, losing your crowds and failing to convince. Study a method that means absolute SUCCESS. Used by lawyers, orators and leading socialist speakers. Build up your argument till it is simply irresistible. Start somewhere and get somewhere. I will teach you how. Send 2c stamp for press comments and testimonials, with circular describing the method.

SAM W. BALL, 6442 Bishop St., Chicago.

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.