

# The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BUI

ST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 76

CI

L 18, 1914

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

## A GOOD OUTLOOK

Herewith is presented a table of assets and liabilities from June 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914. These figures are presented in order that the National Committee may have information and that the membership may know the financial condition of the office.

### Statement of Assets and Liabilities, June 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914.

	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
June 1, 1913...	\$19,611.70	\$18,778.07	\$ 833.63
July 1, 1913...	19,371.04	18,568.77	802.77
Aug. 1, 1913...	18,813.15	18,054.75	758.40
Sept. 1, 1913...	19,797.04	17,658.19	2,138.85
Oct. 1, 1913...	19,919.85	17,715.52	2,204.33
Nov. 1, 1913...	19,868.75	15,466.62	4,402.13
Dec. 1, 1913...	18,952.66	14,081.25	4,871.41
Jan. 1, 1914...	21,727.41	13,694.08	4,033.33
Feb. 1, 1914...	22,070.02	12,828.05	9,241.97
Mar. 1, 1914...	24,057.12	14,084.27	9,972.85
Apr. 1, 1914...	24,461.01	13,451.92	11,009.09

The table shows a steady increase of assets and a steady decline of liabilities, giving us a net surplus on April 1 of eleven thousand dollars. Some might ask, if you have that much surplus, why not pay off some of the debts? But our assets are all in things that must be sold. We cannot turn literature into cash at will.

The statement of the assets and liabilities is the best test of our condition that can be furnished. Cash on hand means nothing if your debts are more than the cash. The debts are nothing if you have plenty of cash to pay them off. The assets and liabilities actually show what we are "worth."

The table shows we gained \$10,175.46 in ten months. The assets have increased \$5,089.97 and the liabilities have decreased \$5,116.85.

But these figures do not tell the whole story. The record is even better than it appears from these figures.

Although the debts on June 1 were \$18,778.07, the Lyceum Department did not cease making debts. If it had, our total debt would be much less than it is. The books show that we had to pay for Lyceum cards and for other purposes in connection therewith from June 1 to October 1 the sum of \$4,955.62. Add to this the \$2,000 which the National Committee authorized this department to expend in closing up the old course and trying to start the new one, and you have nearly \$7,000, which we have had to carry in addition to the load saddled on June 1, 1913. So the record shows we have cleared off this \$7,000 and \$5,116.85 besides, or more than twelve thousand dollars, in ten months.

Another thing about our assets today is that they come very near to their actual value, while in June all stock on hand was inventoried at its cost value, although it could not be sold at that figure. There were many thousands of copies of "Usurped Power of the Courts," an excellent book, but which did not seem to sell; many thousands of distribution envelopes; thousands of the Campaign Book; thousands of proceedings of various conventions, etc.

Some of these are still on hand, but many have been disposed of. All of the stock is inventoried at its cost price. It is a conservative statement that our present stock is 95 per cent saleable, while our stock on June 1 was not more than 80 per cent saleable.

The National Office itself has a heavy load to carry, although it is able to carry its own load easily. The total expense of the Foreign Federations is about \$11,000 a year; the Information Department costs about \$5,000; the Woman's Department, \$2,500; the Young People's Department, \$1,000. The Executive Department costs about \$7,500; the Party Builder about \$3,000; the Literature Department may lose \$1,500; the National Committee costs about \$4,000; the Executive Committee about \$1,500; the international secretary and delegates about \$3,000; Woman's National Committee about \$500; international dues, \$500; and these items mentioned, although the list is not complete, amount to \$40,000.

When all of these various activities MUST be paid, it is not easy to pay off debts.

The policy of the office has not been to sit still and do nothing in order to use all income to pay debts. If that had been done, there would have been no money. The Information Department, the Woman's Department and the Young People's Department have a regular work to do, but the Literature Department may be active or dead. The record of the first three months of the year shows that this latter department has sold more literature than was sold in the campaign year of 1912, during the same months. It is really the main activity of the office, as comparatively little organizing work could be done on account of lack of money.

Of course, next month the liabilities will rise and the assets will fall, as much cash will be paid out because of the National Committee meeting, which will cost about \$4,000, and the Woman's National Committee meeting, which will cost about \$500. It is a fight against odds, but it may be that this period of leanness will teach the party a new economy. The National Office never before had to worry about money. Another feature of our present situation is that it causes the membership to center more attention on National Office activities and their attendant expenses. It has brought about more publicity, which is always a good thing.

The average membership for the first three months of 1914 is 103,753 dues-paying members and 1,898 exempt members. The average for the whole year 1913 was 95,957; this shows that we are making progress. The sales of literature are also a proof of the activity of the party.

Although things are not as rosy as they might be, there is every reason for congratulation on the condition of the party, financially and otherwise.

Nearly every country in Europe has had a "red week." Germany leads with an increase in party membership of over 125,000. We have never tried real hard to conduct a nation-wide membership campaign in the United States. Let us try it this year in dead earnest.

## THE BOMBSHELL THAT HENRY FORD FIRED.

We are more than pleased to be able to announce that Benson's splendid propaganda article which ran in the April issue of Pearson's under the title "The Bombshell That Henry Ford Fired," will be reprinted by the Socialist party.

All details have been settled and the printer has his orders to go ahead. Both Pearson's magazine and Comrade Benson consented to the publication of the article, neither asking any compensation for its use.

Committeeman Adolph Germer was so impressed with the value of the article that he made a committee motion to print a million copies in the first edition. The committee voted favorably on the publication, leaving to us the details. We have decided to make the first edition one of 500,000 copies. The pamphlet will be 16 pages in size, folded and stitched and pages cut. It will be the same size as "The Growing Grocery Bill."

If Henry Ford fired a bombshell when he established his minimum wage of \$5.00 per day, then Benson fired another when he wrote his article, and one that will impress the public more than Ford's.

We have been saying on the platform and in our literature for many years that the worker produces enough of wealth to entitle him to an income of \$2,000 or more per year. Benson takes Ford as an example and shows that the latter proves all that we have said, and more. Benson says that public service corporations, such as the railroads, are earning even more on the cash valuation of the property than is Ford from his automobile business, and that the trusts could all pay a minimum wage as large as, or larger than, Ford. We have advised all of you to read the original article in Pearson's magazine, but many of you will not be able to procure a copy. We would like to send a sample to each local for inspection, but that would us, postage and all, more than \$150. We will ask you to take our word for it and get behind our effort to spread this pamphlet broadcast.

We are receiving letters daily from our workers telling us to go ahead. The Providence, R. I., City Committee voted unanimously to buy 10,000 copies as soon as they are ready. R. F. Kirk, literature agent, Local Louisville, Ky., says: "We will use 1,000 first order and perhaps more." Harry A. Sharp, Rochester, N. H., says: "Want 1,000 as soon as ready." H. P. Nevills, Conrad, Mont., says: "I will take 500 copies personally." Dr. Ed. Foss, a live wire in Muskegon, Mich., says: "You can put us down for 1,200 copies for our house-to-house distribution." Dr. J. E. North, of Rock Rapids, says: "Count on me personally for 100 of the Henry Ford article." Comrade Oscar Anderson of Velva, N. D., says: "I think Benson's article the best propaganda that we could publish. I think that we ought to publish it, and the sooner the better. Mark me down for 500 copies to begin with. I will take this many personally. I will also bring the matter to the attention of others so that we can get enough to cover our county."

The prices as announced two weeks ago will stand, as follows:

10,000 copies, you paying express.....	\$25.00
1,000 copies, prepaid .....	3.50
500 copies, prepaid .....	2.00
100 copies, prepaid .....	.50
50 copies, prepaid .....	.35

The printers are now putting the pamphlet in type and copies will be ready for shipment by the 20th of the present month. You may place your orders at once.

Providence, R. I., comrades order 10,000 copies of "The Bombshell That Henry Ford Fired." What city will raise this figure?

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

### VICTORY IN MILWAUKEE.

The Associated Press, on the morning after the election in Milwaukee, following its usual custom of falsifying news, announced "the overwhelming defeat of the Socialists." The count of the ballots has now been made, with the following result: Seidel was defeated for mayor, but by a majority over four thousand less than in the spring of 1912. The contest was so close that Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist candidate for city attorney was elected by a majority of 354. The Socialists also elected W. J. Aldredge councilman-at-large by a small majority. Thus in a hand-to-hand contest, with every possible force arrayed against the Socialists, we have been able to come back in Milwaukee with the election of two city officials at large. We also carried more wards than in 1912. The election of Hoan is a great triumph, as his office is one of power and he holds it for four years.

We have made such gains in Berger's congressional district that his election to Congress this fall seems a certainty. He lost his district in 1912 by an adverse majority of 1,500. In the wards which are included in Berger's district the Socialists polled this spring over 17,000 votes. Berger's vote last fall in the same wards was a little less than 14,000. We have gained, therefore, over 3,000 votes, which would seem to assure the return of a Socialist congressman to Congress. **Hurrah for Milwaukee!**

### A CONGRESSMAN FROM CHICAGO POSSIBLE.

The Seventh Congressional District of Illinois is located in the northwestern section of Chicago and includes the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth wards. We lost this district in 1912 by an adverse plurality of 4,409. It was in this section that the Socialists made their big gains this spring. Kennedy, in the Twenty-seventh Ward, polling over seven thousand votes. The gain in Socialist votes in the district at the spring election totals 5,899. This total exceeds by more than a thousand the adverse plurality in 1912. The Socialists of the Seventh District have already begun the congressional campaign and they feel sanguine of sending a Socialist to Congress from Chicago.

### NAME WANTED.

We have a list of 10 names for leaflet packets, with money enclosed, signed Charles E. Gilmore, 1520 N. Kensington street. There is no state or city given. Please furnish the information.

### WANT PRIZE FOR BUREAU.

The Socialists in the Swedish national house have introduced a resolution demanding that the Nobel peace prize be given to the International Socialist Bureau, or, if an individual must be selected, that it be given H. Branting, leader of the Scandinavian Socialists. The resolution shows that the International Socialist Bureau is the greatest force making for peace in the sense defined by the Nobel will. It also claims that Branting has done more for peace through his writings and political activities in the Scandinavian countries than any other living person.

### SECURE 22 SEATS.

The Bulgarian government won a victory in the elections just held, securing 128 seats to 117 for the opposition, with a number of seats going to the second ballot. The Socialists elected 22 members. No act was too low for the government to use in coercing voters. Had the election gone against the government, it would undoubtedly have resulted in the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of a republic. The government was therefore desperate. The army was used to charge and shoot into crowds gathered at opposition meetings and a number of men were killed.

### AFTER WORKING-CLASS SHERIFF.

John Tarkington, Socialist sheriff of Crawford County, Kansas, refused to swear in deputies to beat up strikers during time of strike. The old party gang have therefore preferred charges against him with a view of ousting him from office. The Socialists have retaliated by charging Tarkington's persecutors with accepting bribes and robbing the county treasury in various ways. The Socialists are collecting a lot of evidence which they intend to use at the proper time to show up the old party gang in their true light.

The modern state, no matter what its form, is essentially a capitalist machine, the state of the capitalists, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it proceeds to the taking over of productive forces, the more it actually becomes the national capitalist, the more citizens does it exploit. The workers remain wage-workers, proletarians. The capitalist relation is not done away with. It is rather brought to a head. But brought to a head, it topples over. State ownership of the productive forces is not the solution of the conflict, but concealed within it are the technical conditions that form the elements of that solution.—Engels, *Socialism, Utopian and Scientific*, p. 71.

### THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

One of the districts in which the Socialists have a splendid chance for victory this year is the sixth of California. This is the Alameda County district where the Socialists ran second for the entire ticket at the last general election and were beaten by the Republican party. The Republican party has split squarely into two parts this year, and the Progressive party has taken half of their voters, according to the registration.

We can outvote either half of the former Republican party, and the bitterness is so great between those former friends that it does not seem possible that they can effect fusion this year. There are eight assemblymen and two senators to be elected from Alameda County this year, and the chances look very favorable for all the Socialist candidates. The ticket is as follows: For Congress, Howard H. Caldwell; for state senators, John G. Wanhope and Herman Joutsen; for state assemblymen, O. A. Shaw, C. A. Tobey, M. Green, H. C. Tuck, H. G. Strowenjans, W. D. Patterson and Edel Hecht.

### WHAT A DUTCH COMRADE THINKS.

"If the members of the party would vote to pay five cents per month in dues, this would send *The Party Builder* free to every member. The *Party Builder* ought to become the *Herald* of the party, just as the papers are in the old country. For instance, take Holland. The daily paper, "Het Volk" ("The People") costs 12½ cents per week, which money is collected by the party members in all of the towns, one cent being allowed to the collector. Wages are very low in Holland, but this paper is the equal of any of the capitalist dailies in the nation. Recently when the Socialists lost the Amsterdam seat, there was great disappointment. The daily paper then came out with a strong appeal for a thousand new subscribers, and the comrades secured them in one week. We Americans could do as well as our foreign comrades if we would co-operate."—G. Elferink, Rochester, N. Y.

### FRENCH LOCAL AT NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

The French comrades at New Bedford, Mass., have formed a local in that language. Fifteen members were enrolled. There are many French-Canadians in the New England states, and it is expected that a number of French locals will be organized.

The modern history of capital dates from the creation, in the sixteenth century, of a world-embracing commerce and a world-embracing market.—Capital, p. 80.

It is being gradually realized that there are great masses of the people who, amid the unrestricted operation of social and economic forces, and under a regime of political liberty, have never had any fair opportunity in life at all, and who have from the beginning been inevitably condemned to the conditions of a degraded existence. It seems to be already generally felt that something more than mere political liberty is demanded here.—Kidd, *Social Evolution*, p. 217.

Every stage in the evolution of the family is determined by considerations of property.—MacLennan, *Studies in Ancient History*, p. 136.

But absolute justice does not exist, and modern science has shown that justice, like morality, varies with the several stages of social evolution. . . . Justice, or the concept of justice, prevailing at any epoch consists, as we have seen, simply in that which redounds to the advantage of the proprietary class. In fact, this salient maxim, that the justice of any epoch emanates from the interests of the then dominant class, nowhere finds more perfect application than in the financial system, whose guiding principles are in reality but the dicta of an egoistic concept of justice corresponding to the interests of the proprietary class.—Loria, *Economic Foundations of Society*, p. 240.

In every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch; that consequently the whole history of mankind (since the dissolution of primitive tribal society, holding land in common ownership) has been a history of class struggles, contests between exploited and exploiting, ruling and oppressed classes; that the history of these class struggles form a series of evolution in which, nowadays, a stage has been reached where the exploited and oppressed class—the proletariat—cannot attain its emancipation from the sway of the exploiting and ruling class—the bourgeoisie—without, at the same time, and once and for all, emancipating society at large from all exploitation, oppression, class distinctions and class struggles.—Communist Manifesto, p. 8.

## The Open Forum

### WHAT A STATE SECRETARY THINKS.

I received the book entitled "The Failure of Regulation," by Comrade Dan Hoan of Milwaukee. I never thought the book contained so much good argument as it does. It is truly a book that hits the mark, and a mark that must be hit. Comrade Hoan has produced the argument that cannot be torn down; it is clean—to the point, and simply bristles with the keen edge of facts that will shatter the argument of the so-called progressive, so-called regulators. I am for the book and intend furnishing the speakers in Indiana with copies for the summer work. It is one book we must use.

Fraternally yours,  
WM. H. HENRY,  
State Secretary of Indiana.

### A VOICE FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

"Have just finished reading *The Party Builder* of April 4, and I want to say 'Amen' to Comrade Ringler's suggestion to send *The Party Builder* to new members.

"I was elected county organizer here about two months ago, but was unable to do more than make plans and devise ways and means until last week, when we started four locals, one having 20 charter members.

"In this local, the first man to sign is an active farmer who owns over 1,000 acres of land and has two hundred head of horses and cattle on the range. I told him of a neighbor who was afraid of losing his quarter section if the Socialists got in, and he said, 'Don't it beat all how these fellows with one quarter all plastered up with mortgages are the worst ones to "holler" about dividing up?'

"Put me down for 1,000 of Ford's pamphlets.

"Our farmers are turning to Socialism very rapidly and are earnestly asking what improvements we can propose to make life easier for them."

D. I. TODD, Williston, N. D.

Local Yuma, Ariz., solicits information, preferably that gained by comrades in practical co-operation, or the addresses of co-operative concerns, Socialist or non-Socialist, where an outline may be had of a mixed community, who have a state or party owned paper that can be used as a medium between widely separated parts of the membership, which consists of miners, mine workers, farmers and building trades men. We own our building.  
Address  
Yuma, Ariz., Box 651.  
C. POTTER.

Dear Comrade:

I have been talking with men who have lately visited Omaha, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and Buffalo, and have read about the unemployed in New York. It is awful. It makes me boil because I can't help them. Yet we are a million, yea, more than a million Socialists. We say to you capitalists, you, who own our jobs by owning the mills, mines, railroads and food supply: You capitalists must either feed, clothe and shelter the unemployed or turn these means of life over to the people so they can feed, clothe and shelter themselves. In God's name, they must have a chance to live; they are our brothers. We Socialists say humanity must be considered before your profits, Mr. Capitalists.

Yours for Equality, Justice and Right.  
Cresco, Iowa. ELLIS L. FOX.

Seven **PARTY BUILDER** sub cards for \$1.50.

### BOOK REVIEW.

"Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Lusk. Published by Sturgis & Walton Co., New York. 1913. Cloth, 287 pp. Price, \$1.50.

This book will be of special interest to Socialists, as it discusses many phases of state socialism as they occur at their best in New Zealand.

New Zealand's social experiment is of great moment to the whole civilized world. The attention given it in uncounted articles in the reviews of Europe and America bear witness to the appetite for information on the subject. This book is based on a careful study of official documents and could not have been written before the appearance of statistics inaccessible until 1912.

It is a work of the first value to sociologists and political economists, and is equally illuminating and interesting to the lay student of these sciences. The book is chiefly a study and record of what New Zealand has accomplished in the way of legislation, and other matters of universal interest; of the resultant social well-being, and of its significance for other countries.

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## Executive Department

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.  
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.  
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1355 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, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois**

April 18, 1914.

### Official Business

April 13, 1914.

Herewith is submitted for vote of your committee the following motion by Goebel, voting by Wilson to be by wire:

"That the National Executive Committee meet in Chicago, 10 a. m., Friday, May 8."

COMMENT: This will give the National Executive Committee the two days preceding meeting of the National Committee to dispose of all unfinished business, etc. I am convinced it will require two days to do this effectively.

#### PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM. By the State Committee of Washington.

To amend Article 5 of the National Constitution to read as follows:

"Article V. Section 2. There shall be a National Executive Committee consisting of five members, and a Woman's National Committee of seven members, and no two members of either committee shall be members of the same state, nor shall they hold membership in the National Committee after their election.

"Art. V. Sec. 3. There shall be a national secretary and a general correspondent for the Woman's National Committee, neither of whom shall hold any other office in the party.

"Art. V. Sec. 4. The members of the National Executive Committee, the Woman's National Committee, the national secretary, and the general correspondent shall be nominated by the locals and elected by national referendum. Nomination blanks for this purpose shall be sent out by the national secretary to the state secretaries on the 10th of January each year, returnable direct to the National Office on or before February 14. Twenty days shall be allowed to permit nominees to accept or decline the nominations. On the 12th of March the ballots for election shall be sent out to the state secretaries and the tabulated returns from the state offices must be in the National Office not later than May 1.

"The term of office of all these officials shall begin immediately upon their election and shall expire with the election of their successors."

Submitted for seconds April 18, 1914.

#### NATIONAL REFERENDUM PROPOSED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEBRASKA.

To amend the present form of application for membership in the Socialist Party, first published in the Party Builder February 7, has been seconded by the state executive committees of Indiana, Delaware and Montana and the District Committee of the District of Columbia.

COMMENT: By State Executive Committee of Montana—The party now has organized but a mere fraction of the Socialist movement. This form is offered in an attempt to make clearer just what kind of people are Socialists and who the party wants to organize.

As a clearer declaration of Socialism by which to determine who are eligible to party membership, it may help in better identifying and organizing the ENTIRE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

#### SECOND TO MOTION.

National Committee motion by Opsahl of South Dakota, published for seconds in the Party Builder April 4, proposing a new department in the Party Builder to be known as "The Open Forum," has been seconded by Doyle of Alabama.

But with the institution of private property and the concentration of power in the hands of the proprietary class, the state suddenly severed its former connections with society, as a whole, and came to represent the interests of a mere fraction of the community.—Loria, Economic Foundations of Society, p. 125.

A large proportion of the population in the prevailing state take part in the rivalry of life under conditions which absolutely preclude them, whatever their natural merit or ability, from any real chance therein. They come into the world to find the best positions not only already filled, but practically occupied in perpetuity.—Kidd, Social Evolution, p. 249.

In the nineteenth century the very memory of the communal property had, of course, vanished. To say nothing of more recent times, have the agricultural population received a farthing of compensation for the 3,511,770 acres of common land which between 1801 and 1831 were stolen from them and by parliamentary devices presented to the landlords by the landlords?—Capital, p. 752.

We saw in Party IV, when analyzing the production of relative surplus value, with the capitalist system all methods for raising the social productivity of labor are brought about at the cost of the individual laborer; all means for the development of production transform themselves into means of domination over, and exploitation of, the producers; they mutilate the laborer into a fragment of a man, degrade him to the level of an appendage of a machine, destroy every remnant of charm in his work and turn it into hated toil; they estrange from him the intellectual potentialities of the labor process in the same proportion as science is incorporated in it as an independent power; they distort the conditions under which he works, subject him during the labor process to a despotism the more hateful for its meanness; they transform his lifetime into working-time, and drag his wife and child beneath the wheels of the Juggernaut of capital. But all methods for the production of surplus value are at the same time methods of accumulation; and every extension of accumulation becomes again a means for the development of those methods. It follows, therefore, that in proportion as capital accumulates, the lot of the laborer, be his payment high or low, must grow worse.—Marx, Capital, p. 661.

The premature destruction of the ethnic life of these remarkable races (i. e., the Greeks and Romans) is due in no small measure to their failure to develop and utilize the mental, moral and conservative forces of the female intellect, which were not less essential than their own corresponding forces to their progress and preservation.—Morgan, Ancient Society, p. 487.

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It is an example of what the Literature Department will do in the future, in that it is a twenty-five cent book in size, but a ten cent book in price.

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OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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At End of Year	Number of Members		Amount of Benefits Paid Since Organization		Amount Saved in Cash Reserve
	Men	Women	Sick and Accident	Death	
1885	116	—	\$525.90	\$150.00	\$6,062.57
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	3,600.00	35,265.38
1895	10,992	1,924	310,846.07	75,581.00	89,773.35
1900	21,616	4,123	1,002,398.32	253,731.35	220,323.38
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	587,740.96	438,501.72
1910	37,743	7,524	3,236,004.12	1,087,845.77	744,453.98
1913	42,344	8,022	4,149,132.13	1,468,273.25	

No. 1 Third Avenue  
 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund  
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 New York City

For further information write to

New York City

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 (76-79)

## 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  
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

### THE SINGLE-HOUSE LEGISLATURE.

Of interest to Socialists is a bulletin prepared by the legislative reference department of the Kansas State Library, on "legislature systems." This in the main is a compilation of criticisms of the bicameral, or two-house, system of legislature, with a stand for the unicameral, or one-house, system. The orthodox arguments advanced in favor of the two-house legislature are also compiled.

Prominence is given an address by Governor G. H. Hodges of Kansas on the subject, whose decided views in favor of the single legislative system lead to the publishing of the bulletin.

The bulletin is worth reading, and can undoubtedly be secured from the state librarian at Topeka, Kansas. Refer to it as Bulletin No. 1, January, 1914.

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER INFORMATION WANTED.

The Information Department would like to add to its material on municipally-owned and operated electric plants. If your city owns such a plant, we should like to have the following data concerning it:

1. Name of city.
2. Population.
3. (a) Date of construction of plant, or (b) date when plant was acquired by city.
4. (a) Cost to install plant, or (b) cost to purchase plant.
5. If plant was acquired, in what manner?
6. Cost of plant to date.
7. Present value of plant.
8. Present indebtedness.
9. Annual operating expenses (in detail if possible).
10. Annual revenue.
11. Capacity of plant.
12. Primary source of energy.
13. Cost to manufacture current.
14. Rates charged: (a) for street lighting; (b) to consumers, per k. w. h. (1) light, (2) power; (c) Is there a minimum charge—if so, what? (d) Is there a uniform rate or sliding scale?
15. What were the rates charged before the establishment of the municipal plant?
16. What rates are charged by private plants in your city (if any) and in neighboring cities?
17. Wages and hours of labor of employes.
18. How do these compare with wages and hours of labor in private plants in your city (if any) and in neighboring cities?
19. Are the employes of the municipal plant allowed to organize?
20. Has the municipal plant any provisions for accident insurance, sick benefits, old age pensions or retirement funds?
21. Can you send us copies of reports, financial statements, etc.?

### MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP BEFORE AND AFTER.

Three years ago the progressive elements of Eugene, Oregon, worked for and secured the consent of the people to build municipal water and light plants. The private corporation published, in the aggregate, pages of newspaper articles of "timely warning" to the voters not to take upon themselves the added burden of "increased taxes," "inefficient management and expensive operation" and "wasteful competition."

The people, for once, were skeptical of the private corporation's sudden and benevolent interest in their welfare. This is now a matter for self-congratulation, for the water and light systems, in the first year of operation (1913) earned \$95,131.38. With operating expenses of \$40,908.82, interest on bonds of \$21,204.81, and improvements amounting to \$25,285.88, the utilities made a profit of \$15,272.83. Further, the standard of service, if not yet improved, is at least maintained, and prospects for better service, further extensions and lower rates are very bright.

Eugene's faith in itself is justified.

### PEARSON'S FOR MAY.

An article by Allan L. Benson on "Is Wilson Making Good?" in Pearson's for May contains material in which the Socialists will be vitally interested. Mr. Benson has made a study of the Wilson administration, to find out just how much Mr. Wilson has accomplished of the things which he has promised. Charles Edward Russell also has an article on "How Business Controls the News," and Mr. Stoddard on "Our Fake Postal Savings Banks."

### MILITARY DRILL IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

A young student in the Nebraska State School of Agriculture is trying to combat the effects of the compulsory military drill which is part of the curriculum in his school and which, he writes, "certain influential members of the faculty make every effort to justify." Recently in a debate he presented the Socialist attitude on the question of war and militarism, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he somewhat changed the current of his colleagues' thoughts.

A graduate of an agricultural school, when he returns home, becomes the acknowledged leader in his community, because of his technical agricultural knowledge. Our young student fully realizes that on account of this leadership, the graduate's opinions on other matters will be respected, his opinions on war, perhaps, above all others. Therefore, the foe of militarism must see to it that the attitude of school and college attendants is not influenced in favor of war by the enforced training in military drill and tactics and the platitudes of instructors that accompany it.

### INFORMATION ON CO-OPERATIVES.

The Springfield Co-Operative Society will be glad to supply information and advice on co-operative enterprises to any correspondents who will write them and enclose postage. Address the president of the society, M. O. Fremier, 581 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

### TO COMPLETE YOUR FILE.

A comrade in Springfield, Mass., has a large number of copies of different Socialist papers, which he will give away to anyone desiring to complete his files. Write and ask him if he has the numbers you are looking for, and enclose postage to cover cost of mailing. Address M. O. Fremier, 581 Union St., Springfield, Mass.

According to government investigators, there are at present in the United States 90,000 dues-paying women members in the ranks of organized labor. These constitute eight per cent of the entire union membership.—Theresa S. Malkiel.

### IS THIS WHY THEY WANT WAR?

Consul General William H. Gale, at Athens, Greece, states that the Greek minister of war has signed a contract with an American firm for 1,000,000 cartridges with smokeless powder.—Daily Consular and Trade Report, April 7, 1914.

The Information Department recently received helpful suggestions and literature in the matter of marketing farm products from Charles J. Brand, chief of the Office of Markets, in the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Mr. Brand offers his assistance to any co-operative organizations or any persons whose activities pertain to marketing farm products. Such organizations or persons, therefore, should communicate with him directly.

### THE "CAT AND MOUSE" ACT.

In reply to a question by Mr. Keir Hardie, Mr. McKenna states that 163 women were imprisoned in England and Wales for offenses in connection with the suffragist agitation during 1913, and twenty-three this year. The number temporarily discharged under the prisoners' temporary discharge for ill-health) act up to March 16 was forty-two. Of these women, one has committed seven offenses and has been released under the act five times. She has been brought back five times under fresh charges and is now in prison. A second woman committed four offenses, was released under the act five times, and was brought back twice under fresh charges and twice under the act. Once she paid her fine. A third woman committed three offenses. She was released under the act three times, and was brought back once under the act and once under a fresh charge. Five women committed two offenses each and thirty-four one each. Of these last, two were released five times and brought back four times; one was released six times and brought back five times; and one was released seven times and brought back six times. In four of these cases sentences were eventually served in full; and in four the fines were paid.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### A Minimum Wage for Government Employees.

**Q.** Will you inform me whether or not a law is to go into effect in April or June, making the minimum wage for all government work \$3 a day?

**A.** No such law has yet been enacted. Representative John I. Nolan, of San Francisco, Cal., introduced a bill (H. R. 11522) in the House of Representatives on January 13, 1914, for the purpose of setting a minimum wage of not less than \$3 a day for persons employed by the United States government under the civil service act.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service; that committee has held hearings on it, and Mr. Nolan appeared in behalf of the bill, as did also representatives of several federal unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Up to the present time no action has been taken upon the bill, and I am not able to say at this writing what the outcome will be during this Congress.—Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

### The Socialist Position on Woman Suffrage.

**Q.** Recently a lecturer on woman suffrage stated that no political party stands for woman suffrage, and also stated that the Socialist party had endorsed woman suffrage, but in Milwaukee had withdrawn its indorsement. What are the facts in the case?

**A.** At no time and at no place has the Socialist party ever receded from its original position on woman suffrage. Some of the anti-Socialists in Milwaukee who were enthusiastic woman suffragists were disappointed that the vote for woman suffrage was not greater in Milwaukee than it was. But the light vote in that case was due to the fact that the question of woman suffrage appeared on a separate ballot, and as the voting time is limited, all questions appearing on separate sheets are likely to get a light vote.

Socialists throughout the entire campaign in Milwaukee and Wisconsin supported the woman suffrage proposition absolutely. In that particular campaign Carl D. Thompson was the candidate of the Socialist party of Wisconsin for governor of the state. In every speech he made throughout the campaign without exception he made it a point to speak in the most emphatic and effective way possible in favor of woman suffrage. As evidence of the effective service rendered by the Socialists for woman suffrage, Mr. Thompson received some very warm words of commendation from leading representatives of the woman suffrage organization.

### BOOK REVIEW.

"History of Canadian Wealth," by Gustavus Myers. Volume I. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. 1914. Cloth, 337 pp.

This is the most recent volume produced by Gustavus Myers in his series of studies of the origins of wealth and capital on the American continent. It is the first volume on the "History of Canadian Wealth." Others are to follow.

In this book Myers deals with the rapid concentration of wealth in Canada. Already, it is estimated, less than fifty men control \$4,000,000,000, or more than one-third of Canada's material wealth, as expressed in railways, banks, factories, mines, land and other properties and resources.

The various chapters take up the subject of land ownership and its concentration in Canada, the concentration in railway ownership, and, finally, the appropriation of coal, timber and other lands.

The material in the volume is gathered, as Myers' material is always gathered, as the result of painstaking study of the original sources and public documents of the government.

"The Anti-Alcohol Movement in Europe," by Ernest Gordon. Published by Fleming H. Revell Company. Cloth, 333 pp. Price, \$1.50 net.

This book is the first systematic attempt that has been made to describe to Americans one of the two or three most important culture movements of our time. It will come to most of us as a startling revelation, for we are not generally aware of the proportions of the movement or of the character and standing of the men who are behind it. The author begins with an exposition of the conditions on the continent of Europe which forced the fight against alcohol. Then he describes the campaign against alcohol as it is carried on in the universities of Europe, in the armies, among the Socialists and elsewhere, especially its educational features, and the radical measures which command the support of campaigners. It is an absorbing story, vividly told, and abundantly verified by reference or quotation. As the battle against drink is becoming more actual in America also, those engaged in it ought to find this book a weapon of incalculable value.

The chapter that deals with the growth of the anti-alcohol sentiment in the Socialist parties and Socialist movement in Europe is one of the most vital and significant discussions of the subject we have ever seen. It is calm, judicial and thoroughly scientific, and on that account will be intensely interesting to all Socialists.

## Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

### WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gertrude Breslau Fuller, 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
 Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.  
 Lena Morrow Lewis, Fairbanks, Alaska, Gen. Delivery.  
 Bertha Howell Mally, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.  
 Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.  
 Gertrude Reilly, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.  
 May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

This department has charge of propaganda and organization 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, 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.**

### FRENCH WOMEN ORGANIZE.

The great interest of Socialist women in America in the last three months, as well as in most of the countries of Europe, has been preparing for "Woman's Day." This has been celebrated in America on March 19th, and on the Continent on or about March 8th. Great demonstrations have been organized to assert the equality of the sexes, and also to advocate rebellion against capitalism, and to protest against the reactionary measures of government, and government officials. This opportunity was also used to demonstrate against armaments and militarism.

Madam Cesas Paul writes: Taking its due part in the great international series of Socialist demonstrations, the Group of Socialist Women in the Socialist Federation of Greater Paris, organized on March 9th, a demonstration in Paris on behalf of woman's suffrage. It was the first time anything on this scale had been attempted, and the meeting was a striking success, for the large hall could have been filled twice over. Two of the Socialist deputies, Bracke and Compere-Morel, who have always been supporters of the woman's movement, were among the speakers. Most of these, however, were women representing the Group, and various other sections of the International—Germany, England, Russia and Spain. Madam Paul read a letter from Kier Hardie. This letter was enthusiastically received. Other letters of sympathy were from Klara Zetkin, of the German, and Adelheid Popp, of the Austrian, Social Democratic Parties. An immediate result of the demonstration has been a substantial accession to the Group, both in respect of membership and of funds.

Encouraged by this local success, we are endeavoring to extend our activities over a wider area, and to promote the organization of similar groups to our own in every federation. Three or four groups, indeed, already exist, but we are circularizing the federal secretaries, and hope to interest our comrades of both sexes throughout France. When a sufficient number of departmental groups have come into existence, it will be possible to take steps toward the formation of a truly national organization of French Socialist Women.

### ROSE LUXEMBOURG.

Probably most of the readers of the Party Builder remember our recent announcement of the sentence on Rose Luxemborg to a year's imprisonment. This Socialist woman who for many years has been in the front ranks of preaching of Socialism has been punished for committing the unpardonable crime of enlightening the oppressed.

Her immediate offense was a speech in which she declared the brotherhood of man. "Should we allow war to be declared against our brothers," she asked. "Never, never!" came the reply from the audience. "If asked to shoot the French, or our brothers in other lands, should we do it?" she demanded, and again the same response was thundered out. The police did not interfere, but the police prosecutor took the matter up. He took the sentences from their context, and insisted that our comrade had incited soldiers to insubordination. He also accused her of telling them to kill their officers.

The defending counsel showed the weakness of his position, but better than his arguments was Rosa Luxemborg's speech in her own defense. In this she raised the question to a grand and impersonal height. She showed the reality of the war between the oppressed masses and the possessing classes, and explained that what the prosecutor had said was a travesty of her speeches and the ideas of Social Democracy. She said that in spite of their education capitalists cannot understand Socialist ideals, but the worker's experience enables him to grasp them; that though the ruling classes seemed to decide the question of war, it was only possible by consent of the workers. If the masses of the people fully realize that war is barbarous, reactionary and immoral, wars will be impossible and there will be no need for soldiers to defy their officers, for there would be no orders to shoot for them to disobey. What she consistently advocated was education for the workers.

Many now heard for the first time why Social Democrats oppose war, and the prosecution and sentence has advertised our cause in a way that nothing else could do. The reply to the government is to be found in the numbers of people joining the ranks of those opposing the existing state of society.

### WOMAN'S DAY IN THE "RED WEEK."

The Gedman Socialists' week of demonstrations, called "Red Week," began on March 8, with "Woman's Day," when a dozen large gatherings were held all over Berlin in favor of votes for women. A placard announcing where the demonstrations were to be held was banned by the police president, but Vorwaerts was informed officially that if the description of the topic for discussion were altered from "Give Us Woman Suffrage" to "A Discussion on Woman Suffrage," the placard would be passed officially. So it appeared all over the city, and as the result of the action of the police, attracted far more attention than it otherwise would have done.—Daily Chronicle.

The women also opened the "Red Week" campaign in Hamburg, where, after distributing 500,000 leaflets, they held twenty-six meetings in support of Woman Suffrage.—Daily Citizen.

The resolution which was put to the vote at all the meetings reads as follows: "The tremendous development of capital discloses to an ever-increasing extent its rapacious character and drives the working classes to still more serious and arduous strife. In view of this fact the women of the working classes feel all the more deeply the bitter injustice and the burning shame of standing politically weaponless in the midst of these struggles. Relying upon their services in the production of capital, upon their self-sacrificing fulfillment of the duties of motherhood, and their management of household affairs, they demand their full right as citizens: the general, equal, direct, secret, active and passive right of voting for all citizens of the state upon the completion of their twentieth year, in the election of all law-giving and governing bodies. The women are convinced that the right to vote is an indispensable weapon to them, a weapon in the fight for reforms and in the struggle for political power, with the object of removing class distinctions and placing society upon a socialistic basis." The resolution was carried universally. The police had made extensive preparations, but they had nowhere any occasion to intervene.

### WIDOWS' PENSIONS PROVE SUCCESS.

New York State Commission Highly Praises the Measure So Popular in Suffrage States.

The New York State Commission for the Relief of Widowed Mothers reports that it has found that there is not only urgent need for state assistance to widowed mothers with dependent children, but that it is feasible to provide administrative machinery to meet this need. This report will be sent to the Legislature on March 16.

In the West where widowed mothers' pensions have been in force for more than a year, it was reported that the granting of help in this way was the greatest step forward in social legislation for the welfare of the child since the creation of the juvenile court. In New York there are in institutions more than 5,000 children of widowed mothers, for whose care the city pays between \$2.50 and \$3.00 a week.

Six of the nine suffrage States already have widows' pensions.

### NORWAY.

In Norway the effect of Universal Women's Suffrage is already being felt. The Law of Insurance for mothers has been revised, and, after January next payment will be given for two weeks before, and six weeks after, the birth of a child. In addition every mother will receive 40 krone and free medical attendance.

Thirty women are coming forward as candidates for the next election—12 Conservatives, 9 Liberals, and 9 Socialists.

### The First of May Special Edition of La PAROLA dei SOCIALISTI

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### YOUNG BOHEMIANS DO FINE WORK.

The young Bohemian Socialists have an organization of about 1,200 members in the United States formed into gymnastic clubs. These organizations are located in St. Louis, Cleveland, Elizabeth, N. J., North Braddock, Pa., Neffs, Ohio, Baltimore and Chicago. There are three clubs in Cleveland and seven in Chicago.

Participation in gymnastic exercises and the formation of gymnastic clubs is to Bohemians what baseball is to Americans. Practically every Bohemian youth belongs to some gymnastic organization. The Socialists therefore decided to form their own clubs in order that the young workers whom they could reach would not join clubs dominated by supporters of capitalism.

Attention is not only given to gymnastic work, but also to educational work. Gymnastic work is limited as much as possible in order that more time can be given to educational and organization work. Thus lectures are constantly held and literature distributed and sold. During the past year, for instance, the Cleveland organization sold more than \$225 worth of Socialist literature.

Active membership in the organizations is limited to those upwards of sixteen years of age, though gymnastic classes are conducted for both girls and boys over five years of age.

These clubs all own their own gymnastic equipment, one of the Chicago organizations, for example, having apparatus valued at \$1,200. Furnishings for a gymnasium are exceedingly expensive, but all the organizations are constantly adding new pieces.

Money for the maintenance of their clubs is raised by dances, athletic exhibitions, entertainments, etc. During the past year the Cleveland organization alone referred to took in \$1,396, and expended \$1,292. They now have on hand a total of \$454.

The young Socialists have departments in all the Bohemian Socialist papers. In this way they constantly keep in touch with the Socialist movement, reaching not only members with news of their organizations, but also many new Socialist converts.

A national convention of the clubs will be held in Cleveland July 4, 5 and 6. One of the principal matters to be decided will be the sending of a gymnastic team to Bohemia this fall to participate in the national contests there. At that time the Bohemians will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the burning of John Huss, who was put to death because of his religious views. It is expected to be the greatest celebration in the history of the nation. It will cost approximately \$3,000 to send the team to Europe, and a bitter fight is expected on this expenditure. Those opposed to it claim that it is foolish to spend this amount in such a venture when it can be put to much better use in spreading Socialist propaganda and strengthening the organizations in this country.

One of the principal features of the young Bohemian Socialists' activities is the holding of outings of various sorts. These events are arranged weekly and consist of picnics, excursions or walks through the country. Games and athletic contests of all kinds are held in which both girls and boys participate. The idea is to give them an opportunity for physical exercise and recreation in the fresh country air.

### PITTSBURGH GROWS DESPITE TROUBLES.

Two years ago a strong, thriving young people's organization existed in Pittsburgh, Pa. Internal troubles then arose and the league was soon divided into several factions, which soon practically killed the two branches of the organization. A few of the members continued to stick together, and kept the league alive. The league was dead to all intents and purposes until some new blood was taken in. A new effort was made to build up a strong organization, which met with great success. A live organization committee was elected and things began to look brighter immediately. The Iron City Socialist, the local Socialist paper, gave the league all the publicity it desired. A branch was soon organized in another part of the city and it has now outgrown its parent.

Since the league was reorganized it has had two trying experiences. A number of people were expelled from the Socialist party for advocating violence and sabotage. They, together with a number of anarchists, joined one branch of the league and tried to destroy the organization.

In the other branch some trouble was experienced with some Billy Sunday converts. Sunday is an evangelist who recently spent some time in Pittsburgh conducting revivals. He gave some of his

time to attacking Socialism and labor organizations. Some of the young people caught the spirit of evangelism and tried to turn the league into a Billy Sunday organization. They held a few secret meetings and tried to stuff the membership. Their work was discovered, however, and they were expelled from the organization. They have now formed a rival organization.

"Our experience has taught us to beware of those who want in any way to change the name of the organization or pull it away from Socialist party principles," says Morris K. Friedman, organizer of the league. "We keep our eyes on them and warn others to do likewise."

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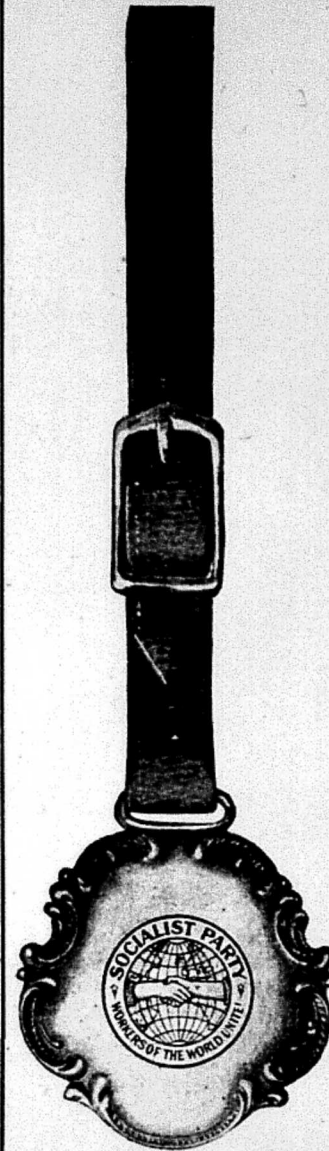
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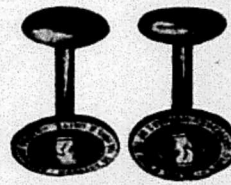
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CHICAGO, ILL.

**The Literature Department**

The big order for the week is that of the Rand School, New York City, which, in conjunction with the Woman's Committee of that city, placed an order for 100,000 leaflets. Following the order for a half million from the General Committee of "Greater New York," just two weeks previously, this leads me to conclude that there is something doing in the Metropolis. The last order was for women's leaflets principally, which so depleted our stock of some titles that we were forced to place another order with the printers—this time for a half million—making in all, three and one-half million leaflets printed for the National Office since January 1, 1914. If some of the other big cities should decide to follow the example of New York, we will have to run another million or two.

As announced elsewhere, the Ford pamphlet is now on the press and will be ready by April 20. It is now unnecessary to write saying you will take a quantity when printed. Just send your money and your pamphlets will come by return express or freight.

We might celebrate red week by distributing the entire half million, just to show what we can do when we take a notion. That would give Ford some advertising he wasn't expecting when he decided to turn Santa Claus.

More inquiries about literature are now being received than at any time since the writer took charge of this department. The comrades are turning their attention toward the congressional elections and laying plans for the campaign.

Timely, readable, literature distributed now will do far more good than next fall. We must make actual converts, not merely stir people at election time. The locals which keep the literature going during the spring and summer will reap the harvest when the votes are counted next fall.

**LITERATURE PURCHASERS.**

- One dozen **The Farmer** to A. A. Beyersdoff, Scotia, Wash.
- Fifty **Pocket Library and P. B.** to William Tabert, West Plains, Mo.
- Six thousand **New Leaflets** to R. F. Kirk, Louisville, Ky.
- Ten **Call of the Carpenter** to W. G. Bowers, Chambersburg, Pa.
- Classic Library** to Warren L. Beals, Okanogan, Wash.
- Five thousand **Assorted Leaflets** to W. E. Browder, Wichita, Kan.
- Five-Dollar Book Offer** to J. W. Wright, Weston, W. Va.
- Fifty **Pocket Library and P. B.** to J. W. Lieser, Canby, Ore.
- One hundred **Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It** to Nap Dauphinais, Northampton, Mass.
- One thousand **New Leaflets** to D. P. Julius, Washington, Pa.
- Five thousand **Trade Unions and the Present Social Crisis** to Lucile Earnshand, Jackson, Tenn.
- Fifty **Failure of Regulation** and twenty **Where You Get Off** to Wm. Humphrey, Seattle, Wash.
- Twelve **Truth About Socialism** to Fred H. Thomas, Charlevoix, Mich.

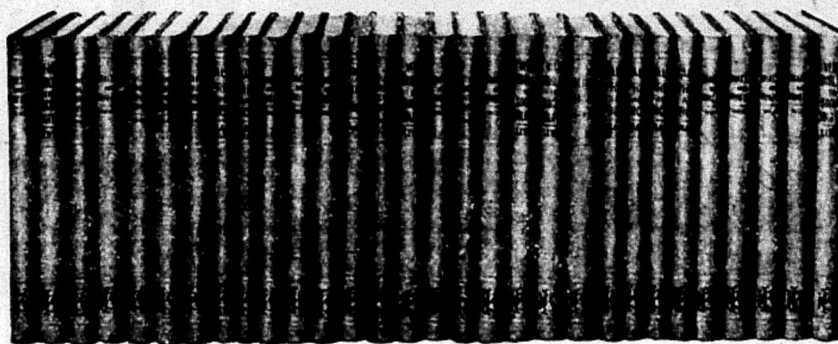
"The Party Builder is, in my judgment, the only real propaganda paper we have that deals with organization, and that, in my mind, is the best propaganda that can be had. I fail to see how we can call any paper that does not make a direct appeal for the upbuilding of the party, a good propaganda paper. You will find we working for The Party Builder. I will not be satisfied until every Socialist of my acquaintance is a subscriber."—O. E. King, Indianapolis, Ind.

"Enclosed find five subs for The Party Builder. I hope to see the day come when every party member will subscribe for the paper. They should all have it, and there is no excuse for not taking it, because the cost of the paper is insignificant. Let's get on the job, comrades, and see that every member of our local who is not now taking The Party Builder becomes a subscriber."—Chas. A. Dahlke, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Realizing that The Party Builder should be in the hands of every member of the party, the local at this place at the last meeting decided that the easiest and surest way to secure this end was for the local to pay the subscription of all members in good standing, and in compliance with instructions received from the local. I am sending you a list of 11 names and postoffice money order for \$3.00. You may send sub cards for balance."—Evan Taylor, Dawson, Minn.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

**Library of Classics**



**How to Get These Books on Easy Payments**

THIS offer is made in response to many requests from comrades who want the books but cannot afford to pay out so much money at one time. In offering the books on partial payments, we have added one dollar to the price. This is made necessary for following reasons:

- First: Cost of book-keeping.
- Second: Cost of carrying the account.
- Third: To cover cost of any loss that may occur from death, accident or otherwise.

If you want the set on the installment plan, fill out the following blank.

I enclose one dollar, advance payment on "The Library of Classics." I agree to pay balance (\$10) in five monthly installments of \$2.00 each.

30 Cloth Bound Books.	TITLES.	Price of Set \$10.00 Prepaid.
	The High Cost of Living. Karl Kautsky.....	\$0.50
	Value, Price and Profit. Karl Marx.....	.50
	The Class Struggle. Karl Kautsky.....	.50
	Socialism, Utopian and Scientific. Frederick Engels.....	.50
	Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels.....	.50
	Socialism, Its Growth and Outcome. Morris and Bax.....	.50
	Social Revolution. Karl Kautsky.....	.50
	Origin of the Family. Frederick Engels.....	.50
	The Marx He Knew. John Spargo.....	.50
	Memoirs of Marx. Wilhelm Liebknecht.....	.50
	Ethics and Materialistic Conception of History. Karl Kautsky.....	.50
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	Science and Revolution. Ernest Untermann.....	.50
	Social and Philosophical Studies. Paul Lafargue.....	.50
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	Eighteenth Brumaire. Karl Marx.....	.50
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	Human, All Too Human. Frederick Nietzsche.....	.50
	The Making of the World. Dr. M. Wilhelm Meyer.....	.50
	Positive School of Criminology. Enrico Ferri.....	.50
	Revolution and Counter Revolution. Karl Marx.....	.50
	The Right to Be Lazy and Other Studies. Paul Lafargue.....	.50
	Socialism for Students. Joseph E. Cohen.....	.50
	Stories of the Struggle. Morris Winchevsky.....	.50
	The Triumph of Life. Wilhelm Boelsche.....	.50
	Vital Problems in Social Evolution. Arthur M. Lewis.....	.50
	World's Revolutions. Ernest Untermann.....	.50
	Retail Value .....	\$15.00
	Price of set, express prepaid, \$10.00.	

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the comrade whose name is signed above, is a member of the Party in good standing. I believe he is worthy of credit and will make good on his payments.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary of Local \_\_\_\_\_ Give Name of Local.

N. B. This offer is made to party members only, and we require the certification of your local secretary as evidence of your standing.

Address **SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois**

**BE A SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST SPEAKER**



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

SAMUEL W. BALL, 6345 Loomis St., Chicago

**The Christian Socialist**

5457 Drexel Avenue  
CHICAGO

\$1.00 a Year. Club of 4 for \$2.00  
Twice a Month

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Bus. Manager  
(69-72)

Edited by IRWIN TUCKER

EDITORIAL STAFF { EDWARD ELLIS CARR  
THOMAS C. HALL  
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

The Federal Census of 1910 gives the religious population of the country at 82,417,147; the Protestant population is placed at 65,415,241. These constitute available and absolutely necessary material for the propaganda of Socialism.

THE CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST is edited in terms that make special appeal to just this class of people.

SEND 2c STAMP FOR SAMPLE.

The Spiess-Goldstein debate is published and sold by Socialist Party Club, 150 Bridge St., Springfield, Conn., at the following prices: Ten cents each, \$1.00 a dozen, \$6.00 a hundred.

WANTED SOCIALIST EDITOR.  
For Socialist paper in Chicago. Address, Press Committee, 536 Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

# THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Managing Editor and Business Manager.  
A. W. RICKER, Circulation Manager.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 76 Chicago, April 18, 1914

## CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK

Last week .....	18,660
Off .....	311
	<hr/>
	18,349
New subs .....	458

Total to date .....

18,807  
For our subscription that this week we will reproduce the letter and blank which is now being sent to the local secretaries. If each local will co-operate the combined response will be inspiring. This is one of the big things we can do "Red Week."

Dear Comrades:

We are sending you this letter with the express purpose of having the subject matter herein contained acted on at the next meeting of your local. If your local is small and its meetings irregular, then we earnestly ask you to call together such of the comrades as may be reached, and that you present the matter in this way to as many as possible.

The Party Builder is the subject of this letter, and we ask you to make it the subject of your meeting.

This paper is the only publication in the United States devoted primarily to party work. This makes it of the utmost importance to the Socialist movement.

The numerous demands on the National Office for funds, together with the pressure of old debts from the Lyceum, will undoubtedly cause the National Committee to endeavor to hew down every item of expense possible. The old bulletin, which was succeeded by The Party Builder, cost the National Office about \$50,000 a year and brought in no income at all. We will lose nothing in money if the expenses of The Party Builder exceed its income by an amount equal to what the bulletin cost; but it is possible for this paper to reach a circulation which will make it, a source of profit to the party rather than a loss.

With 20,000 circulation, The Party Builder loses several thousand dollars annually.

With 50,000 circulation, it would turn a profit. It ought not to be hard to get 50,000 subscribers from 100,000 dues-paying members. It is simply a matter of each local doing its share. We present to your local the following, and earnestly ask you to act at once:

"Elect a local Party Builder subscription agent. Choose your present secretary, your literature agent or a comrade who now holds no office. Appropriate or raise \$1.50 in money and send to this office for seven sub cards. The money required for this purpose need be appropriated but once, for the sale of the cards will keep the agent supplied with funds to buy more cards. This initial expense of \$1.50 will finance The Party Builder forever. We will send your agent all necessary sample copies of the paper."

Do not mislay this letter, nor delay action. The meeting of the National Committee is close at hand, and we want your order before we make up our report.

Faternally yours,

A. W. RICKER,  
Circulation Manager.

Approved:

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

### PARTY BUILDER HUSTLERS.

Eugenie A. Lamothe, Brockton, Mass., 20 subs.  
Evan Taylor, Dawson, Minn., 11 subs.  
Wm. Hawthorne, Amsterdam, N. Y., 10 subs.  
J. T. Taylor, Deno, Nev., 7 subs.  
John Brahten, Cleveland, Ohio, 4 subs.  
P. J. Peterson, Arcadia, Mich., 4 subs.  
Noel Bisson, Teaneck, N. J., 4 subs.  
John Tyler, Kansas City, Mo., 4 subs.

### THE FIRST RESPONSE.

Attleboro, Mass., April 8, 1914.

Local Attleboro has put me on the job as Party Builder agent; so, to start with, send me seven sub cards, for which I enclose one dollar and a half. I shall so systematize my work that the delinquents will have to hide to escape me.—C. Theodore Hoecke.

Now, altogether—everybody.

There is no local in the nation so poor that it cannot scrape together one dollar and a half for seven sub cards. One appropriation will last forever if rightly handled.

# ? SLASH? War—What For? CHEAPER? ?

## An Open Letter

My Dear Comrades:

Hundreds of you have urged the publication of a paper-bound edition of **War—What For?**

Please read:

IF YOU DECIDE that you want a cheaper edition—a Wilson-Panic Edition—of **War—What For?** you may have it. By YOUR decision (and by that alone) I MUST be guided on the form and price of the next, the Tenth, Edition of **War—What For?**—which I must place an order for very soon. **HERE IS THE PROPOSITION FOR YOUR DECISION.**

(1) If within TWO WEEKS after this appears in The Party Builder, 150 comrades—or Socialist locals, or organized labor bodies—send me \$13 FOR 100 BOOKS (freight or express collect), an order will be placed AT ONCE for a LARGE edition in less expensive form, and the books will be hurried through the printery and bindery and hustled out to the firing line.

(2) But if within TWO WEEKS after this advertisement appears in The Party Builder, 150 orders are not received, each for 100 books at this low-down price, then an order will not (CAN NOT) be placed with the printers and binders for this low-price edition of **War—What For?**—and all money received on this proposition will be returned IMMEDIATELY; and the book will continue to be published as at present, cloth-bound.

Orders for 50 books at \$7.00 will be counted in making up the necessary advance purchase of 15,000 books to make possible the low-price edition.

In order to sell a 384-page, richly illustrated, well-bound, good stock book at only \$13 PER HUNDRED, the edition would, of course, have to be a very large one. The printer's and the binder's bills would be enormous. Hence, the necessary co-operation—advance cash orders—if such an edition is to be published at all.

This proposed new paper-bound edition would NOT be on light-weight, dull-colored, thin, ugly paper, but on good-weight, beautiful WHITE paper. The proposed book would not be WIRE-stitched, always resisting attempts to open it, but would be SEWED in precisely the same manner and quality as a high-priced, cloth-bound book is sewed, opening nicely and having great strength and durability. The cover stock would be of TOUGH, STRONG material, appropriately embellished, making an ATTRACTIVE, DURABLE book.

The proposed edition would be honest stock, high-grade workmanship and good looking. Remember: 384 pages with 26 full-page powerful pictures—by far the largest, most powerfully illustrated book (of equal stock and form) in our working-class literature—at any such price. This is all I am able to offer in co-operation.

The Ninth Edition (70,000) is almost sold out, and hence an order for the Tenth Edition must be placed soon, very soon. (Ten thousand copies have been sold since last October.) **WHICH SHALL WE HAVE IN THE TENTH EDITION:** A small edition of 10,000, cloth-bound, or a far larger edition in less expensive form?

Your SILENCE will mean: "Continue the book as at present."

Your REMITTANCE (150 remittances) will mean: "Sure thing. Go ahead. Let's bombard capitalism more heavily than ever with **WAR—WHAT FOR?** by means of a LOW-PRICE edition which we can sell AT STREET MEETINGS, in mills, mines, factories—everywhere—far more easily and more quickly to thousands more than heretofore. As proof that we really want a cheaper edition we enclose \$13 in CO-OPERATION on the NECESSARILY LARGE edition. We are glad to help in order to make sure of having this book at a low-down price."

REMEMBER: At great expense the book is being KEPT "UP TO DATE." A total of over four hundred dollars will have been spent on the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth editions—in adding material, new pictures, and alterations in the plates, etc.

The Tenth Edition (cloth or paper-bound) will be a "hot number."

What is YOUR answer, comrade?

PLEASE answer VERY soon, for I must order the Tenth Edition right away.

Address

GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK,

Lock Box 473 Madison Square Station, New York City.

P. S.—THIS book, with the GRIPPING interest of its 26 pictures, the COMPELLING interest of its facts, the BOLDNESS of its attack on the iron fist, THIS book at THIS price at THIS time is a perfectly safe and profitable proposition— isn't it?

Will you help?

## J. STITT WILSON'S TWO NEW BOOKLETS

**The Harlots and the Pharisees** | **Vocational Education**

A hot shot on "The Social Evil." It Uncovers the Real Issue.

A New Vision of the possibilities of the Public School System of America.

Price 10c each

"The Story of a Socialist Mayor" included in each

16 copies \$1.00

Address J. STITT WILSON, Berkeley, California

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

### COMRADES, LOOK HERE—RUBBER STAMPS

Every comrade should have a rubber stamp with his address for stamping books, papers, also for return address on envelopes, etc. Here is a bargain, and if you get a set and are not satisfied, I'll gladly return your money. A neat stamp with your name and full address, one stamp with Socialist emblem, and one best self-inking pad for only 50c, cash with order. (Send cash or money order; don't send postage stamps if you can avoid it.)

If you want any other kind of a stamp for special purpose, tell me what it is and I will quote prices. Address R. L. CATHCART, 901 Dorey St., Clearfield, Pa.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

### PUT IT ON THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

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

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