

JUN 22 1914

THE PARTY BUILDER

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OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 85

CHICAGO, JUNE 20, 1914

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SOCIALIST ALDERMAN AT HASTINGS, MICH.

Comrade G. E. Severance informs us that a Socialist alderman has been elected at Hastings, Mich. This is the first Socialist elected in Barry County.

RICHARDSON FOR GOVERNOR.

California Socialists have nominated N. A. Richardson for governor; N. W. Pendleton, lieutenant-governor; W. C. Shepherd, chief justice; Ethel Lynn, secretary of state; E. A. Briggs, comptroller; Walter R. Dunn, attorney-general; F. A. Postnikov, surveyor; Ernest Unterman, United States senator.

REFUSE CABINET POSITIONS.

A new French cabinet has at last been selected. Offers of all sorts were made to the leading Socialist deputies to participate in the formation of the cabinet but they were all declined. The French Socialists remember their sad experience with Millerand and Briand. None of them care to be known as traitors to the working class.

SEES PROGRESS IN CANADA.

Joseph Cannon, organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, has just returned from Ontario, Canada, where he made a three-week tour of the province. He states that the Socialist movement there will show a great growth this year, as the unionists and Socialists are working in co-operation. The Federation now has more than 80 per cent of the miners in the province organized.

AFTER SCOTT AGAIN.

Alexander Scott the editor of the Paterson (N. J.) Issue, who was freed by the United States Supreme Court on the charge of "hostility to the government," has now had the charge of libeling the chief of police placed against him. However, Scott has not taken the new charge seriously, though he realizes that the administration is anxious to get him.

NAIL CAPITALIST PRESS LIE.

A story is being circulated through the capitalist press to the effect that the Socialists of Martins Ferry, Ohio, are advocating turning over the municipal electric light plant to private corporations. It is stated that two offers have been received from private sources to furnish power cheaper than the city can. This is absolutely untrue. When the Socialists assumed control of Martin's Ferry the plant was run at a loss. However, the Socialists made it a paying proposition and are certainly not making any overtures to private companies.

UNITE FORCES OF LABOR.

The British Socialist party, the extreme radical wing of the English Socialist movement, has just completed a referendum vote which resulted in favor of joining the Labor party. This comes as a result of the efforts of the International Socialist Bureau to get a united Socialist movement in Great Britain.

A joint council representing the Independent Labor party, the British Socialist party and the Fabian Society will now be elected, so that the three organizations may work together in the Labor party. It is hoped that this may later lead to complete unification of the Socialist forces in one organization. H. M. Hyndman, chairman of the British Socialist party, in making his report to the annual congress, stated he now thought it a great mistake for the old Social Democratic party (which is now the British Socialist party), to have withdrawn from the Labor party, which it joined when the Labor party was formed.

THE MONTHLY REPORT.

In this issue we are printing the financial report for the month of May.

As was predicted last month, the assets have decreased \$1,000 and the liabilities have increased \$3,000, making a difference of \$4,000 in all, which is accounted for by the expense of the National Committee meeting, which was \$3,816.17.

The total amount received for dues was \$1,000 less than in April, of which \$400 was lost by the foreign federations and the balance by the English speaking organization. This loss is partly due to the dual stamps which bring to this office just half the revenue of the regular stamps. The advent of the summer season is also a cause, as the dues always fall in the summer.

Comparison with May of last year shows that dues were \$400 greater in May, 1914, than in May, 1913.

The revenue accounts, which include all income, whether cash or charge, amounted to \$7,246.00 in May, 1914, against \$6,432.38 for May, 1913.

Literature Department sales in May, 1914, were \$1,732.20, against \$1,202.53 in May, 1913.

Considering the fact that the receipts for dues were \$1,000 less than in April, we may say that the condition is as good as can be expected.

TO LAUNCH LABOR DAILY.

November will see the first issue of The World, the great labor daily of Australia, which proposes to start as the largest and best equipped daily publication controlled by the working class.

The \$750,000 necessary to its beginning is now well in sight and over \$500,000 is safely in hand.

The paper expects to start with a circulation of 75,000 a day.

WHAT MILITARISM COSTS.

The Socialist party of France has recently published a pamphlet giving the exact expenditures on armaments of the powers forming the triple alliance. In 30 years Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, France and Russia spent \$32,950,000,000. In 1914 their expenditures on armies and navies reached \$1,985,360,000.

In time of peace, the Socialist pamphlet goes on to point out, the armies of the powers employ the services of 4,816,000 men, while 53,629,986 are held in readiness in the event of war.

PERSON FREE ON BAIL.

Carl E. Person, the editor of the Strike Bulletin, who is on trial for his life for the shooting of Tony Musser, a strike breaking deputy for the Illinois Central Railroad, has been released on bail by Judge Walker of Chicago. His attorney, Frank Comerford, is fighting to secure habeas corpus. Person was released on bail on testimony given by witnesses for the state. Money is badly needed to carry on the trial. All Socialists and union men are requested to send what funds they can to Ed. N. Nockels, secretary Chicago Federation of Labor, 166 Washington street, Chicago.

GERMANS SHOW INTERNATIONAL SPIRIT.

The victory of the French Socialists was greeted most enthusiastically by the Socialists of Germany. In speaking on foreign relations in the German Reichstag, Comrade Wendell concluded his remarks by saying:

"To the Democratic France, which through Jean Jaures, called to us a short time ago 'Vive l'Allemagne' (long live Germany) I answer with equal sincerity, Vive la France."

The fact that the two peoples represent almost six million people of the two nations, shows how impossible it is to stir up any war spirit between them.

SAN DIEGO HAS LEARNED ITS LESSON.

By J. E. Snyder, Special Organizer.

San Diego has learned that it is very foolish to fight the capitalist system without organization. Organization within the party is now the watchword. The organization before the free speech fight was more of a propaganda league than a fighting political machine. Efforts are now being made to make it both. Not a meeting passes without the members being urged to take up the scientific study of Socialism. A study class, using the Rand School lessons, is one of the chief features of the work now in progress.

Neighborhood meetings held at the homes of comrades have met with fair success.

Every speaker is urged to dwell on the importance of party building. The membership is increasing slowly for the reason that it is held up to those not members that a serious responsibility goes with our application for membership obligation.

A good registration is apparent and we are urging all Socialists to get registered so as to vote at the primaries in August.

The city still debars street speaking, so a lot has been secured, seated and lighted for outdoor meetings. Emil Seidel dedicated the lot with an audience of twelve hundred.

An all-day picnic the last of May was such a success that it was voted to have one each month. It might be of interest to note that the total cost of the picnic to the local was two dollars and ten cents, and this included two hundred oranges.

The local rents the entire third floor of the Overbaugh block at Sixth and H streets. A large hall, two club rooms, a reading room and an office with several smaller rooms give plenty of room for all events.

A literature department, which sells Party Builder subscription cards, the Daily Call and other papers and all the books that are advertised in the Party Builder, is rapidly increasing its sales.

During the months of April, May and June the local has kept a paid organizer and may continue to do so in the future.

We got hit pretty hard by the free speech fight (and the town is harder hit by the panic), but we have learned our lesson. If we could say it loud enough for all the locals of the country to hear, we would tell them that without organization they had better not start any very big battles against the capitalist class. It is better to take five years to prepare for a contest and end it victoriously in a month than to prepare a month and end in defeat after five years of struggle.

OCCUPATIONS OF FRENCH DEPUTIES.

The 102 members of the French Chamber of Deputies who were recently elected are divided into the following occupations:

55 wage workers, 5 teachers, 6 farmers, 6 doctors, 10 journalists, 4 merchants, 9 professors, 6 lawyers, 1 engineer.

LINE UP FOR FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Socialists are preparing for the biggest campaign in the history of the city. They have nominated a complete ticket headed by William A. Cunnea for county judge. Cunnea ran for state's attorney two years ago and secured over 100,000 votes. He was counted out, gaining 9,000 votes on the recount, while more than 100 ballots were left undecided by the court.

In the northwest section of the city where three members were elected to the Legislature two years ago they hope to duplicate the trick and also add two state senators and a congressman. It was in this district that they came within 137 votes of sending John C. Kennedy to the City Council this spring.

In the South Chicago district they hope to return Seymour Stedman to the Legislature.

The report of the Legislative Voters' League, made public a short time ago and it gives Socialist legislators splendid records.

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
LEWIS J. DUNCAN, Butte, Montana.
ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.
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

June 20, 1914

Official Business

MONTHLY REPORT FOR MAY, 1914.

Table with columns for months (March, April, May) and years (1914, 1913). Rows list various states and territories with financial figures.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts from dues, subscriptions, and other sources with corresponding dollar amounts.

EXPENDITURES.

Table listing expenditures for postage, general expenses, and other operational costs.

Wages (5 Weeks).

Table listing wages for staff members including Executive Secretary and various clerks.

Woman's Department—

Table listing wages for Woman's Department staff.

Young People's Department—

Table listing wages for Young People's Department staff.

Party Builder Department—

Table listing wages for Party Builder Department staff.

Literature Department—

Table listing wages for Literature Department staff.

Foreign Department—

Table listing wages for Foreign Department staff.

Information Department—

Table listing wages for Information Department staff.

Summary table for wages and total expenditures.

The following amounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expense of the National Office for the month of May, 1914.

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR MONTH OF MAY.

Table listing operating expenses for the month of May, including wages, postage, and other costs.

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Table listing revenue accounts including Lyceum deficit and special assessments.

ASSETS.

Table listing assets including bank balance, petty cash, and library holdings.

LIABILITIES.

Speakers, Organizers and Lyceum Lecturers.

Table listing liabilities for speakers and lecturers with dollar amounts.

Appropriations.

Table listing appropriations for various funds and organizations.

Due National and Executive Committeemen.

Table listing amounts due to national and executive committeemen.

Sundry Creditors.

Table listing sundry creditors and their respective amounts.

FUND FOR STRIKERS' CHILDREN—MAY.

Table listing contributions to the fund for strikers' children.

Summary table for the fund for strikers' children.

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT—MAY.

Table listing special voluntary assessments for the month of May.

Summary table for special voluntary assessments.

COLORADO STRIKE FUND—MAY.

Mrs. M. E. Vega, Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 1.00
Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
Night School Students, Hoffman Preparatory School, Chicago.....	27.80
Branch Rock Island, Ill.....	5.50
Rudolph Corvey, Providence, R. I.....	10.00
W. S. & D. B. Br. 24, New York.....	100.00
Collected by Volkszeitung.....	20.50
New York Volkszeitung.....	90.50
Edison Phonograph Works, W. O., Newark, N. J.....	11.60
German Branch, Erie.....	3.00
Local Philadelphia Central Labor Union.....	30.13
Local Philadelphia, Pa.....	2.55
Socialist Branch of Malden, Mass.....	7.90
Jewish Central Comm., Chicago, Ill.....	46.00
F. E. Braito, Winnemucca, Nev.....	2.00
I. Finklestein, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	7.71
W. F. Schuhardt, Terre Haute, Ind.....	2.00
Russian Branch, Newark, N. J.....	12.50
E. A. Rosenthal, Paterson, N. J.....	1.00
Julius Gerber, New York, N. Y.....	250.00
D. Tuck, Newark, N. J.....	29.25
Longshoremen's Local Union, No. 304.....	50.00
May Festival, Pawtucket Collection.....	25.44
Branch 212, Arb. K. & St. K.....	1.00
German Branch, Staunton, Ill.....	5.00
Br. 166 Arb. K. & St. K.....	15.00
S. P. Boston, Lettish Br. No. 2, Mass.....	15.15
Cigar Makers of Cohen, Bros., Chicago, Ill.....	7.00
Joe Kriger.....	2.00
Local Joplin, Mo.....	2.22
Total for May.....	\$ 788.75
Previously reported.....	397.65
Total to June 1.....	\$1,186.40

CALUMET STRIKE FUND—MAY.

Milo C. Jones, Newark, N. J.....	\$ 5.92
Frank Aaltonen, Nefauene, Mich.....	2.50
Morris Hillquit, New York.....	2.50
Arthur LeSueur, Minot, N. D.....	2.50
Geo. R. Lunn, Schenectady, N. Y.....	1.00
Chas. W. Erwin, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.00
W. F. Dietz, Lake Charles, La.....	1.00
A. Carlson, Sheridan, Wyo.....	1.00
J. Stitt Wilson, Berkeley, Cal.....	2.00
R. B. Britton, Charleston, S. C.....	1.00
Gail McDermut, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
S. W. Motley, Twin Falls, Idaho.....	1.00
Jas. Oneal, Terre Haute, Ind.....	1.00
Cash.....	.25
Burnside.....	1.00
Anna Maley, New York.....	1.00
Bertha Mally, New York.....	2.50
Mrs. Rasmussen, Ogden, Utah.....	1.25
Julius Gerber, New York, N. Y.....	50.40
E. L. Cannon, Salem, Ore.....	10.83
Total for May.....	\$ 91.65
Previously reported.....	4,760.47
Total to June 1.....	\$4,852.12

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND—MAY.

M. Manderfield, Chicago, Ill.....	\$3.00
Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.....	5.00
Total.....	\$8.00

CARL PERSON DEFENSE FUND.

Frank J. Clark, Wellsville, N. Y.....	\$4.50
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PARTY CONTRIBUTION.

The Oleson Defense Committee.....	\$27.00
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

June 10, 1914.

Dear Comrades—I am submitting to you here with the following motion indorsed by a majority of the Woman's National Committee:

"That the newly-elected National Woman's Committee meet concurrently with the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee."

Voting yes: Maley, Israel, Connolly.

Simons recorded as voting yes, having made a similar motion.

In connection with this matter I would call your very careful and earnest consideration to the matter of the expense of such a meeting of the Woman's National Committee. One of the members resides in California, one in Alabama, and three in the neighborhood of New York City. I have estimated that the railroad fare alone, not counting the per diem, will amount to approximately \$300.

I wish again to call your attention to the fact that within the next two months the office has notes coming due amounting to \$3,500. It will also be necessary to advance funds to the international delegates, and it is therefore plain that this office must provide, or attempt to provide, for these inevitable expenditures, totaling nearly \$6,000, in addition to the regular running expenses of this office.

As the one most closely in touch with the financial condition of the party, I desire to warn you that extreme caution must be exercised or we may find ourselves in an impossible financial condition. The recent meeting of the Woman's National Committee must have considered the plan for the future work of the Woman's Department, and, in my opinion, there is no present exigency in that department which justifies the expenditure of nearly \$400.

Besides, if they do adopt plans for work, this office will not have the means to carry them out.

As the time is very short, I suggest that you give this matter your immediate attention and vote upon the question as to whether or not the Woman's National Committee shall meet with the Executive Committee on June 27, 1914.

Fraternally submitted,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

(Telegram) June 15, 1914.
To the Executive Committee:
Wilson moves that, owing to financial condition, the Woman's National Committee do not meet.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

Up to going to press four members of the Executive Committee have voted to support above motion.

June 16, 1914.

To the Woman's National Committee:

Dear Comrades—This office is in receipt of a motion, through Comrade Branstetter, to hold a meeting of the Woman's National Committee coincident with the meeting of the Executive Committee.

The motion was presented to the Executive Committee for their consideration, and at the present moment four members have voted against the motion, which defeats it.

I am informing you of this fact as soon as possible in order that your plans may be made accordingly.

The official correspondence relating to this matter will appear in the current issue of the Party Builder.

Yours, fraternally,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

June 16, 1914.

Dear Comrades—I beg to report the election of the following:

National Campaign Committee.

John C. Kennedy,
Seymour Stedman,
A. M. Simons,
Dan A. White
Carl D. Thompson.

Headquarters Committee.

Victor L. Berger,
J. Stitt Wilson.

The National Campaign Committee held a meeting on June 13. Minutes will be printed in next week's issue of the Party Builder.

The motion by Wilson that, owing to the financial condition of the national organization of the Woman's National Committee do not meet concurrently with the Executive Committee on June 27 has carried. I am notifying the Woman's National Committee to that effect.

Fraternally submitted,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

GREAT STRIKE IN EAST PITTSBURG.

More than 11,000 employes of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are out on strike in East Pittsburg, Pa., and Newark, N. J. They are demanding recognition of their union and the re-employment of all men discharged within the past three months.

They are organized into an independent union, called the Congenial Industrial Union. When they started to organize, the company started to weed out the most active members of the union, claiming they were not needed because work was slack.

To aid in preserving order the strikers have organized their own police force.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN TAMPA CONTENDS FOR REPRESENTATION ON ELECTION BOARD.

Through Augustus Wingood, a lawyer who has been retained by the Socialist party of Florida to fight the obnoxious primary law, the party in Tampa recently was victor in a skirmish over representation on the Election Board.

Mr. Wingood states the case as follows: Under the charter of Tampa each party, but not to exceed three, which had a ticket in the last general election in the city, is entitled to have representation on the Election Board, and it is further provided that the city committee of each party is to select this election inspector for the party, and that the City Council shall "appoint the inspector so selected." Acting under this provision of the city charter, the city committee of the Socialist party made its selections for each of the wards and sent in the names to the Council, but, while some of the inspectors were named from that list, others were not, in several instances no reason being given for the refusal, one councilman even going so far as to state that he would never appoint the man asked for.

The Socialists, feeling that they were being unjustly treated, sent for Mr. Wingood to take hold of the matter. On May 22, accordingly, he went before the judge of the Sixth Circuit in Tampa with a petition for an alternative writ of mandamus, to compel the City Council to appoint the inspectors asked for by the Socialists. This petition was at once granted and made returnable to Monday, May 25, at 2 o'clock. Monday afternoon the case was called, and the judge, after hearing the evidence and argument, granted a peremptory writ of mandamus, with the result that the Socialist inspectors went on the election boards in the various wards desired.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

The Open Forum

Los Angeles, Cal., June 4, 1914.

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.

I am enclosing a list of Socialist candidates, nominated by referendum of the party membership, for state offices at the forthcoming election. The primaries will be held on August 25. The general election, November 3. All things considered, we have a very excellent ticket.

I am also mailing you copy of the Universal Eight-Hour Law and each of the various petitions which we are now circulating—the Right to Vote, Right to Work, Minimum Wage and tax exemption of real and personal property. We are hoping to get these on the ballot, although we have but thirty days.

The capitalists are beginning to fight us on the Universal Eight-Hour Law. They are organizing Farmers' Protective Associations, and raising a big corruption fund to defeat the measure. The capitalist dailies are already playing the matter up in big headlines. The fight on this measure will be hot from now on. The state of Washington has a similar bill which they are trying to put through.

There is a tendency on the part of organized labor to lend their support to the campaign of Hiram W. Johnson. I have issued a challenge on behalf of the state party covering this matter. John D. Fredericks, the district attorney who was in the saddle when the McNamara and Darrow trials were on, is out for the Republican nomination for governor. Should he secure the nomination it is evident that overtures will be made to organized labor to secure their vote. I would not be surprised if they would agree to the pardon of the McNamaras to secure the support of labor.

I will keep you apprised of any developments in the case. We are going to have an interesting campaign in California. Richardson and Untermaier are both grounded in Socialism and will make no mistakes. Their campaign will not be spectacular but it will be educational.

THOMAS W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

List of Candidates.

For governor—Noble A. Richardson, San Bernardino.
For lieutenant-governor—Norman W. Pendleton, Berkeley.
For chief justice Supreme Court—W. C. Shepherd, San Francisco.
For two associate justices Supreme Court—No candidates.
For secretary of state—Ethel Lynn, San Francisco.
For controller—A. E. Briggs, Sacramento.
For treasurer—George W. Woodbey, San Diego.
For attorney general—Walter R. Dunn, Oakland.
For surveyor general—F. A. Post-nikov, Berkeley.
For superintendent of public instruction—Margaret E. More, Sonoma.
For United States senator—Ernest Untermaier, Wrights.

PLEASED WITH PARTY OWNERSHIP.

South Bend, Ind.

Dear Comrade—I am mighty glad that we have started a movement which has long been needed—a party press.

Let it be dignified, conservatively radical so that it will be both constructive and instructive.

I might add that I am a member of South Bend, Ind., local and candidate for secretary of state at this fall election.

Hoping our new Party Builder will prove to be the right thing at the right time, I am

ISAC T. KAHN.

Editor, the Party Builder:

It is very evident that many of our writers for Socialist papers and also street speakers do not understand the principles governing the great movement for a "saloonless nation." All they ask of the politician is that the question shall be submitted to a referendum of the people in the different states, and that Congress shall submit such an amendment to the national constitution. The question of whether or not prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic has nothing to do with it. As Socialists, we have always stood for the referendum so the people can settle for themselves what policy shall be adopted in regard to this or any other question.

I am informed that already some candidates for the Legislatures, nominated by the Socialists, are declaring they will not vote for country option; neither for a prohibition amendment to their state constitution. By so declaring such men are opposed to the referendum and therefore violate one of the fundamental principles of the Socialist party. The trouble with some so-called Socialists is that they are very anxious that the referendum shall be used in the things they advocate, but do not want anyone to have the same right in things they are opposed to. It makes a great deal of difference "whose ox is gored." Let us above all things be true to our principles, the initiative, referendum and recall.

St. Paul, Minn.

DAVID MORGAN.

Editor, the Party Builder, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—This is to inform you that Local Richmond voted at the last meeting to give all new members the P. B. for forty weeks.

I cannot overstate the case when I say that this is one of the most important actions that we have ever taken. I heartily recommend that every local send this paper to ALL of their members, and especially to the new converts. It will be a constant reminder of the meetings and keep them posted in the affairs and growth of the movement and make them feel that they are a part of the only movement worth while.

It is such a pity that all secretaries do not receive our paper free if they do not subscribe. It is money well spent to keep a man in such a strategic position well posted.

Richmond, Va.

J. C. DUKE.

June 9, 1914.

Dear Comrade Beardsley—Warn all locals at once of a young fellow who calls himself Goodstone—small lad, very pleasant and apparently earnest worker. This fellow cheated his landlady out of two weeks' board here and to all appearances is responsible for robbing a peanut penny slot machine in our headquarters. He has skipped. Last year when this fellow was in Hartford, they tell me, the slot machines were robbed. Not knowing him, we received him into the local. I suspect him of also having taken more money than we miss.

Tell all locals to kick that fellow "Goodstone" out of their headquarters at first sight.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE SPIESS, JR.,
Organizer of Local Hartford.

100 George street, Hartford, Conn.

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

TRYING TO DISCREDIT MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The public service corporations are trying desperately from time to time to discredit the municipal ownership of public utilities. The last effort of this kind that we have noticed is in the form of a 12-page pamphlet, attempting to discredit the municipally-owned electric light and power plant of Cleveland, Ohio.

It is entitled "Three-Cent Light in Cleveland," by H. W. Wilson, and is published by the Bureau of Public Service Economics, 17 E. 38th street, New York City.

After ten pages of commenting on the Cleveland Light and Power plant, they set forth the following startling conclusions:

"1. No electric current has ever been sold for residence lighting purposes at 3 cents per k.w.h. Municipal current for lighting purposes has never been sold at a rate below approximately 7 cents.

"2. Municipal ownership has not affected the cost of street lights.

"3. Cleveland's modern municipal plant, built in 1906 and serving only such contiguous territory as could be served most economically, built at a direct cost to taxpayers of \$306,665.75, has never paid a dollar of taxes or a dollar of interest on the money taken from taxes; has received thousands of dollars of free service from other city departments supported by the taxpayers; has never returned to the city treasury a dollar of the money taken therefrom, and is about to be scrapped, entailing a complete loss of a large part of the investment.

"4. During eight years of municipal operation an average rate of nearly 7 cents per kilowatt hour has been inadequate to cover cost of operation, maintenance and depreciation—to say nothing of interest and lost taxes. Therefore any statement that a municipal plant in Cleveland can or will be successfully operated at a 3-cent rate is a prophecy rather than a demonstrable fact."

What are the facts?
Being vitally interested in all matters of this kind, we immediately wrote to the Commissioner of Public Utilities, Division of Light and Heat, of the City of Cleveland, for the facts in this case.

In reply, Mr. F. W. Ballard sent us the reports of the municipal light plant in Cleveland, together with the official scale of rates, and a statement concerning the whole situation. From these sources we find the following to be the facts:

1. In the first place, it is interesting to note that this particular "Bureau of Public Service Economics," which publishes the alleged facts about this municipal plant, is a subsidiary organization of the New York Edison Company, which, according to Moody's "Analyses of Investments and Public Utilities and Industrials," "owns and operates practically the entire electric lighting business in Manhattan, New York," and "owns the entire capital stock of the Consolidated Telegraph & Electric Speedway Company and the High Tension Electric Wire Speedway System of the city"—in other words, is a heavy private owner of municipal utilities.

2. Now, as to the statements made in the pamphlet concerning the rates charged by the Cleveland municipal plant: The New York Edison Company says, "No electric current has ever been sold for 3 cents per k.w.h." The official reports from Cleveland say, "All current consumed during the month of May was billed to our customers at 3 cents per k.w.h." The average selling price in 1912 was 3.7 cents per k.w.h. On May 1, 1914, the rates charged to consumers for power and light were reduced to a maximum not to exceed 3 cents per k.w.h. To the large power users, there is a sliding scale provided for 3 to 1 cent per k.w.h.

3. As to the statement that municipal ownership did not affect the cost of street lights, we find that the facts are that the cost of municipal street arc lights in 1906 was \$69.72. In 1907 the cost went down to \$67.92; from that to \$54.96 in 1908 to 1910; and then down to \$53.88 in 1911. In 1912 it was \$51.96, and in 1913, \$49.80. Meanwhile, the average cost per arc light per year, when purchased by the city from private corporations, is: In Philadelphia, \$84.50; in Milwaukee, \$62.25; and in Minneapolis, \$65.68.

4. As to the charge that the Cleveland municipal plant had cost the taxpayers an enormous sum of money and had never returned to the city treasury a dollar of the money taken therefrom and is "about to be scrapped, entailing a complete loss of a large part of the investment," the facts are that a critical analysis of the accounts of the Cleveland and Brooklyn Lighting Plant show that the total investment supplied by the taxpayers of the city of Cleveland was \$241,000, while the total value of the plant to date is \$434,938.24, more than double the total investment.

5. As to the charge that during the eight years of municipal operation, an average of 7 cents per k.w.h. has been inadequate to cover the cost of operation, etc., we find that the facts are that the rate for 1912 and 1913 was 3.7 cents, and the present charge is a maximum of 3, running down to a minimum of 1 cent per k.w.h.

We would warn the Socialists that when they read in their capitalistic papers accounts of these terrible failures of municipal ownership, they should not take them too seriously.

It has been shown now that there a number of "bureaus" and "leagues" sending out reports of this kind concerning failures of municipal ownership, which are merely the representatives of the big private concerns that are resorting to every possible means of discrediting municipal ownership. Since the facts do not give them the material they need, they manufacture or distort them to suit their purposes.

It is our intention to watch reports of this kind and expose their false statements, as fast as they come out, at least so far as we are able to do so.

THE REASON YOUR SHOES WEAR OUT SO SOON.

(Summary of "Leather Investigations: The Composition of Some Sole Leathers," Bulletin No. 165 of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, May 6, 1913.)

The following is rather striking information as to the adulterating treatment given to sole leathers, and is particularly interesting as coming from a government report:

An extended examination of sole leathers shows that a surprisingly large percentage contain great quantities of foreign materials. Tanners state that leather is "loaded" with foreign materials because the boot and shoe makers will buy only the lower priced leather, which "cuts to advantage;" that is, from which the greatest number of soles can be cut at the lowest cost a pair. If the poorer portion of the hide is stiffened and weighted with foreign material, no matter how useless it is nor how soon it may wash out, some shoe manufacturers will thus obtain more soles from a side. Thus weighted leather costs the manufacturers less for soles than the unweighted leather. "Unloaded," flabby leather makes poor shoe soles, and "loading" with materials readily soluble in water increases the cost to the purchaser and does not make soles more serviceable.

Loading or weighting materials are cheap, costing from .75 to 2 cents a pound. Those most commonly used are glucose and epsom salts. Loading with these, or with water-soluble organic material, is often detrimental to leather, rendering it hard, brittle, more likely to crack, and after the loading washes out, as usually happens quite quickly, it is more easily penetrated by water. Loaded leathers are more expensive to the public, less durable, and a menace to health.

A comparison of the percentages of materials in the loaded leathers, with the figures given for normal leathers, shows that the epsom salts, glucose and water-soluble materials are present, as a rule, in more than permissible quantities, while the amounts of fats and oils and actual leather substance are lower than they should be. These figures show a serious moral, economic and business condition.

The tanners whose leathers have been examined produce a large percentage of the sole leather made in this country. According to these samples, fully 60 per cent of the sole leather is loaded with undesirable materials, and practically all of it contains more uncombined tanning materials than it should.

At least 150,000,000 pounds have been weighted annually with no improvement in its wearing value. The people have paid for not less than 12,000,000 pounds of epsom salts and glucose, plus a profit to the tanner for working them into the leather, and have obtained nothing of value thereby.

In addition to this, the almost universal use of too much uncombined tanning materials is perhaps the most reprehensible form of weighting. Practically all the leathers analyzed contain as much uncombined tannin as good quality oak or hemlock bark and many contain much more. Approximately one-third of the tannin in these leathers is uncombined, the quantity varying from 9 to 17 per cent. This is sufficient to tan one-third as much sole leather as is now made. Fully half of this wasted tannin can and should be saved. It is worth approximately \$1,000,000 and would tan approximately 100,000,000 pounds of leather. This tanning material is now practically a total loss.

Leather properly tanned is of a light, uniform color. Consequently it is commercially desirable

that leather improperly tanned should bear a similar appearance. To attain this, bleaching is resorted to. Bleaching is especially detrimental, as the process greatly hastens the rotting of the leather. The cost of the leather is increased by this procedure; the serviceability of the leather is decreased; and the superior appearance secured in this way permits the fraudulent sale of the leather at a higher price. The bleaching of heavy leather is the most useless and harmful of all leather-making practices, and the most vigorous efforts should be made to eliminate it.

BOOK REVIEW.

"The State: Its History and Development Viewed Sociologically," by Dr. Franz Oppenheimer. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis. Cloth, 302 pages, \$1.25.

Dr. Oppenheimer believes that the future progress of nations will be in the direction pointed out by liberal Socialism. He contends that we can, and probably will, establish a society free from all monopolistic tendencies by unfettering competition, which today is far from free.

Competition is now enslaved by a powerful class monopoly. This monopoly stands between the masses and the land, and so a laboring class is established which may be influenced by the upper classes because it is not in control of the means of production. According to Oppenheimer, the right to hold more land than one, through his own efforts and the efforts of his family, can properly work, has existed only because of political control, cannot exist without political control, and is the one explanation for the formation of all monopolies in human society, by which is meant ground rents and profits to capital.

"Better Schools," by B. C. Gregory. Published by The Macmillan Company, 64 Fifth avenue, New York. Cloth, 280 pages, \$1.25.

Dr. Gregory discusses the varied branches of school life in the light of larger ideas, all the way from the kindergarten, through manual and industrial training, nature study, play, music, literature, drawing, and the usual three R's, and geography and history. He emphasize the need of a closer unity between the school work of the child and the work and life of the world in which he lives, and advocates the wisdom of adapting the course of study and the operative processes of the school to the nature of the child and to the progressive development of his powers. He wishes to make the child and his activities and interests the center of the school universe. He discusses the child's apathy and carelessness in school, and the methods by which he may be kept as vitally interested and energetically productive in school as he is in his free life outside of school. He proposes to change the aim of education from mere knowledge to power, skill, and character, from books to life.

"The Job, the Man, the Boss," by Katherine M. H. Blackford and Arthur Newcomb. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York. Cloth, 266 pages, \$1.50.

This book deals with the science of changing help in the departments of any business with minimum waste of time and money.

It is a scientific discussion of the ways of determining personal characteristics and mental and physical fitness of any man for any job.

It tells the boss how to analyze men; it tells him how to save in human energy the waste effort of the right man in the wrong position.

It tells the man how to decide for himself what is his real job.

To sum it up, the book is intended to help to put the right man in the right job.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Grade Crossing Accidents.

Q. How many persons are killed and injured yearly on the grade crossings of steam railways?

A. The number of accidents to persons on grade crossings of steam railways, according to accident bulletins of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in 1912, were as follows:

	Killed.	Injured.
Employees not on duty.....	10	
Other persons not trespassing.....	751	2,162
Trespassers	126	130
Total for year 1912.....	877	2,302

The statistics for the first nine months of 1913, which are just available, indicate that the total number of accidents for the year equaled, if not surpassed, the total for 1912:

	Killed.	Injured.
Employees not on duty.....	7	8
Other persons not trespassing.....	776	2,155
Trespassers	90	126
Total for first nine months, 1913..	873	2,289

SOCIALIST PHYSICIAN WANTS PLACE.

A Socialist physician is looking for an opening, preferably in the central Northwest. Those who know of such an opening will please address the Information Department.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

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, Woman's Department

803 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

June 9, 1914.

To the Woman's National Committee.

Dear Comrades: I am herewith submitting motion by Comrade Anna Maley:

"I move that the newly elected National Woman's Committee meet concurrently with the next regular meeting of the National Executive Committee."

COMMENT: "Last year our work suffered because of our failure to meet early and map out the work for our term of office."

"ANNA A. MALEY."

Voting yes—Maley, Israel, Connolly, Simons.

Voting no—Korngold.

Not voting—Reilly.

Motion carried.

In accordance with the constitution, article 13, section 3, which read: ". . . Special meetings of the Woman's Committee may be called at any time by the concurrent consent of the Executive Committee and the Woman's National Committee," I have submitted the above motion to the Executive Committee, through the Executive Secretary, for indorsement.

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER,
General Correspondent.

CALIFORNIA.

By Maria Israel, State Correspondent.

On February 25 last I sent a letter to each local to ascertain (1) their total membership, (2) their woman membership, and (3) if they had a woman's committee in the local.

Sixty-four secretaries replied to the letter, out of 259 active locals. It was my intention to make a complete report for you from the information contained in these letters. It would be impossible, however, to base any report on but 64 replies.

We have a total membership of 7,673, 6,266 of whom are in good standing. During the four months of 1914 we have sold an average of 1,400 women's stamps per month. This would be a 22 per cent woman membership in good standing. (We have a special woman's stamp in this state, which we sell for 5 cents. Many of the women resent the idea of a special woman's stamp, however, and buy the regular stamp. So the estimate based on woman's stamps sold is low.)

This percentage of women members is the same as it was last November, and twice what it was a year ago this month.

I have been advised of the formation of 28 women's committees in the state.

On March 14 we issued a woman's edition of the state paper, the Social-Democrat, of which 23,750 were sold for distribution.

I have suggested to the National Secretary, and wish you could bring it about, that the National Office report cards have a blank for number of women members as well as total members. This would enable women's correspondents to keep closer watch on the growth of women membership in their states.

The chief difficulty in our state is in financing the kind of work which most needs to be done, namely, organization work as distinct from lecturing. As we cannot afford to put our organizers on a straight salary, and they have to make their living from receipts of meetings, they necessarily have to keep lecturing all the time, and detailed organization work would bring in no revenue if they gave the time to it.

Another disadvantage is that the woman's correspondent is kept in the office all the time, whereas it would be a great help if she could alternate, say three months in the office and three months in the field. A closer touch with the movement and the women is necessary than one can get simply through correspondence.

Woman in the cities take readily to organization and political work, but in the rural districts they seem to shrink from this kind of activity.

I trust this may be of some value to you in judging the needs of the movement.

NEW YORK.

By Mary G. Schonberg, State Correspondent.

It is just three months since I accepted this work as woman's state correspondent, and if you take into consideration the fact that the work has been volunteer and that I have given as much time as I could take away from my other work, I really believe that quite a great deal has been accomplished.

At the time that I began the work there were only eight women committees. There are now seventeen throughout the state and there are promises of more coming and active work being done.

I have heard from 72 locals, some of them having answered only after a second letter was sent to them as to their activity and propaganda along

this special line, and I have found out a great many interesting things. Most of them have never had any woman's literature, most of them being more or less indifferent to the entire question of propaganda among women, and only ten per cent of the members of the party are women.

Since I have taken hold I have sent out about fifty-five bundles of literature, from three to four hundred pieces in each bundle, to the various locals that seemed to be in need of same, and have also sent a special plan of distribution of literature that was used with great success here in New York by Comrade Anna A. Maley.

Besides sending out literature, I have sent out more than one hundred packages of sample leaflets to women in different parts of the state, whose names have been sent me as those who would be interested in receiving and reading woman's literature. I have heard from many of these very favorably and they have pledged themselves to co-operate with me in getting women interested in Socialism and the Socialist party.

As the work has progressed, we have come to the realization that it is very important to send a woman organizer into the field who will do good, thorough organizing, so that when she leaves a locality she will have left behind a permanent woman's organization, which will co-operate with the locals in every instance to get women into the party. Therefore, I have sent letters to more than one hundred people asking them to contribute to a special fund for the purpose of putting a woman organizer into the field.

I have also sent letters to all the locals in the state asking them to co-operate with us in this matter of arranging meetings for this special woman organizer and help to defray her expenses. I have so far heard from 21 locals, all of whom have taken favorable action in this matter of a special woman organizer and who pledged themselves to contribute to the fund as soon as called upon.

This is just to give you an idea of the work that is being done along the lines of special propaganda among women.

ARIZONA.

By Mabel L. K. Teufert, State Correspondent.

Since my last report to you I have sent out letters to union secretaries. I am now busily engaged in writing personal letters to all women of whom local secretaries inform me. I hope to get good results from these letters. I find that it takes an infinite amount of time to give the individual personal touches required in each letter, but I enjoy doing it, hoping that this will bring the desired result.

NEW ZEALAND.

The fact that women have long had suffrage in New Zealand leads us to suppose that they have attained to a considerable power in political and civic positions. We find the opposite is true.

Our New Zealand correspondent, Comrade Mary Jones, gives us the following information: Eight women were elected to membership on the Auckland school committees, which is a very minor position, of less importance than the American School Board Directors. The nomination and election of these women was the subject of considerable comment, both favorable and unfavorable.

Dr. F. A. Keller, an American woman, was rebuffed while canvassing prior to election. Her poster contained the statement that child's welfare is the woman's work. She was asked repeatedly why, if that were the case, she did not stay at home and attend to her work.

The same arguments are being used in New Zealand as in England and the United States, which all means that the attaining of the vote is not the end of the so-called feminist movement, but only one step in that direction. Complete breaking down of the prejudices by men against women, and the resultant antagonism of women toward men, even of their own class, will come only with complete economic independence.

PUT SOCIALIST ON TICKET.

The advocates of the "non-partisan" election of judges in Pennsylvania are not quite so enthusiastic over it as they were a few months ago and are beginning to change their minds as to its merits. This is due to the fact that A. M. Fuller, Socialist, secured second place for judge of the Superior Court at the primaries and will be one of the two candidates for whom the voters will be given an opportunity to cast their ballots at the regular election. In Allegheny County, in which Pittsburgh is located, he secured a majority of 9,986 votes over all his opponents.

SISTER, ARE YOU A CITIZEN?

YOU never cared very much whether YOU were a citizen or not, what was the use—women could not vote.

YOU must know, though, that it is the duty, nay, it is to the advantage of every man and woman who come to these shores to be naturalized, to become citizens of the United States.

YOU never stopped to think that citizenship entitles you to the country's protection here and in other lands, give you the right to go and come without any trouble at Ellis Island.

YOU should be aware of the fact that by becoming a citizen you become the rightful child of the country entitled to civil service positions which are becoming more numerous with every year, entitled to obtain various permits and before long also entitled to vote, and hold office.

YOU realize, undoubtedly, that the women will be given the suffrage within the next year or two.

YOU who are of the working class must understand that the vote to YOU will mean much more than the mere exercise of YOUR rights.

YOU can, and YOU will use your vote as a weapon against your oppressors.

YOU know that the legislation of shorter hours, working women's compensation, safe and sanitary factory buildings, a minimum wage and mother's pensions can all be obtained through the right voting for true representation of labor.

YOU will not be able to vote for all these good things, even when the women get the ballot, unless YOU are a citizen.

YOU are a citizen of this country when YOU are born here, or when your father is a citizen or when YOU are married to a citizen, or when YOU have become naturalized yourself.

HITS SOCIALISTS AGAIN.

Another slap has been delivered to the Socialists of Schenectady by the Tammany administration of New York. The Public Service Company has decided against the city in its fight for six street car rides for a quarter. The report stated that a decision in favor of the city might be interpreted "throughout New York, and perhaps over a larger area, as the equivalent of a warning to private enterprise and capital that these are not particularly wanted any longer in the street railway field." In other words, he believes such a decision might have a tendency to lead to municipal ownership.

REFUSE TO HUMBUG WORKERS.

The Socialists of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies have refused to vote on the Workers' Pension Act. They refused to vote for it because it did almost everything except benefit the workers. They would not vote against it because they considered it a concession made by the Clericals of a thing for which they had long struggled. The bill granted a pension of less than 20 cents a day; it gave no free pension to the aged; it compels the workers to meet the expense of sickness; it excludes a large number of mental and manual workers.

BIG MEETING AT GARY.

The Socialists of Gary will conduct a rally meeting at Gary, Ind. Comrade Eugene V. Debs will be the principal speaker of the day and there will be others. All Socialists of Lick County are urged to attend and make a big success of this meeting. The capitalists concede that this picnic will be one of the largest ever held in Indiana.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING IN EUROPE.

The Huddersfield (England) Borough Council has decided to erect 357 houses for the laboring classes. These houses will be erected in groups in different localities, easy of reach by various tram-car lines, and in districts where good light, air and sanitary conditions will be beneficial to the health of occupants. According to the borough engineer's plans, each house with land occupied will cost about \$1,217, which will call for an annual rental, charged on a business basis, of not less than \$1.22 a week. The tenant would also have to pay annual rates or taxes on the fixed ratable value for that purpose of approximately \$18 a year.

The city of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, is planning, as soon as requisite borrowing power can be obtained from the British Local Government Board, to erect a lot of houses which can be rented at not to exceed 85 cents a week. The types of houses to be built is not noted.

The City Council of Steyr, Austria, will build a two-story workingmen's house, to contain 30 dwellings.

Over \$6,500 has been voted by the Municipal Council of Besancon, Department of Doubs (France), for constructing a dwelling for workmen.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

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WORKING CLASS

ON POSTAL CARDS

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J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

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SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

A STORY OF TWO GIRLS.

Chicago.—There was a great deal of excitement at Michigan City recently, for Catherine Barker, \$30,000,000 heiress, clasped the bunch of household keys to her trim belt, arranged on an apron, proceeded to "keep house." Miss Barker is the daughter and sole heir of the late John H. Barker, multimillionaire car wheel manufacturer of Michigan City.

The industry which her father founded turns over to a trust fund established in her behalf a profit of \$2,000,000 a year. She is the richest girl in the world of her age—18. This young girl, at whose feet literally thousands of proposals of marriage have been laid, some of them accounted "exceedingly desirable," asserts that she is at present not engaged.—News Item.

There are thousands of other girls made of the same material as Catherine Barker, many of whom have a brain far superior to hers, who are being denied the very necessities of life in order that she may live in splendor unknown to the Queens of Europe a century ago.

Not only must they do without the pretty little ribbons and trinkets which so delight the heart of every girl, but in many instances they are even unable to get proper clothing to cover their bodies or food to nourish them.

Is there any reason why one little Miss should be able to live in such luxurious splendor at the expense of so many other girls? Is she constructed of better clay than they? Is she as much entitled to her wealth as the girls whose fathers' toil has made it possible?

Catherine Barker has probably never done a useful day's work. In fact it is such a novelty for the girls of her class to don an apron that the Associated Press must herald the fact throughout the nation.

And yet she has been showered with everything that could possibly make her life one of ease. She has been cared for by private nurses and taught by private tutors. She has had private maids to wait on her and a private chauffeur to drive her through the parks.

Yet the men who toiled for her father and are now working for her—the men who gave her the beautiful silks which drape her form and the jewels which decorate her body, must see their own daughters wearing simple dresses of cotton and finding it difficult to secure enough of these to make themselves presentable at all times. If they had only used their heads to better the lives of their own children instead of caring for John H. Barker's child, how differently things might be.

They tell us Miss Barker is to keep house. I wonder if she ever thinks of how many girls will never get the opportunity to keep a home of their own because of the great profits she reaps from the labor of the men in her factories.

While Miss Barker has thousands of proposals of marriage from admirers (of her fortune) thousands of girls will go through life loveless and childless because of that fortune. They will never marry because the young men who are working for Catherine Barker receive such small wages they dare not venture on the sea of matrimony. And those who are brave enough or foolish enough to try to support a family on their pitiful incomes will rear their children amidst poverty, lacking all the opportunities which will enable them to develop into REAL men and women.

Miss Barker may be an exceedingly amiable young woman and may never realize the untold sufferings which her accumulation of wealth has caused. She would probably shudder at the sight were we able to lay it bare before her eyes. She is not to blame. But any system of society which makes it possible for one girl to have an income of two millions of dollars a year while thousands of others of her age find it impossible to secure an education or any of the finer, better things of life—such a society is fundamentally wrong and it is time that it is changed. This is the purpose of the Socialist movement.

About the same time that the Associate Press sent out the despatch regarding Catherine Barker, the following news item appeared in a New York paper:

FOUND 100 GIRLS AFTER SAME JOB AT \$6 PER WEEK.

"Judge, I had gone there to apply for a job, and when I got there I found a hundred other girls and are looking for the same job."

Lyn L. spoke a trim little Miss of not more than 18 supplied Yorkville Court yesterday. She had loitered in the entrance of the place where the elusive te is \$4. ment.

had been and a policeman had ordered her to "move on." Also he had arrested her and taken her to court.

"I wanted to wait and see the manager," said the girl, clearly a fine type of working girl, not yet ground too hard in the struggle.

"It was only a \$6 a week job, judge," she said, "but I needed that job. Six dollars a week isn't much, but it will keep me alive. I was just standing there harmless when this policeman came along and told me to move along. I told him I wasn't doing anything wrong, just wanted to see the manager of the place and was just looking for a job. He told me to move along again, and I said I didn't want to and he arrested me."

The judge didn't hold the girl. She is hunting for another place where a working girl is wanted at \$6 a week—and it may be that she will find more places where a girl is wanted—and 100 apply!

PLAN DEBATING CONTEST.

Chicago has seven Young People's Socialist Leagues, all of which are full of life and growing. They are planning a series of debates between the various organizations this fall, which will undoubtedly prove a great success. A banner will be awarded the winning league, and it is probable they will then meet some of the other leagues in the state for the state debating championship. It is thought that this line of action will develop some excellent speakers and debaters.

START YOUNG PEOPLE'S PAPER.

The young people's organizations of Minneapolis and St. Paul have pooled their forces for the purpose of putting out a young people's Socialist paper. The paper will appear monthly and will be full of live, crisp news of interest to young Socialists. It will be called the "Young Citizen," and the subscription price will be 25 cents a year. There have been several efforts made to launch a paper of this kind, but owing to a lack of support from young people of the country they had to be abandoned. It is intended to develop this paper into a real national organ, and every member of a young people's league ought to support it in every possible way. Send all subscriptions to Harry L. Krammerman, 154 Robertson street, St. Paul, Minn.

BOSTON Y. P. S. L. GETS BOOST.

Twenty-five new applications for membership in the Boston Y. P. S. L. were secured as the result of an address by George E. Roewer, Jr., at a concert and dance given on May 29. More could have been secured, but the committee ran out of application cards. The league is going to present a one-act play, "The Refiners' Fire," toward the end of this month. The play is written by H. K. Moderwell, a Socialist dramatic critic of the Boston Transcript.

STATE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

While speaking in front of the Court House in Somerville, N. J., William B. Killingbeck, state secretary of the Socialist party of New Jersey, was arrested for speaking without a permit. An attempt had been made to secure a permit from the mayor, but owing to his absence from town it could not be secured. The chief of police was then asked for one, which he refused to grant. Killingbeck decided he would hold the meeting, permit or no permit. He had scarcely uttered five words when he was arrested.

WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW.

By Margaret H. Sanger.

Paper cover, 25 cents per copy, prepaid.
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HOW SIX LITTLE CHILDREN WERE TAUGHT THE TRUTH.

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SENTINEL PRINTING CO., Box 178, Reading, Pa.

A REVOLUTION NUMBER.

Read the story of the new revolution as written from prison by Bouck White and appearing in the June 16 issue of the Christian Socialist. It is an amazingly interesting and instructive story. There are many other worth-while articles in this Revolution Number. Send in orders at once for a bundle, 1c each in lots of 25 or more to any address; 2c each for any number of copies mailed to list of addresses. The Christian Socialist, 5457 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Reference: R. B. Ringler, Pennsylvania State Secretary.

SOCIALISTS

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	

For further information write to
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
No. 1 Third Avenue (Entrance on Seventh Street, Second Floor) New York City

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Communicate with E. M. PARKER, Sec'y,
Box "P," Valparaiso, Ind.

The Literature Department

Although we are not doing what might be called a land office business just now, we are beating the month of June, 1913.

During the first twelve days of this month our cash sales exceeded those of the entire month last year. Much of this showing is due to the heavy orders for the "Bombshell." They come in every mail and the comrades in several of the big cities are canvassing for funds to order in large lots.

We have sold now a total of over 300,000 copies and we have instructed the printers to go ahead with a second edition.

We are placing this order in time, as we believe, to insure us against running out of stock.

The printer is ordering a full carload of paper from which will be printed 600,000 "Bombshells." The balance of the car of paper will be stock for leaflets which we will need as soon as the congressional campaigns open and get into full swing.

Our stock of "Socialists and the Sword" is exhausted and we will have no more till the next order for leaflets is given. It will not pay this office to print leaflets in less quantity than a million at a time, and if it does not pay the office it should not be done.

Comrade Thompson has his new leaflet on "Why Catholic Working Men Should Be Socialists" almost finished. Several other new leaflets are being written, so that by the middle of July we should be able to place an order for a million run. In the meantime, we should encourage the liberal use of the stock on hand. They are all good.

We are receiving many complimentary letters about the "Legislative Program," also orders. It looks like we would have no trouble in disposing of the limited edition printed.

The next big thing on the program is the "Campaign Book." It will be ready for delivery about July 15.

We have on hand about 1,500 copies of the 1912 campaign book, and have decided to give one of these free with every advance order for the new book. The old book is a mine of information, and will be appreciated by some comrade or friend of yours who cannot afford fifty cents for the new book.

SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS.

One thousand Regulation, a Failure and a Fraud to C. I. Cornwell, Berkeley, Cal.

Sixteen Legislative Program to John Traill, Freedom, Pa.

One thousand Bombshells to H. E. Firth, Spokane, Wash.

Ten thousand Bombshells to Milo Jones, Newark, N. J.

Five hundred What Is Socialism? to J. R. Clifton, Clifton, Colo.

Two thousand Bombshells to L. D. Wiles, Nashville, Tenn.

One thousand Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered to L. Rosenberg, Covington, Ky.

One thousand Bombshells to Gilbert Weaver, Glen Falls, N. Y.

Five hundred Wimmin Ain't Got No Kick to Walter Cope, Owosso, Mich.

BUFFALO SOCIALIST HAS NEW EDITOR.

The Buffalo Socialist, one of the leading eastern papers, is to have a new business manager. Comrade Max Sherover of New York City will take charge.

Comrade Sherover spent two months in Buffalo speaking, and he will be a valuable addition to the Socialist ranks of Buffalo.

ARREST WOMAN SPEAKER.

Ella Reeve Bloor and Percy Ball were arrested in Fall River, Mass., recently for speaking before a factory. They were both fined \$10. The Socialists claim that the arrests were instigated by local mill owners who believed Mrs. Bloor's talks might arouse the workers to strike. The case will be appealed to the Superior Court.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

"QUESTIONS ANSWERED," by Fred Hurst, being a reply to a series of 25 cunningly phrased questions put to the Socialists as 'posers' by the Providence Visitor, a prominent Catholic publication, should be in the hands of not only every Socialist, but of everyone who honestly seeks to know what it actually stands for. Hurst has not only answered each of these questions in a clear, direct and conclusive manner, but he has turned the questions against the questioners themselves, put them on the defensive, and compelled them to explain to the Socialists, instead of the Socialists explaining to them. The Providence Visitor and the reactionary element behind it have been neatly 'hoist by their own petard.' The Socialists ought to get busy with Hurst's pamphlet and spread it far and wide among the people."

—EUGENE V. DEBS.

All reports from those who have read the pamphlet concur in the judgment of Comrade Debs. Send for sample copy. 15c. Big Discounts to agents and locals.

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Barriers of birth, in Europe, separate the aristocratic from all other classes.

In America, the stockholders of the trusts make up the capitalist class. The wage slaves who toil in shop and mine and other industries compose the working class.

Between these two extremes—the capitalist and the working class—there is an ill-defined economic group which we call the middle class.

Korngold's book deals with our American classes and the American class struggle. For this reason, it is a good one to hand to your friend who believes that ours is still the land of opportunity.

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

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Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 85 Chicago, June 20, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1914.

Last week	21,814
Taken off	403
	21,411
New subs	542
Total	21,953

The month of June, 1913, was what might be called a black month in the history of the party.

The receipts for dues, continuing the line of descent which had been going on since the campaign of 1912, reached the lowest point—the total of all receipts showing a membership of about 80,000. The Party Builder had a circulation of about 3,000 and the subscription receipts were not averaging one dollar per day.

The literature receipts were of a similar character, and one week in June the question of meeting the pay roll confronted the new Executive Secretary.

The party was suffering from an acute attack of lethargy.

There was no less of Socialist sentiment in the country than at the close of the big campaign of 1912—but the party had exhausted itself in that struggle.

We had polled an enormous vote in the face of big odds, having to contend for the first time in our history with a radical third party, the progressives. What we had not done was that we failed in the face of big hopes to elect any congressman, even losing our one representative.

It was to accomplish this much desired thing (the election of congressmen) that the Campaign Committee became involved in debt.

To add to the general financial disaster, the Lyceum of 1912 and 1913 was a failure, adding enormously to our burdens.

Facing this situation, the new administration set itself to the task of rousing the Socialists to the necessary job of paying off our obligations and building up the functions of the National Office to a self-supporting basis.

The year has been a strenuous one, but full of encouraging results.

Here we are, in a year, with a party-owned paper, with a circulation of 22,000, and now about to blossom into a real Socialist newspaper that beyond all doubt ought to close the coming year devoid of a deficit and with a circulation that will make it of tremendous value to the movement.

A circulation of 50,000 and a rate of 25 cents for 40 weeks will do this, and fifty thousand is a low figure for a party with one hundred thousand dues paying members and a vote of a million.

The month of June, 1914, therefore, though dull from a seasonal standpoint, is making us all feel good by way of comparison with the same month a year ago.

The receipts for the paper have increased twenty-fold and there are now many locals and several thousand comrades who are making this paper the big thing in their propaganda work.

Experience has demonstrated that the comrade who reads this paper is a better party member, one who feels loyalty to, and a pride in, the party.

Yes, we are on the upgrade with steam up and coal in the tender. We should put all possible energy into the congressional campaigns, but, while doing it, we should also push everywhere and always for new subscribers to this paper.

This is of overshadowing importance, for by this means we will build our membership, co-ordinate our efforts, and increase the efficiency and power of the Socialist party as we can do in no other way.

If in need of money, write; let's get acquainted. Will tell a man or woman in your locality how a permanent paying business can be established. This is no get-rich-quick scheme, but a common-sense proposition. Write today—not next week.
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It answers the attacks of the Catholic Church on Socialism by quotations from speeches and writings of prominent Catholics in America and Europe.

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It would be hard to think of anything in connection with Socialist propaganda that the Campaign Book does not contain information about.

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