

The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NA

...IN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 88

CHICAGO, JULY 11, 1914

50c per year 25c for 40 weeks
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WHO WOULDN'T LAUGH?

An attempt to kill Socialism in Braddock, Pa., was recently made by the officials of the town by prohibiting street speaking. Of course the Socialists immediately held a meeting and the first speaker was promptly arrested and fined \$5.75. A demand was made on the court for a transcript of the court proceedings so that an appeal might be taken. The court immediately changed its mind and handed back the \$5.75, dropping the matter. And the Socialists are still laughing.

WOULD DISBAR LIEBKNECHT.

An attempt is being made by the Prussian Bar Association to disbar Karl Liebknecht because of his exposure of high government officials. A climax was reached in his late speech in the Reichstag in which he showed how titles and officers were sold by men high up in governmental circles.

His anti-military speeches in the Prussian Landtag were the utterances seized upon to disbar him, but since they were made on the floor of the Landtag they could not be made a basis of charges unless permission of the house was secured.

For the first time in the history of the Prussian Landtag this permission was given. Now some definite way is being sought to proceed against him.

CONTESTS PRIMARY ELECTION.

Richard Jones, Socialist candidate for state senator from Duluth, Minnesota, has started court proceedings to secure a recount. The candidates for the regular election were nominated at the primaries on a non-partisan ballot and Jones lost by three votes. He charged that as this was the first election in which the non-partisan law was in effect, many of the voters were not aware of the fact and asked for Socialist ballots. They were informed that there was no Socialist ballot and that their candidates would go on the ballot without a primary election. No non-partisan ballot was offered them and they therefore failed to vote. A number of specific instances were pointed out.

CITY AROUSED BY COMMISSIONER'S ARREST.

Socialists of Allentown, Pa., are looking forward to some lively times as a result of the arrest of Robert J. Wheeler, the only Socialist member of the city commission, for speaking on the streets.

Since Wheeler was elected last November he has kept the city officials in hot water by his constant exposure of their crooked methods.

He recently went after the water department of which Mayor Rinn is the head and demanded that the commission make an investigation of this branch of city work. A big exposure was side tracked by the refusal of the commissioners to make an investigation.

The commissioners have tried every possible way to get something on Wheeler but have failed.

After the refusal of the commission to have a public investigation of the water department, Wheeler began to show the people the rotten conditions existing in the different departments of the city government by speaking on the streets in different parts of town.

Mayor Rind's only reply was to order the police to arrest any one speaking on the streets.

The Socialists immediately decided to test the mayor's order and arranged for a lecture on the street by George R. Kirkpatrick. Wheeler acted as chairman and started to make an opening talk, selecting the city water works as his subject. He had just spoken a few words when he was arrested and taken to the police station with hundreds following him, cheering. He was released on his own recognizance, as Mayor Rind was not present to hear the charges, and his case will come up later.

In the meantime practically all the city is with Wheeler while the Democratic commissioners are getting deeper into the mire with every move they make. The local paper has gone after Mayor Rind unmercifully and challenged him to sue for libel. He has failed to do so, however.

GOVERNOR AMMONS OF COLORADO

Is a union man.

So is the lieutenant-governor.

So are twenty-one members of the Colorado Legislature.

Robert Hunter tells you all about it in an article in the first issue of the new series of *The Party Builder*, which will appear on JULY 18.

He exposes to ridicule Mr. Gompers' policy of "rewarding your friends and punishing your enemies" and of voting for union men on old party tickets. He quotes an article from the *American Federationist*, showing how Gompers crowed when these Colorado "friends of labor" were elected to office.

What has Gompers to say now?

The same issue will contain specially written articles by Eugene V. Debs and other noted writers.

YOU SHOULD PUT THAT ISSUE INTO THE HANDS OF EVERY WORKINGMAN IN YOUR COMMUNITY.

Send for a bundle of the JULY 18 issue NOW.

50 cents per hundred, \$5.00 per thousand. Order blank on back page.

PROFESSOR STARTLES INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Some startling statements were heard by the National Industrial Commission when Professor Scott Nearing of the University of Pennsylvania, was placed on the stand.

During the course of the examination he said: "I think I can safely say from federal investigations, that half of the adult wage earners in the United States get less than \$500 a year; that three-fourths get less than \$750 a year, and that nine-tenths get less than \$1,000 a year."

When asked what he suggested as a remedy he answered, "As I see it, we must stop this exploiting of the many for the benefit of the few. The people who hold mortgages and stock certificates and flaunt them before the eyes of civilization are contributing to this great unrest which is sweeping the country."

"At no time have the privileged few had such an effective scheme of living on the labor of the many.

Every man is entitled to what he earns and if I had anything to do with this investigation I would start it right there. The blatant evil of monopoly must be wiped out."

ENCAMPMENT IN MISSOURI.

The Socialists and miners of northern Missouri are arranging to hold an encampment and labor picnic on September 5, 6 and 7, in Kirksville or Novinger. They expect to have as speakers Comrades Debs and O'Hare.

Those interested should write to Frank Bortz, Novinger, Mo.

THE GUNMEN OF INDUSTRY.

In Pearson's for August we find the confessions of the gunmen of industry, as told by William Leavitt Stoddard, on how employers hire them and ship them from state to state to create violence and kill workmen, if necessary, who are striking for a little better wages.

This particular form of capitalist anarchy is being constantly exposed by Pearson's. Stoddard's article should be a fitting supplement to Robert Hunter's excellent treatment of the subject in the March number.

VANDERVELDE HARASSED BY POLICE

When Comrade Emile Vanderville of Belgium was in Helsingfors, Finland, about three weeks ago, he was not permitted to deliver his speech—he was to address a big Socialist and temperance demonstration—until same was inspected by the police authorities. The five last lines of the speech were ordered to be cut out, which he did. In these five dangerous lines Comrade Vandervelde intended to say that he will bring a message to the International Socialist Congress from Finland where the workers are vigorously fighting for their liberty and welfare.

PLOT TO KILL LABOR STRENGTH.

At the last election in the province of Transvaal, South Africa, the labor party secured 23 seats to 22 for the opposition. They elected the speaker, which leaves the house equally divided, the speaker casting the deciding vote. The lines are closely drawn. Every man is in his seat every day and the labor program is being put through by the vote of the speaker.

The victory of the Laborites in this district has encouraged the party in other districts, so that it is feared they will secure control of all the legislatures.

Now comes the notorious General Botha, the English premier, with his plan to put a bill through the national parliament to abolish the state legislatures and centralize all government in the national house.

DON'T TALK SOCIALISM UNLESS YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE TALKING ABOUT.

Some folks do more harm than good.

They try to talk and argue for Socialism, but not knowing the subject thoroughly and not understanding its principles clearly they make mis-statements and get into untenable positions. In this way they often misrepresent Socialism, drive people away rather than attract them, thus delay our movement and injure the cause.

You cannot afford to make such mistakes. The Socialist party cannot afford to have them made. It cannot afford to have its workers uninformed or misinformed either as to the facts either about capitalism or Socialism.

One of the efforts of the party to equip its members is the publication of the Campaign Book. The new one for 1914 is just out. No effort has been spared in preparing it. It gives you the right word at the right place and covers the whole field. Every Socialist worker owes it to the cause to get this book and equip himself.

Be sure you are right, then your work will count. Fifty cents—Literature Department.

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

July 11, 1914.

Official Business

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE, 1914.

	1914			1913 June	
	April	May including dual stamps	June Regular stamps Dual stamps		
Alabama	\$15.00	\$15.00		\$15.00	
Arizona	26.65	23.35	15.00	36.30	
Arkansas	33.10	18.85	30.80	23.35	
California	237.80	260.40	440.75	219.45	
Colorado	104.00	65.00	43.00	55.00	
Connecticut	51.10	65.20	51.45	58.90	
Delaware		.80			
Dist. of Colum.	17.00	13.25	12.75	12.00	
Florida	37.00	25.00	47.25	5.00	
Georgia	5.00		5.00	10.00	
Idaho	63.70	59.40	53.40	28.00	
Illinois	296.75	287.20	271.45	305.85	
Indiana	128.50	111.75	87.50	94.65	
Iowa	56.30	59.00	46.00	5.00	
Kansas	105.20	104.55	101.80	82.15	
Kentucky	16.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
Louisiana	30.00	30.00	25.00	5.00	
Maine	19.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	
Maryland	5.50	16.70	41.70	14.75	
Massachusetts	252.10	250.00	152.90	218.30	
Michigan	191.55	84.50	116.95	162.15	
Minnesota	329.05	238.50	182.90	213.65	
Mississippi	10.00	1.40	12.00	2.50	
Missouri	104.00	119.25	106.00	98.00	
Montana	96.55	84.30	121.20	73.15	
Nebraska	30.00	35.00	20.00	37.50	
Nevada		53.50	6.90	48.40	
New Hamp.	40.80	57.45	19.05	17.00	
New Jersey	177.25	148.15	193.50	151.75	
New Mexico	10.00		10.00	20.00	
New York	584.65	549.35	438.05	494.15	
North Carolina			10.00	10.00	
North Dakota	53.50	51.00	99.10	53.80	
Ohio	266.35	185.95	193.10	219.65	
Oklahoma	700.00	201.00	1.00	101.50	
Oregon	66.15	67.35	63.50	61.10	
Penna.	359.15	432.60	343.00	360.70	
Rhode Island	29.00	43.15	11.70	37.15	
South Carolina	15.00			5.00	
South Dakota	33.00	20.00	12.00	22.00	
Tennessee	17.00	10.00	8.00	7.50	
Texas	216.40	177.80	126.00	50.00	
Utah	33.00	3.25	36.50	26.00	
Vermont	7.00	5.50	10.00	4.00	
Virginia	10.30	10.00	12.60	11.00	
Washington	167.50	155.25	102.65	217.75	
West Virginia	41.70	29.50	54.00	35.00	
Wisconsin	369.10	242.55	55.70	178.25	
Wyoming	32.90	53.00	25.60	12.70	
French Fed.	12.00	18.00			
Unorganized					
Alaska	25.00	46.00	23.00	15.00	
Honolulu	10.00	10.00			
Memb. at large	1.00	.20	.85	1.60	
Totals	\$5,539.10	\$4,565.45	\$3,866.60	\$258.40	\$4,048.05

RECEIPTS.

Total for dues	\$4,125.00
Supplies and buttons	394.41
Literature	1,181.94
Party Builder subscriptions	314.67
Outstanding accounts paid	248.65
Colorado strike fund	636.43
Fund for strikers' children	66.45
One-day wage fund	28.00
Special voluntary assessment	84.75
Calumet strike fund	38.10
Party Builder advertising	2.00
Refund on National Committee expenses	33.43
Miscellaneous	20.00
Rent	
Total receipts	\$7,249.33
Bank balance June 1	2,085.05
	\$9,334.38

EXPENDITURES.

General postage	\$ 349.93
General expense	145.11
To creditors	3,567.97
International delegate (Geo. R. Kirkpatrick)	150.00
Colorado strike fund	636.43
Calumet strike fund	84.75
Carl Person defense fund	4.50
Exchange	11.70
Miscellaneous	510.31
Total expenditures	\$6,934.34

WAGES—

Executive Department—	
Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Sec'y	\$115.36
Bertha H. Brown, stenographer	80.00
Daisy F. Carr, bookkeeper	84.00
Sophie Olson, stenographer	48.00
Anna Campbell, mailing list	14.00
Frances Wyman, switchboard	20.00
Annie Rodger, filing clerk	40.00
A. M. Tufty, night watchman	40.00
Woman's Department—	
Winnie E. Branstetter, Gen. Corresp't	84.00
Laura Podlevner, stenographer	48.00
Young People's Department—	
J. Adrian Rogers, Jr., director	72.00
Information Department—	
Carl D. Thompson, director	\$107.35
Florence May Swan, stenographer	72.00
Ethelwyn Mills, stenographer	72.00
Eleanor Spaeth, typist and filing clerk	48.00
Party Builder Department—	
A. W. Ricker, circulation manager	\$40.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	28.00
Anna Campbell, mailing list	28.00
Anna Herth, clerk	20.00
Mary Kloppstein, clerk	5.00
Total	\$121.00

Literature Department—

A. W. Ricker, manager	\$72.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	28.00
Jennie Kewitz, order clerk	60.00
Ida Soller, shipping clerk	48.00
Anna Campbell, orders	14.00
Frances Wyman, orders	20.00
Anna Herth, clerk	20.00
Ed. Bright, office boy	29.00
Mary Kloppstein, clerk	5.00
Total	296.00

Foreign Department—

J. W. Sariund, Finnish	\$100.00
H. Gheski, Polish	84.00
Jos. Corti, Italian	76.00
Jos. Novak, Bohemian	76.00
A. Drefuss, German	76.00
A. Loewy, Hungarian	76.00
N. J. Christensen, Scandinavian	76.00
Alex. Susnar, So. Slavic	76.00
I. B. Ballin, Jewish	76.00
Paul Bruchtel, Slovak	60.00
Total	776.00

Total wages	\$2,137.71
Total expenditures	\$7,598.41
Bank balance, July 1st	1,735.97
Total	\$9,334.38

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR MONTH OF JUNE.

Wages	\$2,137.71
Rent	195.00
Exchange	11.30
General expense	150.78
Interest	3.26
Library	31.00
Furniture and fixtures	102.00
Expenses of one-day wage fund	173.45
Campaign Committee	4.00
Supplies and buttons (purchased)	485.34
Literature (purchased)	1,092.56
Referendum and balloting	574.34
Office stationery and supplies	31.88
Appropriations	200.00
Telephone	32.61
Executive Committee	22.00
Free literature	29.87
Light	2.10
Information Department	31.35
Party Builder Department	1,007.40
Literature Department	529.28
Woman's Department	27.31
Executive Department	82.86
Young People's Department	2.25
Charged off	61.70
Total	\$7,021.35

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

Special voluntary assessment	\$ 28.00
One-day wage fund	75.50
Party Builder advertising	218.33
Party Builder subscriptions	486.42
National dues	4,125.00
Supplies and buttons (sales)	536.66
Literature (sales)	1,464.43
Total	\$6,934.34

COLORADO STRIKE FUND (JUNE).

New York Volkszeitung	\$ 46.25
Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.	13.31
Local Schenectady, N. Y.	89.00
Branch No. 18, Gloversville, N. Y.	52.00
Russian Branch, Boston, Mass.	45.00
John Wicks, Boston, Mass.	25.00
Mrs. Huber, Chicago, Ill.	50.00
Paul Schumann, Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00
Fred B. Chase, Boston, Mass.	34.27
New York Volkszeitung	46.00
Petofi Hungarian Singing Circle, Elizabeth, N. J.	11.00
F. A. Mohr, Auburn, N. Y.	1.75
German Branch, Ft. Wayne, Ind.	10.00
Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
A. Johnson, Jamestown, N. Y.	17.00
M. Bernstein, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
S. Caplan, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Local Toledo, Ohio	16.70
Bohemian Branch, Lyra, Texas	1.15
Local New York, N. Y.	150.00
Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
Int. Fur Workers' Union, U. S. and Canada, Boston, Mass.	5.00
Total for June	\$ 636.43
Previously reported	1,186.40
Total to July 1	\$1,822.83

ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

Joel H. Jacobson, Syracuse, N. Y.	\$ 3.00
Ernest H. May, Lawrence, Kan.	1.00
W. B. Herford, West Point, Ga.	3.50
Local Clinton, Iowa	1.00
Joseph Mallk, Norfolk, Va.	2.00
F. W. Chase, Portland, Ore.	2.50
J. I. Sheppard, Ft. Scott, Kan.	25.00
E. E. Swanson, Freedom, Pa.	5.00
B. Benson, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
E. Deutsch, New York, N. Y.	2.75
B. Benson, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
E. Deutsch, New York, N. Y.	2.75
C. M. Kister, York Haven, Pa.	1.00
Millard Herkel, Middleville, N. Y.	2.25
Geo. Baschlin, Centerville, Wash.	4.00
Jas. W. Booker, Church Hill, Tenn.	1.50
John B. Cookson, Phillipsburg, Pa.	2.00
Geo. A. Riggs, Seattle, Wash.	5.00
Wm. E. Walling	11.00
One-day wage fund (June)	\$75.50
Previously reported	8.00
Total to July 1	\$83.50

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT (JUNE).

Local Allegheny County, Pittsburg, Pa.	\$ 8.50
Local Norfolk, Va.	.50
Milo C. Jones, Newark, N. J.	2.25
Bohemian Branch, New Jersey	4.25
Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Local Yuma, Ariz.	1.00
Local Melrose, Mass.	1.00
Branch No. 1, Local Erie Pa.	4.00
H. M. Shupe, Stelton, N. J.	2.50
Woman's Branch No. 1, Hudson Co., Hoboken, N. J.	2.00
B. N. Newton, Rock Island, Ill.	1.00
Total for June	\$ 28.00
Previously reported	3,971.86
Total to July 1	\$3,999.86

CALUMET, MICH., STRIKE FUND (JUNE).

Local Buffalo, N. Y.	\$ 40.00
County Office, Chicago, Ill.	44.75
Total for June	\$ 84.75
Previously reported	4,852.12
Total to July 1	\$4,936.87

FUND FOR STRIKERS' CHILDREN (June).

Penny March, Local Vallejo, Cal.	\$ 5.00
Rosa J. Lincoln, Amber, Okla.	1.50
German Local Brewers' Union, Seattle, Wash.	30.00
M. C. Johnson, Bellingham, Wash.	1.00
Milners' Union No. 174, Kenneth, Cal.	2.50
Tailors' Industrial Union Local No. 81, Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
E. J. Stallings, Venice, Ill.	1.00
Mrs. Dubin, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Mrs. A. Stek, St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
New York Bohemian Branch	2.95
Local No. 121, T. I. U., Kalamazoo, Mich.	2.50
H. C. Harris, Macon, Ga.	2.00
Photo-Engravers' Union No. 2, Baltimore, Md.	5.00
Total for June	\$ 66.45
Previously reported	6,249.72
Total to July 1	\$6,316.17

Toledo, Ohio, June 17, 1914.

Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrade—Local Toledo submits the following resolution to be issued as a referendum provided it receives the necessary number of seconds: "Whereas, In the past individual members have solicited funds from the membership at large, giving various reasons, mostly defense funds, claiming persecution, but in our opinion exploiting the party membership for their selfish purposes; be it
"Resolved, That from the date of passing this resolution by referendum the membership be advised to support only such appeals for funds which have the indorsement of the particular local organization, the State and National Executive Committees."

Fraternally yours,
MADGE I. CONNELL.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION

By Bell of Texas

That the action of the Executive Committee in creating a National Congressional Campaign Committee be rescinded.

COMMENT

We have hardly survived the shock of the last National Campaign Committee which saddled upon us promises of money to finance campaigns past and dead on which we continue to pay.

That committee together with that other creation, the Lyceum, proved the "efficiency" of centralized committee government by saddling on us a paralyzing debt of more than twenty thousand.

Congressional campaigns are under the direction of local committees. A national committee is unnecessary.

Such committee could be efficient only in strengthening weak districts, which it never does, but always diverts funds drawn from weak into districts that least need help.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION

By Bell of Texas

That the act creating and instructing a special committee on headquarters be rescinded.

COMMENT

There should not be on the American continent a Socialist party claiming to be more democratic than other parties, maintaining centralized bureaus and institutions that would not be dreamed of in other parties; requiring ownership by a merely political party of extensive and costly properties.

The functions and institutions there centralized should be diverted, localized or executed through agencies other than a political party headquarters.

There is a growing hope that our organization may yet be restored to functioning as a political party, in which event no ownership of properties would be contemplated.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION

By Bell of Texas

That the action of the National Committee in creating a national official party owned paper be rescinded.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

COMMENT

This act is illegal from one angle and questionable from others. The meeting that enacted it is questionable because of the annulment of a legal referendum.

National bodies receive only such powers as are granted by their constituent parts in a constitution. No such power is granted our national bodies, nor is it contemplated therein.

The quiet removal from the constitution of prohibitions of a party owned paper does not grant the power to publish.

The proposition that all members have full and equal access for expression is laughable. No plant could carry such capacity.

Control of the editor is farcical.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION

By Bell of Texas

That the unfulfilled action of the 1912 Campaign and Executive Committees in appropriating funds for campaigns in elections that have passed be rescinded.

COMMENT

An offer of funds to aid a campaign is not a debt when the occasion for which it was offered has passed into history.

The action of the Executive Department in maintaining this account and continuing payment thereon is indefensible. The real debts are enough.

Let us clear the books of some thousand or so of false figures and be ready for the present campaign.

July 6, 1914.

W. J. Bell, Tyler, Texas.

Dear Comrade Bell:—I have your letter of the 29th ult., containing a motion "That Referendum 'D' be annulled and declared unconstitutional," upon which you comment as follows:

"Precedent is established for this by annulment of perfectly regular referendums by the Executive Committee. Origin of Referendum 'D' is of questionable authority because of the arrest of referendum to cancel committee meeting. Thrust upon the membership without previous consideration afforded by publication, its every proposal is an abridgement of democracy. It proves again that committee meetings and conventions annul the democracy acquired by the membership between meetings. It goes farther, restricting initiative to the impossible, making the constitution unamendable, annulling recent referendums. Its passage and the party paper create a central power impregnable except by revolution."

Your motion will not be submitted to the National Committee on the ground that it is out of order, the committee itself having gone on record as refusing to interfere with pending referendums. This was done in the case of Richardson's motion in May. Precedents made by the Executive Committee have no authority in the face of precedents made by the National Committee itself.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

COMMENT ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION No. 4

"Shall the action of the Executive Committee in electing J. Louis Engdahl editor if the party paper be approved?"

BOSTROM: It is disagreeable to be compelled to criticize a comrade (against whom I entertain no unfriendly feelings) in order to express disapproval of the action of the National Executive Committee in electing him to an office for which he is not fitted. In view of his unfortunate connection with the "Barnes recall referendum" his editorship of the Chicago Socialist and the generally conceded mediocrity of all his journalistic endeavors, the choice of Comrade Engdahl as editor of the American Socialist looks too much like an attempt of those who violently oppose party owned press to concretely demonstrate their wisdom.

BEARDSLEY: I heartily approve of the selection made by the National Executive Committee of Comrade J. Louis Engdahl as editor of the new party paper. I think that the party is to be congratulated in securing the services of this comrade and am sure that he will bring credit to the entire national organization. I extend to him my hearty co-operation and wish him success.

COMMENT ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION NO. 5

"Shall the action changing the name of THE PARTY BUILDER to THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST be approved?"

BEARDSLEY: I think that the name selected by the National Executive Committee for the party paper is an excellent one. They could not have chosen a better one in a hundred years. Now let every comrade in the movement get into the harness and boost "THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST." Our slogan should be 100,000 subscribers by January 1, 1915. This is our paper and we should make it a power that will be felt in every walk of life in this country.

To the National Secretary:

Please answer the following questions in the next issue of The Party Builder:

1. If some locals and individual members of the Socialist party establish a Socialist paper, are they liable to be expelled from the Socialist party?
2. Has any language federation the right to expel such locals and individual members from the respective federation or organization?
3. Are the members of the Socialist party liable to be expelled from the party if they subscribe for and read such papers which are not officially recognized by the Socialist party or some of its sub-organizations or federations?

Yours,

AKU RISSANEN,

Member National Committee from Minnesota.

Reply.

Dear Comrade:—Replying to your letter of recent date, will answer as follows:

1. The National Constitution of the party is silent on the question, "Can a member or members, or a local of the party, be expelled for establishing a Socialist paper?" However, it is proper to say that to my knowledge no case of expulsion for such action has ever occurred in America, and the traditions and practice of the party are against expulsion for such action.

2. Under our constitution, states and federations have a large discretion over their own affairs, but I doubt very much whether expulsion for the action indicated in (1) would receive the indorsement of the party. For years the party has encouraged the privately owned press, and only since May of this year has it declared itself for a party-owned press. The inference is plain.

3. Undoubtedly a member cannot be expelled for subscribing for or reading papers other than those recognized by the party, or its sub-divisions. The party can, if it desires, provide a method whereby every member shall receive the official paper, but it cannot prevent a member from reading such other papers as he may desire.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

June 23, 1914

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m., with Kennedy, Lanfersiek, Simons and Thompson present. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.

COMMUNICATIONS

From Emma F. Laugon, State Secretary of Colorado, asking that special attention be given Colorado in the present campaign.

From Thos. W. Williams, State Secretary of California, regarding appropriation for the Sixth Congressional District.

From G. L. Arner regarding the Nineteenth Congressional District of Ohio.

From Fred P. Wate, Red Bluff, Cal., asking assistance of national organization toward raising a campaign fund.

From Otto Vierling, State Secretary of Missouri, regarding a national campaign speaker.

From Fred E. Irish, State Secretary of Maine, asking for assistance in campaign.

From George Allan England, asking the national organization to make a cash appropriation to assist in campaign in Oxford county, Maine.

From Jos. E. Voss, State Secretary of Tennessee, with a request for an appropriation of literature.

From N. Malyn, asking the National Office to give the Thirty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania an organizer for a period of three months.

From Thos. Fagan, State Secretary of Nevada, regarding the One Day Wage Fund.

From George H. Goebel, making application for assignment as national speaker in the Congressional Campaign.

In answer to letters sent to State organizations asking for definite information regarding favorable districts in the present campaign, replies were read from the following state secretaries: W. F. Deltz, Louisiana; A. Carlson, Wyoming; John C. Kennedy, Illinois; T. E. Latimer, Minnesota; Jos. Warnock, Michigan; Jos. E. Voss, Tennessee; E. F. Atwood, South Dakota; Wm. H. Henry, Indiana; John Canright, Nebraska; Fred E. Irish, Maine; H. M. Sinclair, Oklahoma.

At this juncture Dan A. White arrived.

Letter from Chas. T. Schenck, Secretary Local, Philadelphia, requesting the records of Congressmen, for use in the campaign.

Letter from Margaret Prevey, Akron, Ohio, regarding special Congressional campaign fund.

Letters from D. C. Flint and L. F. Fuller with information regarding the Congressional campaign in Kansas.

Communication from Adolph Dreifus, German Translator-Secretary, informing the campaign committee that the German Federation had secured the services of two Socialist Members of the German Reichstag, Dr. Frank and Dr. Erdmann, to tour the country early in September.

Letter from Ben F. Wilson, stating that owing to previous arrangements it would be impossible for him to make any speaking engagements under the direction of the National Campaign Committee.

Letters were read from James F. Carey, Dan A. White and George R. Kirkpatrick, agreeing to give part or all of the months of September and October to the work of the national campaign.

Letter from Eugene V. Debs stating that arrangements had been made for lectures which would make it impossible for him to give any of his time to the National Campaign Committee.

MOTION—In reply to correspondence received from Comrade Debs and the management of the National Rip-Saw, that the Secretary be instructed to write Comrade Debs and request him to try to set aside at least two weeks previous to election; and that the Secretary also be instructed to write to the management of the National Rip-Saw, asking upon what terms they will release Comrade Debs from contracts in order that he may fill at least two weeks dates, as indicated above. Carried.

Letter from Charles Edward Russell informing the committee that it would be impossible for him to prepare pamphlet for the campaign, and stating that he would give the campaign committee as much of his time during the campaign as engagements would permit.

Letter from Adolph Germer informing the committee that he would be available for Sunday dates during the campaign.

Letter from Allan L. Benson stating that he would prepare leaflet for campaign.

Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Meeting called to order at 3:00 o'clock with Lanfersiek, Simons, Thompson and White present. As the chairman of the committee, Comrade Kennedy, could not attend the afternoon session, Comrade White was elected temporary chairman.

MOTION—That the secretary be instructed to write to Comrade Allan L. Benson informing him that the material in the hands of the secretary is too long for a campaign leaflet, and to ask that he will, in accordance with his offer, prepare something special. Carried.

MOTION—That Comrade Simons be asked to get up the first draft of the Congressional Program as soon as possible. Carried.

The secretary was instructed to take up the matter of a leaflet on Congress with Comrade Berger.

MOTION—That Comrade Thompson be requested to take such steps as are necessary to secure the records of Congressmen in districts where Socialist success seems most probable. Carried.

MOTION—That a special appeal be sent out to the party press, such appeal to be submitted to the members of the National Congressional Campaign Committee for suggestions before sending out. (A special appeal to be sent to the National Rip-Saw and The Appeal, catching the particular style of those papers.)

MOTION—That the names of those who responded to the Strike Children's Relief Fund appeal, excluding locals, and the names on the Party Builder's workers list, be circularized for campaign funds. Carried. Adjourned subject to call.

The Open Forum

Editor Party Builder:

We wish to call the attention of the Socialist party members to the proposed amended sections of our national constitution, relative to initiating motions, resolutions, etc.

The constitution at present provides that 5 per cent of the membership may initiate. The proposed amended sections provide for 10 per cent on all questions excepting amendments to the national constitution, which shall take 20 per cent.

We believe that that is a leader in the direction of concentration in the wrong way. That is very unaffordable and should be voted down overwhelmingly.

Adopted by County Committee, Socialist party, Union County, N. Mex.

J. W. THOMPSON, Chairman.
S. C. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Guy, N. Mex.

Dear Comrade:—I heartily approve the plan suggested by F. W. Chase in The Party Builder for June 27th, looking toward a permanent headquarters for the Socialist party.

I believe we should own our own headquarters, and I believe that we should own them in a location that would give us a good chance for expansion. We should look into the future for the next twenty-five years.

I can see no good reason why the National Office should be located in Chicago, where there is no good chance to expand except at a great expense.

It seems to me that the proper course for the party is to go to some locality where the conditions are favorable for healthy office living. In Chicago itself the offices are apt to be dark and the ventilation not good, the streets dusty, hot, and no shade trees.

I would suggest and advise that the office be located at any location on a slight hill, but near some lake or river, and where the party can secure ample land for future development. This ought, I should say, to embrace at least 2,000 acres, and perhaps more. Only a small amount of the land would have to be bought at once; the surrounding land could be bonded at the present value and paid for when needed.

A definite plan should be inaugurated and everything that is done should be a part of that plan. A building sufficient for our present needs should be built at once and additions made as needed. Ample lawns should be provided around each building.

We should provide at once for our executive offices, and lay plans for the near future for a large storehouse and a printing building, for we shall undoubtedly soon own our own printing plant. Small apartments should be built for the employees at the National Office, and rented to them at a cost just sufficient to operate them, keep them in repair, and allow a small sinking fund. I could outline much more, but that is unnecessary at this time.

Funds could be raised by subscription, the one-day wage system, etc. I would be glad to give one day's income for such a project, and if the plans met with my approval I would be glad to donate \$100 to the cause. I believe that others would do the same. I will fall into line with any movement to establish a party-owned headquarters. Fraternally yours,

PERCY F. MORSE.

261 St. John street, Portland, Me.

Dear Comrades:

I wish to go on record as approving Comrade Stedman's suggestion for making 50 cents the first payment of dues, which would go toward paying for The American Socialist.

Too many comrades are taken into the party and left with no instruction or means of learning the inside working of the Socialist movement.

I am mindful of the argument that the cost should not be prohibitive, but I believe our cause would be furthered if the entrance fee was higher, and hence our rank and file not filled with dead timber. Quality, not quantity, goes a long way in directing a young movement. By this I do not mean that many should be governed by a few, but that the governing rank and file should be alive and understand what the cause really stands for, and I hope this suggestion of Comrade Stedman will be adopted.

South Bend, Ind.

ISAI T. KAHN.

HOW DO YOU MAINTAIN YOUR LOCAL HEADQUARTERS?

The committee of a local in a large eastern city has appealed to the Information Department for suggestions as to the best way of financing permanent headquarters. They say that they are having trouble in finding ways to solve this problem. Can any of the comrades in cities where permanent headquarters are maintained give us any suggestions along this line?

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

MUNICIPAL ICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Agitation for municipal ice plants reached its height last summer, following the dramatic seizure and operation by the mayor of Cincinnati of the ice plants during a strike. (See The Party Builder, August, 23, 1913). The cities of New York, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Sacramento led scores of smaller cities in the search for statistics and data and constitutional authority to establish ice plants. In none did anything come of the agitation save an awakened public spirit to the necessity for cheaper, and possibly better, ice.

Nevertheless, the status of municipal ice in the United States today is encouraging, as will be found from a reading of Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth's excellent "Report on Municipal and Government Ice Plants in the United States and Other Countries." Here is detailed information on established ice plants, on experiments, on agitation, on the cost of ice making and ice plants. The report, we understand, is on file in public libraries of the larger cities, and should be read by those who believe the operation of an ice plant to be a legitimate municipal undertaking. For those to whom the report is not available, the following information, largely abstracted from Mrs. Wentworth's pamphlet, and supplemented by the data in the Information Department from such sources as are noted, will give a fair idea of value:

Established Plants.

WEATHERFORD, OKLA.

The city of Weatherford, Okla., has long been heralded as the home of the only municipal ice plant in America. This is not exactly true. It is the only manufacturing plant. Two cities in Connecticut have harvesting or "natural" ice plants, and one city in Connecticut and one in Florida have voted to establish a manufacturing plant.

Ice in Weatherford is a by-product of the municipally owned electric light and water plant. Late in 1912 an available bond issue of \$9,000 was used as the basis for a contract with the Carbondale Machinery Company to build a ten-ton exhaust steam ice plant of the atmosphere type. The plant, as told by Municipal Engineering of May, 1914, operates in this manner: Ammonia gas is driven off of aqua ammonia and condensed by steam heat in the generator coils. The only moving part about the system is a small pump corresponding to a boiler-feed pump requiring hardly more than a tenth of a horse power per ton of ice capacity. Exhaust steam at 3 pounds pressure from the electric light engines and pumps is used in the generator coils.

The machinery and building represent an expenditure of \$11,000. This is about \$2,000 more than the cost of installing an electrically driven compression machine, but the low operating cost more than offsets the high first cost. When running full capacity, the total operating cost is 50c, of which 10c is for fuel and 40c for labor. Figuring current at 2c per k. w. h., the power cost per ton would have been at least \$1.25, as against the present 10c fuel cost. The saving in operating cost will very soon make up the difference in first cost.

The plant was started in April, 1913, and to January 1, 1914, the ice sales amounted to \$4,628.55. The total cost of manufacturing ice was \$2,137.19, of which \$1,103.70 was for delivery and \$1,033.49 for all other expenses. The profit, therefore, was \$2,491.36.

The prices of ice, delivered, are: Less than 1,000 lbs., 40c per 100; 1,000 lbs. or more, in full blocks on one delivery, 30c per 100; on platform: less than 300 lbs., 40c per 100; 300 to 1,000 lbs., full blocks, 25c per 100; 1,000 lbs. or more, 2c per 100. Car-load, f. o. b. municipal sliding, 15c per 100, or \$3 a ton.

It is said that the indirect profit to the consumers, due to the reduction in the cost of ice and full weight measure, was at least \$1,200.

WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Willimantic, Conn., has a harvesting or "natural" ice plant, the bonds for which were voted on by the people in a mass meeting on August 26, 1913. (See The Party Builder, November 8, 1913). The history of the plant goes back to 1907, when the state Legislature by act authorized the city to harvest, manufacture and sell ice. So the people of Willimantic voted to establish an ice plant. In the winter of 191-13 the board of aldermen appropriated \$1,000 for the purpose of cutting and harvesting ice. The demand for ice is 10,000 tons. The city harvested 1,200 tons, and expected to buy the balance from the local ice dealers, but was prevented from doing so by the corporation counsel, who branded such a move "unconstitutional." At this point one of the local dealers shipped his supply, about 4,000 tons, out of the city. The other dealer threatened to do likewise. The common council found itself power-

less to stop him, but urged a local fruit and produce commission merchant to buy the stock, which he did, selling it at 60c per 1,000 lbs.

Then, when the city attempted to deliver its ice, the corporation counsel declared that it was without its constitutional rights in so doing. This decision was disastrous in its effect, for the people were compelled to call at the city ice houses for their ice, which caused, in a measure, a loss of interest in the principle of municipal ownership. And because this method of sale was so unsatisfactory, the city was compelled to turn its small supply over to a private firm at \$2 a ton. This firm was put under a bond to retail it at not more than 40c per 100 lbs., and to not wholesale it.

The public soon learned that the reason for this apparent failure was due to the fact that the city did not harvest enough ice. Consequently, the bond issue of \$8,000 spoken of before, carried by more than a 3 to 1 vote. This covers an addition to the previous plant, costing about \$6,000; the necessary machinery costs \$1,500, and additional tools \$300. Mr. S. E. Beardsley, state secretary of the Socialist party of Connecticut, is authority for the statement that "the city of Willimantic harvested about 10,000 tons of ice (in 1913-14) and is now selling it to the people at a tremendous saving to them."

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

In 1907 the city council of New Britain, Conn., made a provision for a bond issue of \$100,000 with which to establish a municipal ice plant. No action was taken, however, before August, 1913, when the common council appointed a committee to "investigate the conditions of erecting a plant." The commission inclined favorably to the idea of erecting an ice house on a nearby lake. This plant, it was thought, would cost not to exceed \$8,000, as follows:

Buildings and runways.....	\$3,500.00
Sawdust and hay	150.00
Machinery	1,000.00
10 horse power motor, plow..	225.00
Electric device for pulling....	1,300.00
Filling in around house.....	500.00
Miscellaneous and tools.....	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$7,675.00

By the use of an electric device, and under supervision of the Board of Health, the ice could be freed from contamination. Acting upon the committee's report, the city council erected an ice house, 175 feet long, 50 feet wide and 30 feet high, with gable roof. A chain conveyor is used to carry the ice from the pond to the house. This is operated by a 2-cylinder gas engine. It handles 5,000 tons of ice in 10 working hours.

The capacity of the plant is 9,000 tons. This will by no means satisfy the demands of the city, estimated to be about 29,000 tons. A letter from Mr. Theo. L. Wagner, chairman of the ice committee, dated January 21, 1914, indicates that it is the intention to let the delivery by contract for enough to cover the interest on the investment (\$10,000), the contractor to furnish a bond and to agree to charge not over 30c per 100 lbs. retail.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

By state legislation the city of South Norwalk, Conn. (which already owns its electric light and water works), is empowered to "engage in the business of manufacturing, producing, buying and selling ice," and may, "in pursuance of the power thus granted . . . purchase or lease land and buildings, erect buildings, purchase or lease and install machinery, apparatus, supplies, appliances and tools," etc., with authority to take "all necessary electrical energy to operate said ice works from the electric works and to take all necessary water from the water works, paying the established minimum or a lower rate of not less than cost for same." The city is authorized to "issue ice works bonds to an amount not exceeding . . . \$60,000." This act took effect after "approved by a majority vote of a special city meeting or a special city election called by the mayor and council."

HARTFORD, CONN.

On June 14, 1913, the governor of Connecticut approved a bill authorizing Hartford to "use any moneys within its control to manufacture, buy, house and sell ice," etc.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

The voters of Bridgeport, Conn., in November, 1913, approved a referendum to erect a municipal ice plant.

FERNANDINO, FLA.

In Fernandino, Fla., a municipal ice plant, to cost \$50,000, will be operated in connection with the city's electric light and power plant. Experiments.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Probably the most spectacular attempt to establish a municipal ice plant was made by the Socialists in Schenectady, N. Y. Soon after taking office, in November, 1911, they secured and filled an ice house on the banks of the Mohawk River within the city limits, for the charity department. This was the first step in the "ice-at-cost" program. It was originally the intention of the administration to confine the ice to free distribution among the poor. But it soon decided that ice is water, that the city should have the right to supply ice, as it has to supply water, to the public, and so transferred the activity to the water bureau. Early in June, 1912, this bureau started to sell ice to the public at 25c for 100 lbs., in competition with the price of 40c charged by private concerns. By July 1 over 1,000 customers were served daily. Then the interests discovered that the city charter does not permit the city to take so radical a step, and a supreme court injunction was served upon the city officials on the afternoon of July 3, enjoining them severally and jointly, as city officials, "from transferring, selling, sending or displaying for sale the ice in the city ice house, or paying any wages or bills in connection with the past delivery of ice." To circumvent this injunction, and to supply ice over the holiday, the city officials formed a co-operative company, purchased ice from Troy and sold it. Then they made arrangements to continue to sell ice at 25c for the remainder of the summer.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

When the engineers, firemen and drivers in the different ice companies in Cincinnati placed before their employers a demand for higher wages and shorter hours, the latter refused to consider it, and the men went on strike. The plants remained closed about 10 days. Because of the ice famine that threatened the health of the city, the mayor, on July 3, seized the plants, which were operated under the direction of the city by the men who had gone out in strike, at the old scale of wages, but on shorter shifts. According to Mr. Guy W. Mallon, attorney for the city, in charge, the engineers and firemen showed great industry and resourcefulness in refreezing the ice that was left in cans and by "putting it on the platform" in 12 hours, when it was thought it would be three or four days before the ice would be ready to sell. The ice in storage was frozen into solid masses and was with difficulty put into shape. On the fourth day there was new ice at most of the plants, and on the fifth all were producing at full capacity. On the sixth day the plants were returned to the companies in as good condition as when taken by the city. The receipts taken in by the city were in excess of \$8,000. Wages paid were about \$1,700, and the bills for coal and supplies did not exceed \$300. The profit made was claimed by the companies, and it was thought the city would have to defend its right to the money by court action. So far as we know, however, no suit was brought.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Ohio, harvested about 250 tons of ice in 1912, which was distributed free the succeeding summer. The ice was cut and stored by the workhouse prisoners. The mayor's office is authority for the statement (made July 18, 1913) that the "establishment of a municipal ice plant is under consideration and will probably come to some result next year."

BOSTON, MASS.

An experiment which was not carried to its conclusion, which therefore was costly, and which ever since has been used by opponents of municipal ownership as a sample of municipal inefficiency, was made at Boston, Mass. By the magazine, "Concerning Municipal Ownership," it was claimed that 950 tons of ice cut from the city reservoir cost the city about \$60 a ton. This magazine, to quote National Municipal Review, was "published for the sole purpose of showing the horrible examples of failure in municipal ownership, and it was not always as discriminating as it might have been in reporting extenuating or explanatory circumstances."

That "extenuating or explanatory circumstances" had something to do with the "failure" is shown by the following by Mr. George E. Roewer, Jr., of Boston: It is true that in the winter of 1898-99 the water commissioner for the city of Boston harvested ice in two of the city reservoirs. The expense involved was quite heavy, for the reason that ice houses had to be constructed and special machinery was found necessary to transport the ice from the reservoir to the ice houses. The following summer the water commissioner supplies the city's drinking fountains, 32 in all, with ice, as well as the city hospital, the city departments, a pleasure park, and two holiday celebrations. In 1900 a new water commissioner, not in sympathy with this policy, ordered the ice houses razed.

The financial loss is admitted to have been great, but it is all estimated on one year's effort. Had the project been continued the initial costs would have been spread over a longer period of time and therefore would have been proportionately less. It is asserted, however, that the ice did not cost the city any more than when purchased from private companies—about \$4.50 a ton.

Meanwhile, the agitation for municipal ice plants has increased. The cities which took up the question compiled statistics and data with which to determine the feasibility of municipal ice schemes. These statistics embrace the costs of erecting and maintaining ice plants and of harvesting, manufacturing and delivering ice. They will be given in a later issue with an account, by city, of the agitation.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETIER, 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

MINIMUM WAGE FOR WORKING WOMEN.

By Anita C. Block.

Just as the woman suffrage movement is irresistibly marching from state to state, so is the movement for a minimum wage making rapid headway. It is interesting and significant to observe how woman's political status and economic status are advancing along parallel lines. Once she gains an economic advantage in a state where she has not yet the vote, and then she gains the vote in a state where her economic conditions are still very bad. But with each gain stimulating and supplementing the other, things look brighter for woman-kind than they have in many a sad, long year.

Eight states have passed laws providing for the payments of a minimum wage to women (and minors) within the past year. These are California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Minnesota and Wisconsin. In Michigan a commission is studying the question, and here in New York the Factory Investigating Commission is expected to report its opinion on the fixing of a minimum wage.

* * *

In Massachusetts, which established the measure more than a year ago, the first fixing of a definite amount as a weekly living wage has just taken place. After investigating the brush industry in the state a wage board decided that \$8.71 per week was the lowest amount on which a girl can live. This, according to the board, makes it possible for her to spend 5 cents every two weeks to go to the movies and 12 cents a month to go to the theater. Considering that 50 cents is the lowest price for even the poorest seat at any good play, a working girl can go to the theater not quite three times a year. But in this way she is supposed to be able to set aside \$10 a year for a vacation, so all is well.

Still with all its tragic insufficiency \$8.71 a week is better than between \$3 and \$4 a week, which one-fifth of the girls have been getting; better than between \$4 and \$5 a week, which two-fifths of the girls have been getting; better even than between \$5 and \$6 a week, which two-thirds of the girls have been getting.

In Portland, Ore., where the maximum working time per week is fifty-one hours, the minimum rate for women office workers, which includes cashiers in stores, was recently fixed at \$40 a month. In the state of Washington, after June 27, girls in mercantile establishments must receive at least \$10 a week.

* * *

Naturally, all this is not happening without protest. Everywhere the march of the minimum wage is being held up by its enemies, who, like the proverbial wolf in sheep's clothing, assume the disguise of friends of the working class in their fight against it.

Touching is the solicitude of the Wall Street Journal, for instance, for the poor, misguided wage earner. It announces that a minimum wage law is "cruel in the extreme," since what sets out to be the minimum wage ends up by being the maximum wage. For if, according to law, a worker is supposed to be able to live on a certain wage, that is the wage he will get forevermore.

This worry about the future of the worker on the part of Wall street almost makes one suspicious that these opponents of the minimum wage are well aware that in Australia, where a legal minimum wage has been in force for nearly eight years, wages have steadily risen. For instance, in the clothing industry the average wage has risen 20 per cent above the minimum rate and the maximum rate is far ahead of the average.

* * *

A well known Kansas paper presents one of the other so-called arguments against the minimum wage, under the impressive title: "The Minimum Wage Fallacy." This is the favorite title which appears again and again, always over the same rehash of annihilating "arguments."

In this case the friends of the working girl are worried over the thousands and thousands of women workers, who will be discharged because they are not worth even the minimum wage to their employers.

Is it possible that these good samaritans do not realize that under the present system of industry where there are not jobs enough to go round for the women who want them, and the competition for the job is so keen, that the employers have already the pick of the workers? And as far as getting along with fewer employes is concerned, don't they know that even when paying starva-

tion wages, the average employer does not keep one single worker more than he actually needs?

* * *

Thus the "fallacy" of the minimum wage is ever found to be the fallacy in the reasoning of its enemies. Every argument advanced against it by the hypocrites who are sniveling about the welfare of the workers can be demolished with the greatest ease.

Moreover, there has been too much publicity lately about the relation between wages and vice. Once enlightened, a large element of the community will not stand for girls and women being driven into prostitution because of the lack of a few dollars a week. And an understanding of this economic relation often leads to further realizations of the workers' rights. The minimum wage is the entering wedge to a new order of legislation. Already one-fifth of the country is committed to it and it is marching on.

A. C. B.

THE ADULTERATION OF DRUGS

Out of a total of more than 10,000 samples of drug ingredients and preparations, reported on during the year 1912, more than 3,000 or approximately 31.2 per cent, were found to be not in compliance with the requirements of pure drug laws, according to Hygiene Laboratory Bulletin No. 3, of the United States Public Service. This bulletin is an abstract of the data in the available annual reports of state boards of health and state food and drug commissioners. The following table shows the total number of samples and preparations reported on, and the number that were rejected or found to be illegal:

	Number of samples Examined.	Number of samples Rejected.	Per cent of samples rejected.
Alcohol	98	47	47.9
Ammonia, aromatic spirit of... 116	116	78	67.2
Ammonia, water	19	11	57.8
Asafetida	256	200	78.1
Bellaonna, tincture of..... 14	14	6	42.8
Camphor, spirit of..... 802	802	423	52.7
Camphor, tincture of..... 597	597	99	16.5
Ferric chloride, tincture of... 680	680	219	32.2
Ferrous iodide, syrup of..... 549	549	88	16.0
Ginger, tincture of..... 74	74	30	40.5
Iodine, tincture of..... 984	984	474	48.1
Lard	265	53	20.0
Lemon extract	252	100	39.6
Lime water	635	98	15.4
Linseed oil	367	138	37.6
Olive oil	912	69	7.5
Opium, camphorated tincture of 91	91	30	32.9
Opium, tincture of..... 252	252	125	49.6
Peppermint, spirit of..... 270	270	139	51.4
Solution of hydrogen dioxide... 1,026	1,026	90	8.7
Solution of potassium arsenite. 570	570	128	22.4
Sulphur	70	35	50.0
Sweet spirit of niter..... 609	609	336	55.1
Turpentine, oil of..... 639	639	132	20.6
Vanilla	286	116	40.5
Witch hazel	91	24	26.3
Total	10,524	3,288	31.2

Fifty-four states have some kind of pure food and drug laws, but few of them are able to adequately enforce them. It would seem, therefore, that until better provisions are made, the nature and purity of drug products as they reach the consumer must be such as to injure rather than promote public health.

Four Cloth-bound Books for \$1.50

- Facts of Socialism, by Jessie Wallace Hughan. The latest and best Socialist text-book\$0.75
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NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY,
803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK REVIEW.

"Contemporary American History: 1877-1913." By Charles A. Beard. The MacMillan Company, 1914. Cloth, 397 pp., \$1.50.

It is refreshing to find in a book on contemporary economic and political history by a university professor a keen, clear vision of the realities of the present day world. And it is especially gratifying to find in such a work a fair and accurate statement of Socialism and the Socialist position.

The author has a section on "The Rise and Growth of Socialism," which contains an excellent brief statement of Socialism and in which the references to the movement are discriminating and fair.

The chapter on the "Development of Capitalism" traces the growth of the trusts, monopolies, etc. Chapter II is on "The Economic Revolution," and chapter III on "The Revolution in Politics and Law." The book covers the economic and political history of this country since the civil war, and was written, the author says, because there seems to be no adequate text book covering that period.

"The World of Labor: a discussion of the present and future of trade unionism." By G. D. H. Cole. Published by G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., London, 1913. American agents, the MacMillan Company, 1913. Cloth, 443 pp., \$1.00 net.

An exhaustive and very interesting study of trade unionism and its many problems. The book has 400 pages, an index and bibliography. The author fearlessly and frankly grapples with the great problems that lie before the organized labor movement.

Perhaps the most interesting chapters are the ones dealing with "collectivism" and the "future of trade unionism. In the former the author says:

"The true Socialism asserts the ultimate right of the community as a whole; but it lays stress equally on the paramount importance of leaving the control as far as possible in the hands of those who are most directly interested. Socialism cannot afford to neglect either producer or consumer; if, as collectivism, it forgets the one, it becomes a dead theory incapable of inspiring enthusiasm or bringing about a change of heart; if, as syndicalism, it forgets the other, it falls into sectional egoism and loses the element of community and brotherhood in individualism and self-assertion. Consumption and production are both important parts of a man's life, and no theory that leaves either out of account can touch the man where he is most alive, in his community with all others and in his daily work."

In speaking of the future of trade unionism the author says:

"The future of trade unionism accordingly depends on the spirit in which it approaches the task of working out for itself a status in society, of changing gradually from a fighting to a producing body, as the conditions of society are modified. The class-structure of society necessitates the class struggle; but the class struggle is, by virtue of its object, only a phase . . . The trade unions must fight in order that they may control; it is in warring with capitalism that they will learn to do without it; but it is the state that, in the end, will set them free." (pp. 391, 392.)

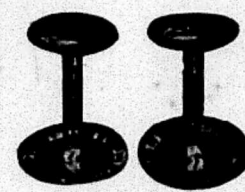
"Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus." By Henry C. Vedder. Published by The MacMillan Company, 1924. Cloth, 527 pp. Fifty cents.

The purpose and substance of Mr. Vedder's book cannot be better stated in a few words than by those of the author in his introduction:

"I purpose in these chapters to attempt three things: First, to sketch briefly the history of Socialistic principles and parties in modern times; second, to examine with sufficient thoroughness the fundamental principles of present day Socialism; third, to inquire in what respects these principles correspond to the ethics of Jesus, and wherein the two differ. I purpose to make this investigation, not as the champion of any social system, but in as impartial and candid a spirit as possible, as a student of history, of the Scriptures, of economics, of social institutions."

It is an earnest, dignified and sympathetic study of Socialism from the standpoint of the christian minister, in which he concludes:

"Socialism and christianity are not alternatives between which one must choose, still less antagonists of which if we love the one we must hate the other, but allies, since they avow the same essential ethics and seek in great part the same ends." (p. 516.)



Cuff Links

One can show his loyalty in an unobtrusive way by wearing Socialist Cuff Links. The emblem is the half-inch size.

Price, 50c. Half-dozen pairs, \$2.50
One dozen pairs, \$4.50

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

<p>The Future Belongs to the Youth</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Young Peoples Department</h2> <p style="font-size: small; margin: 0;">J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director</p> <p style="margin: 0;">To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to</p> <p style="margin: 0;">SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept. 803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois</p>	<p>In That Future Lies Socialism</p>
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A VALUABLE AID TO SOCIALIST PARTY.

There are at least 3,000,000 young men and women over sixteen years of age in this country, whose parents vote the Socialist ticket and who should be brought into the Socialist movement. They can be reached and organized if each party member would only give them a little of the attention they should get.

A movement with young people in it is sure to be a live, moving force. It will possess a great deal of energy and determination and will accomplish big things.

It is impossible to get very many young people into the Socialist party. Many are below the minimum age limit while practically all those under twenty-one years of age see no reason for joining a political party because they are not voters.

Yet this is the most fertile field which Socialists can work. Young people are naturally radical and will be able to grasp the Socialist philosophy far more quickly than the older folk.

Every Socialist should take an active interest in securing the young people and organizing them into Young People's Socialist Leagues. They will not come to a local meeting and listen to an entire evening of discussion and rag chewing which most organizations so delight in.

In their Young People's League they can do those things which they enjoy and simultaneously carry on a great propaganda work. They can form their dramatic clubs, study classes, debating teams, athletic teams orchestras bands and choruses and many similar groups. In this way they can have the pleasure which they seek and can also work for Socialism. They are going to have pleasure whether they get it in a Socialist organization or not. It is best therefore to make social features a part of the league work and hold the young folk in the organization.

In their debating clubs and study classes and through lectures they can be given the philosophy of Socialism.

Every local should see the great importance of getting these young folk into the work yet few of them do. If they see the importance of it they fail to put their ideas into action.

A Young People's Socialist League can help the party in many ways. One league on the Pacific coast raised \$125 for the local campaign last spring. Another in the east assumed almost complete charge of the distribution of literature. A third in the northwest has done much more than the local in the way of lectures, bringing some of the best Socialist speakers in the country to town. The young folks are always active in any work the party undertakes, acting as ushers at meetings, caring for booths at bazaars, and numerous other things. They can also raise money for the local by entertainments, dances and bazaars.

The women of the party especially ought to see the great value of the young people's movement. The women's committees in all locals should push the work of organizing the leagues and work hand in hand with them after they are organized.

If you have no Young People's Socialist League in your town at present, take the matter up at the next meeting of your local and see that a committee is elected to organize one. This office will gladly furnish you with instructions on how to proceed with the work.

PREPARE FOR STUDY CLASSES.

Young People's Socialist Leagues should not neglect the opportunity offered by the Rand School of Social Science, to launch educational classes in Socialism this fall and winter. This school is adding a new course in Socialism to its study course that will be just the thing which beginners want. In addition it has two other advanced courses which can be taken up as the class progresses, making three courses in all.

Write today to the Rand School of Social Science, 140 E. 19th street, New York City, for further information, so that you may get this course for your league.

There are two new courses being added, one of which will be of great importance to Socialist workers all over the country. It is entitled "Social Problems and Socialist Party." This will be a series of lessons on governmental and labor problems and will be the joint work of Morris Hillquit, Herman Schlueter, editor of the New York Volkszeitung, and Dr. I. M. Rubinow, author of "Social Insurance." This course will be ready for distribution September first but full information concerning it will be sent upon application. The third course

will be a short one of twelve lessons and will be designed to serve as an introduction to the longer and more thorough "Study of Socialism" first published, for groups where only limited time can be given to the work. It will be composed by Anna A. Maley, well known for her able work in the Socialist movement in propaganda, organization and teaching.

THREE LEAGUES JOIN FORCES.

The three Young People's Socialist Leagues of Philadelphia have joined their forces and are now working through a central committee. Each of these leagues formerly did their work independently holding lectures, concerts, entertainments, debates and other things which they thought would interest young people. All have been progressing nicely but thought they could do a greater work by pooling their forces. The first thing they will do is secure a central headquarters where their study classes, lectures and entertainments can be held. They are making a vigorous effort to carry the message of Socialism to the young element of the city.

HELP EDUCATE THE YOUNG.

"The young people's Socialist organizations of Milwaukee are doing fairly well, though we receive no aid from the party," writes George J. Roadt of the North Side Young People's Socialist League of Milwaukee. "Our organization cannot grow successfully if the party members, and especially the party leaders, do not urge their young people to join our ranks.

"It is true that 'the future belongs to the youth' and 'in that future lies Socialism.'" But what good is this future if the youth are not educated in the principles of Socialism? Why cannot the party furnish us with good speakers from time to time who will teach us the principles of Socialism? Why cannot the party members give us a helping hand so that we may take hold of the reins in the near future and help drive the chariot of Socialism."

THE BOMBSHELL

500,000 copies of "The Bombshell That Henry Ford Fired" were sold in 90 days.

Local Reading, Pa., bought 21,000 copies; Local Butte, Mont., 16,000; the State Secretary of Michigan, 15,000; the Dominion Secretary of Canada and Locals Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Pa., 10,000 copies each, etc., etc.

Orders are still coming in with every mail—some come in by telegraph.

WE ARE PRINTING ANOTHER EDITION OF 600,000 AND WE ARE GOING TO GET THEM OUT.

If your local has not yet distributed this great Socialist maker from house to house, it should do so at once.

If you want a sample, write us.

PRICES:

(F. O. B. Chicago, Express Prepaid.)

- 10,000 copies \$25.00
- 1,000 copies 3.50
- 500 copies 2.00
- 100 copies50
- 50 copies35

Address,

NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY,
803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

A new plan of advertising Socialism by posters has been originated by W. G. Bowers, Chambersburg, Penn. The posters are almost as large as the regular newspaper page and contain striking and suggestive thoughts. We suggest that local secretaries send to Comrade Bowers for samples of his posters.

His address is W. G. Bowers, Box 52, Chambersburg, Penn.

Brain Jolters

BY RALPH KORNGOLD.

The Milwaukee Socialists know a good propaganda book when they see one.

This book was published in Milwaukee and is being used in large quantities in Milwaukee and the state of Wisconsin.

It consists of short, crisp, clear articles on different phases of Socialism.

It is a book to hand to the man you want to get interested. A book that will jolt the dull-est brain and set it to thinking.

Printed on good, heavy paper.

10 cents per copy; \$5 per hundred, prepaid.

NATIONAL OFFICE, SOCIALIST PARTY,
803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

CIGARS

Highest Quality—Union-Made—Havana Filler

Our Leader—KARL MARX

A cigar worthy of the name. Other brands to suit all tastes and pockets.

The Commonwealth Co-Operative Assn.

(Established 1905)

628 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

Box of 50, prepaid, \$1.85, east of Mississippi.
West, \$2.00.

FOR

Send postal for illustrated circular describing other brands and prices. Sure to find something to suit you. You owe it to yourself to give us a trial.

All profits revert to the Socialist Party.
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	
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	3,600.00	\$6,062.57
1895	10,992	1,924	310,846.07	75,581.00	35,265.38
1900	21,616	4,123	1,002,398.32	253,731.35	89,773.35
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	587,740.96	220,323.38
1910	37,743	7,524	3,236,004.12	1,087,845.77	438,501.72
1913	42,344	8,022	4,149,132.13	1,468,273.25	744,453.98

Table showing status of the society at end of years stated, in 5 year periods

WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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

THE SOCIAL PREPARATION

(For the Kingdom of God)
Is the Official Organ of the

CHURCH SOCIALIST LEAGUE
In America

Subscription price 50c per year. Bundle rates for lectures and locals. Convert church people to the principles of Socialism with a magazine published by active Red Card Socialists who are also church members.

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

The Literature Department

Orders for the 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK are coming in at a good rate. The comrades all over the country are just beginning to realize what sort of a book the CAMPAIGN BOOK is going to be.

We have good news for house to house literature distributors. We are going to do some pretty big things. First of all there are 600,000 more Bombshells all ready for the hustlers. We are also getting out one hundred thousand copies of "The Gunmen of Industry," a sensational expose by Robert Hunter of the private detective agencies. The article appeared in the March issue of Pearson's Magazine. Robert Hunter proves that great private armies of gun men are maintained by the robber-barons of industry, ready at any time to start trouble and destroy the organizations of the working class. The price of the pamphlet will be the same as of the "Bombshell." You can send your orders now.

Besides the above we are going to have a million run of leaflets. There will be several new ones. We intend to print an extra million of one of them. It is an article by a Catholic priest which appeared in an orthodox Catholic paper. The article is the strongest defense of Socialism from that quarter that we have ever seen. Hustlers, get busy.

SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS.

One thousand Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered to C. S. Edmondson, Clifton, Ariz.

One hundred fifty Truth About Socialism to Horace Noonan, Shreveport, La.

Five Campaign Books to Geo. Dungen, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Five thousand Assorted Leaflets to J. E. Perry, Erie, Pa.

Five Campaign Books to W. R. Ross, Troy, N. Y.

Twenty-five Public Ownership of Railways to Allan Egbert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One thousand The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to Geo. O. Weber, Rockville, Conn.

Ten thousand Private Property to Maurice L. Paul Evergreen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One Library of Socialism to Jos. Wright, Georgetown, Ill.

One Carpenter and the Rich Man to Mrs. Chas. G. Schawiz, Reamsville, Kans.

One Failure of Regulation to J. W. Bishop, Alibon, R. I.

Eleven Campaign Books to J. F. Wolf, Springfield, Ill.

Two thousand The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to S. C. Roberts, Springfield, Mass.

Our Five-Dollar Book Offer to Wm. Hawthorn, Amsterdam, N. Y.

Five Truth About Socialism to Webster Seal, Bellingham, Wash.

One thousand To the Working Woman to Mary Sullivan, Bridgeport, Conn.

One dozen Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam to W. H. Robertson, Dayton, Ohio.

One thousand Bombshells to Otto Zulaug, Kansas City, Mo.

LITERARY NOTE

George Allen England's new novel, "The Golden Blight," will be published this fall by Small, Maynard & Co., of Boston. This story originally appeared in "The Cavalier," and attracted such unusual attention that it is now slated for book-publication, in revised form. If the great success of Comrade England's "Darkness and Dawn" is any criterion—it ranked among the best-sellers of the season and is now being arranged for by a leading moving picture concern—"The Golden Blight" will enjoy a large sale.

This novel is far more directly Socialistic than the previous one. It deals with the labors and triumphs of John Storm, in destroying the war-making powers of the capitalist world. Storm discovers a radio-active means of blighting to dust the capitalists' hoards of gold, and by progressive attacks on the capitalist system eventually wrecks it and clears the way to the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth. The novel is packed with incident, adventures and excitement, with propaganda value and with stern expositions of the horrors of warfare. It should make many Socialists and do much good in the Cause.

PROMPT ACTION COUNTS in Socialist propaganda as in everything else. We need one thousand subscribers, and must have them in a few weeks. All locals and branches should take the SOCIALIST BULLETIN, published weekly, large type, for posting in public places. The best ground breaker you can get. Size, 14x22.
 For 6 Mos. (26 Weeks) For One Year
 Single copy.....\$0.30 Single copy.....\$0.50
 Bundle of 5..... 1.25 Bundle of 3..... 1.25
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 Send ten cents silver for sample bundles for two weeks.
W. G. BOWERS,
 Box 52, Chambersburg, Pa.
 (87-88 p)

FACTS ABOUT THE 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK

It will be ready for delivery on or about July 15th.

It will be somewhat on the order of the Appeal's Arsenal of Facts — only much larger.

It will contain 350 pages jammed full of facts, figures and statistics, so arranged as to be available at a moment's notice.

It will contain the most up-to-date information on wages and the cost of living, unemployment, poverty, crime, insanity, suicide, divorce, prostitution and white slavery, disease and death.

It will contain specially compiled statistics on the Socialist, labor and co-operative movements.

It will answer the attacks of the Catholic church and other critics of Socialism.

It will give the most astounding facts about the concentration of wealth.

It will expose the labor record of the Wilson administration.

It will be substantially bound and can be easily carried in the inside coat pocket.

The price is 50 cents; five copies for \$2.00; 12 copies for \$4.00; twenty-five copies for \$7.50. We pay express charges.

The National Executive Committee has ordered only 10,000 printed. You had better hurry if you wish to be sure of a copy.

TO THE FIRST FIVE HUNDRED SOCIALISTS WHO SEND IN AN ADVANCE ORDER, WE WILL SEND FREE A COPY OF THE CAMPAIGN BOOK OF 1912, CONTAINING DEBS' AND SEIDEL'S FAMOUS SPEECHES OF ACCEPTANCE AND OTHER MATERIAL OMITTED FROM THE 1914 EDITION.

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago

Get the Real News Every Day

The Milwaukee Leader is a live, up-to-date daily newspaper.

In its Socialist and labor news The Leader leads all others. It has special correspondents in all parts of this country, in nearly all important European nations, in Japan, Australia, and South Africa.

It has all the features, stories, pictures, sports, comics, and news service of the best capitalist dailies.

It is published in the city having the strongest Socialist movement in the United States, where something of interest to Socialists is happening all the time.

The Leader is going to give especial attention to the news of the congressional campaign next fall, and Socialists must have it to know how that fight is going.

Special arrangements have been made for a clubbing offer with The Party Builder, by which both papers are sent for the price of one. Send \$1.50 to this office and you will get The Milwaukee Leader for six months and The Party Builder for one year.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

POST CARDS—"Confidential with the man of the working class." Knocks the war spirit out of working men. One dozen, 10c; sample 1c.

LIBERTY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
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(86-89p)

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RUBBER STAMPS

A Rubber Stamp with your name and full address, also one Self Inking pad, Just the thing for stamping your Books, Papers, Envelopes & Parcels etc. I will also give with this one Socialist Emblem Stamp, all for only fifty cents cash with order. (Don't send postage stamps if you can avoid it)
R. L. CATHCART, 901 Dorey St. Clearfield, Pa.
 (87-96) Write your name distinctly.



July Bargain in Socialist Books For Party Builder Readers Only

1. **Revolution**, by Jack London.
2. **The Socialists; Who They Are and What They Stand For**, by John Spargo.
3. **Shop Talks on Economics**, by Mary E. Marcy.
4. **Evolution and Revolution**, by Mark Fisher.
5. **The Question Box**, by Frank M. Eastwood.
6. **The Strength of the Strong**, by Jack London.
7. **The Rights of the Masses**, by George D. Brewer.
8. **The Socialist Movement**, by Charles H. Vall.
9. **The Catholic Church and Socialism**, by Father McGrady and Frank Bohn.
10. **Class Struggles in America**, by A. M. Simons.
11. **The Right to Be Lazy**, by Paul Lafargue.
12. **The Social Evil**, by Dr. J. H. Greer.
13. **Unionism and Socialism**, by Eugene V. Debs.
14. **Socialism Made Easy**, by James Connolly.
15. **Industrial Socialism**, by William D. Haywood and Frank Bohn.
16. **The New Socialism**, by Robert Rives LaMonte.
17. **Socialism; What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish**, by Wilhelm Liebknecht.
18. **Marxism and Darwinism**, by Anton Pannekoek.
19. **No Compromise, No Political Trading**; by Wilhelm Liebknecht.
20. **The Communist Manifesto**, by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels.

These are the standard books on Socialism, more than a million sold. In active demand everywhere at 10 cents each. For this month only we will send the full set by parcel post for \$1.00. Or for \$4.00 we will send five sets, 100 books, by express. Address

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118 West Kinzie Street CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Managing Editor and Business Manager.
RALPH KORNGOLD, 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. 88 Chicago, July 11, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT.

Last week	22,597
Off	367
<hr/>	
New subs.	22,230
	616
	<hr/>
	22,846

The 18th of July, 1914 will be a memorable day in the Socialist movement of America. On that day the first issue of the new paper will appear. For the first time in its history the Socialist party of America will have a nationally owned news and propaganda paper.

The Executive Committee at its meeting on June 27 decided to call the new paper THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST. This decision still has to be reviewed by the National Committee but judging by the returns thus far received the name will stand.

Louis Engdahl until recently with the Milwaukee Leader, one of the best known and most capable Socialist newspaper men in the country, will be the editor of the new paper. Comrade Engdahl has had a great deal of experience and is full of faith and enthusiasm.

Under his direction the paper is certain to be a live proposition. Let us give Comrade Engdahl our heartiest support.

Among others, Eugene V. Debs and Robert Hunter have sent in articles for the July 18th edition. Both comrades have outdone themselves in writing these articles. You will want to read them and you will want the other fellow to read them.

Now once more, altogether, let us make that July 18th issue as big as we can.

Has your local already ordered a bundle? Bundles are 50 cents a hundred; \$5.00 per thousand.

OUR OWN PUBLICATIONS

The Literature Department of the Socialist Party is in the publishing business. We have published some excellent books on different phases of Socialism.

These books have been passed upon by the Editing Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

IF YOU CIRCULATE THESE BOOKS, YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO APOLOGIZE FOR ANY STATEMENT CONTAINED IN THEM.

THE FAILURE OF REGULATION

By Dan W. Hoan,

Socialist City Attorney of Milwaukee.
A complete answer to the Progressive Party's Program.

1 copy, prepaid	.25
12 copies, prepaid	2.00
25 copies, prepaid	4.00
50 copies, prepaid	7.50
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By Ralph Korngold.

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100 copies, prepaid	4.50
500 copies, express or freight paid by you	20.00

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

By Ethelwyn Mills, of the Information Dept.
A history of the work accomplished by Socialists in the legislative bodies to which they have been elected. A book for Socialists.

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The greatest handbook for Socialists ever published—350 pages of facts, figures, statistics and arguments.

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Address: SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Comrade Hurst:

Have just finished reading "Questions Answered" and wish to thank you for the services done for the cause.

Many writers have battered at the walls of capitalism and some few have made serious breaches in the outworks. You have leveled the defenses and erected a new structure on the foundation of that overthrown.

The book is, therefore, of double value to the movement, in that it not only destroys but it also rebuilds.

The ordinary comrade will find in it a complete reply to those troublesome questions so often propounded to the propagandist and which he often finds difficult to answer off hand in a satisfactory manner.

It should have a large circulation and I hope it will. Fraternally yours,

FRED E. IRISH, State Secretary,
Socialist Party of Maine.

Many other leaders and teachers of Socialism appreciate the revolutionary power inherent in the principles taught in "Questions Answered" and hail its coming with pleasure and approval. Send for sample copy, 15 cents; big discounts to locals and agents.

FRED HURST, 1310 Cranston St., Olneyville, E. I.

How To Become Naturalized

One of the problems facing the American people is the assimilation of its aliens.

THEY MUST BE NATURALIZED.

When a man or woman becomes naturalized, he or she immediately feels a keener interest in the political affairs of the country, and becomes a better citizen.

The Socialist Party recognizes this need, and has just issued from the press a new book of instructions, giving in simple language all the facts about "How to Become Naturalized."

This book was not written for the use of Socialists only; it was written to answer the many questions that have actually been asked the Information Department of the party by those who could not find answers in other books written for the same purpose; in fine, it covers all that any other book covers, and then some.

Every local should take up the work of naturalization and should have at least a few on hand, because when you want these books, you want them badly. Order now!

PRICES

Single copy	10c	15 copies	\$1.00
3 copies	25c	100 copies	4.00
7 copies	50c	1000 copies	35.00

Address SOCIALIST PARTY,
803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

NO, YOU HAVE NOT!

Judging from the fact that orders for Benson's TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM continue to come to this office in a steady stream, evidently you have not sucked that orange dry.

Not counting what the publishers have sold, we alone have sold 25,000 of the book. And for a twenty-five cent book that is going "some."

No telling when the demand will stop. At least not until another book as good is written. It is good; that is why it is selling and will continue to sell. It is so good that we have been forced to order another edition, and we hope you will keep us ordering new editions, because we honestly think you can't find another book that handles the subject just in the same way this one does.

We have sold nearly half a million of Benson's Bombshell, and had to order another lot. And the TRUTH is written in the same captivating style; you can't help reading it if you ever get hold of a copy. Better use some more of them on your friends. They will make Socialists.

PRICES

Single copy	25c	Fifty, by express	\$8.00
Five copies	1.00	100, by freight	16.00
Twelve copies	2.00		

Address: SOCIALIST PARTY
803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

ORDER BLANK FOR JULY 18th ISSUE

We want to help distribute A MILLION COPIES of the July 18th issue of THE PARTY BUILDER. Enclosed find.....for which please send us.....copies.

Name..... Town or city.....

Street and number..... State.....

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