

# THE PARTY BUILDER

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## JEWISH SOCIALISTS HOLD CONVENTION

By J. B. Salutsky.

The first convention of the National Federation of Jewish branches of the Socialist party was held in New Haven, Conn., October 3, 4 and 5.

The fact that twenty-five new branches had been organized during the past year and 1,200 new members taken in was shown in the report of the general secretary, J. B. Salutsky. The total membership of the Federation is now more than 3,000. Several speakers were employed during the year and a permanent organizer placed in the field. Mass meetings and lectures were held in practically every Jewish settlement in the nation.

Over 500,000 leaflets and not less than 70,000 five and ten cent pamphlets were published and sold. The publication of several larger Socialist books is now under way.

In May an official monthly publication, "The Jewish Socialist," was started. There was an edition of 10,000 copies of each issue, which sold for from \$1 to \$3 per hundred.

The sum of \$1,000 was collected by the Federation for the strikers of Paterson, N. J., and over \$400 for the stogies strikers in Pittsburg, Pa. The total income from different sources during the year exceeded \$10,000.

The convention mapped out plans for future work, amended the constitution and elected officers for the coming year. The reports of the Executive Committee and the general secretary were received with a vote of thanks.

It was decided to employ two permanent organizers; establish a lyceum course and extend the publishing work. The official monthly publication is to be continued, the Executive Committee being instructed to make it a semi-monthly immediately and a weekly later. The paper will be published with a local front page for every Jewish community with sufficient circulation. This makes a large circulation almost assured. The paper will be self-supporting, being a help instead of a hindrance to the organization.

A committee was also selected to place definite recommendations before the Jewish Daily Forward for the improvement of that paper.

Resolutions were adopted to strengthen the work of naturalization; to bring closer co-operation between the Federation and the Jewish Trade Unions; to co-operate with the Rand School of Social Science; and to help the revolutionary movement in Russia.

It was decided to have the general secretary's office in New York city, the translators, of course, to remain in the national office. This is for the purpose of keeping in close touch with the Jewish Socialist and trade union movements, which are largely in the East.

J. B. Salutsky was unanimously re-elected general secretary and candidates were nominated for the Executive Committee. All actions of the convention will be submitted to a vote of the membership.

The convention adjourned after hearing talks by several party workers and by Comrade Scheideman, former vice-president of the German Reichstag, who was present. The convention will be held in May, 1915.

## COLORADO MINERS GAINING

During the first ten days of the strike of the coal miners in Colorado, agreements were signed with thirty of the independent companies granting all the demands of the strikers.

The miners are demanding recognition of the union; a ten per cent advance on tonnage rates; the same day wage scale that prevails in Wyoming; an eight-hour work day for all classes of labor; the right to trade at any store without discrimination, and the abolition of the mine guard system.

The independent companies control over half the coal fields of the state and it is expected that practically all of them will sign up with the union.

A band of six hundred thugs has been placed in this strike zone for the purpose of intimidating the strikers. Up to the present time they have done a great deal of shooting in an attempt to stir up the miners, but their work has been so crude that they have injured, rather than aided, the mine owners.

There is now talk of a congressional investigation, as the mine owners have declined to consider any of the proposals of the government's representatives.

## KIRK FREED FROM JAIL

E. E. Kirk, who was jailed with Harry M. McKee as a result of the free speech fight in San Diego, was released on October 3rd, having spent exactly 100 days behind the jail walls. The governor issued his pardon on October 1st, but it did not reach San Diego till the third. Kirk was met at the door by McKee and a crowd of Socialists. He showed the effects of the imprisonment. A celebration rally was held in the night following his release at which he and McKee were speakers. Messages of thanks were sent to the governor.

## SOCIALIST SOLDIER FREED

Waldo H. Coffman, formerly a private in the 93rd company of the Coast Artillery Corps, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by court martial for "using violent language in reference to the United States flag and speaking disrespectfully of Vice President Sherman," has been released. What he was really tried for was Socialist agitation.

The "Appeal to Reason" took up the case and carried it to President Wilson. It was conclusively proved that the court martial was a farce and President Wilson ordered him freed.

## DOING THINGS IN SCHENECTADY.

Following is a list of a few of the things which the Socialist administration of Schenectady accomplished during the past two years:

Furnished free text books and supplies to pupils in all grade schools; increased laborer's pay from \$1.75 to \$2.25 for eight hours work; started park system; started municipal garbage plant and free collection of garbage; reduced cost of asphalt pavement repairs from \$2.16 to \$1.15 per square yard; reduced cost of asphalt pavement from \$2.20 to \$1.15 per square yard; established public comfort stations; increased pay of teachers and principals; established minimum salary for teachers of \$500 instead of \$450; increased pay of firemen from \$25 to \$100; increased pay of all police; started municipal market; provided free dental treatment for children; employed city food inspectors to enforce pure food laws; published a comprehensive city budget for the first time, showing where every cent went; enforced union conditions on all contract jobs; established secrecy in the civil service examinations, holding 92 examinations in one year to six in the last year of the Democratic administration; sold ice to families at 25 cents per hundred pounds, 15 cents less than private firms; sold coal for \$1 per ton less than private dealers; established municipal grocery store, selling groceries at cost until stopped by injunction; established purchasing department, saving 30 per cent on purchases; increased playgrounds from two to eleven; built city's first municipal lodging house, where unemployed men were given temporary shelter.

## HELPING THE WORKERS

The most interesting institution of the German labor movement is the "Labor Secretariat," a bureau for the purpose of giving workers advice on insurance matters and also to do organization work. This bureau was made necessary because of the complexity of the insurance laws.

There are 120 main bureaus in existence with 211 branches. The main bureaus were consulted by 672,499 persons. The branch offices were visited by 51,722 people. In 36,374 cases information was given in writing, 175,000 letters having been written. Personal visits were made to the insurance authorities in 6,417 cases. No fees are charged. The total cost of these bureaus during 1912 was about \$105,000.

As a person does not have to be a unionist or Socialist to apply for information, they met with great success. The state, cities and rival organizations also started to establish these bureaus. There are about 505 of these rival bureaus now in existence.

Courses of instruction, covering six weeks, have been established in some place.

There is a regular corps of lawyers in connection with these institutions which represent the insured workers against the government insurance office.

The unions in Austria and Belgium are now following the example of Germany and establishing similar bureaus.

## TO YOUR VICTORIES!

Up Us Stir the Nation!

A social victory is always an inspiration. We want the world to get the benefit of whatever success you have. We want the story of every victory. There is only one place that the total number can be quickly assembled—and that is the National Office of the Socialist party.

We want this information and inspiration for every Socialist on the American continent and for our comrades abroad as well.

In the November 1 issue of The Party Builder we shall print a blank form for the names, etc., of all Socialists elected to public office. Fill out this blank the moment the final returns make the victory a certainty and send it in.

Or, telegraph the news!

It will be syndicated to the entire Socialist press!

Comrades, we can't depend upon the capitalist press for this information. So be sure to send us the results!

## THE OUTLOOK IN ITALY.

Important events of interest to Socialists are occurring in Italy. The solidarity of the glass workers in the bottle industry with co-operative bottle factories has broken the hitherto stranglehold of the trust of the masters, and bids fair to drive them from the field. This is industrially educating the Italian proletariat to their economic power. The co-operative proletarian banks give financial backing to the building trades and their taking direct contract as trades unions has cut out the former contractors and given to the workers, the contractors' profits. This is again a powerful object lesson of their power when acting collectively and is a more effective propaganda for Socialism than speeches and printed arguments.

On October 28th, the general election for the Italian Parliament takes place, and we will see what effect these object lessons have produced. It must be remembered that the demand of the Socialists for an extension of the franchise will in this election increase the voters from 3,000,000 to 8,000,000 and the additional 5,000,000 will be mainly if not in overwhelmingly majority for the working class. One hundred and sixty-six per cent is to be added to the electorate of the class economically interested in Socialism. Our Italian comrades are expecting a large addition to the Socialist deputies. October 28th is to be an eventful day for Italian Socialism.

## ALL THE ROADS LEAD TO ROME.

Hereditary "Upper Houses," composed of life appointees, or removed from the direct vote of the people, is the last legislative stand of privilege against democracy. That is why the Socialist platform calls for the abolition of the United States Senate. It is interesting to watch the steadily rising tide of democracy all over the world. In the United States the direct election of senators; in England the House of Lords is curbed, and Mr. Asquith threatens to abolish it. In Canada the opposition to the Senate is rapidly growing stronger; in New Zealand a bill proposes the election instead of appointment of the upper house; in Russia the upper house, called the Council of the Empire, is incurring the increasing enmity of the Duma and the people. There is in Italy a constantly increasing campaign to make the Italian Senate elective. Germany has both the Liberals and the Socialists demanding that the Bundersrath be made elective. In August last the Khedive of Egypt amended the law of 1883 by abolishing the upper house. In all countries the Socialists demand the abolition of the upper houses, and aid all movements to make them elective. In Chile, Argentina and Uruguay in South America the same movement is at work and the most suggestive of all is, that like our popular election of Senators, the strength of this movement is quite outside of the Socialist party. Socialism is a concrete form of the Socialist movement, which is world wide.

## REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN STRIKE COMMITTEE.

Office Michigan State Secretary Socialist Party.  
James Hoogerhyde

79 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
October 5, 1913.

Walter Lanfersiek.

Dear Comrade:—Enclosed find my report on the copper miners' strike. I have not given details of outrages, etc., as these have all been printed in the Miners' Bulletin, which I presume has been sent you, or to Information Department. If you have not received them, I can send you a file of marked copies as a part of my report. Please let me know.

Fraternally yours,  
JAMES HOOGERHYDE.

### Report of Conditions in the Michigan Strike Region.

The demands of the strikers are: Recognition of the union; eight-hour workday; minimum wage of \$3.00 per day underground; thirty-five cents flat increase for surface workers; two men to all machines.

The conditions prevalent in the mines of the copper country are those of abject slavery, and greater disregard for human lives is not conceivable. Illy-ventilated, the mines are a menace to the health of the workers. It is conceded that the span of a trammer's usefulness is about five years. Improperly timbered, accidents are numerous. Statistics are not available, as the companies conduct hospitals of their own, presided over by the company doctor.

The miners spend from 10 to 11 hours underground in the mines, which are as much as 7,000 feet deep. That far below the surface the air is hot and foul. The air pumped into the shafts is wholly insufficient and cannot reach into the drifts and up the stopes, the only air reaching from the outside being the exhaust from the drills.

The compensation for work in these mines varies, but approximates \$2.25 per day. It is, of course, contended that it is more nearly \$2.75, and sometimes \$3.00, but it must be remembered that deductions are made for supplies, rent, fuel, doctor and hospital fees.

The most abominable condition of all is the "contract system," which reduces the miners to industrial serfs and gives the companies the most absolute power to "discipline" the men. By this system a certain piece of work is allotted the miners, which may, or may not, contain ore in paying quantities. The miner receives no pay for rock mined which does not contain paying ore, and according to the terms of the contract the miner has no claim against the company until the contract is completed. By reason of this it often happens that at the end of the month the miner has no pay coming, but is indebted for supplies, etc., instead, which debt is taken from his next month's pay. Because of these conditions the miner never knows what he has coming; it might be anywhere from \$1.50 to \$2.50, or nothing at all.

The mines being unsafe, and accidents from falling "loose" and "caves" frequent, the miners, when working in pairs, very often were able to assist each other at such times. But as human lives are of no consequence in these underground infernos, and every pore of the masters of the mines cries greedily for profits, the two-man plan had to be abandoned as too extravagant when a one-man machine was invented. This machine, which is called the "widow-maker," has done more to awaken the miners than all the agitation of union organizers and Socialist agitators.

From the foregoing, the inhumanity and abject slavery to which the miners had to submit is apparent. But in order that we may have a thorough understanding of the situation, comparison with the copper districts in the West may be useful:

Wages in Michigan are about \$2.25.

In the West, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

Workday in Michigan is 10 to 11 hours.

In the West, 8 hours.

The cost of production outside of wages is 8 cents per pound in Michigan.

In the West it is 10 to 11 cents per pound.

While the Michigan mines are among the richest in the country, the Michigan miners are the poorest paid. It will be observed that the Michigan mine operators are in a position to pay at least the same, if not better, wages than are the operators in the West.

### The Present Status of the Strike.

All the men are out and remaining steadfast in their refusal to go back without some concessions being made. The capitalist press has, since the inception of the strike, daily informed the public that the strike has been settled and ore is being mined and shipped. Cars of ore are shipped from some of the mines daily, as has been reported in the capitalist press, but what they failed to report is that these same cars, with the identical ore, were sneaked back in the night, to be shipped out again day after day.

The facts are that only the shift bosses and a few others are removing the debris from the mines and making repairs. The Calumet and Hecla and the Quincy mines are the only ones that are really making a pretense of operating. The first named,

which employs a full crew of 5,000 men, has only 300 at work at best, and but a very few of these are miners. The Quincy mines are importing men under false pretenses, herding and guarding them on the grounds in a state of peonage. Some of these men have escaped during the course of the strike, twelve of them escaping in an open launch to Duluth. The mines at Mohawk, Wolverine, Kearsarge and Allouez are completely shut down. Some of them are filling with water.

This report would not be complete without calling attention to the courageous conduct of the women, who have been out in the cold of early morning on picket duty, headed the parades, and whenever and wherever duty called they were there, regardless of age or nationality. They even went to jail unabashed and undaunted.

The spirit of the miners is unsubdued; there is scarcely a break in the ranks, and so every indication, while not pointing to an immediate settlement, assures a successful issue of the strike, if want and privation is warded off by strike relief.

### Outline of Strike's History to Date.

Upon arrival in the strike zone, I found little on the surface to indicate that a great industrial conflict was being waged, a comparative quiet reigning. To one traveling through the strike-bound district it would not appear that 15,000 miners and a large number of women were pitting their powers of resistance against the combined forces serving the interests of the industrial czars of the copper country.

The strike is now in its tenth week. It has run the usual course of all great industrial conflicts. All the powers of the state and private strike-breaking agencies have been employed to intimidate and coerce the strikers. Anathemas have been hurled from pulpits by deputized priests, subtle suggestions and tricky lies, appeals to national, religious and political prejudices have been resorted to by a prostitute press, without avail. The strikers are as firmly resolved at this stage of the struggle to win, as when they first refused to enter the mines.

### Outrages.

The reign of terror, which, following the importation of gunmen and militia, marked the month of August, had spent its violence, owing to the splendid discipline and admirable self-control of the strikers, who, in spite of outrageous treatment, refused to be driven to the commission of overt acts. This is all the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that many of the miners are of the hot-tempered national types, which are quick to resent ill treatment and whose simple sense of justice is ordinarily not slow to mete out a primitive form of punishment to offenders. The clubbing of unoffending citizens by cavalry who patrolled the streets and rode down civilians in true Cossack style, the interference with peaceful parades, the bayonetting of American flags carried by strikers, could not be expected to create good will, but it failed utterly to incite the strikers.

The outrages committed during August were numerous and varied in character. Two strikers were wantonly murdered and two seriously wounded at an Austrian boarding house, near Painesdale by Waddell gunmen. A striker was shot from behind while peaceably walking along the road. A girl of fifteen years was shot in the head at North Kearsarge. She is still languishing in the hospital with little hope of recovery. Unoffending citizens, as well as strikers, who were pursuing their way along the streets were held up and clubbed by deputies, gunmen and cavalry; treated with vile and abusive language and threatened by militia. Two militiamen attempted to rape a miner's wife in the presence of her husband by the side of a country road; drunken orgies and licentious debauchery by soldiers and young girls were not wanting. In one such instance when the night police of the town interfered, the soldiers ran and hid one of the girls, still in her teens, in the camp. It is common comment that the presence of the soldiery did not add to the moral tone of the communities where they camped, and did not augment the promise of peace.

Outrages committed by hirelings and militia, whose behavior was brutal and conduct bestial, were not considered "good news" by the kept press, while simple requests to quit work were magnified to assaults. Hundreds of strikers and women were jailed without warrant, and later haled to court on all sorts of trumped-up charges; but to date only one conviction has been secured, and that was for a minor offense.

Upon investigation, I have found the statements concerning outrages, issued from strike headquarters, to be absolutely true.

### Attempted Evictions.

About sixty per cent of the miners live in company houses. These are rented by contract, the contract expiring as soon as the miner ceases to be an employe. These contracts are signed by the miner under the impression that it is merely an order, a mere matter of formality. When the mining companies attempted to evict the strikers it developed that but few knew the actual terms of these so-called contracts. Some of the miners have built houses or shacks on company ground by permission. When the military and police powers failed to impress the strikers as had been wished, when atrocious outrages failed to intimidate the miners, other means of coercion to dispirit the strikers had to be resorted to; hence the order to vacate their

homes. The object sought through these contemplated evictions is made clear by the orders, which read as follows:

"This company asks that you either go to work in its mines or vacate its house. You will be given until Sept. 6 to comply with this request.—Champion Copper Co."

The companies prepared for evictions, and it was only through the prompt action of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners, who secured an injunction against the mining companies, that this hardship was averted.

### Refusal of Credit.

Balked at every turn, the resourceful corporation now hit upon another expedient to discourage and coerce the strikers. To break the spirit of revolt against their industrial absolutism, the mining companies enlisted the business element, which had not been favorable to the strike, as the cessation of operations had stopped the flow into their pockets of the pittance which the miners earned. Further credit was refused at the stores in the hope of starving the men and women more quickly into submission. The union officials now issued orders only on stores which were in sympathy with the strikers. This effective move administered a well-merited chastisement, and caused the petty traders to change their views somewhat. This move, which saved the situation, was made possible by the relief supplied by the Western Federation of Miners, augmented by donations from other bodies of organized labor. It has been demonstrated that the power of resistance and the promise of ultimate success is proportionate to the financial support which the strikers will receive from now on.

### The Injunction.

As was to be expected a sweeping injunction was asked for and issued, but has since been dissolved. It is this fact which may be responsible for the rumor that the troops, which had for the greater part been withdrawn, are to return.

### The Remaining Allies.

The purpose of the mine managers is very evident. They hope to hold the strikers in check until their families shiver in the cold blizzards of the Upper Peninsula winter. Cold and hunger are the last remaining allies of the mine managers who have ruled this section of America with the iron hand of industrial absolutism. No word in type can convey the hardships and horrors already suffered; language is wholly inadequate to picture the spectacle of 15,000 men, and a like number of women and children, with the frost biting their bodies and hunger gnawing at their vitals. Whether these cruel allies shall be permitted to daunt the spirit of revolt against the industrial overlords and finally defeat the strikers, after a struggle which commands the admiration and approbation of the workers of America, or not, rests wholly with the workers in less ill-favored sections of the country.

At the present time approximately \$50,000 is being expended weekly for strike relief. The determination and courage of the strikers, and the justice of the demands of the men and women who are experiencing the class-struggle in its most bitter form, merit not only the moral but also the financial support of the Socialists of the country.

I would, therefore, submit to the National Executive Committee the recommendation that the National Secretary be authorized to issue a call to all the party locals for donations to the copper miners' strike relief.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JAMES HOOGERHYDE,

Committee.

### STUDYING SOCIALISM IN UNIVERSITIES.

At the University of Missouri during the summer session of 1913, Professor L. L. Bernard conducted a class in sociology, in which he took up the study of Socialism. There were some forty-one students. Twenty-one of them were school teachers, ten students, four journalists and one chemist.

They seem to be trying hard to find out what Socialism is, but judging from the papers that they write and questions that they answer on Socialism, they will have a rather hard time. Evidently the professor is not a very good instructor when it comes to teaching Socialism.

We suggest that they could learn a whole lot about Socialism by reading some good Socialist book—such as Benson's "The Truth About Socialism," and then following it up with a carefully selected list for reading. This office supplies a catalog and booklet on "What to Read on Socialism" free.

### MISSOURI NOTES.

State Organizer Aldrich is now dated through the month of October and up to the 10th of November. He is doing pioneer work which is always difficult, but which sooner or later must be done in every state in the Union. He is filling every possible date in a county and then passing over into the next where the program is repeated. He is not organizing any locals, but he is breaking the way for organizing later on. Comrade Garver is also still actively engaged in the northern section of the state, and holding many good meetings.

# Information Department

111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

## PURPOSE

To collect, classify and make available for the members of locals and officials of the Socialist Party all possible data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist the Socialists elected to office with such information as may be required in their official capacities on Municipal, State and National Problems of Administration and Reconstruction.

CARL D. THOMPSON, Manager

FLORENCE MAY SWAN, ETHELWYN MILLS, ELEANOR SPAETH, Assistants

## WHAT SHOULD A SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION DO IN TIME OF STRIKE?

One of the most interesting and significant accounts of a Socialist administration which we have received is that from Granite City, Illinois, where Comrade M. E. Kirkpatrick has been mayor for the past two years. Comrade Kirkpatrick has been supported by only three Socialists out of ten councilmen, but he has been fortunate in that the chief of the police has been appointed by him and has also been a Socialist.

In a letter accompanying his report, Comrade Kirkpatrick says:

"It is my personal opinion that the greatest value of our administration here is the part that we played in the labor strikes. It is all well and good to say that the duty of the mayor is to remain neutral in times of industrial warfare. My experience is that neutrality is impossible. There are certain things that the employers want done and that the strikers don't want done, and the mayor is forced to take sides. There is no middle ground. You must get on one side of the fence. We Socialists here have chosen to stay on our own side, and be with workers.

"It is my personal opinion that about nine-tenths of the strikes in the cities could be won, if the workers had control of the police authorities. And the police do not have to actually take any part in the fight, just simply allow a 'fair fight.' Labor strikes usually are not pink tea affairs, and the police need only to preserve order as far as possible and protect the non-combatants, or the 'public,' as it is usually stated.

"If the working people could not think of any higher or better reason for the election of Socialists to municipal office than the prevention of the use of the policeman's club on their heads in time of strikes, then that one reason would be sufficient and it would amply repay them for all the time, money, and sacrifices that they make to get Socialist control of the municipalities."

To illustrate what this Socialist administration did in cases of strikes, we cite the following occurrences with actual results:

Last May, when about three hundred employees of the Commonwealth Steel Foundry struck for an increase of wages and shorter hours, the foundry superintendent and general manager made a hurried visit to the mayor's office. They asked for "police protection," which, in the understanding of employers, usually means, not only protection of their lives and property, which are seldom in danger, but that they want to be "protected" against the strikers doing picket duty and assembling at the mill or factory gates. The Socialist mayor assured the foundry officials that police would be furnished to fully protect property, and if possible, persons from bodily injury, and he further assured them that the police would protect the strikers in their right to picket and to peacefully assemble at any place in the city. No policemen's clubs were used against the strikers, they did not browbeat or intimidate them, nor were the police used to assist and encourage strike breakers. The foundry officials easily saw the new and unusual situation they were in, and in just four days of a complete tie-up of the plant, the strikers were granted an increase of wages amounting 2½ cents an hour, shorter hours of labor, and the union was recognized and all of the striker re-employed.

A similar proceeding, with similar results, occurred a short time later, when the molder helpers of the American Steel Foundries went out on strike and secured an increase in wages of 2½ cents an hour.

Following close on this, there was a strike for higher wages of about two hundred of the day laborers at the big tin mill plant. They gathered about the mill gates in large numbers, and one of the mill foremen one day sent in a call to police headquarters, for police to put down a "riot." The police responded and found a large number of peaceful strikers standing about the mill gates. They did not consider this as a "riot" or a "near riot" and the strikers were not molested by the police. A company foreman was heard to say, when he saw the strikers at the gate, "If we had them hunkies down in Madison (the town next to us with a good capitalist mayor), they would go back to work or the police would bust their damn heads." A few days later the strikers were granted the desired increase.

Last August, the carpenters, machinists and steamfitters at the Corn Products Refinery (glucose) went out on strike and were allowed to do picket duty without police interference. No strike breakers were able to get into the plant and in a few days

all of these men were granted the increase demanded, which was from 35 to 40 cents an hour, their union was recognized, the wage scale signed and all men taken back without discrimination.

And again: A strike of the telephone operators of the Bell Telephone Company was started in St. Louis the first of last June, when some of the girl operators were discharged for belonging to the union. The strike spread to Granite City, where there is a branch exchange of that company, and the local employees walked out on strike in sympathy with the St. Louis members of the union. A long and bitter fight ensued. While the St. Louis police were being used in every possible way to defeat the strikers, in Granite City the strikers were permitted to maintain such an effective picket line that the local exchange was forced to close down and the local manager sought to make a settlement with the strikers, while in St. Louis the Bell officials even refused to meet with a committee of the strikers.

In other respects this Socialist administration has made more or less successful attempts to fulfill its pledges, but its action in connection with these strikes is unusually suggestive and has a unique value in the Socialist cause.

## WANTS MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.

A comrade in New York state writes: "I am running on the Socialist ticket for mayor. The other parties have failed to find men to run, but after a week's hard labor have settled on a 'fusion candidate.' The city is bankrupt. We have a charter that divides responsibility, and nobody with any self respect seems to want to be mayor. However, we are anxious to put up a real Socialist campaign for purposes of education, if none other, and to show the innocent voters just what Socialist honesty and politeness is. So I am writing to get of you all the copies of city platforms you have or can get for me. We want a platform that is right. Any information, pamphlets, leaflets or platforms you can send or direct me where to get, will be greatly appreciated."

Inquiries of this kind are being received every day. In reply we are sending copies of municipal platforms that have been used by the comrades in other cities, suggestions on platform drafting, and a sort of working model besides.

## THE FIRST CO-OPERATIVE STORE IN FLORIDA.

The first co-operative store to be opened in Florida commenced operation on September 2d. It is called the Seminole Co-operative Mercantile Company, Inc., and is located at Sanford. The capital is \$5,000, and the members pride themselves on having an excellent manager. The affairs of the enterprise are in the hands of eight directors, who are all Socialists and union men, the secretary-treasurer-manager (all in one), the president and vice-president.

## MUNICIPAL FARMING

The first crop of potatoes from Schenectady's municipal farm has just been distributed by the municipal grocery store. The potatoes are of a standard variety and the total crop will be over 1,000 bushels. The labor, with the exception of the head farmer, is performed by men who applied to the Charities Office for relief. They work on the farm till other employment can be found for them. The number of unemployed is thus reduced in the city. In addition to potatoes, there are also crops of corn, beans, cabbage and hay. The farm pays for itself and will probably bring the city a profit.

## MAKING GAINS IN GEORGIA

The Socialists in Georgia are beginning work in the right manner by getting the co-operation of the union officials. S. B. Marks, president of the Georgia State Federation of Labor, has joined the Atlanta local, as has L. P. Marquardt, president of the Tailors' Union and organizer for the federation. Several old locals were lately reorganized, one new local organized and a number of members-at-large secured by Walter M. Cook, who is now touring the state. Socialism is gaining among the farmers as "Watsonism" gives way.

## GORKY MAY DIE

It is reported that Maxim Gorky, the famous Russian novelist and Socialist, is seriously ill at Naples. He is trying to finish several literary productions before death comes. He has lived in seclusion for the past five years.

## MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN LOS ANGELES.

### A Tremendous Success.

Comrade Francis M. Elliott of Highland Park, Cal., sends us the following striking and conclusive illustration of the soundness of the Socialist idea of municipal ownership:

"The waterworks of Los Angeles is a municipally owned institution and has been for a period of more than nine years. It is one of the most successful institutions of its kind in America. The city is just completing a great aqueduct at a cost of over \$26,000,000, which will supply the city plant with water from the high Sierras on the border of Nevada and California, a distance of 260 miles. From this aqueduct will be developed from 75,000 to 90,000 h. p. of electric current, which will be owned and distributed by the municipality in competition with the private light and power companies.

"The more you study this remarkable municipal enterprise the more absorbing it becomes; it refutes positively the assertion that the public cannot secure efficient management for public enterprises. It has not only been a success, but it has been a most remarkable success, under most trying circumstances.

When the plant was acquired in 1902, the population of Los Angeles was about 100,000. In the eleven intervening years the population has increased to approximately 500,000. And the municipal water plant has not only met the additional extensions of its system and the development of its additional supply of water out of the earnings of the plant, but has also paid its interest on outstanding bond, paid almost a million dollars on its bonded debt, and loaned the aqueduct, now building, more than \$5,500,000 in the past six years! It furnishes all the water used by the city in its fire, sewer, park and school departments without charge, and what is more, on top of all this it has constantly reduced its rates!

"Of course, the plant has been operated by men of the capitalist type pure and simple, and it lacks the essential feature of democratic management. However, when we compare the results obtained under municipal control in Los Angeles—with no stock to pay perpetual dividends on, no bonds, so to speak, good service assured and a constantly decreasing water rate—when we compare these results with the conditions obtaining under privately owned plants everywhere, we begin to appreciate the advantages of municipal ownership."

"If this plant were privately owned the rate charged would be double what it is, just as the rate was double the present rate when the city took over the private plants in 1902. That would mean double the present net earnings! That in turn would mean \$2,000,000 with which to pay interest and dividends on bonds and stock! Which again would mean, if this plant were privately owned, it would be bonded for at least \$40,000,000, in order to eat up that \$2,000,000 net earnings, at five per cent!

"As the matter now stands, when the Socialists capture Los Angeles, as they some day will, this plant with its enormous economic power will fall into their hands just like ripe fruit, and all it will require to introduce Socialism in the water department will be to introduce democratic management—and there you are!"

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Mixing—What the Hillport Neighbors Did," by Bouck White. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York. 1913. Cloth, 344 pp.

"The Best Stories in the World." Compiled and edited by Thomas L. Masson, of "Life." Indexed. Doubleday, Page & Company. 1913. Cloth, 244 pp.

From Comrade Emil Seidel, who is lecturing in the East, we have received a copy of the "Report on the Pittsburgh Transportation Problem," by Bion J. Arnold, picked up by him while in that city.

"Hold this to be valuable," writes Comrade Seidel, "inasmuch as it shows the method of investigating a transportation problem of a city. Of course, on the whole it is of no use to Pittsburgh, because profit-making individualism holds the city in a trance. But with a working-class administration such information is priceless."

Studies of this kind are just what the Information Department needs. We are gratified that Comrade Seidel remembered us in the midst of his activities. When other comrades follow his example and watch for and send in like material, we shall have a library that will be of great value for our movement.

## EXPECT INDIANA VICTORIES

There will be a large number of municipal elections throughout Indiana in November and the Socialists are expecting to elect officials in a number of towns. Big campaigns are being waged in all the towns, special campaign literature being issued and many meetings held. In some towns meetings are held every noon at factory gates. The state office is touring James Oneal, Ralph Korngold, Florence Wattles, Ira Tilton and W. W. Condo, all of whom are doing good work. Terre Haute has a brass band and is holding three or four meetings every night.

# Woman's Department

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

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

111 North Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

## "THERE'S A REASON."

Why should the Socialist party stimulate its propoganda among women?

For several reasons.

First. Because of the principle of universal suffrage to which the International Socialist party stands pledged. In every state and country wherein any portion of the working-class is disfranchised it follows as a matter of principle that the Socialist party should throw its entire strength into a campaign for the removal of such restrictions. It, therefore, is the duty of the Socialist party of the United States to increase its efforts to secure the enfranchisement of the women of the working-class and to call the attention of these women to the principles of Socialism.

Second. As a matter of justice no man of the working-class should be silent while a fellow worker, either man or woman, is denied a privilege which he himself enjoys: Lincoln says:

"Wherever wrong is done, to the weakest or the lowest, 'neath the all beholding sun, that wrong is also done to us."

Third. From the standpoint of economics, it has been found that the citizen who enjoys the fullest privileges of citizenship also requires and secures the greatest benefits of citizenship.

So long as women wage earners are denied a single privilege which is enjoyed by the male workers, that long their standard of living, and their wages will continue lower than the male workers, and because of this lower standard of wages, the mater-class will use them in cutting the wages not only of unorganized, but of the organized male workers.

It, therefore, behooves every man of the working class to secure for his sister worker every privilege in industry and politics that she may stand beside him in her industrial and political demands.

Fourth. From the standpoint of political solidarity, we find that legislative, judicial and administrative officials elected by the old parties are sometimes placed in a peculiar position. They are actually the servants of the master class, but they are popularly supposed to be the servants of the people. It follows that when the working class makes a definite demand upon them that they are in the unpleasant position of having two masters. In this case they frequently compromise by giving the workers at least a portion of their demand, having a care not to jeopardize the profits of the master class too greatly. This is the case in the granting of the initiative, referendum, woman suffrage, and all legislation and administration and legal decisions in the interest of the working class.

The struggle between the working class and the master class is growing more intense, and the working class needs the vote of every person in that class. The enfranchisement of women will new element in politics. It, therefore, initiated a few years, and, at the present time, it will be a great benefit in improving the moral, civic and industrial condition of the working class through remedial legislation.

Fifth. From the standpoint of tactics it is "up to us" to educate the newly enfranchised woman voter and the potential woman voter to the principles of Socialism.

The Progressive party realized at its birth that as a fourth party on the political field it would stand no show, unless it secured the support of a new element in politics. It, therefore, initiated a nation-wide campaign for the enfranchisement of women. Following the lead of the Republican party in the enfranchisement of the negro, the Progressive party has planned for the political serfdom of the women of the United States, through its endorsement of woman suffrage.

If the Socialist party does not rally to this crisis by a nation-wide educational campaign among women, then the conservatism of women will be used to counteract our every victory.

The Woman's Department of the National Office is prepared to assist you in this educational work. Write today for instructions, plan of work and sample leaflets.

## LENA MORROW LEWIS

Parties wishing to communicate with the above will please address all letters to Fairbanks, Alaska, which will be her postoffice for the winter. She writes the National Office that she expects to stay in Alaska during the winter and leave when navigation starts next spring.

## WE DO NOT ENDORSE "PROGRESSIVE LEAGUES."

It appears from correspondence which comes to this department that there is some misconception as to the intent of the Woman's National Committee and the Woman's Department in urging the organization of woman's propoganda committees in every local.

We find that in few communities there exists an auxiliary organization of Socialist women, known as the "Woman's Progressive Leagues."

In reviewing the history of the Socialist woman's movement, one can readily see the reason for the existence of such organizations and for their name. In the year 1907, Mrs. Mary Wilshire of New York City organized the National Progressive League. During that year these leagues sprang into existence in many states. The National Progressive League did not have the endorsement of the Socialist party, so upon the removal of Mrs. Wilshire to England the majority of these leagues died.

About three years ago, Josephine Conger-Kaneko changed the name of "The Socialist Woman," a monthly magazine for women, to "The Progressive Woman." While this paper has never been the property of the Socialist party, it has at all times received the endorsement of the Woman's National Committee. This endorsement resulted in some confusion, many comrades thinking the Progressive Woman was owned and edited by the Woman's Committee, and we find that many Woman's Propaganda Committees, elected by the Socialist locals, considered the pushing of "The Progressive Woman" as their sole duty. A few of these committees called themselves "Progressive Leagues."

In order to make the position of the Woman's National Committee perfectly clear, I am quoting from "Plan of Work for Women in Socialist Locals":

### Local Committees on Propaganda Among Women.

1. Every local should elect a committee on Propaganda Among Women.

2. The purpose of this committee should be to make intelligent Socialists, unionists and suffragists of women and to secure their active membership in the Socialist party.

Let us make this point clear. Our work is NOT TO FORM SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS for women. The Woman's National Committee has never favored separate organization. Just as a local has a literature committee, a program committee, etc., so, also, it should have a special committee on propoganda among women, whose duty it is to reach women with the propoganda of Socialism and bring them INTO THE PARTY and to form them into active committees OF THE PARTY.

Women need the education along political lines which can only be gained through participation in the work of the locals. The locals need the social life which women's activity ever assures an organization.

We feel that by following the above plan of organization, the local will be stronger and more interesting and we will be assured of an active, intelligent body of women within the Socialist party.

There exists a national political party which has assumed the name of "Progressive."

Any Socialist group, known as Progressive Leagues, will immediately be confused and allied in the minds of the public with this retrogressive political party, and this state of affairs would certainly be most undesirable.

### MINIMUM WAGE FOR WOMEN

A minimum wage of \$9.25 a week for women clerks not apprentices; a maximum working day of eight hours and twenty minutes; and a maximum working week of fifty hours; and defining six o'clock as the latest hour at which any woman may be employed in a mercantile establishment is the ruling which has just been made by the Oregon Industrial Welfare Commission. This means that the girls will no longer be required to work till midnight during the holiday season.

### HELPING THOSE IN ARREARS

In some parts of the country, if a member becomes in arrears in his dues, the local refuses to accept money for back dues. In Salt Lake City, Utah, a member who became more than two months behind in dues was dropped. The local has now decided to allow a member four months' time before being dropped. If they fail to pay their due for that length of time, their membership is discontinued, but they may be reinstated any time within six months by making application to the local. This gives members ten months in which to right themselves.

## THE GERMAN FEDERATION.

The German Federation is showing a very healthy growth. Since last report new branches have been organized at the following places: Grand Rapids and Bay City, Michigan; South Bend, Indiana; Fitchburg and Clinton, Mass., and Broad Brook, Conn. A great organizing campaign has been arranged for the fall and winter. Comrade Philip Scheideman, member of the German Reichstag, reached New York September 30 and will make an extended tour of the country in the interest of the party. He received an ovation when he landed in New York City. Our genial comrade, Oscar Ameringer, National Chairman of the Socialist party, was present, also Geo. H. Goebel of the National Executive Committee. Scheideman's first meeting was in Brooklyn. He will be in all the principal cities of the north as far west as Denver, Colo. He will reach Chicago October 25. Emil Seidel started October 7 in Chicago and goes east for a month's tour, making especially cities where there are municipal elections. He will return to Chicago for a final meeting November 10. Joseph Master of New York City started on an organizing tour of the Middle West, September 20. He has organized three new branches up to the time of this report. Bruno Wadner has been touring the New England states. He has organized three branches. One hundred members of the Federation were added in Massachusetts as a result of the tour and many additional subscribers to party papers.

## SOCIALIST EDUCATION IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A letter to the city librarian at Budapest has brought to this department several bulletins which would indicate that social education in Austria-Hungary is many years ahead of our work in that line in the United States. The bulletins are prepared by the librarian, Dr. Ervin Szabo, who is a thoroughgoing Marxian—a Socialist of long standing and one of the men whose devotion is an honor to the Socialist movement. Comrade Szabo seems to have had the assistance of the city health department, the city attorney, the mayor and other officials.

Twelve of the leaflets prescribe a course of study in social and political economy, looking especially toward progressive and labor legislation. Each of the twelve subjects is introduced by an outline or brief statement of the matter in hand, and is followed by a bibliography. Among the subjects discussed are: Civil law, labor contracts, safety in labor conditions, workmen's compensation, fair wages, social hygiene, education, and criminal law.

In addition to this special series, is a set of leaflets of similar character on important topics, including the following: The ice monopoly, the cost of living, militarism and the army of Austria-Hungary, gas, election courts, municipal officers, public health—taking up the milk question, cholera, typhoid fever—the Balkan question, unemployment, the political "mass" strike, railroad depots.

In addition to the above, the library has published three catalogs, listing the books of value on special social subjects. The first is a list of thirty-five pages on electoral reform, suffrage, etc. The second is a list of one hundred and forty pages on municipal administration and finance. The third, the most important from the Socialist viewpoint, a list of books in all languages on municipal Socialism, its aims and accomplishments; this is a book of over two hundred pages.

When the public libraries of the United States can stimulate a study of public and industrial problems with equal intelligence, we will probably be moving faster toward the Socialist ideal.

A French Socialist organization is now being effected in America and is meeting with big success. The necessity of such an organization is evident through the fact that many French Socialists unable to read English cannot become party members. French literature, issued through the French federation, will add hundreds of new recruits to the Socialist party. All French locals and individuals who have not already affiliated should get in correspondence with the secretary, Joseph Ricard, Elk Point, S. D.

## UPHOLDS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY

Socialists in Columbus, Ohio, as well as in most other parts of the nation, have been accused of wanting to destroy property. When Socialist Alderman Wilson introduced an ordinance making it an offense for anyone to mar buildings, gates, sidewalks or similar things, the old party aldermen denounced the proposed measure and defeated the ordinance. It was aimed at the Hallowe'en depredations, but the old party politicians thought it was alright to tear the city to pieces if anyone wanted to do so.

Socialist Councilman Zimpfer also introduced an ordinance for the building of municipal ice plant by the issuance of \$100,000 in bonds.

The  
Future  
Belongs  
to the  
Youth

## Young Peoples Department

To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues is the object of this department. Send all requests for information to

J. A. ROGERS, JR., Director

111 N. Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

In  
That  
Future  
Lies  
Socialism

### Y. P. S. L. NEWS

The young people of Seattle have started a paper of their own, which will appear monthly. There will be a two-thousand edition of the initial number. The paper will contain propaganda articles and news of interest to young people. It is expected to prove a valuable aid in arousing the membership and bringing in new members. The paper will pay for itself from the start.

Rochester, N. Y., has an exceedingly live young folks' organization. They are always springing some innovation. On November 5 they have arranged for a meeting at which short messages will be read from former members and from friends throughout the country. Many new ideas and a new enthusiasm is expected as a result.

In May, 1912, the young Socialists of Grand Rapids, Mich., organized with fourteen members. Meetings are held every week in one of the public schools, by permission of the Board of Education, and they are building up a strong organization. A specialty is made of developing speakers, by arranging a series of debates between members. Among the many affairs which they held the past year was a minstrel show for the benefit of the striking miners of West Virginia.

Tacoma, Wash., has just reorganized the Young People's League. An organization formerly existed in this city but passed out of existence several years ago. The young folks hope to meet with better success this time.

A five day carnival and bazaar is now in progress in Los Angeles under the auspices of the Young People's Socialist League. On October 17th a big carnival street parade was held as a prelude to the carnival. A live program of speaking, dramatics, entertainment and athletic gymnastic features was scheduled, assuring some big drawing cards for every night of the carnival.

Training of young people in government organization by arranging mock legislatures and congresses is one of the methods hit upon by the Seattle organization. These sessions have proven interesting as well as instructive.

The Workers' School of Municipal Government, which was founded by John C. Kennedy in Chicago several years ago, will begin its third season as a part of the Young People's Socialist League. There will be classes in Socialism, history, public speaking and social problems, both municipal and legislative.

### REACHING THE GIRLS

The best time to reach the women is when they are entering upon the real work of life. Girls accept new ideas more readily than older women. Most of them realize the necessity of the ballot. It is therefore a great deal less difficult to interest them in Socialism.

By creating a social center where they can come for an enjoyable time and associate with Socialist boys and girls, they will gradually accept our philosophy and become excellent workers for the working class.

In addition to working with the regular league organization, they can form their subsidiary organization of girls for the purpose of pushing the work of interest to them. In social affairs they are indispensable. Therefore league affairs should be made as inviting for them as possible.

They prove valuable in many ways other than helping in social affairs. During the strike of the garment workers and newspaper strikers in Chicago, they sold papers and tags upon the streets to aid the strikers, some of them working from six in the morning till twelve at night. Their bright smiling faces and earnest appeals brought in hundreds of dollars. They also prove their value over men in selling literature and taking up collections at picnics and meetings.

Don't forget to bring in the girls.

### IF MILITARY SERVICE, WHY NOT THE FRANCHISE?

Since our government makes every young man above the age of eighteen years of age subject to draft in the United States army, according to the Dick Military Law, why should it not also give the franchise to such men?

### PUBLICITY.

To create an interest in your organization keep the members in touch with what is being done. If they think the league is dead they will drift away instead of becoming valuable workers. The best way to reach the membership and talk to prospective members is through the printed page.

In Chicago the young people issue their own monthly journal. In Seattle they are about to put out the first edition of their paper. In Los Angeles, Schenectady, Milwaukee and other cities, the young people have departments in the local Socialist weeklies. The Los Angeles Citizen gives an entire page to this work and it has been made the young folks' official organ. In this way many are reached who would otherwise have no knowledge of the league or its work.

Interesting editorials, special articles, news of other leagues, items of the league activities, comment on individual workers, and similar things make these pages live, bright and snappy.

Have your local paper give you a certain amount of space each week and fill it with good material. Probably the editor would be willing to issue a special young people's number which you could distribute from house to house throughout the town. If people know you are alive and doing things they will come to you. You must reach the youth outside the Socialist party.

### PROSPECTS FOR ELECTION IN AKRON

The Party Builder has the following letter from Comrade Prevey of Akron, Ohio, regarding the local situation.

"We are making strenuous efforts to carry Akron for Socialism on November 4th. The prospects are bright for our ticket and we expect to elect a mayor and at least three out of the eleven councilmen. Barberton, a city of 12,000 eight miles from here, expects to do the same, and Kenmore, a suburb of Akron, feels sure of winning. We have the strongest congressional district for Socialism in the state. It is now the 14th district. We should get a Congressman out of here next year."

### NOTICE TO UTICA (N. Y.) SOCIALISTS

The Party Builder has taken over the subscriptions of the "Central New York Socialist" and will fill out the unexpired subs. At a meeting of Local Utica, held October 12th, it was decided to discontinue the local paper and turn the subscription list over to the Party Builder.

### HELP THIS COMRADE

A. H. Walick, whose address is: Battle Mountain Sanatorium, Hot Springs, S. Dak., writes the Party Builder as follows: "I am at present down and out, sick and confined in this sanatorium conducted here by the government for disabled volunteer soldiers. I thought I would drop you a line to ask you to be kind enough to announce through the columns of the Party Builder that if any local or member of the party wishes to do something worth while for the great cause, I shall only be too glad to do my part in helping to spread the truth about Socialism. If any one will send me some good books, such as Benson's "Truth About Socialism" and especially Kirkpatrick's "War; What For"? I will be pleased to see that they are circulated among the members of this sanatorium which takes care of about 400 men, young and old."

### HOW BELGIANS WORK

Every Socialist will pay one-half a week's wages into a special fund.

This is the way in which the Socialists of Belgium are bringing to a climax their campaign for the purpose of continuing the suffrage agitation. The struggle and sacrifices of the general strike are still fresh in the minds of the workers and they do not mean to repeat that performance if it is possible to avoid it.

A commission is now working out a plan for suffrage revision, of which two members are Socialists. However, the capitalist parties have control of the Belgian parliament and the workers are not going to take any chances of having something "put over them."

### TO EXTEND CO-OPERATIVES

The Finnish Socialists of Quincy, Mass., established a co-operative store in that city about nine years ago, which now has two branches in nearby towns. They are now preparing to put up their third branch at Fitchburg, Mass. The three stores now existing are all doing a big business.

### OUR VISITORS

Emil Seidel made the National Office a pleasant call last week when he began his speaking tour under the auspices of the German Federation. He has signed another contract with the Chautauqua Bureau for next summer and will conduct another series of debates. He is very enthusiastic about his Chautauqua work and says he feels that he has undoubtedly done a great deal of good for the movement. His tour took him through the states of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee, speaking in many places where the people had never heard Socialism discussed. The farmers came long distances to these meetings and it was the people from the country districts who gave him the closest attention and were the first up to the platform to shake hands and congratulate him. Seidel concludes from his experience with the farmers of the four southern states named that our cause will have a warm reception wherever it is presented to the farmers of the South.

\* \* \*

Comrade Channing Sweet of Denver, Colo., paid the National Office a call last Sunday while waiting to take a train to his home. He has been at Battle Creek, Mich., taking the rest cure for a few weeks. It is to the Colorado ranch belonging to his son that Debs has gone for rest and a course in roughing it. Comrade Sweet expects to go to the same ranch and will help Gene ride bronchos.

\* \* \*

Comrade Vernon F. King, who is serving his second term as alderman of Holland, Mich., was a caller at the National Office last week. Comrade King has rendered splendid service in the council and played no small part in preventing the gas trust from grafting on the people. His own local has nominated him for State Secretary of Michigan.

\* \* \*

Comrade H. V. S. Groesbeck of Laramie, Wyo., was a pleasant caller at the National Office on Wednesday of last week. He was formerly chief justice of Wyoming, elected by the Republican party. In 1902 he joined the Socialist party and has been several times the Socialist candidate for the same office.

\* \* \*

W. R. Herron, Socialist candidate for mayor of Tipton Ind., paid the National Office a visit a few days ago. Comrade Herron is a railroader by trade. He says the boys are making a warm campaign in Tipton and though our party may not win, the enemy will know there has been a fight when the polls close.

\* \* \*

Comrade Minnie Abbott of Tonopah, Nev., made us a pleasant visit Friday afternoon, enroute to New Castle, Pa. Comrade Abbott reports a membership of 530, or an increase of 465 since election. This healthy organization is due to the fact that Tonopah is one of the larger silver mining centers of the West. The question of woman suffrage law passed the last state legislature and is to be submitted to a vote of the people in 1914. There is no doubt that it will pass as the miners are in favor of woman suffrage almost to a man.

### THE RED FLOOD

During the past ten years the number of Socialist papers in this country has increased from forty to about 350. There were about one dozen Socialists holding office then; today there are almost 700. In 1900 our vote was 96,991; in 1912, over 900,000. The party membership has jumped from 16,000 in 1903 to almost 90,000 today.

### VOTE AT THE PRIMARIES

The necessity of Socialists voting at primaries and the results of not doing so has been forcibly impressed upon the Socialists of New York, where a Democratic candidate finds himself also the Socialist candidate. This was due to the fact that some one wrote his name in the Socialist column, while the Socialist voters ignored the primary. In another instance a Prohibitionist came near getting on the ticket in the same manner.

### FARMING FOR THE LOCAL

Raising fifty acres of corn, the proceeds to go to the local for the purpose of building a Socialist hall is the novel idea which comrades of Holyoke, Colo., have hit upon. If other locals would follow this example we would soon have hundreds of Socialist halls throughout the country.

### UTAH LABOR FEDERATION FOR SOCIALISM

Endorsed Socialism.  
Endorsed industrial unionism.  
Asked Gompers to quit Civic Federation or A. F. of L.

These were some of the things done by the Utah State Federation of Labor at its annual convention. The convention not only endorsed Socialism, but advised all working men to study it. The sum of \$125 was appropriated to the "Intermountain Worker," the Socialist paper of Salt Lake City.

# THE PARTY BUILDER

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

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

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

Contributions on matters coming within the scope of this paper as designated in Article 7, Section 3, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party are solicited.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for 40 weeks in clubs of four or more. Foreign, \$1.00 per year.

No. 51 Chicago, October 25, 1913

## NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Rule No. 2, National Committee Rules, provides that no more than 100 words shall be printed as comment on motions.

Within the last few weeks committeemen have sent in comments much longer than 100 words. The secretary did not wish to construe the rule harshly, and has permitted them to go in. Please note that hereafter the rule will be construed strictly, and all comments that exceed 100 words will be filed in accordance with the rule.

### OFFICIAL BUSINESS

#### Proposed National Referendum.

National referendum proposed by the state committee of Oklahoma, which provides that there be added to Article 12 of the national constitution a new section providing for the election of nominees for president and vice-president by party referendum has been seconded by the state committee of Mississippi.

#### Comment on Motion No. 7.

NOBLE—The present deficit in the National Office we believe responsible to the mismanagement of last year's national campaign by Barnes, and not through any fault of Comrade Katterfeld. I am therefore in favor of the Lyceum course, as there has already been too much money spent to be wasted.

SPARGO—It has been evident to me for a long time past that the Lyceum scheme must be abandoned. What is the use of trying to delude ourselves?

BEERY—On motion 7, I vote to discontinue the Lyceum Department and its lecture courses. I do so only after serious meditation. I believe the Lyceum lectures to be of great educational value to the Socialist movement, at the same time I am opposed to putting the party farther in debt, and my present light on this subject leads me to believe that to continue the Lyceum lectures as things are at present would result in more debts. Therefore I vote NO.

GARVER—I think it bad policy to send out a motion preceded by comment which constitutes an affirmative argument for the motion. If comment or argument is to go with a motion, both sides should be represented.

It was my intention to protest against the manner in which the motion was presented with this comment until the Executive Committee came out in reply. If there is any criticism of the act of the Executive Committee I believe it was in reality called forth by this original error in submitting an argument for a motion in the form of a comment.

GOEBEL—Am instructed by the State Committee of New Jersey to vote No on motion 7 and all other motions that mean continuance of the Lyceum for this season.

Comment on Motion No. 7 sent in by Carlson, Hickey, and Slayton filed under rule 2 of the National Committee.

#### Proposed National Referendum Expired.

By State Committee of Iowa—That the State Committee of Iowa call for a referendum of the party membership, whether the membership wants the National Bulletin sent to them free in bundles once a month or not, so that they can be distributed among the different locals. If so, that the National Committee be instructed to issue same and send out as has been the custom before the last National Committee meeting.

First published in Party Builder of July 19, 1913.

Proposed National Committee motion by Bostrom of Washington, "that no comments to National Committee motions shall be published in The Party Builder when such comments are worded in ill-natured, malicious or provoking language," has been seconded by Sadler of Washington, Duncan of Montant, Hutchinson of Colorado, and Clifford of Ohio.

The following letter was received at the National Office, October 18, 1913:

Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1913.

Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—We are returning letters and telegrams belonging to the National Office which were used in the national conference by the Ohio delegation and have since been published in the Ohio Bulletin.

Your comrade,  
(Signed) JOS. C. SCHAWA,  
State Secretary.

The above letter refers to copies of two letters written by J. Mahlon Barnes to Morris Hillquit, and two telegrams sent by Morris Hillquit to J. Mahlon Barnes. These are the letters and telegrams referred to in the minutes of the National Committee meeting, morning session of May 14, as published in the Party Builder, issue of June 7th.

### NEW STATE SECRETARIES

Franklin Pimbley, 317 West Michigan avenue, Tampa, Fla., has recently been elected state secretary.

Percy L. Gardner, Lakeview, N. C. has been elected to succeed William J. Bradford as state secretary. Comrade Bradford's resignation went into effect September 30.

The secretary of New Jersey has assumed responsibility for all moneys donated for the defense of Patrick Quinlan and Alexander Scott. Contributions should be forwarded to State Secretary W. E. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange, N. J., or to the National Office, to be forwarded to the state secretary.

## How the Campaign Is Going

### LINE UP FOR BATTLE

The Socialists of Salt Lake City have selected their city ticket and are ready for a good fight. This city is under the commission form of government and two commissioners are to be elected. The Socialists have selected A. H. Kempton, president of the State Federation of Labor and William M. Kerr, organizer for the A. F. of L. John W. Sowers, secretary of the Brotherhood of Railway Car-men, was picked for auditor.

### WHO ARE THE ANARCHISTS?

"People Attack Socialist Mayor," read the headline in the capitalist papers. They were referring to Scott Wilkins, the Socialist mayor of St. Marys, Ohio.

When the Socialists assumed power in that city they found certain big corporations and private individuals getting electricity and water for almost nothing, the working people footing the bills.

One of the chief violators was the St. Marys Machine Company, which was paying \$4.80 a month. A meter was installed which showed that the company used \$6 worth of water the first month.

When the bill was presented the company refused to pay it. Their water was turned off. The mill owners and their officials then rose up against the city authorities. These are the folk the capitalist papers mention in their headlines as the "people."

### AND STILL THEY FUSE

Fearing complete defeat, the Republicans and Democrats of Sunbury, Pa., at a secret meeting, decided to withdraw their support from the Republican candidates and center their forces on the Democratic ticket. Edward Wetzel is the Socialist candidate for mayor. The reason for this action is found in the fact that at the last election the Socialists succeeded in electing four school directors, five councilmen and the treasurer.

### SCORE COURT VICTORY

In Dayton, Ohio, it was decided to award a private contractor a franchise for the collection of garbage for the sum of \$27,000 a year. The Dayton Socialists were awake and started such an agitation against the proposal that the matter was taken to the courts, which decided against the city. The Socialists realize that the city can do this and make big profits. In Chicago a private company has made profits of \$168,000 in seven years, despite a fire which practically destroyed the entire plant.

### WILL PAINT ERIE RED

Present indications point to a Socialist victory in Erie, Pa., which is under the commission form of government. There are four commissioners to be elected. Three candidates are Socialists and there are also two union labor candidates. The prospects show that the Socialists and one of the labor candidates are almost certain of victory. There has been a strike in this city for ten months, fourteen injunctions being issued against the strikers, the state constabulary and Burns' detectives were brought in, and hundreds of strikers arrested in an effort to drive the strikers into submission. All efforts have failed. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, is on the ground aiding in the fight.

### UNITE AGAINST SOCIALISTS

Closer and closer are the class lines drawn wherever the Socialists have become powerful. In Ash-tabula, Ohio, where some misguided member of the working class formerly whooped it up for the Republican party as the "party that would never die," they find that there is no local Republican party. Nor are there any Democratic or Progressive parties. They have all fused to "beat the Socialists."

### JUDGE AGAINST FREE SPEECH

Fearing the resentment which would be stirred up among the working class voters, Judge Noonan laid the cases of eight of the Buffalo Socialists arrested for speaking on the streets over till after election. This was only done, however, after he had found Stephen J. Mahoney, Socialist candidate for mayor, guilty. Sentence was suspended.

The speakers were arrested for violating the ordinance against speaking in the parks, which was stretched to include speaking in a square, which was a street outside of the control of the park commissioners. The law was totally disregarded while the Democrats were stumping the city during the primaries. It was only when the Socialists started to draw big crowds that the city officials became alarmed.

In the meantime the Socialists are continuing speaking in the square where the arrests were made.

### A WORKING-CLASS ADMINISTRATION

The Socialists of Martins Ferry, Ohio, are now in a struggle to retain control of the city. Newton Wyckoff, the present mavor, has been renominated. The Socialists are making the campaign on their record. They show that they have reduced the hours of city laborers from nine to eight hours and increased wages from \$1.65 to \$2.00.

The water and electric light rates have been reduced. An attempt was made to give water to washerwomen free, but it was met with the barrier of unconstitutionality. Formerly the tenants were held responsible for the water and light rents, but now that is placed on the property owners. Sanitary public drinking fountains have been installed in several parts of the city. The Health Department has cleaned up the dairy farms, local dairies and milk venders, getting a much purer milk supply for the city. The state law abolishing the vault closet where access to sewage is available has been enforced, thus forcing the landlords to better sanitary conditions for their tenants. A city-wide clean-up, which got rid of tons of filth that had accumulated since the foundation of the city, was undertaken with great success.

## Foreign News

### STRUGGLE IN CHINA

"The tide is turning our way. We are younger and can spare our strength, but, in the long run, the new idea, which means the extermination of Yuan Shi Kai is irresistible. And when I return to China I shall bring with me the means to prove it."

Such was the statement of Dr. Sun Yat, the Socialist leaders of the Chinese revolution and the first president of China, upon his escape to Japan, as reported by G. L. Harding, an American newspaper man. This was prior to the time the revolution was suppressed.

Harding states that Yuan Shi Kai has issued orders for the suppression of every Socialist organization and forbidden the circulation of Socialist literature or the holding of meetings.

A number of Socialists have been put to death, for no other reason than that they were Socialists.

Dr. Sen maintains that Yuan Shi Kai is but the puppet of foreign capitalists and is able to hold power because of the finances given him by them.

An appeal has been made to the International Socialist bureau by the Chinese radicals, asking that the Socialists of Europe use their power to stop any further Chinese loans.

### WIN SEAT IN FRANCE

The Socialists in Secline, France, were successful in the by-election which has just been held to fill a vacancy in the city council, M. Planque being elected by a majority of 300 votes over his conservative opponent, M. Drieux.

### LEAD ON FIRST BALLOT

The death of the French Socialist deputy, Bouhey-Allex, caused a vacancy, the first ballot for which resulted in the Socialist leading the conservative candidate by more than 1,000 votes, with the radical a bad third. The Socialist candidate was a railway employe named Barabant. As he failed to secure a majority of all votes cast a second election will be held, in which the Socialists are positive of victory.

**GAIN UPPER SEAT**

Holland Socialists now have two seats in the upper house, Van Kol and Polak having just been elected. Polak represented Amsterdam in the House of Deputies. His successor will probably be a Socialist.

**THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR MOVEMENT**

There are 11,532,000 union members from 19 countries, affiliated with the International Trade Secretariat. The German and English nations lead with more than 3,000,000 members each; the United States is second with 2,250,000; France follows with more than a million; while Italy has 700,000 and Austria-Hungary, 600,000. Figuring the organized workers in those countries not connected with the bureau, the total will reach more than 15,000,000.

**AMONG THE FOREIGN FEDERATIONS**

Two new locals have been organized by the Finnish Federation since October 1, one at Westerly, R. I., the other at Bear Creek, Mont.

Five organizers at work among the Finns, two in New England, two in the middle states and one in the West.

The Finnish Federation now has more than 13,000 members in good standing. Organizing work is carried on all the time, bringing new members into the organization. Nearly \$6,000 have been raised among the Finns for the Michigan strike.

Comrade Gustav Haberman of Bohemia, who is speaking under the auspices of the Bohemian Federation, is having splendid meetings. He has been west as far as Omaha, Neb., and is now routed east. He will speak in Schenectady a few days before the close of the big city campaign. He will leave for Bohemia about November 15th in time to arrive at home for the Bohemian convention.

The tour is adding to the party membership at every point visited. One local has been reorganized during the month at Neffs, Ohio.

Comrade B. Kulakowski, whose work for the Polish Federation was reported previously, is now touring the East. He speaks at Schenectady on the 25th, 26th and 27th of this month, and then goes into the New England states. One new local has been organized this month, at Ambridge, Pa., by Comrade Kloss, who is now touring that state for the Federation. This brings the total of Polish branches up to 179.

During the first half of the month the Hungarian Federation has organized locals at Bridgeport, Conn., with ten new members; at Indianapolis, Ind., with twenty members, and a downtown branch in New York City with 20 members. An independent organization at New Brunswick, N. J., has applied for membership with the Federation.

Comrade Loewy, Hungarian translator, spoke in East Chicago, Ind., on October 12 and reorganized a branch with twelve members.

The Western Federation of Miners has drafted the services of a Hungarian organizer, who spent a week in the Calumet strike field, strengthening the lines of the strikers. The Hungarians are standing firmly by the strike. They number more than 2,000. An appeal has been issued for funds, and an order to hold protest meetings in behalf of the strikers. Money is already coming in. Of course, the strikers have no funds with which to pay dues, but a big organization is predicted when the strike is settled.

The Hungarians have organized a school for the training of speakers in Chicago.

The German Federation is already feeling the effect of the agitation tours of Philip Scheidemann and Emil Seidel, who are now speaking to big gatherings every night. A convention of Socialist German women's branches was held in Labor Temple, New York, Sunday, October 12. An agitation committee was formed representing seven women's branches in and around New York. Carrie Von der Heyden, representative of the Germans on the Woman's National Committee, is at the head of this organization. These women raised for agitation during the last year more than \$700.

Since last report two new branches have been organized by the South Slavic Federation, one at Mullan, Idaho, with ten members, and the other at Peoria, Illinois, with eighteen members. The latter was an S. L. P. branch, which has been reorganized as a Socialist local. Speakers are making Sunday dates in many cities of the middle west. Calls are in for speakers at Hammond, Ind.; Crosby, Minn.; Warner, Idaho, and Missoula, Mont., for organizers to form new branches.

A night school has been organized in Chicago for Socialists and sympathizers by Theodore Cvetkof. He gives six nights weekly, divided in three different places. He divides his time as follows: From 7 to 8 o'clock, English language; from 8 to 9 o'clock, Socialism; from 9 to 10 o'clock, English again. This insures that the student who is learning English will also learn Socialism. He has enrolled over 200 students.

The Scandinavian translator reports that his Federation has started a move to raise funds for organization in the West, which so far has been neglected, owing to lack of means. The movement is also being extended to include Canada.

One new local has been organized by the Slovak Federation since last report at Daisy, Pa., with fifteen new members. Hamilton, Ohio, is taking steps for an organization.

**UNIONS AID PARTY**

In Utah the labor unions and Socialist party cooperate. There is an election now on in Salt Lake City. The Socialists have a ticket in the field. Within one week after the Socialist ticket was nominated unions donated \$110 to the campaign fund.

**WORKMEN**

Insure Yourselves in the  
**Workman's Sick and  
Death Benefit Fund**

of the United States of America.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.

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

Fifty thousand beneficiary members.

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

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

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.

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

Death benefits—\$250.00, uniformly.

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

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

For particulars write to

**Workmen's Sick and Death  
Benefit Fund**

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

**A NEW LEAFLET  
Are Socialists Practical?**

What we have done in the Legislatures

The Socialists last year elected members of the Legislatures of the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Washington, and California.

These legislators introduced many bills, of which more than 50 were actually passed.

Carl D. Thompson of the Information Department has collected the details of their work, from which he has prepared a splendid new leaflet under the title given above.

This is the "dope" you have been waiting for—now get busy and distribute it. Our first order to the printers will be 300,000, so we are prepared for you.

Price, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.60 per thousand; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or more, you paying freight or express.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

**THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.**

The order clerk has just finished her semi-monthly inventory of stock sales, which includes the first fifteen days of October.

The results show the following interesting details:

Leaflets, all kinds, total sales, 390,754. Of these, Thompson's "Have the Socialists Made Good?" leads with 183,300. The "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," 52,075; "Join the Party," 23,575; "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family," 13,355.

Among the books, leading sales are as follows:

"Usurped Power of the Courts".....13,671

"How We Are Gouged"..... 3,870

"Should Socialism Be Crushed"..... 3,563

"The Truth About Socialism"..... 1,712

"Wasting Human Life"..... 1,698

These are only the large items. Fact is that we are selling liberally of everything we carry in stock.

The receipts for the department for the same period (the first half of October) show a total of \$1,265. Same period last month, \$1,092.

Since last report, we have given our printers an order for a half million leaflets. Included in this is Thompson's new one, "Are the Socialists Practical? or What We have Done in the Legislatures."

A new 10-cent book by John M. Work is in type and will be ready for delivery about November 1st. Its title is, "Where You Get Off."

An old book, "The Catholic Church and Socialism," by Father McGrady, has been republished with an introduction by Frank Bohn. We have laid in a stock. Price is 10 cents per copy.

Comrade Judson E. Wester orders a thousand of "Objections to Socialism Answered."

Comrade Tom Parry of Lincoln, Ill., gets our \$3.00 book combination.

Comrade Thos. L. Buie slips us a five dollar bill for "The Truth about Socialism" and the Agricultural Revolution." Buie is now in Oklahoma.

Comrade Ernest Schroeder of Haledon, N. J., gets our \$3.00 book combination.

Warren, Ohio, gets 3,000 copies of "Have the Socialists Made Good?"

Comrade Eva M. Scholtes of Alliance, Ohio, orders a dozen Karl Marx flag pins.

Comrade J. E. Craig of Indianapolis, Ind., gets our \$10 book combination.

Chas. M. Putnam of Washington, D. C., orders a dozen of "Truth about Socialism."

"Send me another dozen of "Truth about Socialism" says Comrade J. E. Seely of Salt Lake city, Utah. "My other dozen went quick."

Comrade John Henry of Custer City, Okla, gets the 400 book combination.

Coshocton, Ohio, comrades get 5,000 of "Have the Socialists Made Good?" for the city campaign.

Evansville, Ind. and Niagara Falls, N. Y. locals are in for the 400 book combination.

Wm. H. Henry, in ordering \$10.00 worth of the "Truth about Socialism," says of the book: "This book is selling fast, and in my opinion will be one of the best sellers for the year because it is gotten up in a way that will be good propaganda for years."

S. W. Candy of Santa Barbara, Cal., sends a \$3.00 order, mostly for assorted leaflets.

Comrade Ernest Hanson sends an order for our \$10.00 book combination from Newburgh, N. Y.

Thos. Derby of W. Terre Haute, Ind., accepts our \$10.00 book proposition for his local.

Comrade C. E. Blackford of Mattoon, Ill., takes our \$3.00 book combination.

W. T. Schuhardt orders 2,500 copies of "Have the Socialists Made Good."

Oakland, Cal., gets a supply of "Join the Party" and "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," through the activities of the woman's committee.

Comrade E. E. Hilliard of New Castle, Pa., orders 200 copies of "Wasting Human Life."

H. W. Shay of York, Pa., gets 5,000 "Municipal Programs" and "What the Socialists Have Done in Milwaukee."

Local Evansville, Ind., gets 5,000 of "Have the Socialists Made Good."

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., orders 5,000 copies of "Have the Socialists Made Good."

Comrade Louis Kaplan orders our \$10 book combination for Baltimore, Md.

**Socialist Pennants**

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

HUSTLERS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Bldg., New York

CIRCULATION REPORT, WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1913

Last week .....	19,233
Taken off .....	30
	19,203
New subs .....	485
Total to date .....	19,688

At the last meeting of the N. E. C. it was directed that this department make every possible effort to reach all of the locals with the Party Builder. The minutes show that a motion was made by Goebel to send the paper free to all local secretaries. This would involve a weekly expense (with present cost of printing) of \$54 and the plan was abandoned, not permanently, but until our deficit was materially reduced.

It was suggested instead that the locals be asked to subscribe for a free copy for the use of the secretary. A local secretary, if he attends to his job, must do a great deal of work. Owing to his greater activity, he also usually spends more of his own money on Socialism proportionally than his comrades. It would be a small return for his extra services to vote him a free subscription. We hope the locals will act on the matter.

Beginning with the state of Minnesota, we found 221 locals were not receiving the paper. Five sample copies were sent to each of these locals and a letter urging the secretary to ask the comrades to subscribe. A list is being kept of these "missing locals," and later another comparison will be made and still another effort made to bring them all into line. Ultimately we believe all live locals will subscribe and thus make the Party Builder a real bulletin of party news.

In the meantime, the active sub hustlers are urged to continue activity. Keep in mind our goal of 50,000 circulation. That figure means a printing press that will not only greatly reduce the cost of publishing the paper, but our leaflets also.

Comrade J. Marquette of Weaverton, Md., sends us a list of names of scattered farmers, for us to sample copy them. We are only too glad to do so and invite you to bombard us with all the names you can collect. Comrade Marquette says: "I hope the Party Builder will stimulate the parties whose names I send as it has hundreds of other comrades."

The Party Builder is in receipt of a subscription from Wm. A. Davis of 336 E. Green street, Pa. The sender of this sub failed to write in the name of the city. We are therefore unable to put the name correctly on the list. If the person in Pennsylvania who is the sender of the subscription will send us the correct address, we will put Comrade Davis on the list.

Comrade Thos. Cornell, secretary of the 7th Ward Branch of St. Louis, Mo., says: "This list makes ten for me. I intend to keep after our 7th Ward members until every one of them is on the Party Builder subscription list. I am convinced that in the Builder we have a publication such as is needed by the Socialist movement in all countries."

"The Party Builder is what the Socialist movement has needed for some time and I was very much pleased when it was announced that the bulletin was merged with the Party Builder and made the official organ of the Socialist party." These are the comments on our paper by Ernest W. Dinzy of Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

"We are very glad that this paper was started and believe it will fill a long-felt want and that it will be invaluable to the movement. You can depend on us to support it for all we can." These are the sentiments of John E. Deno in a letter enclosing seven subs.

Another big list comes from Schenectady, N. Y., sent by Comrade Walter Kruesi, who is commissioner of charities in the administration. The list totals 128 names. We have made no exact count but this brings Schenectady very close to the 1,000 mark.

Comrade A. E. Marsh of Detroit, Mich., in sending his subscription says: "I hope the members of the party will recognize the strength the Party Builder will give to the movement as a bulletin and educational paper."

May Walden, the woman's organizer for Illinois sends the Party Builder eight subs from Urbana. She says: "All of these had been intending to subscribe but had neglected to send in the money."

S. N. Phillips of Cambridge, Ohio, sends a list of four and says: "I hope to come again with another list much larger. I think the Party Builder is the real thing for organization work."

Comrade C. Theodore Hoecks sends another list of 14. He says: "This makes a total of 62 sent in from Attleboro, 'the hub of the jewelry world.'"

F. Shellman sends a list of 10 from Pittsburgh, Pa., and gets a copy of "Truth About Socialism."

C. H. Werner of Barberton, Ohio, sends a list of six and orders eight subscription cards.

P. Alexander of Kirksville, Mo., orders a bundle of 10 for 10 weeks.

Paul Seifert of Boone, Iowa, sends a list of 10 for 40 weeks.

Kirksville, Mo., subscribes for a bundle of 10 for ten weeks.

Comrade T. E. Latimer of Minnesota subscribes for a bundle of 20 for twenty weeks.

Comrade Max Shodek sends a list of 20 from Toledo, Ohio.

J. B. Sharkey has added 20 to the East Palestine, Ohio, list.

J. E. Perry of Erie, Pa., who has been getting a bundle of 10, renews the order and get 20 this time.

Comrade Nicholas Dozenberg of Boston, Mass., sends in two new subscribers from that city and an order for 28 sub cards.

Local Phillipsburg, N. J., through its secretary, R. B. Kelso, sends a list of 7.

"Best of all, we want the news from headquarters," says I. F. Street of Caldwell, Idaho, in sending a list of 4 to the P. B.

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

"Socialism and the Wage Worker,"

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

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IS OUR IDEA RIGHT?

Every successful seller of Socialist books sells one book only at a meeting. He describes the merits of the book and convinces.

We have adopted somewhat the same plan in our Literature Department. We have selected one book for our big campaign and are devoting most of our energies to selling that book.

Of course we did not take an indifferent book, nor are we selling a book that we had an oversupply of. We examined the book field with discretion, and selected the best book recently printed.

We made no mistake. In two months we have sold more than 7,000 copies of Benson's "Truth About Socialism." That fact alone shows the value of the book.

Some of the larger Locals have ordered the book by the hundreds. Many individuals have bought them by the dozen. Every traveling agitator must have it in stock, as the demand for it is enormous.

It may be that there is a better book than "The Truth About Socialism," but we have not seen it. Of course we have other very fine booklets. Our catalog (sent free) will tell you all about them. Just now, however, the big Socialist-maker is "The Truth About Socialism." If YOU haven't read it—better order a sample.

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