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HOW TO ORGANIZE A SOCIALIST MEETING.

By E. Seidel.

I have, time and again, been in attendance at Socialist meetings only to observe that the comrades did not succeed to make the most of a good opportunity, merely because of lack of proper organization of their forces.

After we have succeeded to get a gathering of people—the main thing is to have them go home with the desire to “come again.” To gain this end, the speaker of the evening is not the “whole cheese.”

For every meeting the preparations should be made sufficiently early to enable all to be in readiness. There should be picked the following personnel:

- Comrade to open meeting and announce the chairman.
- Comrade to act as chairman.
- Comrade to have charge of literature.
- Comrade to take charge of collection.
- Comrade who has charge of organization.
- Comrades who act as ushers.

If the meeting is announced for 8 o'clock ushers and literary agent should be on job at 7 o'clock. Chairs should be arranged, tables for literature be in place and literature displayed. The literary agent begins at his work as people begin to be shown to their places. The meeting belongs to him until it is called to order. If he can take a booklet or book and just make a little talk on its contents it will help the sales. While he talks some ushers pass the books and take the money. Again, as the audience pass out, he can do good work.

This is where comrades can begin their training. A good “hawker” can treble the sales, particularly if he knows his books. Other advantages are, that while the people are waiting they are being entertained; the minds are occupied and prepared; there is not that deadening lull which otherwise goes with expectancy; the audience is in a much better mood when the speaker begins because it has not been bored by the waiting.

The collector should be prepared to make a short collection talk if called upon. He should have receptacles (discard the old hat) in readiness, instruct the ushers where to bring them when through; he should count the collection and immediately send a slip, stating the amount to the chairman.

Cigar boxes, covered with a little colored bunting or paper, make good and cheap receptacles. Never count the collection in the hall where the meeting can be disturbed. Go to a side room or corridor.

Ushers should be picked from the young people—sons and daughters of older comrades. This attracts the young and makes them an integral part of our meetings. It gives them something to do. They should wear badges. There should be enough of them. They should receive people with a smile and courteously show them to their seats. They should aid in literature selling and distribution. They should aid in taking up collections. There should be enough of them to cover audience in from three to five minutes. Snappy work is what counts.

The organizer should make an appeal for membership, have applications passed around and take charge of them.

For every meeting there should be a definite program outlined long enough in advance to give ample time for preparation. In every community there are forces which can be used to good advantage if put in the proper place.

No hard and fast rule can be laid down for programs—but the following may serve as a guide:

Suggestions for Program.

1. Call to order—Comrade introduces chairman.
2. Chairman—Comrade takes charge.
3. Music or song (choir, mixed or male or solo).
4. Recitation (appropriate).
5. Speakers of evening.
6. Collection.
7. Applications for membership. Comrade organizer.
8. Announcement, distribution of free leaflets, etc.
9. Music or song.
10. Dismissal.

This can be altered at the option of comrades and as local talent is available.

Now, this will not all work out perfectly in the beginning. But this beginning should and must be made sometime. As time goes on the comrades will acquire an efficiency which will get results

that could not be attained in any other way. This will be a preparatory school for greater tasks.

One thing only must never be overlooked. All of these things are to be an aid to the main feature of the evening. The speaker, the chairman, the organizer, the chairman nor the entertaining members should be long enough to bore the audience. Five minutes should be the outside limit in length for everybody but the main speaker. The literary agent, of course, has all the time until the meeting goes into the hands of the chairman.

The one object should be to have the audience go away with a feeling that they want to “come again.”

100,000 MEMBERS

The total cash income for dues for the month of October is \$4,842.55. Multiply this by 20 (twenty members to each dollar paid), and the total paid membership of the month appears as 96,851. During the year, this office has issued 44,051 exempt stamps, which are used by members out of work but who desire to keep in good party standing. This is an average of 3,670 per month. Add this to the total paid up and it brings our active membership to 100,521. The following paid-up membership figures are given for comparison:

June, 80,960; July, 83,484; August, 86,927; September, 89,144, and October, 96,851. In these five months we have gained in cash membership 15,891, an average of 3,198 per month. If this rate of gain continues we will be able to go into the congressional campaign with a membership of 125,000. The gain for October over September is 7,707. If we can keep up this gait we could enter the congressional campaign with 150,000 members. And why not? With a million Socialists from which to recruit our party membership, the task is not at all impossible. All that is necessary is that the party members begin real constructive work, and that each holder of a red card take it upon himself to be a real party builder.

THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT.

On another page we give complete returns by states on the voluntary assessment. It will be seen that the total up to November 1 is \$1,635.94.

The call was issued August 1. Three months have now passed, and only 6,544 members out of a total of more than 100,000 have paid the assessment.

This is such a low percentage of the total membership that the result is somewhat astonishing. It cannot be that 93,977 members are so poor that they cannot pay. It is true that some members have refused to pay, on the ground that they were not responsible for the making of the debt. But this argument has no weight. The debt is a party debt, and must be paid by the party. Some may consider that the making of it was ill-considered, but the time for such discussion is past. The debt is an honest one, and the party must pay it or go out of business. The Socialist party cannot repudiate its debts. The Democratic, Republican, and Progressive parties may do this, but the Socialist party has never done so in its existence.

Those who have not yet paid their special assessment should send direct to the National Office, and stamp will be forwarded.

PURCHASED \$60,000 WORTH OF GROCERIES.

The largest single order ever given a Chicago wholesale grocer was placed by the Western Federation of Miners with McNeil & Higgins of Chicago. This is the wholesale grocery house that our Comrade Walter Huggins is connected with. The order will make a train of 30 loaded cars and its destination is Hancock, Mich., where it will constitute the initial stock of the stores to be operated by the miners during the strike. This is the answer of the Western Federation to the boast of the copper trust that it will starve the miners into submission.

CONDUCT OF PARTY AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

During the visit of Comrade Scheidemann at the National Office, which comprised parts of two days, we had him explain to us as far as possible, the methods and details of the party organization in Germany. Comrade Scheidemann was able to give us first hand information because he is not only a member of the Reichstag, but also of the Executive Committee of the German party. The members of the German parliament are not paid a salary by the government. Each party must compensate its own representatives. The Socialists of Germany have chosen their Executive Committee from members of the Reichstag because this effects a saving in expense. The party pays the Executive Committee for services rendered in that capacity and these same members serve in the Reichstag without extra pay.

The Executive Committee is composed of 8 members who are all employes of the National Office and work therein. The committee may hold meetings every day if it so chooses and this without expense of railroad fare, etc. The German Executive Committee has much the same work to do as our Executive Committee with the exception that the party in Germany is much larger than ours and the responsibilities therefore measurably greater. The German Executive Committee has a general oversight of party work which includes not only organization but the party newspapers and publishing plants, the latter being owned and directed by the party.

There are in Germany nearly a million members of the party. Much has been written about the finances of the German party and we were therefore interested in learning something of the exact details thereof. Germany has the dues system. The minimum paid by any member of the Socialist party is 40 pfennigs per month, which, in our money, is equivalent to 10 cents.

It should be remembered in this connection that 10 cents in Germany is equivalent in purchasing power to double that amount here. Members of the Executive Committee and who are heads of departments are paid 600 marks per month, eighteen hundred dollars per year, in our money, which is equivalent to \$3,600 dollars in purchasing power in America. Dues may be and often are more than 40 pfennigs, but they are never less. The various states or independent cities issue stamps. Twenty per cent of all money received by the local is retained for local purposes. Thirty per cent is paid by the local organization to the district which in Germany corresponds to our congressional districts. Thirty per cent is paid to the state, and the remaining twenty per cent goes to the National organization. These sums are obligatory. They must be paid. In addition to this large sum are raised by subscription and paid to all and each of the various sub-divisions of the party, as well as to the National.

In Germany no such thing as a National referendum is used. The policies and tactics of the party are discussed and voted upon in the locals. These locals elect delegates from each Reichstag or parliamentary district, who in the annual conventions settle the policy of the party. From these conventions, there is no appeal except to the succeeding convention which meets the following year. Once a policy is decided upon, all the machinery of the party is brought to bear, to propagate it. There follows a flood of leaflets—the party press takes it up and makes it the policy of the year. The members of the Reichstag are governed thereby in all they do in that body and the locals are bound to carry it out.

The German organization is the result of 40 years of experience during which time it has developed into an effective political machine of high potency and great efficiency. Competition in carrying on party work long ago ceased with the Germans. There are no conflicting lecture bureaus, competing literature publishing houses, or newspapers—the press being owned by the party. Its message is not conflicting, but uniform. The publishing houses being party owned, there is no competition or scramble for business between them.

Comrade Scheidemann says that the National Office employs one man to write leaflets. This man devotes his entire time, day after day, to this one thing. His product is reviewed and passed upon by the Executive Committee. The leaflet is then printed and the various locals distribute millions of copies. The German Socialists go to the party for their literature as naturally and inevitably as they go to the postoffice for their postage stamps.

How the Campaign Is Going

GAIN DESPITE CROOKED METHODS.

Despite the fact that the Socialists had to use stickers to vote for their candidates the Socialist vote at the election in Minot increased by more than 100 votes in the recall election just held. Through a change in the law, which was not made generally known, the Socialists failed to file petitions for their candidates in time to get on the ballot.

There was a united opposition against them, and all sorts of dirty methods were used to defeat the Socialists. The vote was: Non-partisan, 722; Socialist, 394. This was a larger vote than the Socialists secured last election when they elected one commissioner.

According to law, the sample ballots handed out should be the same size as those used in the regular election. The Socialists had a sticker printed which would fit this ballot. However, the commissioners then got out a ballot smaller than the Socialist sticker. Thus every voter who used the sticker and voted the Socialist ticket was known. Spies of the employers stood at the ballot box and took the name of every Socialist voter, so that the employers might carry out their threat to discharge any employe who voted the Socialist ticket.

Next election the Socialists will be prepared for all these things, and the old party gangsters will have no opportunity to put anything over.

FAIL TO WIN IN SALT LAKE.

While the workers of Salt Lake City had a splendid opportunity to have a Socialist administration, they failed to take advantage of it, no Socialist candidate getting on the ballot. All canvasses of the city prior to the primaries showed a great Socialist sentiment and the old party politicians feared the Socialists would be successful. They made strenuous efforts and got out every vote they could. The Socialists, on the other hand, had no organization and while there was a big sentiment in favor of the Socialist candidates, only a small portion of it was manifested at the polls. The necessity of the Socialist party having an organization which can bring out the vote on election day has been realized too late in many places in the nation.

FEAR WORKERS' STRENGTH.

"It is significant to note that of all the open-air speakers, the Socialist candidate gets the largest crowd of listeners. This may be significant. Coming events, at times, cast their shadows before, and the regular Republican and Democratic nominees had better not rest too easily on their oars."

This was the manner in which the Passaic, N. J., Evening News summed up the situation in that city just before election. There is only one ticket opposing the Socialists, as the old parties are fearful of the sentiment created by the recent strikes in New Jersey.

EUREKA MAKES PROGRESS.

Eureka, Utah, came under Socialist rule several years ago. The administration put in a new sewage system and established municipal collection of garbage, making the town the cleanest in the state, according to the state board of health. Union wages were paid on all city work and a minimum wage of \$3 a day established. Gunmen were refused to capitalists during strike trouble and the first Pinkerton detective caught in town was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons and fined \$75. The city hall was opened free to all gatherings of citizens and a moral creed for the city established.

PUSH OLD PARTIES AT OGDEN.

A great race was made by the Socialists of Ogden, Utah, at the primary election, the Socialist candidate for mayor coming within a few hundred votes of getting on the ticket for the final elections. Ogden is under the commission form of government and the two highest candidates for each office at the primaries go on the ticket for the final election. A splendid campaign was waged and it is thought that with a similar campaign at the next election the Socialists will prove successful.

LEAD IN PRIMARIES.

Every Socialist candidate, qualified at the Murray, Utah, primaries, leading the field. The Socialists were the only party represented, the other candidates running as independents. While the contest at the polls was easy, there will be a struggle at the regular election, as two candidates will be in the field for each office then, instead of three.

"I received the 12 copies of the 'Truth About Socialism' last Monday and was supposed to take them to the local meeting Friday evening for the comrades to sell. When Friday evening came, I had no books to take to the meeting as I had sold them all, therefore I enclose a check for \$2.00 for which send me 12 more."—Owen Coons, Mohawk, N. Y.

Of Interest to Union Men

DETECTIVE AGENCY BOASTS OF BREAKING BIG STRIKE.

A letter is now being sent to employers throughout the country by the Wadell-Mahon Detective Agency advertising themselves as "an organization that specializes in labor disputes." They recite the work which they are doing against the miners in Michigan as a recommendation for the employers to engage them. The letter says:

"As an evidence of our ability as strike breakers, we invite your attention to the labor difficulties now ensuing along the copper range of the upper peninsula of Michigan, between the Calumet and Hecla Copper Company, the Commonwealth Copper Company, the Quincy Copper Company, et al., and the Western Federation of Miners. In amount of capital and number of men involved this strike is the most important of the present year. We point with pardonable pride to the fact that this corporation has been selected by Sheriff James A. Cruse of Houghton County—the storm center of the strike—to aid him in maintaining the integrity of the law. We are now engaged in 'policing' the 1,019 square miles of territory contained in Houghton County. We are safeguarding the property of the mine owners against intrusion and violence. We ask you to watch the progress of the present strike, because we know it will be a triumph for law and order, a triumph for the mine owners, and will furnish still another evidence of the success we have always met with in breaking strikes."

AUSTRIAN UNIONS HOLD CONGRESS.

The triennial congress of the Austrian trade unions has just been held. The reports of officers showed that the membership of the unions has grown from 421,905 in 1911 to 428,363 at the end of 1912. Of these more than 50,000 are women.

The strongest organization is the Metal Workers' Union with 60,977 members, the railwaymen following with 54,732 members and the textile workers with 42,533 members.

In addition to the above there are unaffiliated unions with approximately 35,000 members.

There were 453 delegates at the congress and a number of visitors from foreign countries, among whom were Carl Legien, International Trade Union Secretary, and Gertrude Hanna of the German women.

The question of most importance before the congress was the raising of wages, as the cost of living has gone up 35 per cent since 1900, while wages have made but very little advance. The organization of the youth was also given great consideration.

NOTES OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Textile workers in a mill at Atlanta, Georgia, are on strike. A system of fines, the withholding of pay and the oppression of the "straw bosses" were the chief causes of the strike.

A movement for the erection of labor temples seems to be sweeping the country. Temples have been planned for Syracuse, New York, San Diego, California and Bellingham, Washington, while many other places are contemplating them.

It has been decided to build a home in Texas for the aged and infirm carpenters of that state. This has just been determined by a referendum vote of the union carpenters of Texas.

The strike of the Indianapolis street car men is growing serious. It is threatened to call out the militia. So far the governor has refused to grant such requests.

LARKIN GIVEN JAIL SENTENCE.

James Larkin, the Irish Socialist and leader of the Dublin tramway strike, has been sentenced to seven months imprisonment on the charge of "sedition" and "inciting to riot."

Larkin was arrested at a big meeting in Liberty Hall, Dublin, after making a speech in which he advised the workers to defend themselves when they were shot at. A mass meeting of the strikers scheduled for the following Sunday was declared illegal by a magistrate. Larkin publicly burned the magistrate's proclamation and said the meeting would be held and he would address it. By disguising himself as an old man, he secured entrance to a hotel and began to address the meeting from the balcony, when he was arrested.

THREATEN STATE WIDE STRIKE.

A state wide strike is being threatened in Colorado as a result of the militia being sent to the mine strike region. If the coal operators refuse to meet the representatives of the strikers this is the course that will be taken, claims Frank J. Hayes, who has charge of the strike.

Martial law has been declared in the strike fields. There are three troops of cavalry, two batteries of artillery and six companies of infantry on the ground. The governor ordered all gunmen and miners disarmed and all saloons closed.

Foreign News

MAKE GREAT GAINS IN ITALY.

Great gains have been made by the Socialists in the Italian elections which have just closed. On the first ballot the Socialists elected 36 deputies and the Reform Socialists 22. On the second ballot 27 more Socialists were elected, making a total of 85 Socialists, including the Reform Socialists. In the last house the united party had a total of 44 delegates, so they have practically doubled their representation.

There is very little difference between the Socialists and the Reform Socialists. During the Italian-Morocco war, a little over one year ago, four of the Socialist deputies supported the government and were expelled from the party for their actions by the national congress. Fifteen other deputies sided with them and left the party, organizing a new one called the Reform Socialist party. The two parties will vote and act as one on practically all measures.

The Socialists' main strength lay in the large cities, four out of ten deputies elected from Naples being Socialists; three out of five in Milan; three out of five in Torino and two out of four in Florence.

The elections were a heavy blow to the Liberal government as it will go back with just a bare majority. Nine of the Liberal ministry have already signified their intention of resigning. The Liberals lost heavily to the Socialists.

The new house of deputies will be composed of approximately 290 Liberals, 63 Socialists, 22 Reform Socialists, 59 Radicals, 15 Republicans, 26 Constitutionalists and 31 Clericals.

In 1886 the Socialists put up their first candidates for the national house, polling 17,000 votes. In the 1909 elections they had 227 candidates for deputies, polling 350,000 votes and electing 44 delegates. This year they contested 325 seats and polled almost a million votes.

GERMAN REDS ADVANCE

One seat was gained by the Socialists on the first ballot in the election of members of the state house at Baden, Germany. The Clericals secured ten seats, Liberals, 9; Socialists 7, and Conservatives, 2. The Socialists will probably gain several more seats as there are twelve more to be contested in the second ballot. The Clericals lost two seats. This gain by the Socialists was made despite the three vote system which prevails in Baden, whereby a large part of the working class is disfranchised because of property qualifications.

In the contest to fill the Reichstag vacancy caused by the death of August Kaden, former chairman of the board of control of the German Socialist party, the Socialists proved successful, winning on the first ballot by a majority of 5,925 votes. His opponents polled 14,242 for the Conservative candidate and 11,035 for the Radical candidate. The Socialists increased their majority by more than 1,000 over the previous election.

GAIN IN FRANCE SHOWN.

Socialists in the Department Nord, France, have taken an inventory of their condition following the recent municipal elections and they find the following facts: The party participated in elections in 51 out of 67 municipalities, in which the total vote was increased to 127,633. The Socialists increased their representation in the Department Legislature from 12 to 17, and elected a total of 904 local officials, of which number 40 are mayors of cities and towns and 71 vice-mayors. The dues-paying membership in the department numbers 12,314.

PROPOSES LABOR CONGRESS.

A congress for the purpose of establishing closer co-operation between Socialist and labor organizations in South America is proposed by Dr. Esteban Gimenez, in an article in "VanGuardia," the Socialist paper of Argentina. There are Socialist parties now existing in Chile, Peru, Argentine and Uruguay, which are in communication with each other. It is thought that the Cuban and Brazilian parties would also come into the confederation.

AUSTRIANS GAIN SEAT.

The Austrian Socialists have just gained another seat in the national house in the election of Dr. Bobrowski from a Galacian district. Bobrowski polled 2,916 votes to his opponents 2,223. The seat was formerly held by a conservative.

GAIN IN SWITZERLAND.

Seven seats were secured by the Socialists in the municipal election at Chur, Switzerland. They almost doubled their vote. The Liberals secured fifteen seats and the Conservatives three.

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

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MUNICIPAL ICE AT WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Several weeks ago the common council of Milwaukee killed the municipal ice agitation by voting to "file" the reports of its investigating committee, and with it, perforce, the excellent summer-long work of Comrade Leo Krzycki (a member of the committee). The Milwaukee Leader and Leo Tie-fenthaler of the municipal reference library. Many weeks ago New York, Boston, Sacramento and scores of smaller cities found a stone wall of prejudice and snarling capitalistic rage blocking their efforts for municipal ice. Statistics, engineering data, proven facts, availed them nothing.

"Business," cries your bourgeois capitalist—"Business," echoes your convention politician, "will suffer; business will die! You will frighten private capital from your city. Commercial activity will cease!"

All of which your timid, conservative citizen heads.

All of which is discouraging until we remember that the agitation is only delayed. It can never be stopped.

For example, the little city of Willimantic, Conn., aided and abetted by a timely providence that sent cool weather during the summer months, has been able to launch a municipal ice deal in spite of capitalist trickery and political subserviency.

At one time Willimantic citizens paid 35 cents a week for all the ice they could use. Then year by year the price soared and the quantity lessened. The citizens grumbled, complained, but the two "independent" dealers, it was said, had a "business agreement" which made them "independent," at least of public opinion. The price kept going up.

In 1907 the charter amendment to the state constitution, authorizing the cities to harvest, store and sell ice, was passed by the general assembly and ratified by referendum. For several years Willimantic vainly tried to use this as a club to keep the ice dealers within bounds. But prices kept going up.

Finally a rumor that the price of ice in 1913 would be still higher brought forth a resolution in the common council calling for the erection of an ice house and the harvesting of ice. It carried, and \$1,000 was appropriated for the purpose. One thousand one hundred tons of ice were harvested and stored, as an experiment.

Compared with the 12,000 tons of ice harvested by the private dealers, the city's 1,100 tons looked insignificant, indeed. The capitalistic ice dealers thought they saw a chance to give the city a black eye on its ice business.

On April 7, 1913, one of the dealers announced his retirement from business, due, he said, to the fact that competition with the city was useless, and announced also the sale of his entire ice crop of 8,000 tons to a firm in Bridgeport! A few days later the other ice dealer "regretted to advise" that he could not possibly handle the demands of the city's entire ice business! "But," and he swelled with civic righteousness, "although I have received several very good offers from out of town firms, I will not consider them until the city decides whether or not to buy my ice."

This offer was made on April 10, to close on May 1.

The average ice consumption of the city is 10,000 tons. The 1,100 tons harvested by the city would not begin to supply the demand.

A special meeting of the common council was called to determine how to keep the crop of the second dealer, 4,000 tons, in the city. The corporation counsel advised that the city had no legal right to buy the ice.

Finally a local fruit and produce commission merchant bought the entire supply and was selling it at 60 cents per 100 pounds to the domestic trade and 50 and 40 cents per 100 pounds to the wholesale trade.

Meanwhile, the city made no effort to dispose of its small crop until the June meeting of the common council. At this meeting the commission merchant made a proposition to buy the city's ice. But after several hours of discussion his proposition was rejected and the ice was turned over to another firm at \$2 a ton. This firm was put under a \$500 bond to retail it at not more than 40 cents per 100 pounds to the domestic trade, and to give the hospitals a discount of 25 per cent, and not to wholesale the ice.

In this way the city managed to make 5,000 tons to last over.

The experience taught the citizens of Willimantic a lesson. Clearly it was not enough to harvest a

part of a crop. The city must harvest enough to supply the city. When the council met in July of this year it took decided action to this end. A committee was appointed that investigated and submitted estimates on the cost of installing facilities sufficient to handle the whole business for the city. The council approved the report and voted, and special meetings of the electors approved, the appropriation of \$8,000 for the equipment. And this action was again and finally ratified by a popular vote of more than 3 to 1.

Next year Willimantic will have municipal ice. It is not wise to make prophesies, yet those well informed believe that with the better facilities the city will be able to harvest ice at about 15 cents per 100 pounds at the most. They believe also that the profits will enable them to pay the interest on the money invested and lay aside a small amount each year for the maintenance of the sheds and refunding of the \$8,000 invested. And they are confident that this can be done by retailing the ice for not more than 30 cents per 100 pounds, which is about one-half of what they had to pay last summer.

STRUGGLE WITH STREET CAR COMPANY.

Two years ago the first Socialist were elected to office in Akron, Ohio, when Albert C. Esch, and John Moewe were elected to the city council. Though they were in a minority, they managed to accomplish many things.

Esch was made chairman of the railroad and bridge committee and introduced an ordinance for an issue of \$225,000 in bonds for building a municipal street car line. The local traction company was seeking an extension of their franchise.

The company feared the municipal ownership ordinance would pass, for if it was voted down by the council, it would undoubtedly go to a referendum vote. They therefore had it laid on the table, so that, regardless of what action was taken at the next council meeting, it could not go before the voters at the November election, making a special election at a later date necessary for its consideration. Esch got out a special petition to have the matter submitted to the voters, at the November election, and, though he had but ten days time, he came within 200 signatures of securing enough.

In the meantime the company has made another proposal reducing the number of years of the franchise and making a large number of concessions. The matter is now at a standstill.

Esch also had the council pass an ordinance requiring street cars to carry lifting jacks, turtle backs and drawbars to use in cases of people being injured. A fine of \$50 a day for each car not thus equipped was provided for. It took the company four months after the required time to comply with the ordinance. This meant a penalty of \$522,000. No effort was ever made by the city to secure this amount and it was only after repeated urging by the Socialists that the mayor enforced the ordinance at all.

In the case of another poorly equipped and dangerous railroad, Esch took the matter before the state public utilities commission and had the entire line rebuilt.

The concilmen also fought the building of an armory; sought to amend the law against public assemblage, which was used against the rubber strikers, to provided for jury trial; secured public comfort stations; fought for a municipal garbage disposal plant, which is now being planned; stopped several land grants to private corporations; voted for increase of wages of workers and against increase of salaries of officials and many similar things.

"A WORD TO THE WISE."

Ninety-two percent of all the measures used in Philadelphia were found to be short in 1911. (The New City Government—Bruere; p. 311.)

Railroads and manufacturing firms in Pittsburgh for years have been using a strip of city owned property, 100 feet wide and several blocks long, said to be worth \$250,000, for yards and storage space. The city has never received one cent in rent. (Municipal Journal, October 23, 1913.)

Straphangers on a German street car line pay half fares. (Municipal Journal, October 23, 1913.)

Over 1,000,000,000 eggs are reported to be in cold storage, and the retail price is steadily rising. (Pearson's, October, 1913.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Ordinance or Resolution?

Q. What is the difference between an ordinance and a resolution?

A. Ordinances almost invariably prescribe permanent rules of conduct or government; resolutions provide temporary rules only. A resolution may ordinarily be passed by the council alone, whereas an ordinance usually requires the approval of the mayor, or of the chief executive authority. The legislative powers of the corporation must, as a rule, be exercised by ordinances; its day-to-day ministerial functions may often be carried out by resolutions. (From "The Government of American Cities," by Munro.)

Direct Taxation Versus Bond Issues.

Q. Can you give us information on the merits of direct taxation as against bond issues for the raising of public revenue?

A. Bond issues always involve the payment of interest, of course. Consequently every dollar of money that is raised for public works by issuing bonds means that the city is compelled to pay all the way from 40 to 50 cents in interest before the bonds are finally retired. They generally run from 20 to 25 years at from 4 per cent to 5 per cent, a part being retired each year after a certain period. In this way every dollar's worth of work that is secured for the city through the issue of bonds costs the city about \$1.40.

If now, the city can be put on a cash basis by raising the money by direct taxation, that saves 40 cents on every \$1.40 of public expenditure. This is not always possible, of course, but to a very large extent it can be done, and the policy should be always to work in that direction. Hence, the Socialist demand for "the elimination of bond issues as far and as fast as possible."

THANK YOU!

Scarcely a week passes that the Information Department does not receive the contribution of a half-forgotten Socialist pamphlet, or a government report, or an up-to-date municipal manual, with vital statistics, or clippings of some interesting event.

A little note in The Party Builder sent comrades scurrying for copies of state "blue books." An appeal for labor bulletins (back numbers) has had the result of very nearly completing our file.

Our limited space in The Party Builder, however, does not permit us to publicly acknowledge the individual contributions. Only those which are unusual for their value, or volume, or both, can be given special mention.

Such a contribution is the one made by Comrade H. A. Armhein, of Bay City, Mich., of the Twelfth and Seventeenth Special Reports, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Annual Reports, and Bulletins 46 and 49, of the United States Bureau of Labor. The package contained also a copy of the Twenty-second Annual Report, contributed by Comrade William Shafer of Bay City, Mich.

BOOKS TO USE IN STUDY CLASSES

Socialism—"Elements of Socialism," by John Spargo. Price, \$1.50. This is a student's text book, used by many schools and colleges in the country which have classes in Socialism.

American History—"Socialist Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons. Price, \$1.50. A history of the United States written from a Socialist point of view. "Workers in American History," by James Oneal. Price, \$1.00.

Public Speaking—"Effective Speaking," by A. E. Phillips. Price, \$1.50. Excellent to show how to present a subject to an audience. Used extensively in American colleges.

Woman—"Woman and Socialism," by August Bebel. Price, \$1.50. "Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner. Price, \$1.50. "Woman and Economics," by Charlotte Perkins Gilman. Price, \$1.50. All good books written from a Socialist viewpoint.

Elementary English—"New World Lessons for Old World People," by Violet Pike. Price, ten cents a set.

All of these books can be secured from the National Office, Socialist party, 111 N. Market street, Chicago.

WANTED—INFORMATION.

A comrade is anxious to know what Socialist locals have had free libraries and how they have been conducted. Is a deposit required from those who use the libraries, and is there any charge made for the holding of a book extra time, etc.? Also any suggestions as to the best method of handling the libraries will be appreciated.

We should like to have specific and detailed information as to the methods of conducting, results, etc., of Socialist encampments.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

For Classes and Individuals.—For all who wish to learn the principles of Socialism. Thorough and simple. Week by week you receive a lesson. Books recommended for reading. Questions given for study. Final paper criticised and returned. Send for Bulletin to

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
140 East 19th street, New York City.

Woman's Department

This department has charge of all propaganda 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

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S DAY.

On December 28, the Sunday following Christmas, thousands of working men and women will celebrate the first anniversary of Children's Day.

It is fitting that an organization whose purpose is the rebuilding of society, in order that future generations may receive more of the joys of life than has the past, should set aside one day each year to speak to the children, of the children, for the children and with the children.

It is also fitting that this day should be during the Christmas holidays. The observation of the old-fashioned Christmas is gradually dying out to the sorrow of many of us. The lowly Nazarene with his message of "Peace on earth; good will to men" has been forgotten. The holy day on which we celebrate His birth is being turned into a mockery, through the flaunting of wealth by the very rich; the exchange of meaningless gifts by the middle class or by the doling out of charity to the very poor, either through private or organized charity associations, or gifts from employers.

The working class of our large cities, who are annually the subjects of charity celebrations in one form or another, have come to look upon Thanksgiving Day and Christmas as days of sacrifice, days on which every shred of their pride and manhood are stripped from them by the vicious social system which breeds charity faddists.

There are those of us, however, who would keep the yuletide sacred. The men and women with the message of Christ burned deep into their souls resent the usurpation of our holy season. We resent the hollowness of the Christmas sermons.

Because of these facts, the Socialist party, representing that great mass of humanity who no longer participate in Christmas celebrations, have inaugurated National Children's Day. Like our annual Women's Day we hope that this day may become an international day of celebration for the working class.

On this day Socialist locals, Young People's Socialist leagues, collegiate Socialist societies and Socialist study classes will throw open their doors to the mothers and children.

Every man and woman in the Socialist party able to stand before an audience and deliver his message of "Peace on earth" will address these gatherings.

The children of the working class, fired with the enthusiasm of the Socialist movement, will do their share by way of songs, recitations, dialogues and readings. The smaller children will give drills, group dances and show the grown ups how to play.

Mothers will do as they have always done. They will bake, roast, boil and stew, vying with each other in the production of good things for every one to eat.

And last, but not the least, Socialist and labor papers will issue a special children's edition. These papers will be given away; millions of leaflets, dealing with the conditions of child slavery of the present age and the hope which Socialists hold for the future, will be distributed free.

No matter how large and important your local or how small, you should begin immediately to make preparations to join with your comrades in this annual Children's Day.

Program for entertainment will be furnished you free from the National Office, and appropriate leaflets for distribution may be secured from this office.

PASSING COMMENTS ON SUFFRAGE.

Chicago—"An Italian Woman's Suffrage Club was organized at Father Matthew's Hall, by Michael Averso. Mr. Averso explained to the eighty women present the object of the club and the duties of women as voters."

A word to the wise is sufficient.

Whatever else may be said of the militant suffrage movement of England, the world knows that this group of women are responsible for the rolling away of the clouds of oblivion which have hitherto obstructed the woman suffrage movement.

Fanatics they may be, but they have succeeded in doing that which no other group of women have ever before accomplished for the feminist movement. They have forced a hitherto silent international press to devote untold pages to "Votes for Women."

A Chicago paper, fearing the result of the woman vote of Illinois, has resorted to the old game of frightening the newly enfranchised voter by all manner of scarecrows. The last is a phony test for the women voters.

This list of questions on civil service is so difficult that not one male voter in five hundred, and

in all probability not one lawyer in ten could answer, are being published for the purpose of deceiving the women of the working class into the belief that if they are not able to answer these questions they will not be permitted to vote. This malicious practice by puppet election boards has been perpetrated upon the innocent public in every state.

All papers who are sincerely in favor of woman suffrage and who hope that the woman voter will cast her ballot for those men, those measures or that party which she deems best, should give widespread publicity to this fraud stating the electoral qualifications.

No woman voter should be required to answer any question which is not asked of the man voter.

Nobody seems to know just why Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst came to America, but there is no doubt that her manager, Mr. Ostrander, came for the purpose of taking back a considerable bunch of American "dough." Mr. Ostrander seems to be quite an autocratic person, according to the suffragists of both New York and Chicago.

Of course, it is not Emmeline's fault that her manager and Dr. Anna Shaw disagreed as to whether the Pankhurst management should receive \$2,500 for one speech, or a smaller amount; neither is it Emmeline's fault that the price of the best seats in the Chicago Auditorium should be almost doubled at a late day; nor is it Emmeline's fault that Mr. Ostrander refuses to permit the local suffrage organization to chose the chairmen of meetings. Evidently even militants need to learn more about democracy.

We are really sorry for international celebrity, who is not able to better manage her own manager. It just occurs to us that, perhaps, after all, Barnum was right when he said, the "American people like to be humbugged."

INCREASE OF WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

The great advent of women into the industrial world is well shown in a report just issued by some of the German unions.

The last census of the government, taken in 1907, shows there were 8,250,000 women employed in industries outside the home. This was an increase of 92 per cent since 1882.

Though census figures are lacking, the number of working women has increased tremendously since 1907 as shown by the sick benefit organization. During these five years the number of women members has increased 42 per cent. As these organizations comprise almost all those employed in every industry, it can be readily seen that women are a very important factor in the German industrial world.

And this gain of women workers has been made in the face of the fact that there is a smaller number of women in Germany today than there has been since 1882.

NEW STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

During the past month two new states have swung into line in the special campaign for the woman movement. New Hampshire has elected Rose Merkle, 344 Thornton street, Manchester, state correspondent, and South Dakota has elected Olive C. Atwood, Sisseton, state correspondent, making thirty-eight states in line.

If your state has not entered this campaign, you should see that your state executive committee immediately appoint a woman state correspondent to initiate this important work.

MARRIAGE AT NATIONAL OFFICE.

The Information Department has demonstrated its capacity to do things besides writing city charters, drafting platforms, etc. We can make two hearts beat as one—only to get this done you must come in person. Saturday, November 1, appeared Comrades Otto E. Ervin and Martha Kaminski of Chicago, who were united in marriage by Carl D. Thompson. Comrade Ervin has been a member of the S. P. for many years. They will live in Chicago at 220 N. Hamlin avenue.

EXPOSE "FRIEND OF LABOR."

The Socialists of Buffalo have one of the best organizations in New York State. In their campaign they put up a magnificent fight. They discovered that one of the candidates on the Democratic ticket who was being boosted as a "friend of labor," had been a strike-breaker, scabbing in the telegraphers' strike of 1907. They soon let the workers of the city know about it.

OUR VISITORS.

O. G. Gregory of Nashville, Tenn., is in the city taking a course in optometry. During his stay here, he is an occasional caller at the National Office. While enroute to his home, he will make some dates in the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. Comrade Gregory is one of those persistent agitators and keeps something going on in his home town all the time. The comrades of Nashville have applied for a county charter.

Comrade W. A. Jacobs of Milwaukee, Wis., spent a couple of days in the National Office last week while on his way home from his tour. He was full of enthusiasm and predicts that election returns will show surprising Socialist gains in eastern cities. He is now planning a tour West to last until the campaign opens in Milwaukee next spring.

Comrade W. R. Gaylord of Milwaukee, Wis., made us a breezy call on Thursday of last week. He was on his way to Ohio to speak the closing word of the campaign in a number of the Buckeye cities where Socialists were making a strenuous effort to carry the election.

Mayor Duncan of Butte, Mont., dropped in on his way home from the East just long enough to shake hands. He reports a successful tour.

LEAFLET PACKAGES.

One day last week, we received an order from Ogden, Utah, for 1,000 sets of our leaflets assembled in envelopes. For the moment this was a puzzle. If we were to fill this order exactly as given, it would mean that each envelope would be stuffed with 42 leaflets making a total of 42,000. The order was so unusual that we decided to wire for confirmation. A second wire repeated the former order. Then we began to figure on the cost of the envelopes, assembling and folding. Before going ahead with the shipment, we once more wired, giving the additional cost, stating that if not satisfactory to wire again, otherwise we would ship. Further consideration over Sunday convinced us that 42 leaflets were too many to put in one envelope and that the package would be too bulky. We made selection of 10 as follows:

"Have the Socialists Made Good?" by Thompson.

"Are Socialists Practical?" by Thompson.

"The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered," by Ricker.

"Join the Party," by Russell.

"Madam, How Will you Feed your Family?" by Berger.

"Boytown Railroad," by Fred D. Warren.

"Woman, What will you do with your Ballot?" by Elizabeth Thomas.

"Private Property," by John M. Work.

"Why You Should Be a Socialist," by Theresa S. Malkiel.

"The National Socialist Platform."

These we considered to be our very best leaflets. We found also that the weight of one package including envelope came just within the limit of 1 cent postage. This will enable the Ogden comrades to mail the package, should they desire to do so, under penny postage. Then it occurred to us that such a package was just what persistent propagandists have long wanted—something to send through the mail or to hand to inquiring investigators. A package of leaflets is better for this purpose than a book. A book treats usually of only one subject, and that by the author only, while here we have 10 subjects treated and by 10 different people. These 10 leaflets including, as they do, the platform will give the inquirer a clear conception of Socialism. Then we figured on the cost. The first item is postage, which is 1 cent. Envelopes, cost of assembling, etc., will add another 1½ cents to the package. We found that for 2½ cents per name, we would be able to mail package of 10 leaflets to addresses furnished to us. If you want the leaflets in envelopes ready to hand out or to write the addresses on yourself, we can furnish them for \$2.00 per hundred packages, express prepaid. To make this more clear and to avoid mistakes, the National Office will furnish the leaflets in packages of 10 folded and in envelopes as follows:—mailed direct from the National Office to individual addresses in any quantity, 2½ cents per name. Shipped in packages of 100 or more by prepaid express, and without postage on envelopes, \$2.00 per hundred.

A FAITHFUL EMPLOYEE LEAVES.

With the close of October, Comrade Edna Koop, for five years an employe of the National Office, resigned her position as order and dues stamp clerk. She is soon to become the bride of Rev. Henry Jensen, a minister of the Evangelical church. The office force joined in a dinner party to bid her farewell on Thursday evening, October 30. Comrade Koop was one of the important spokes in the National Office wheel and her going is regretted. She has "made good" in the National Office and will make good in any job she tackles, even the difficult one of being a preacher's assistant. Her place in the office is taken by Jennie Kewitz.

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

THE INTERNATIONAL.

The organized movement of the young Socialists extends into practically every country where the Socialist movement is organized. As the organized political movement in a country grows, a young people's movement springs up in its train, furnishing the social and educational needs and carrying the message of Socialism to the future citizens.

In Germany a strong organization has been perfected, in spite of the efforts of the government to suppress it. All people below eighteen years of age are prohibited by law from belonging to any political organization. The Socialists have an organized young people's movement of more than 60,000 nevertheless. They live up only to the letter of the law. A young people's magazine is published, "Der Arbeiter Jugend," which has a circulation of more than 84,000 copies. The organization in Germany, as in most European countries, is under the control of an executive committee of nine, three being elected by the party, three by the trade unions, and three by the young people from among their own number.

England has a children's movement of 7,000 members, which conducts weekly classes of instruction in Socialism and unionism. There is no young people's movement, except in a few cities.

An organization of 12,000 exists in Italy, which has its own weekly paper. The party has a supervisory control over the organization, and the young people have a representative in all the national councils of the party. When war was threatened between Italy and Turkey last year, the Italian youth sent a message to the Socialists of Turkey pledging their support in an effort to secure peace. A young syndicalist organization formerly existed in Italy, but this was recently disbanded. It fought the young Socialists bitterly.

Sweden has 16,000 organized young people in the Socialist movement, while Denmark has 6,000, and Norway 5,000. These organizations are independent of the party, but work in co-operation with it, except in Sweden where a strong Syndicalist sentiment exists among the young folk.

The little country of Finland has 171 young people's branches, which are independent of the party. They maintain a paper of their own, "The Torch."

Hungary, which has a separate government from the rest of the Austrian empire, has an organization of about 5,000 Socialist youths, and maintains a paper with a circulation of 3,700. The young people here pay no dues, the organization being maintained by the trade unions and the Socialist party.

There are about 15,000 organized young Socialists in Bohemia. They are organized mostly into gymnastic clubs, as the gymnasium is to the Bohemian what the baseball field is to the American. They have educational and social features in connection with their gymnastic organizations.

Very strong movements also exist in France and Belgium.

In some of the nations the young people turn a certain per centage of their dues into the national organization for the purpose of creating a fund to carry on agitation and propaganda among the young. The party and trade unions also support the young people's organizations with contributions of money. In some places the unions have established schools and colleges for the young, there being four such colleges in Belgium alone.

In addition to the social and educational work which is done by the young people in the United States, the European young Socialists wage a great propaganda against militarism. Military service is compulsory in practically all the European nations.

SEND IN YOUR NEWS.

What is your league doing? Let other organizations know what you are accomplishing. All leagues are requested to send news of their affairs to this office. Let these columns be a medium for the exchange of ideas. All leagues are doing some things which would prove valuable to others. Disperse your ideas as much as possible, so that others may make use of them. Send in your news.

HUSTLE FOR SUBS.

If you want the members of your league to get the news of the young people's movement of the world, have them subscribe for the PARTY BUILDER. If they want to keep in touch with the young people's movement they cannot do without it. It only costs twenty-five cents for forty weeks. Send in your subs.

REACHING THE UNCONVERTED.

Large crowds of young folk will always be found at baseball games, dances and similar affairs. The young people's Socialist leagues should not fail to take advantage of these congregations to make converts and secure new members. Have your literature and advertising distributed at these affairs. It will make your organization known to some who are anxious to belong to it, but never dreamed you were in existence. It will increase the attendance at your affairs and put you in touch with many young folk whom you can reach in no other way.

Most Socialist young people are so entwined in the work of their league that they drift away from other associations where they could find many sympathizers.

The young people outside of the Socialist movement must be reached if our leagues are to grow as they should.

CONTESTS CREATE ENTHUSIASM.

How to arouse the enthusiasm of members is the problem of every Young People's Socialist League. The most effective method seems to be to conduct contests of various kinds. These contests can be between members of the league or between the league and other organizations. The latter is the better method of creating interest, for the spirit which animates the "fans" of a town when rooting for the home team will also be manifested by the backers of the contesting organizations. Contests between members is really preparatory work for the greater struggles.

These contests can be in the field of baseball, basketball, oratory, debate, etc.

They not only instill a new spirit into your membership but provide an incentive for different members of the league to excel all others in their line of activity.

During the past year the young people's leagues of Rochester and Schenectady held a series of debates which created great interest in both cities. The debates were held in both towns and special trains were run between the cities carrying large parties of supporters of both leagues. Big crowds turned out to hear the youthful debaters, who were a credit to the Socialist movement. One of the debates was on Socialism as a remedy for present day evils. One of the teams debated against its own convictions and put up far better arguments than are generally given by anti-Socialist orators.

Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Chicago and some other towns have had their baseball teams, which competed with other baseball organizations in the city. The Milwaukee team showed its superiority over any other team in the city and captured the city pennant.

The leagues of St. Paul and Minneapolis have just introduced the idea of debates between the two young Socialist organizations of those cities.

The Chicago league has started a class in public speaking. During the course of study debates will be held between members of the class and at the end of the course an oratorical contest will be held. The league will then issue a challenge to the different high schools and colleges of the city to debate some phase of Socialism.

The college and high school students spend a great deal more time on the subject of argumentation and debate than the league boys and girls will. However, the young Socialists feel positive that they will prove that the youth of the working class has a greater mental capacity than the middle and upper class college students, even though the workers have had to secure their knowledge during the hours of night, after they have completed their day of toil.

HITS CHAIN GANG LABOR.

While the city was full of unemployed men anxious for work, the city council of Los Angeles slipped through a resolution allowing the city engineer to use a chain gang from jail to lay the foundation of a new bridge. When this was discovered by Socialist Councilman Fred S. Wheeler, he forced a resolution through the council reversing the previous action by forbidding the use of chain gang laborers on city work.

GIRLS FORM CHAPTER.

The girl college students are lining up for Socialism as strongly as the men. Radcliff College, a girl's school in Massachusetts, has just formed a chapter of the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society. This is the third chapter in existence at girls' colleges, the other two being at Barnard and Swarthmore.

NAMES ARE WANTED.

If you know of any young folks who should be in the Socialist movement and are not, send their names and addresses to this office. We want to reach every young man and woman in the nation. Your local movement needs these live young folk, for they will put a new life into your organization. You have neglected them too long. If you will send their names to this department, we will help you organize them and make a valuable addition to your local movement.

THE NEW COMING NATION FOR NOVEMBER.

The new Coming Nation (formerly The Progressive Woman) has some mighty good material in the November issue for the Socialist reader—and for Mr. Individual, Tired-Of-the-Present-System that you are cramping all through your anatomy to make a red-card Socialist of. In fact, the November new Coming Nation is the best piece of stir-em-up literature that you have fed your hungry brain on in many a moon. Here is a part of its menu!

The Con Currency Bill, by Burke McCarthy.—This points out in no uncertain tones the shams tucked away in the Glass-Owen currency bill. Your working class Democratic friend should read it by all means. The radical supporter of the present administration will receive a shock to find it compared to that of Grover Cleveland. This article is food for thought and should be widely read.

The Tale the Plutocrat Told.—If the foregoing is what might be designated as a "substantial dish" here is one of the light ones. It will make you smile so loud that those hearing you will want to read it so they can join in the hilarity. It puts the plute right where we would like to see him—**IN THE OFFICE OF THE LABOR TRUST ASKING FOR A JOB!** One of these days we will have that trust.

To Arms and Victory, by James S. Maurer.—A strong argument for political and industrial action on the part of the working class. Maurer is president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and was a member of the last state Legislature. He speaks from experience.

First a Joke, Then the Goat.—Being a pathetically humorous story of Judge Humphreys of Seattle, with excellent half tones of the judge and of the Socialists he persecuted.

Is Socialism Right or Wrong, by that prince of epigrammatic writers, John M. Work. **Towards Democracy**, by Lida Parce. **Federal Legislation**, by Jos. E. Cohen. **Woman Suffrage and the Matriarchate**. **Ethics of the School**; etc.

We cannot begin to enumerate all the notable features of the November new Coming Nation; poems, cartoons, a funny page by Heck, editorials, etc., go to make this issue one you will want. Now—we know you have it, so—**OBEY THAT FEELING** and send your subscription TODAY and get the November new Coming Nation.

The price is the small sum of 50c for 12 months. Address, THE COMING NATION, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

WORKMEN

Insure Yourselves in the

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.

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

Fifty thousand beneficiary members.

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

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

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.

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

Death benefits—\$250.00, uniformly.

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

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

For particulars write to

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

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

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. 53 Chicago, November 8, 1913

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Victor L. Berger, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Adolph Germer, 303 G. A. T. Building, Denver, Colo.
George H. Goebel, 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.
James H. Maurer, 1335 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

Official Business

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Proposed National Referendum by the State Executive Committee of the State of Montana: To strike out section 7, article 10, of the National Constitution, "in cases where the husband and wife are both party members and only one of them is in receipt of an income the other may likewise be allowed to use such exempt stamps."

To substitute: "The National Office shall also issue a dual stamp to the state secretaries at the rate of five cents per stamp, such stamp to be affixed to a membership card made out in the name of both husband and wife. Husbands and wives desiring to use such stamps shall make application therefor to the financial secretary of their local, and such application shall be passed upon by such organization. A continued absence from local meetings for three months by either husband or wife, without satisfactory excuse given and passed upon by the local shall act as forfeiture of the right to use the dual stamp."

Seconded by State Committee of Mississippi.

Expired 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.

Proposed National Committee Motion.

By Irish of Maine:

That The Party Builder be continued as a weekly publication free from all restrictions and limitations, other than those imposed by the National Constitution, until the next regular meeting of the National Committee.

Comment.

In submitting the above motion I am influenced by the belief, founded upon the hearty support accorded it from its inception in its present form, that The Party Builder meets the general approval of the membership.

To change it to a semi-monthly, increase the subscription price, or debar discussion of matters vital to the party welfare, as was proposed at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee, would, to my mind, be little short of suicidal folly.

The Party Builder is too valuable an asset to be periodically carved up on the dissecting table of the National Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Comrades:—I am herewith submitting for vote of your committee the following motion by Germer:

"That the Executive Secretary be instructed to call upon all affiliated branches and organizations of the Socialist party to take steps protesting against the unwarranted action of the Russian government in persecuting Mendel Meilis on the absurd charge of ritual murder."

Sioux Falls, S. D., October 29, 1913.

To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, U. S. A.:

We, the undersigned, members of the State Executive Committee, do hereby request the National Executive Committee to investigate the condition in the Socialist party of South Dakota at an early date, for the purpose of regaining harmony within the organization, and to ascertain and place the blame for the existing controversy where it properly belongs.

(Signed) E. W. DINZY,
Chairman of Meeting.
IRA G. BRINK.
ED. M. JACOBSON.

M. G. OPSAHL, State Secretary,
Acting National Committeeman.

Comment

On motion by Berger, providing that the National Executive Secretary be authorized to arrange lectures for the dates secured for the Lyceum Bureau:

MAURER—I vote No on the Berger motion, submitted October 27. My reasons for not favoring Berger's motion are, first, the National Committee decided that the Lyceum Bureau shall be discontinued; second, the locals and branches which accepted dates under the Lyceum Bureau, I hardly think, would accept any other scheme but the one they bargained for; third, Berger's motion places the Executive Secretary in exactly the same position that the Nagle motion placed the Executive Committee, namely, that the attempt shall be made to arrange lectures so as not to incur a deficit. In conclusion, I think it wise to pocket our loss for the present, and let hands off.

GERMER—I vote Yes on Berger's motion to arrange lectures for the dates secured for the Lyceum Bureau with the understanding that it will incur no deficit to the party. If we have not a reasonable assurance that these dates can be taken care of without a deficit I shall change my vote to No.

Motion by Wilson, that Hoogerhyde's report on the Michigan strike be accepted and his recommendations to the committee be adopted and executed, carried.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT

The following list includes all amounts received on the Voluntary Assessment Stamps to November 1, including the itemized list printed below for the month of October:

Alabama	5.50	New Hampshire	8.75
Arizona	37.50	New Jersey	24.75
Arkansas	7.75	New Mexico	3.50
California	27.25	New York	31.50
Colorado	28.75	North Carolina	4.00
Connecticut	36.00	North Dakota	7.00
Delaware	18.50	Ohio	62.25
Dis. of Columbia	9.75	Oklahoma	44.50
Florida	16.50	Oregon	11.53
Georgia	2.00	Pennsylvania	70.75
Idaho	17.75	Rhode Island	5.25
Illinois	110.15	South Carolina	7.75
Indiana	18.00	South Dakota	1.50
Iowa	47.76	Tennessee	3.25
Kansas	7.50	Texas	5.50
Kentucky	29.50	Utah	8.75
Louisiana	11.50	Vermont	9.75
Maine	18.50	Virginia	7.25
Maryland	8.00	Washington	111.86
Massachusetts	36.99	West Virginia	7.00
Michigan	20.15	Wisconsin	74.00
Minnesota	15.25	Wyoming	21.50
Mississippi	2.50	Alaska	10.85
Missouri	20.50	Foreign Federations	453.30
Montana	59.80	Miscellaneous	15.30
Nebraska	18.75		
Nevada	18.00		
			\$1,635.94

Receipts for Voluntary Assessment for Month of October.

Polish Branch, Bridgeport, Conn.	2.50
Local Springfield, Pa.	2.00
Local Spooner, Minn.	3.00
Guy Underwood, Chicago, Ill.	3.75
Branch Maywood and Melrose Park, Chicago, Ill.	1.75
Slovak Branch, Bridgeport, Conn.	1.25
Slovak Branch, Kenosha, Wis.	2.50
Polish Branch No. 28, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
Stanley Paluck Hamstamch, Mich.	1.00
Mrs. J. Klasek, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Local Montpelier, Ind.	1.25
Local Mason, Wis.	1.00
Local Richmond, Va.	2.50
F. C. Bryant, Lake Pleasant, Mass.	4.75
John Morrison, 8th Ward, Chicago, Ill.	.75
Fifteenth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
Polish Branch, New Haven, Conn.	2.00
Wm. Eberhard, Charleston, S. C.	7.75
Local Bayard, Kans.	.75
Local Newport, Ky.	2.25
F. G. Marsh, Elmira, N. Y.	.25
Local Marshalltown, Ia.	3.50
Geo. W. Schoner, East Dubuque, Ill.	.25
Local Monmouth, Ill.	3.00
Twelfth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Local Silvana, Wash.	2.50
Wm. Stenger, Ephrata, Wash.	.26
Local Woodland, Wash.	.50
F. W. Chase, Portland, Oregon.	.25
Branch Glen Campbell, Pa.	2.75
Jas. Doyle Boyds, Wash.	.25
Augusta Hefty, Denver, Colo.	1.25
Branch Milwaukee, Wis.	9.75
Geo. E. Harris, Westwood, Mass.	1.50
Frans Bostrom, Everett, Wash.	15.50
Local Cheney, Wash.	1.50
Arthur Smith, Concord, N. H.	2.00
G. A. Moody, Gardiner, Me.	.25
Scandinavian Federation	6.00
Geo. Gass Pearson, Wash.	1.00
Local Gary, Ind.	2.50
Deep Creek, Local No. 25, Northport, Wash.	6.25
Peter J. Holt, Salt Lake City, Utah.	8.00
J. P. McFadden, Stillwater, Okla.	.50
Local Lincoln, Ill.	1.70
J. S. Gatman, Chickasha, Okla.	1.00
H. C. Fehsenfeld Pittsburg, Pa.	1.00
C. Blumenthal, St. Louis, Mo.	1.25
Wm. Lush, Myrtle Point, Ore.	.75
Local Jackson, Miss.	.75
Local Hattiesburg, Miss.	.50
Local Olive, Bolivar, Mo.	1.00
German Federation, Chicago	25.00
Polish Branch No. 16, Cleveland, Ohio.	5.00
Polish Branch, Franklin, N. H.	1.00
Slovak Local, Allegheny County, Pa.	2.50
H. A. Schultz, Flushing, Ohio.	2.00
S. M. Stallard, Fort Scott, Kans.	4.25
Local Valley Station, Ky.	1.25
Local Bellevue, Ky.	2.00
Local Fullerton, Ky.	2.00
Local Sioux City, Iowa	3.25
Jas. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.	7.75
C. E. Kendrick, Trenton, N. J.	11.00
John P. Burke, Franklin, N. H.	5.75
Orris S. Haldeman, Richland Center, Pa.	.50
Branch No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.	15.00
F. W. Naegel, Live Oak, Fla.	.25

Local McLuney, Ohio	1.25
W. F. Dietz, Lake Charles, La.	6.50
A. M. Brooks, Madison, Wis.	1.00
I. Stevens, Cumberland, Wash.	4.00
Polish Branch No. 165, Coalton, Okla.	1.50
Chas. A. Byrd, West Monroe, La.	1.00
W. Jas. Morgan, New London, Conn.	3.25
Branch Northfield, Ill.	2.50
Local Lisbon Falls, Me.	1.25
Collected by Local Lisbon Falls, Me.	7.25
Chas. Benjamin, Cody, Wyo.	2.50
J. E. Turner, Aspen, Colo.	3.50
A. N. Jackson, Jacksonville, Fla.	9.00
C. W. Corbin, Altoona, Pa.	.25
Comrade, Thermal, Cal.	1.00
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.	7.50
Scandinavian Federation, Chicago, Ill.	1.25
Polish Branch No. 173, Rockford, Ill.	1.00
Otto Vierling, St. Louis, Mo.	8.00
Temple J. English, Camden, N. J.	.25
Local Muncie, Ind.	3.00
Branch Patton, Pa.	5.00
Branch Barnesboro, Pa.	1.25
Branch, Walsall, Pa.	3.50
Ethel Whitehead, Fort Scott, Kans.	.25
Slovak Federation, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Local Guy, New Mexico	1.50
Geo. H. Luther, Omak, Wash.	.75
W. S. Bradford, Phoenix, Ariz.	10.00
E. E. Collins, N. Yakima, Wash.	1.00
Local Sterling City, Cal.	2.50
North Carolina	3.00
W. H. Hawkes, Manette, Wash.	1.50
F. Koehles, Independence, Mo.	1.50
I. F. Stewart, Nampa, Idaho	16.75
W. C. Frosser, Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada	2.00
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.	1.25
Polish Branch, Flint, Mich.	2.50
G. Dierden, Louisville, Colo.	3.00
A. E. Benoit, Roseworth, Idaho	.25
Branch Rockledge, Local Montgomery, Pa.	5.00
Fred E. Irish, Woodford, Me.	2.50
Local Aberdeen, Wash.	1.25
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.	20.00
B. S. Cox, Spruce Pine, Ala.	1.50
S. E. Beardsley, Derby, Conn.	2.00
Local Edgeley, N. D.	1.00
Twenty-fourth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	3.25
T. W. Lytton, Tishomingo, Okla.	1.75
R. W. Sheridan, Curlew, Wash.	.25
Local Rock Island, Ill.	2.25
Comrade, Central City, Neb.	.50
Local Woodward, Iowa	1.50
Local Mountain View, Wash.	1.00
C. C. Brooks, Dixon, Ill.	5.00
I. M. Raymond, Jackson, Miss.	1.25
G. J. Lundin, St. Paul, Minn.	2.00
Third Ward Branch, Edmonds, Wash.	1.75
Mrs. W. E. Coe, Pindley Lake, N. Y.	1.25
Fred E. Roscher, Seward, Alaska	.25
Math. Manderfield	.25
Polish Branch No. 164, Fort Wayne, Ind.	5.00
First Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. (by Jas. P. Larson)	.25
Twenty-third Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. (by Jas. P. Larson)	2.00
Twenty-fifth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. (by Jas. P. Larson)	2.00
Thirty-fourth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. (by Jas. P. Larson)	3.75
Thirty-fifth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill. (by Jas. P. Larson)	2.50
Local Yuma, Ariz.	7.25
A. Carlson, Sheridan, Wyo.	8.50
Local No. 1317, Hamlin, Texas	1.50
Otter Creek Local, Toledo, Wash.	1.00
J. E. Stribling, Hartford, Wash.	1.25
Alma M. Krieger, Butte, Mont.	33.00
Chas. F. A. Pfeiffer, Fremont, Neb.	1.25
Local Mobile, Ala.	3.00
Emma F. Langdon, Denver, Colo.	17.75
Local Centennial, Wyo.	5.00
Local Lynchburg, Va.	2.50
German Federation (by A. Drefuss)	20.25
Chas. Mute, Rockland, Mass.	2.50
W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, New Mexico	.50
West Side Woman's Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	20.00
Charter Oak Local, South Center, Wash.	2.50
Local New London, Conn.	1.25
H. H. Doubrava, El Campo, Texas	.25
Thirty-second Ward, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
Branch Grove City, Pa.	1.50
Jos. C. Schawe, Columbus, Ohio	11.75
Local Lake Mills, Iowa	4.00
Local Hillyard, Wash.	3.00
Richard Dalrymple, Glen Campbell, Pa.	.25
Local Eden, Wash.	1.25
Geo. R. Hemnoff, Dayton, Texas	.50
Ethel J. Shafer, Omaha, Neb.	9.25
German Federation	6.25
A. E. Wochels, Allegheny, Pa.	.50
H. W. Morgan, Antelope, Ore.	.28
F. B. Chase, Boston, Mass.	16.50
Branch Superior, Wis.	12.75
Local No. 1, Osceola, Wis.	1.25
Robert B. Ringler, Reading, Pa.	20.25
Local Ludington, Mich.	4.15
H. M. Sinclair, Oklahoma City, Okla.	23.50
S. E. Beardsley, Derby, Conn.	19.50
Fred E. Stevens, Louisville, Ky.	11.50
J. T. Phenix, Kirkland, Wash.	2.75
Branch Latonia, Ky.	2.00
Town Lake Branch No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.	3.00
Mrs. Dorothy Oletzky, Birmingham, Wash.	1.25
Local Bennington Vt.	4.00
Local Northfield, Vt.	2.50
Local Mitchell, S. D.	1.50
A comrade	.50
Alvin J. Wilber, Alpine, Cal.	.50
Local Gold Bar, Wash.	2.50
Local Madison, Anson Me.	1.75
Local Colfax, Iowa	2.00
D. Welch, Haskell, Okla.	.25
F. W. Chase, Portland, Ore.	1.00
Locksley Local, Hartford, Wash.	1.25
Jesse Lucia, Providence, R. I.	2.75
Local Alliance, Ohio	7.50
Esther Edelson Morrell	5.00
Mary Schupp, Los Angeles, Cal.	.25
R. E. Hegner, Cordova, Alaska	3.00
Local St. Clair, Branch Belleville, Ill.	2.25
M. Cavan, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Irvin R. Cammack, Pasa Robles, Cal.	4.25
Jack Lingley, Yale, Wash.	1.25
W. S. Bradford, Phoenix, Ariz.	4.75
Local Amesbury, Mass.	2.49
Local Macon, Ill.	2.50
A. B. Ekis, Burley, Wash.	1.50
Socialist Club, Marblehead, Mass.	2.00
I. T. Dowell, Muscatine, Iowa	.50
Local St. Johnsbury, Vt.	2.00
Local Morgan Hill, Cal.	1.50
J. P. Eastman, Frederickstown, Pa.	.25
A comrade	.25
E. A. Putnam, Drain, Ore.	2.00
W. F. Dietz, Lake Charles, La.	2.00
Geo. Linday, Evanston, Ill.	1.25
Local Glen Carbon, Ill.	3.75
Geo. S. Bonner, Philadelphia, Pa.	.25
Local S. E. Washington, D. C.	2.25

Local Dolgeville, N. Y.....	2.25
German Federation	7.00
J. W. Richman, Washington, D. C.....	7.50
Finnish Federation	112.50
	<hr/> \$905.88

CALUMET MINERS' FUND.

H. W. Bodey, Northport, Wash.....	\$5.00
J. Leszko, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
	<hr/> \$6.00

WEST VIRGINIA ORGANIZATION FUND.

Marcellus Wait, Philadelphia, Pa.....	\$ 2.00
Anton Strabel, Minneapolis, Minn.....	3.00
John Silberling, Keyport, N. J.....	1.00
Local S. E. Washington, D. C.....	5.00
	<hr/> \$11.00

THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

At this writing (November 1) data from the bookkeeper is not quite complete but the figures given below for October are approximately correct. We have compiled a table of totals for comparisons giving sales of literature, buttons and supplies for corresponding months in 1912 and 1913.

It will be noted that the business of the literature department, like that of the party dues, had sunk to the low ebb in June when our total receipts were only \$676.90 as against \$1,318.74 for the corresponding month of June, 1912. July was little better, but in these two months, we had begun and carried on an advertising campaign both through the Party Builder and by circulars—which began to register in the receipts of August. In that month we forged ahead of the corresponding month of 1912. September and October show wide margins over last year and for the period of five months we are over \$300 ahead of the corresponding period of last year.

The business of this department for the fiscal year, June 1911 to June 1912, was approximately \$21,000.

In the budget of estimated receipts for the current fiscal year June 1, 1913, to June 1, 1914, we are asked to produce the same amount of business. If we exceed the amount we have helped by so much to pay off the debt.

Can we do this? All that is necessary is that you keep up the good work of August, September and October. If you do this, we will not only meet the apportionment of the budget but exceed it many thousands of dollars. But merely piling up columns of dollars is not all that we are after. We admit that we are trying our level best to do business and to do it in the only way business may be done, viz—by producing good goods and selling them for the lowest possible price. Socialists, in paying out money, exercise the same business sense as do other people. They buy where they can get the best for the least. The literature department is on the job daily looking for the best there is to be had and for the printing establishment that has the latest time-saving equipment and can produce books and leaflets for the cheapest price. This is the money side only. The sale of literature means more than merely doing business, it means the growth of the party, for when the comrades are selling books and distributing leaflets, Socialism is spreading—the movement growing, and the party membership increasing.

The leaflets printed by the National Office are in harmony with, and support our declaration of principles and platform adopted at Indianapolis in 1912. Our new books must and will carry the same message. This means consistency and uniformity in our propaganda.

And no one makes a profit. What you send here is yours. When the day comes that the last dollar of debt has been paid and a surplus is available, benefits will begin to flow back to you, not only in the things you actually have bought but in various aids to states, districts, cities and an aggressive campaign of organization without interruption. These are the possibilities that present themselves to the vision. And they are not a dream, for back of it all are the following figures which may be made more eloquent as you increase them from month to month.

	1912	1913
June	\$1,318.74	\$ 676.90
July	1,323.39	743.45
August	1,410.00	1,680.35
September	1,511.89	2,280.95
October	1,668.69	2,189.46
	<hr/> \$7,233.11	<hr/> \$7,571.11

The following are some of the largest orders for the week taken at random from the files:

- Comrade J. Fridland of Hawley, Minn., orders 1,000 assorted leaflets.
- Wellstown, Mo., is using 1,000 "Have the Socialists Made Good?"
- Comrade Jno. J. Ulrich of Middletown, Pa., orders 2,000 assorted leaflets.
- Albert Weiss of Toledo, Ohio, sends us \$14.50 for list of books and gets 100 copies of "Wasting Human Life."
- G. G. Meyers of Visalia, Cal., orders 1,000 assorted leaflets.
- Canton, Ohio, will distribute 10,000 "Have the Socialists Made Good."

B. B. Hamlin of E. Wilton, Me., orders a liberal supply of our leaflets and cheaper booklets.

E. T. Melms of Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the purchasers of our \$10.00 book combination.

W. E. Acker of Milwaukee, Wis., gets 1,000 copies of assorted leaflets.

Comrade Jos. Geier of Cincinnati, Ohio, gets 100 copies of the "Truth About Socialism." His order amounts to \$20.00 in all, which includes Party Builder sub cards. We mentioned this especially because this comrade was in last week with an order for 10,000 leaflets. We would like to dig up 1,000 more Geiers scattered over the United States.

Cliff Hotenings sends in an order for assorted leaflets from Sleepy Eye, Minn.

Gilbert Weaver of Glens Falls, N. Y., sends \$10.00 for our book combination.

Jno. Danta of Toledo, Ohio, orders 2,000 leaflets, "Have Socialists Made Good" and "The Most Frequent Objection to Socialism Answered."

J. E. Chenoweth of Shelbyville, Indr., orders 2,000 copies of "Have the Socialists Made Good." D. E. Howells of Niles, Ohio, orders the same quantity of the same leaflet.

O. L. Carle orders 5,000 copies of, "Have the Socialists Made Good?" for distribution in Astabula, Ohio.

W. B. Voorhies of Brookfield, Ill., orders 1,000 copies of "Join the Party," by Russell.

Walter J. Toupin of Laurium, Mich., sends for 12 copies of "Wasting Human Life."

Alfred E. Marsh sends for 1,000 copies of "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered."

One thousand leaflets, "Have the Socialists Made Good" were forwarded to Chas. F. A. Pfeiffer of Fremont, Neb.

Mrs. C. A. Fitzgerald of Centralia, Wash., orders 1,000 assorted leaflets.

WHAT THE FEDERATIONS ARE DOING.

Since our last report the regular meeting of the Finnish Executive Committee has been in session. This committee consists of seven members all of whom were present. At this meeting a committee was appointed to formulate plans for a consolidation of the three printing plants which belong to the Federation located at Hancock, Mich., Fitchburg, Mass., and Astoria, Ore. Daily papers are printed at all of these plants. The plan is to put these all under one general management. The money raised by the various locals for the Michigan strike now amounts to \$6,309, all of which has come through the Chicago headquarters.

During the last week one new local has been organized by the Scandinavian Federation at Marshfield, Oregon. This organization is the result of work done by the Finns.

The Federation membership is now voting on a proposition to establish a central-printing plant where both Scandinavian Socialist papers will be published, also the literature needed by the organization. The plan is to sell shares to the branches of the Federation so as to give the organization full control of the plant. The Federation has voted to assist the Canadian comrades in organization work. An organizer will be sent to Canada in December.

Dues paid by the Foreign Federation during the past four months:

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July
Finnish	\$675.80	\$568.00	\$572.85	\$593.45
German	206.75	195.80	210.95	202.55
Polish	109.00	116.45	106.80	90.90
South Slavic...	103.90	102.85	81.55	97.05
Jewish	73.10	115.00	110.00	68.50
Bohemian	56.25	40.50	51.20	42.30
Scandinavian ..	50.10	36.75	28.25	35.15
Hungarian	30.50	37.45	37.70	30.60
Slovak	26.50	23.45	25.60	19.90
Italian	25.35	24.35	25.80	19.95
Total	<hr/> \$1,357.25	<hr/> \$1,260.00	<hr/> \$1,250.65	<hr/> \$1,199.45

OUR SHORT TIME SUBS.

A short time subscription in itself never is profitable. It never pays its own cost.

From a business standpoint, there is only one excuse for taking a "short timer." It enables a hustling comrade to land a victim because only a dime is involved. Many people will give up a dime rather than offend or discourage you. This gives us a chance for three months to talk to the fellow. In these three months, some paragraph—some item in the paper—may start his brain cells moving. Wayland built the Appeal to Reason with his paragraphs. He would take an incident gathered from the news dispatches and in six lines make it hideous. In three lines more, he would contrast this with what would happen or not happen under Socialism. In a given time, someone of these paragraphs would land on the unwilling reader. The Appeal then became a welcome guest.

Our task with the Party Builder is much the same, only that we are not producing a paper for the non-Socialist but the Socialist. We are not trying through the P. B. to convert the non-Socialist to our philosophy but to make good practical party members out of those who are already Socialist voters.

There are in this country over a million people who have voted or would vote the Socialist ticket. Less than one in ten of these are party members, and of the latter about one in five are active.

We cannot get Socialism without a Socialist paper. No party can function without organization and funds. Therefore, the work of bringing these million people into the Socialist party is of equal importance with the work that made them Socialists and will continue to make more Socialists.

The Party Builder is the only paper of its kind in the United States.

As the work of such papers as the "Appeal" and "Rip-Saw" is confined exclusively to the propaganda of our philosophy and program, so the work of the Party Builder is confined exclusively to the propaganda of party organization.

Your work for the Party Builder is bound to be in direct ratio to your desire to build the Socialist party.

No movement can be democratic without information so the Party Builder gives up much of its space to telling you—what is done with your money, what is proposed to be done, how to do things better, what we ought to do, etc. This information is essential to you, in fact, you cannot do without it and be a well qualified party member. The fact that no other Socialist paper performs the function of the P. B. is sufficient excuse for its existence. It was a necessity, and its utility will be more appreciated as the months go by.

Then, in the matter of news here is the natural news center of the movement. This news is not only used in the P. B., but is sent in a press letter to over 200 Socialists and labor papers weekly. The news that we print in the P. B. is of such character as will interest the Socialist. This feature will grow in value and interest.

As a medium for the department work, information, woman, young people, and other departments which may hereafter be created, this paper is indispensable. It takes the place and saves expense of separate publications for these departments.

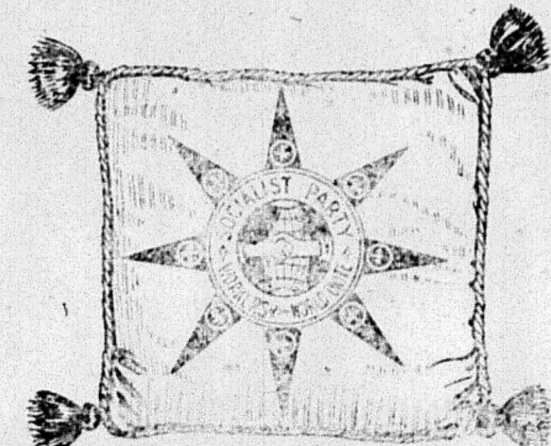
The circulation work on this paper is confined to Socialists and first of all to the party members; and through them to that vast army of voters who at the last election aggregated a million.

For propaganda, there are our daily and weekly papers—specialists in this field—our leaflets and books. For party membership, organization propaganda and party information, there is only in all America, the Party Builder.

Take all the short time subscriptions—three months for ten cents—you can get, but when they have a dime's worth, go back for them and see that they are on the list permanently.

INFORMATION WANTED.

We hold a subscription list sent in by Comrade Chas. Springer. No state or city is given. If the sender of this list will please send further information, we will put the names on our subscription list.



SOCIALIST PILLOW-TOP SET

Regular Price, \$1.00 each. Introductory Price, 75 cents each.

This set consists of one 8-inch felt seal with the party emblem embossed in five beautiful and durable colors, and eight small 2x5-inch pennant flags. With this combination of one seal and eight small flags several beautiful pillow top designs may be worked out. The finished pillows make fine prizes at dances, fairs, bazaars, etc. One local raised \$40 on one of these pillows—another local raised over \$20.

Finished pillows, ready to insert feathers, \$2.15 each; regular \$5 value.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Building, New York City

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING
OCTOBER 25, 1913.

Total last week.....	19,850
Taken off	906
	18,944
New subscriptions.....	392
Total to date	19,336

The offs this week exceed the ons. That's the only discouraging thing about the report and the explanation is simple. Our short time subscribers taken in July and August are beginning to come off now and they will come off in increasing numbers for the next 60 days. A temporary reduction in circulation has not bothered us. That was inevitable. Our only concern is what you, who took these short time subscriptions are doing to see that none of them are permitted to lapse permanently. If you do permit them to lapse, your work will have been in vain.

The "on" list will never be a problem to the circulation man. We will always have plenty of "ons." This is a big country. There are living in it a million Socialists. We are always reaching out for them, and getting them. We will put on, during the coming year, new names by the thousands. But, we also take off thousands. We ask you to look after these—the subscriptions you took. Get their renewals without fail and the circulation figures on the P. B. will always be right.

OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

Emil Griebel, Davenport, Ia., 46 subs.
Gustaf Erickson, Sooner, Minn., 20 subs.
T. A. Satterthwaite, South Bend, Wash., 20 subs.
Clinton Simonton, Reading, Pa., 20 subs.
Chas. H. Braun, Athol, Idaho, 20 subs.
A. Marians, Trinidad, Colo., 13 subs.
D. Robertson, Bloomington, Ind., 12 subs.
A. H. Richard, Freedom, Pa., 11 subs.
Emil Velck, Somerville, Mass., 10 subs.
Axel Philip Greenwal, Ridgway, Pa., 10 subs.
W. M. Ralston, Fostoria, Ohio, 10 subs.
Peter Major, Lyons, Kans., 9 subs.
John Brahtin, Cleveland, Ohio, 8 subs.
Gust Pitkanen, Eveleth, Minn., 7 subs.
John Sendelbach, Dayton, Ky., 6 subs.
A. S. Bosworth, Elkins, W. Va., 6 subs.
O. M. Rush, Hansen, Idaho, 6 subs.
J. H. McNulty, Cincinnati, Ohio, 5 subs.
Mrs. J. B. Davis, Minnemucca, Nevada, 4 subs.
W. S. Fitzgerald, Phoenix, Ariz., 4 subs.
F. J. Clark, Wellsville, N. Y., 4 subs.
J. J. Finn, Findley Lake, N. Y., 4 subs.
Louis Kaplan, Baltimore, Md., 4 subs.

"Have been a subscriber for the Party Builder for about one year. It is great. Can't do without it. Find enclosed one dollar for four subs."—W. S. Fitzgerald, Phoenix, Arizona.

The Party Builder has a very appreciative letter from Edward Perkins Clarke of Hartford, Conn., which accompanies a subscription for Comrade Geo. W. Hall, a Socialist elect of the city council at Bristol, who expects to use the Information Department freely during his tenure of office. Comrade Clarke says: "Local Hartford has voted to send every new member taken in a three month's subscribe and get at least one of his neighbors to will be a most effective way of interesting our new members in party work. We also propose to go after them for renewals for a year at the end of the trial subscription."

"We teach co-operation of the working class. Let's put into practice and publish our own party paper, at any rate, and get it into a condition where it is self-supporting. If we have a party membership of 90,000 we should have at least twice that many subscribers to our party paper. It seems to me that no one is a loyal Socialist that does not subscribe and get at least one of his neighbors to do likewise.

"Every party member should have been on the list at the first issue. We should have at least 1,000 new readers each week.

"I believe that each state secretary should be given the right to send the money from the state treasury to pay for one subscription into each local of his state. It might be the means of waking up many locals and getting more subscriptions if we could get at least one member in a place to reading the 'Party Builder.'

"During the next 30 days, I hope every local secretary in the United States receives the 'Party Builder.'

"In this community the members are so scattered that we can hardly get together, so I will send the names of Socialists."—R. D. Bell, Belknap, Iowa.

LINCOLN, LABOR AND SLAVERY—A truthful review of the annals of American history, by Herman Schleuter, editor New York Volkszeitung. Price, \$1.10, postpaid. One of our HONEST HISTORY SERIES.

RAND BOOK STORE

Connected with the Rand School of Social Science.
140 East 19th street - New York.

ANOTHER NEW BOOK.

The Public Ownership of Railroads, by Carl D. Thompson, has been favorably passed on by the Editing Committee and approved by the Executive Committee. Contract for printing has been made and the first edition will be 25,000. The book will be attractively bound and sold for 10 cents. It is of about the size that almost uniformly sold heretofore for a quarter. By letting the contract to a firm that has a press that prints one entire book at each turn of the cylinder, we are able to turn them out at a trifle of what it used to cost to produce books. The wholesale price will be same as "Wasting Human Life."

SHOW SOCIALIST "MOVIES."

"From Dusk to Dawn" is the name of a new Photo play now being shown in the East. It is a Socialist play written by Frank E. Wolfe, a well known Socialist newspaper man of Los Angeles. He was formerly a member of the national committee of the Socialist party.

The film vividly portrays the struggle between capital and labor, and shows the necessity for political action. It carries Dan Grayson from the molders' bench to the governor's chair.

The scene of the play is laid in Los Angeles and centers around the recent great labor trial there. One of the big scenes shows Clarence Darrow delivering an address to the jury.

In "RUSSIAN" COLORADO.

The most terrible brutality is being manifested by the mine owners of Colorado with their thugs and gunmen. The latest addition to their outfit is a "steel battleship," which is an automobile, shaped like a torpedo, and covered with sheet iron. It carries a rapid-fire machine gun, with a range of more than two miles and fires 250 shots a minute.

The jails in the district are loaded with miners who have been arrested for picketing.

A. C. Felts, head of the Baldwin-Felts thugs in the district, attacked one of the members of the Federation of Miners, hitting him over the head with a revolver and kicking him into insensibility. Felts has the same power as the sheriff of the county, as have 700 other notorious characters.

The mine owners are desperate in their efforts to arouse the miners, so that they may bring the militia into the strike zone. They are also trying to create public opinion against the miners by sending out fake stories about the miners kidnapping the wives and children of the strike-breakers, and similar things.

The miners remain solid, however. This only enrages the mine owners the more. Frank J. Hayes, vice-president of the United Mine Workers, who has charge of the strike, feels confident of victory.

HUNGARY MAKES PROGRESS.

The report of the Hungarian party just published shows that the great political controversy, the fight for electoral reform, etc., have benefited the party, increased its numbers, and strengthened its influence. The trade unions, which form the backbone of the party, increased their membership from 95,180 to 111,966. The number of members in the unions paying the party dues rose from 52,733 to 59,623. The party organ "Nepszava," for the first time in its existence, showed a surplus, only \$3,700, but still a surplus. The income of the party rose from \$16,050 to \$20,575. The co-operative movement, in intimate alliance with the party and the unions, shows an equally gratifying improvement. The membership rose from 16,265 to 22,447, the income from \$467,700 to approximately \$625,000.

The women's paper, appearing twice monthly, has a sale of 6,000; the paper for the young, a monthly, a sale of 3,100 to 3,400; both are paying. The scientific monthly journal, however, still shows a deficit of about \$500 for the year. In the year under report there were twelve actions brought against members of the party for "incitement," one hundred and seventy-seven for forcible resistance, thirty-nine for libel and defamation. The punishments totalled twenty-four years, eleven months, a small figure, due to the fact that the juries almost without exception are against the government and acquit the prisoners wherever possible.

"This is the paper that the Socialist Party should have had long ago. I'll try my best efforts to increase the sub list in this community."—Joseph Ozanick, Calumet, Michigan.

The Co-operative Press, at Kenton, Ohio, wishes to announce that they are prepared to furnish Socialist patent plate matter, with weekly service, at \$1.50 a page of six columns. Address the Press directly.

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