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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—A BIG BUSY INSTITUTION

By Carl D. Thompson

The National Headquarters of the Socialist party is no small affair. Its activities cover a wide field, and involve a great number of different lines of effort.

If you come to Chicago, visit the National Office. It is interesting as well as instructive.

In the first place, the National Office is a big institution. It occupies an entire floor of one of the big city buildings. Fifty-nine hundred square feet—one-fourth of a city block—about one-eighth of an acre—of space. Here you will find, in ordinary times, not less than thirty persons at work, each at his desk, most of them with typewriters—all pounding away at top speed. On special occasions, and in times of special rush, this force is increased by the addition of from twenty to thirty, or even forty more. Ordinarily, therefore, the headquarters is a mighty busy place, and on special occasions it is a rush and roar of activity.

In the second place, this National Office handles an enormous amount of business, amounting last year (1912) to \$230,000. It is the central office of forty-eight state organizations. Here are kept the books, accounts of due stamps, contributions to the party, and all other matters passing between the state organizations of the various states from California to Maine and from Florida to Washington, as well as from Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Canal Zone, an organization of over a hundred thousand members, representing a voting power of over 900,000.

In the third place, the National Office is rapidly becoming a highly organized and systematized institution. Already there are nine different departments, each assigned its specific function and particular line of effort. These departments are (1) Executive Secretary, (2) Literature, (3) Lyceum, (4) Party Builder, (5) Information, (6) Woman's, (7) Young People's, (8) Foreign Speaking Organizations, and, in campaign years, (9) Campaign.

The Executive Secretary.

Everything must have a head—a general directing and supervising force to co-ordinate and adjust the various functions and duties and make them work together as a unit for efficiency. So, too, this big institution in the National Headquarters. The National Executive Secretary is this head.

He is a busy man. He is secretary not only of both the National Committee and the National Executive Committee, but also the secretary of the whole National Socialist party. Moreover, he is also the treasurer of the party. And, as the Socialist party has no national chairman, he must also perform the duties and functions generally assigned to such an official. In short he is practically the secretary, treasurer and chairman of the National Socialist party, all in one.

The national secretary keeps the accounts and handles the money of the party. And that in itself is no small task for an institution that does \$230,000 worth of business in a year. There are two big safes, and the money handled is banked every day. The keeping of the accounts is especially important in the Socialist party, since any nickel may represent to some hard working, loyal comrade as much of toil and sacrifice as ten dollars would to those in other parties. Every cent, therefore, must be carefully and rigidly accounted for. And, besides, a hundred thousand members must have confidence and know that the accounts are not only honestly but accurately kept. Hence, every six months an outside expert and certified auditing company is hired to go through the books of the National Office with a fine toothed comb and a spy glass. If anything is wrong, or even "off color," they report it.

Besides the accounts, the executive secretary's department receives all the mail—between three and four hundred letters, to say nothing of a whole cart load of papers, books, circulars, etc., in a single day, during ordinary times. Nearly one-fourth of this mail must be handled by the executive secretary's department and the rest distributed to the various departments. Then there is the sale of due stamps and the careful accounting with every state secretary and foreign language organization; the handling of all the official correspondence and printing; the numerous national committee and executive committee motions, and national referendums; and last, but

not least, the filing of every letter, postal card or communication received, as well as a copy of every reply that goes out, so that anyone of the hundreds of thousands of them handled during the year may be located at a moment's call.

For all this work the national secretary has one assistant, who is also his stenographer, a filing clerk, a bookkeeper, and half the time of a clerk handling the due stamps.

Center of Ten National Organizations.

Besides the regular work of the party organization, the National Office is the headquarters of ten different foreign speaking organizations, all of which are affiliated with the regular Socialist party organization. Here the organization of the Finnish Socialists of America have their translator secretary and his assistant. They represent a total membership of 13,000 in twenty-eight states. This organization in itself is a big affair. For one thing, the Finnish Socialists of America own something like \$800,000 worth of buildings to say nothing of numerous newspapers, co-operative societies and other organizations co-operating with their movement.

Here also is the national translator secretary of the German Socialists of America, of the Bohemian, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Scandinavian, Slovak and South Slavic. Each secretary represents a national organization. Each has his desk in this National Office of the party. Each will be seen busy with the work of Socialist propaganda and agitation.

Conducts Vast Campaigns.

One vital and very important feature of the work of the national headquarters of the Socialist party, of, course, is the conduct of the great national campaigns. The last one was, of course, the greatest of all. The volume of business handled by the National Headquarters, in connection with the campaign of 1912, was over \$66,000. At that time it was necessary to increase the area occupied by the National Office and an entire separate floor was engaged for the campaign months which practically doubled the space mentioned above.

The characteristic feature of the national campaign of 1908, was, as we all remember, the famous

THE CAMPAIGN FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Only one big thing may be successfully done at a time.

The National Office is now centering its energy on the December membership campaign.

This is what we have done:

First, Sent an extra copy of the Party Builder containing the details of the contest to every National Committeeman, to the state secretaries and to every local secretary whose name is on our list.

Second, Sent a press letter to 275 Socialist and labor papers and a personal letter to the editors requesting them to get behind the proposition and boost.

Third, A special letter to each state secretary asking that the state organizations offer additional prizes, that the locals be circularized from state headquarters urging concerted action.

The Socialist party is a large body and large bodies move slowly but when they do move the momentum is great.

If we can get concerted action in December, then January and the succeeding months will see increased and increasing action all along the line. In January, the National Office will resume special organizing. Goebel goes on a long tour of the South.

A little later will come the spring elections and then all our energies will turn toward a special literature campaign. Still later will come the preparation for a nation wide congressional battle.

One thing at a time.

The one thing now is the December campaign for membership. Let us arm ourselves with application for membership cards, distribute "Join the Party," "Why Socialists Pay Dues," etc.

Make your last meeting in this month, a "special." Discuss ways and means for December work. Make your local organizer captain of the campaign and then get busy.

"Red Spectator" blazed its way back and forth across the continent. To finance that enterprise alone involved the collection and expenditure of \$43,000. The special feature of the campaign of 1912, however, was literature. The campaign committee undertook the enormous and inspiring task of putting at least one piece of Socialist literature into every home in America. They fell short of that goal, of course, but as a matter of fact, they did print, and the party did distribute, 6,518,975 pieces of literature.

So the literature campaign was, without a doubt, the greatest of its kind ever waged by the Socialist movement. Yet the present fiscal year promises to see that enormous work duplicated, if not surpassed, and this in spite of the fact that 1913 is an "off" year. We shall refer to this again later.

In addition to the literature campaign there were the presidential candidates and about twenty-five other speakers routed back and forth across the continent.

One feature of the work of the campaign committee was the compilation and publication, for the first time, of a complete and exhaustive campaign book. This contains the most vital and essential information gathered out of the writings and investigations made by the Socialists and others, and compiled and indexed for the use of the party. The cost of compiling and publishing this book was nearly \$3,000, but the work once done forms a basis for new editions, which, with the present arrangement, can be brought out at very little additional cost.

Every national campaign of the Socialist party is greater than any that has preceded, and this crescendo will undoubtedly continue for many campaigns to come. This activity, of course, must always center at the National Office.

Center of Literature Distribution.

Next in importance to the great campaigns conducted from the National Office perhaps is the work of literature distribution. In this respect the work of the National Office has been growing and promises to grow rapidly in the future.

A department has recently been created to take charge of this work, and the sale of literature has increased from \$676.90 in June, to \$1,859.47 in October. From June 1 to November of 1913 over 1,500,000 pieces of literature have been sent out from the National Office. The number of leaflets alone sent out during the month of October was 589,955. If the record for the month of October were maintained during the entire year, it would amount to a showing of nearly 7,000,000 leaflets.

This involves an immense amount of routine work. The order clerk must receive, make out and forward every order received, forward a receipt for all money sent in, keep an inventory of the stock on hand and make out all requisitions; the shipping clerk must see that the great bundles and boxes of literature are received and properly placed and that the innumerable orders, large and small, are filled properly and as promptly as possible.

Special attention is now given to the preparation of leaflets suitable for use in campaigns—municipal, state and national—as well as general education and propaganda work. Pamphlets and booklets are being prepared with the same idea of adapting them to the actual needs of the movement. This is bound to increase enormously the demand for literature from the National Office, and naturally, therefore, the activity of this department is growing rapidly.

Propaganda and Education.

For three years the National Office has had a Lyceum Department. This department has had in its employ as high as twenty-five and thirty persons at rush times and an average of ten employees throughout the year. Lecture courses were arranged that covered the whole United States and involved the delivering of as many as 4,000 lectures per year and the distribution in connection with the lectures of literature—books and pamphlets—that reached into the millions of copies. The magnitude of the work of this department may be judged from the fact that the volume of business handled reached \$75,000 per year.

A change in the arrangements has recently been made by vote of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee, so that hereafter these activities will be handled in a different way and on a somewhat different plan, but it is safe to say that activities along these lines will be maintained, and, of course, the National Office will necessarily be the center.

(Continued on page 3.)

The Foreign Federations

Finnish—One new local has been organized by the Finns during the month of November—Bethel, Vt., with 18 new members. Five organizers are giving full time to the work, not alone working in new territory but visiting old locals regularly. The Finns are still subscribing money in liberal quantities in aid of the Michigan strikers.

Italian—Since last report, this federation has organized two new branches, one at Rockford, Ill., with 12 members, the other at Gary, Ind., with 15 members. One organizer is now in the field—Comrade F. Becilacqua. He is now touring Connecticut.

Scandinavian—The Scandinavians have been busy this month in organization work, having had the services of two organizers. Seven new locals have been organized as follows: Quincy, Mass., 11 members; Virginia, Minn., 11; Washington, Pa., 21; Chicago, Grand Crossing, 22; Perth Amboy, N. J., 9; Pittsburgh, Pa., 7; Aurora, Ill., 11.

Activity will continue all winter, organizers being routed for the season. The Scandinavians are preparing to concentrate activity on Racine, Wis., next spring where one of the city aldermen is a member of the Scandinavian Federation. Racine is a city of 40,000 people of whom nearly one-half are Scandinavians. As preparation for the campaign, a special organizer has been there for a week's work. Literature will be distributed liberally and subscribers for the Swedish and Danish Norwegian Socialist paper solicited.

Polish—Two new Polish locals have been organized since the last report. Ansonia, Conn., with 12 members and N. Towawanda, N. Y., with 16. One organizer is working this month, his work for the immediate future being in Massachusetts.

Hungarian—A strong branch, in Schenectady, N. Y., which has for a year not been identified with the Federation has reinstated with a membership of 50. This organization owns its own building. Comrade Loewy, translator secretary will visit this branch next month for the purpose of strengthening the organization. A new branch has been organized at Harlem, N. Y., with 20 charter members. A woman's branch with 15 members has been organized in Chicago. The Federation has been very active in the Michigan strike field, raising funds and agitating among the strikers.

German—The Germans have organized new locals during the month at the following places: Sacramento, Cal., 31 members; Portland, Oregon, 40; Port Angelus, Wash., 11; Bellingham, Wash., 10; Spokane, Wash., 12; Glen Ellin, N. D., 10; Grand Rapids, Mich., 10; Providence, R. I., 9. This is the second German branch in Providence.

Several other charters are pending. The Scheidemann meetings are finished. They have been of great benefit to the cause. The German Federation is growing rapidly. Reports at this writing are not complete but it looks like a big increase in membership this month. In addition to Scheidemann, the Federation has routed Seidel, Bartel and Mosler. All tours are now ended. This is the first real agitation and organization work that the Federation has done. All expenses were paid and the Federation still has a surplus in its treasury.

Commencing in January, Ernest Unterman, Emil Seidel and Oscar Ameringer will be toured.

Slovak—Since last report Slovak locals have been organized at McKees Rocks, with 20 members and at Pitlock, Pa., number of members not yet determined. The organizing tour reported in these columns last month has been finished. Another tour will be arranged later in the winter.

South Slavic—The following new locals have been organized since last report: Nakomis, Ill., 15 members; St. Louis, Mo., 19; Bessemer, Pa., 18; East Pittsburg, Pa., 12. No organizers are out at present, but funds are being collected for such work after January 1.

Bohemian—The Bohemian Federation is growing rapidly. New locals have been organized during the month at the following places: San Francisco, Cal., 6 members; Providence, R. I., 10 members; Berwin, Ill., No. 2, 16 members. Bellevue, Ill., has applied for charter. In the three years of the history of the Federation only one local has lapsed.

WIN IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

T. Grimes, business agent of the Fisherman's Protective Union and a Socialist, has been elected to the Newfoundland assembly from St. John's. He defeated Speaker Warren of the house. He was not elected on a strictly Socialist vote, however, as he received the support of a radical opposition party.

BOHEMIAN VICTORIES.

November 19th at reballoting the Socialists at Prague, Bohemia, elected three more aldermen. They have now four aldermen in the city council. For the first time in the history of Prague, the Socialists have scored a victory at the polls.

General News

KEEP AWAY FROM COAST.

"Keep away from the Pacific coast" is the word that T. W. Williams, state secretary of California Socialist party, is sending out to the workers throughout the country.

"California is no place for a working man to come unless he has means to tide him over several months," says Williams. "The alluring and false advertisements sent out by the railroads lead thousands of people here, who have no means of subsistence and as a result become a menace to labor and dependents upon public charity. There are thousands of men out of work in this city who are willing to do anything in order to get a mere substance. Ask the comrades of the East to pass the word along."

SOCIALIST TEACHER WINS.

The attempt to oust J. E. Sinclair, Socialist, as a teacher in the state of Washington has failed. The state superintendent of public instruction has refused to revoke his license to teach. In making her decision she says:

"The charges were based principally upon an article written by the defendant and published in the Everett Commonwealth, under date of April 11, 1913, a copy of which was introduced in evidence, and with reference to which a considerable part of the examination of Mr. Sinclair was devoted. Reprehensible as may be the ideas therein set forth, the act of writing such an article for publication does not fall within the meaning of the term 'unprofessional conduct.'"

The case caused quite a stir throughout the state. Sinclair was principal of a school at Arlington.

START PRINTING PLANT.

The Socialist party of Bridgeport, Connecticut, has formed the Examiner Publishing Association, established a printing plant capable of handling all sorts of printing. A weekly paper, known as "The Examiner" has been launched and they request all Socialist papers to put "The Examiner" on their exchange list.

MOVING PICTURES SPREAD SOCIALISM.

Propaganda by means of the stereopticon and moving picture machines is the method which has been tried most successfully during the past year by the "Tyomies," the Finnish Socialist daily paper. Last year they had only a Finnish lecturer in the field. This year they have added an English lecturer, Ellis B. Harris. Locals desiring the lectures are requested to address the Tyomies Publishing Company, Hancock, Michigan.

BETRAYED BY SPY.

It has now been disclosed that the Socialist members of the second Russian Duma who were sentenced to Siberia or imprisoned for treason were the victims of a woman spy, Katharina Schornikowa. She was wanted at the time the Socialists were being tried but could not be found. This year she surrendered to the St. Petersburg police and was tried by the same division of the Duma which sentenced the Socialists. The public prosecutor appeared in her behalf stating she had been in the secret service since 1906 securing valuable information for the government. It was she who framed the case against the Socialists. She was freed and praised for her work.

HELPED START GERMAN PARTY.

The lone survivor of the thirteen founders of the German Socialist party since Bebel's death is Julius Valteich of Chicago. Valteich was secretary of the conference which met in Leipsic on May 23, 1863, and organized the German Universal Workers' Union, which later became the Social-Democratic party. Ferdinand Lasalle was chairman of the conference. In 1874 Valteich, Bebel, Leibknecht and six others were elected to the Reichstag, where they remained for seven years, when not in jail. Valteich served three years in prison. He came to America in 1881. He was born one year before Bebel, in 1839. He is an active member of the German section of the Socialist party, and was the chief speaker at the Bebel memorial meeting which was held in Chicago.

BIG CROWD HEARS SCHEIDEMAN.

Over 2,000 people listened to the speeches of Phillip Scheideman, first Socialist vice-president of the German Reichstag, and Morris Hillquit, in New York. Scheideman declared that political action was an absolute necessity for the working class. He stated that we must get control of the law-making bodies, for laws protect the workers. As long as they have rights by law there is no necessity for direct action. He maintained the big trouble with the American workingman was in not making use of the rights which they have.

Foreign News

CO-OPERATIVE SHOWS GREAT GROWTH.

So great has been the increase in the membership of the Co-operative Society of Berlin during the past year that there are not enough stores to care for all the members.

Since the Copenhagen Congress, at which resolutions were passed making co-operative organization the third arm of the Socialist movement, German Socialists have given special attention to this work. The result has been an increase in membership for the Berlin Society of 20,437 members during the past year, making a total membership of 77,115.

The society operates 107 stores but are able to care for only two-thirds of their members, the other third being financial members only. This is due, of course, to the fastly increasing membership and will be cared for as fast as new stores can be established.

The total sales of the organization was almost \$3,750,000 during the past year as compared with \$1,100,000 for the previous year.

The largest co-operative society in Germany, according to membership, is the Berlin organization, though the Hamburg, Dresden and Leipzig societies transact a larger amount of business.

The latter societies have their own slaughter houses while Berlin has not. They all have their own bakeries.

HIT GERMAN NOBILITY.

Upon the son of Emperor Wilhelm becoming Duke of Brunswick, the town council of Brunswick held a special meeting to vote the sum of \$10,000 for the purpose of meeting the expenses of the reception to the new duke.

Though the Socialists carried this district overwhelmingly in the Reichstag elections, they have no members in the local legislature because of the electoral system. They have eleven members of the town council however. They refused to vote for the appropriation and issued a statement in which they said they did not believe in the hereditary right of any prince to participate in the government of the people and that the voters had so expressed themselves at the last Reichstag election. The chairman attempted to stop the reading of the statement, claiming that it was worded too strongly. It was read nevertheless, after which the majority of the council proceeded to make the appropriation.

CANADA AWAKENING.

Since the close of the campaign Ben F. Wilson has been speaking in Ontario, Canada. He states that he has tremendous audiences everywhere and that Socialism is the question of the hour in the mining districts of the North. At a meeting in Cobalt the local theater was jammed. He made an appeal for the striking miners of Michigan and secured a collection of \$214, which was dropped in the hat.

GAIN IN ENGLAND.

The recent municipal elections in England showed a net gain of sixty seats for the Socialists, six being won by the British Socialist party and fifty-four by the Independent Labor party. There was a total gain of seventy-five seats while fifteen seats were lost. There are now 368 Socialists in city municipal bodies.

Lloyd George has warned Premier Asquith that the Socialist victories is the handwriting on the wall of what will happen if the government does not make a radical change in its policy.

RADICAL BLOCK WINS.

The Socialists will have thirteen members of the legislature in Baden, Germany, as a result of the second ballots, compared to twenty members in the last house. Four more seats were secured by the Socialists in the second election out of the five which they contested.

The election resulted in a majority of three for the Socialist-Liberal-Radical block. Each of these parties had agreed to support the others wherever they entered second ballots against the Conservatives or Catholics.

The election resulted in the Liberals gaining three seats; Catholics gaining four; Conservatives gaining two; Socialists losing seven and Radicals losing two.

FINNISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The eighth National convention of the Socialist party of Finland convened October 26, at Commerfors, Finland. Ninety delegates participated, representing a membership of 52,000. One of the matters of most importance before the body was whether or not the party would permit a Socialist member of parliament to act as speaker. A Socialist served in that capacity during the last session. No party has a majority in the Finnish parliament and the Socialist speaker was elected by the aid of votes from the Liberal party. The convention refused to condemn the action of the Socialist parliamentary body. Steps were taken to provide for organization of the agricultural workers.

Executive Department

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.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
WALTER LANFERSIEK

Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Address all communications to
SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

Official Business

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

The Ex-State Executive Board of Minnesota has proposed for national referendum an amendment to the national constitution as follows:

"To strike out in Sec. 7, Art. 10—'In cases where 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 add:

"The National Office shall also issue a double perforated stamp to the state secretaries at the rate of five cents per stamp, one-half of such stamp to be affixed to membership card of husband and other half to that of wife. Husbands and wives desiring to use such stamp shall make application to the financial secretary of their local and such application shall be passed upon by such organization. A continued absence from the local meetings for three months by either husband or wife without satisfactory excuse given and passed upon by the local shall act as a forfeiture of the right to use the 'dual stamp.'"

A proposed national referendum to amend the same section of the national constitution, and somewhat to the same end and published for seconds in *The Party Builder* November 1, is now pending.

PROPOSED COMMITTEE MOTION EXPIRED.

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.

First published for seconds November 8.

By a recent referendum vote M. R. Jones of Seneca, has been elected state secretary of New Mexico.

Statement by S. E. Beardsley, State Secretary-Treasurer, Socialist party of Connecticut, concerning George W. Hull of Bristol.

To all State Secretaries and Locals of the Socialist Party:

Comrades:—This is to notify you that George W. Hull of Bristol, Conn., is not a Socialist councilman in the city of Bristol, Conn., that he was not elected as a Socialist, did not belong to the party at the time of his election and that his resignation from the party was forced by the State Executive Committee of this state for violation of Article 2, Section 2, of the National Constitution, and also the same article and section of the State Constitution and Article 10, Section 3 of the National Constitution. His resignation took effect on September 10, 1913, and the election at which he was elected a member of the Common Council took place on October 6, 1913. If he had waited a few days longer he would have been expelled from the party. The S. E. C. was so close on his trail that he resigned to keep from being expelled.

Fraternally submitted,

S. E. BEARDSLEY, State Sec.,
 Socialist Party of Connecticut.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

(Continued from page 1.)

In addition to the lectures, the National Office supplies a propaganda press service, sending out mimeographed articles prepared by one or another of the Socialist writers to upwards of 400 Socialist and labor papers throughout the United States. In this way the propaganda material is given a wide circulation in every part of the nation. During the time that Comrade Berger was in Congress, the National Office also maintained a national press service in order to keep the party press, as well as the movement in general, posted on the work of the Socialist congressman in his struggle for the working class in Congress.

Publishes a Weekly Paper.

The publishing of a weekly paper is in itself a considerable task. *THE PARTY BUILDER*, which is the official bulletin of the national organization, has now reached a circulation of 19,000 and is growing every week. The work of editing and publishing this publication is done entirely by the force in the National Office, with all that is involved in the keeping of lists and handling a 20,000 circulation.

National Conventions and Conferences.

No small part of the work of the National Office is in arranging for the meetings of the National Executive Committee, the National Committee and particularly the national conventions. The National Executive Committee meets on an average of four or five times a year, spending from two to three days at each session, taking up all important matters bearing upon the work of the party and assisting the national executive secretary in directing the many activities of the party. The National Committee, according to the new Constitution, now meets once each year. There are seventy-one in this committee, coming from all of the states, and as their mileage and a per diem of \$2.50 is paid them, a meeting of the National Committee is a matter of considerable importance from a financial standpoint as well as for the welfare of the movement. Many weeks of time are spent by the National Office in preparation for these meetings, in getting up the reports, having them printed, etc., and in carrying out the directions of the committees after the meetings are over.

But most important of all in this respect are the meetings of the national convention. At Indianapolis there were about four hundred delegates present, and the size of the task of arranging and conducting such a convention may be judged from the fact that it cost the party nearly \$18,000. The thousand and one details that have to be arranged for beforehand, carried through successfully during the seven or eight days of the session, and finally worked out after the meeting is over, make in themselves an enormous task placed upon the National Office.

Besides the meetings mentioned above, there are the meetings of the special committees, such as the Woman's National Committee, the Educational Committee, the committees on the commission form of government and various other subjects. These meetings, and the work of the various special investigating committees that are appointed from time to time, all have to be taken care of by the National Headquarters of the party.

Information and Research.

One of the departments recently created (in November, 1912) is the Information Department. The purpose of this department is to gather, classify and make available information on economic, industrial and political problems, especially for the elected officials of the party and the general workers in the cause. In this department you will find four comrades busy with the hundreds of inquiries that are sent to the National Office from the locals throughout the country. Some comrade in an unorganized region is inquiring for the best methods to use in getting the comrades together and organizing a local; another wants to know how to draft a county constitution; another is trying to draft a platform for a municipal campaign; city officials are wrestling with problems of city government, street construction, building of electric light plants and other similar matters—and need the information of the central organization of the party. Also, there are legal problems arising everywhere. Socialists generally are not in a position to employ skillful legal talent. They send their questions to the National Office. Two hundred Socialist attorneys in different parts of the nation have volunteered their assistance in this line. Scientists and civil engineers and specialists in various lines, who are Socialists and party members, are helping with the technical problems of construction work. The department publishes bulletins and pamphlets, assists in the drafting of the leaflets for the Literature Department, publishes weekly a page in *The Party Builder*. The present cost of the department to the party is about \$4,800 per year.

Special Work Among Women.

In the center of the National Office will be found the general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, elected by the National Committee to direct the special lines of effort among women. The recent enfranchisement of women in a number

of states has made special propaganda work among women a necessity. This, together with the conduct of a teachers' bureau and all activities that may have the effect of bringing into the Socialist movement the womanhood of the nation, come under the direction of this department. In connection with this work, an especially effective series of leaflets has been prepared and is being widely distributed throughout the nation. Because of the work of the woman's department, the party membership among women has measurably increased and thirty-nine states have entered the field for special propaganda work among women.

The department also sends out special woman's organizers. A trade union organizer will be sent to the industrial centers the first of the year. She will do intensive organization work among wage earning women, delivering five organization and one propaganda talks each week. This is a departure from the general organizing work and is partly a matter of experiment. This department entails a yearly cost of about \$3,000.

Young People's Department.

The last department to be added to the functions of the National Office is that of a director of the young people's organizations. In view of the fact that there have been already springing up in various parts of the country, in particular all of the larger cities, special organizations of the young people, it became absolutely necessary to establish a central directing agency of the party for these organizations. The work, of course, is only as yet begun, having been established in October of this year (1913), but it is easy to see great possibilities and important service ahead in this department.

Strike Benefits and Special Funds.

Along with all of the rest of the duties of the national office comes the responsibility for handling the funds for the various strikes, the assistance for the workers in their struggles on the economic field, and the Socialist Party has done some notable work along that line in the last few years. Thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars have been solicited, collected, accounted for—every cent—and distributed to the various labor unions that went on strike. The anthracite miners, the Western Federation of Miners, the garment workers, the textile workers (Lawrence), the timber workers, the Muscatine button makers, the Little Falls textile workers—even our comrades who were on general strike for suffrage in Belgium and the sufferers in the Bulgarian troubles—and now, last of all, the miners of the Calumet district in Michigan—all of these have had the thought and assistance of the Socialist Party. Every cent received must be carefully accounted for and forwarded to its proper place, involving thousands of entries in the books, as well as in immense amount of correspondence and postage.

Big Things Ahead.

Great and inspiring as the work of these last years has been it is only a prophecy of what lies just ahead of us. Everything indicates that the Socialist Party is in the beginning of another period of rapid and inspiring growth.

With a membership of over a hundred thousand we start the new four year period extending up to the next presidential campaign with **twenty thousand, more than twice as many members as we had at the beginning of the last four year period.** We had 41,479 members in 1909, the year following the preceding presidential campaign. We now have 100,521 (October, 1913). With our forces doubled it is not unreasonable to expect a proportionate increase of activity all along the line. And as our opportunities are certainly **more than doubled** the coming four years are sure to be years of rapid growth and vital achievement.

WHAT OGDEN DID.

Dear Comrades:—Replying to your letter of November 4, regarding our order of 1,000 sets of leaflets, beg to say that we have been well pleased with the results of our distribution. We put them out on the Thursday and Friday before election. We employed a comrade at \$2.00 a day who took the sets to the homes that our canvas had developed were favorable, not to known Socialists, and handed them in at the door with a little talk in each, "compliments of the Socialists, etc." After the first day, we said that would not cover all the ground before election, so on Friday, we mailed about 600 at a cent apiece, thus placing the 1,000 in as many homes as possible ready for Sunday reading.

At the primary election, we got one man on the general ticket with a vote of a little over 1,500. Our distribution took place just before the general election and in that election our man's vote increased to 2,475. His opponent was elected with 4,175. But our candidate got more than one-half of the increase in votes at the general election over the primary.

In almost every case, the leaflets were handed to the woman of the house and in each envelope sent we included the card of our candidate. It was an appeal for the woman vote and we are hearing from many sources that the set made a great hit.

So we are more than satisfied and are sure any local using them will get good results.—O. A. Kennedy, Ogden, Utah.

Information Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, Director

PURPOSE—To collect, classify and make available all data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist elected officials with such information as they may need in the discharge of their duties. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Information Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

CONDUCTING SOCIALIST ENCAMPMENTS. By Oles Stofer.

Socialist picnics and encampments, of from one to six days' duration, have become a fixed annual affair in many parts of Oklahoma and Texas.

Crowds attending number from two to ten thousand each day. From this one can see their immense propaganda value.

This article is written with the hope that comrades in all parts of our nation will recognize the educational value of the encampment and arrange to establish one in their vicinity.

A successful encampment depends on many details, all of which must be executed in a thorough manner.

I recommend the organization of encampment associations, separate from the locals, for the reason that several locals can, or will, join in one movement.

It is well to begin preparations early, several months before the time for the encampment. The Otter Valley Encampment Association, of which I am secretary-treasurer, has already set the dates of their 1914 encampment—August 5 to 9, inclusive. They are also now arranging for speakers of national reputation.

Officers. The officers of an association should be: Chairman, secretary-treasurer, a manager of concessions, a finance committee, and any other committees local conditions might suggest or demand. The secretary must expect to sacrifice considerable time, as he is usually the head of the whole affair, and on him depends much of the success of the undertaking.

Place. A good grove, with plenty of water and spacious camp grounds, is very essential, although in some localities successful encampments have been held on the open prairie, shade being provided either by building arbors or by the use of large tents.

Time of Year. If the encampment is held in an agricultural section, a time in the summer when the farmers have the least to do should be selected.

Duration of Encampments. Three days seems to be the favorite time. In localities where there is good shade, and the encampment has become a fixed annual affair, five or six days is not too long.

Cost. An encampment may cost anywhere from \$100 to \$1,000, depending on the length of time, number and cost of speakers, music, advertising, etc.

Finances. If the finances are rightly managed, the encampment will pay its own way. As soon as organization is effected let the secretary open a subscription book for the comrades. We ask \$1.00 of each comrade who feels able to contribute. In this way we raise \$60 to \$75. If the encampment is to be held near or in a town, a bonus may be had from the merchants. Some of our Oklahoma towns have contributed as much as \$200. The sale of concessions is the best method of raising finance. Our association this season obtained \$217 in this way. Another plan is to sell literature. Sometimes we pass the hat and take collections, sell socialist bulletins, pennants, badges, etc.

Advertising. If you would have big crowds and lots of concessions to help pay expenses, do plenty of advertising. Advertise in the local and county papers, by hand bills and large posters. Use want ads in the city papers for concession buyers.

Concessions. A very important individual is the concession man. He must have good business ability. First, he should make a schedule of prices to cover the various kinds of privileges, such as drink stands, hamburger stands, doll racks, pounding machines, merry-go-rounds, show, etc. Then he should plat his grounds, setting stakes where each concession may be located. When he sells a concession he should give the purchaser a contract which states the nature of the concession, price, terms, etc. This precaution will save trouble. Collect your concession money early. Don't wait until the show is over, for if you do many will refuse to pay.

Daily Program. The main purpose of encampments is propaganda among the non-Socialists. We have three lectures each day—forenoon, afternoon and evening. Secure the best speakers possible. Try to have one speech each day by some national speaker. For the other two you may use your state talent.

Have an abundance of literature for free distribution. Be prepared to take subscriptions to any Socialist paper. Push The Party Builder.

Much interest and enjoyment can be added to each lecture session by opening with a thirty-minute program of singing, reading or music by a string band. Usually, local talent can be had to furnish this part of the program without cost. A printed program should be provided for free distribution.

Select a capable comrade to act as chairman of each session. His duty will be to introduce the speakers, make announcements, conduct the book sales and superintend the collections.

Education of the Socialists. Realizing the need of educating our own comrades, especially in party tactics, we expect to employ hereafter some comrade well fitted to conduct a school of instruction each day of the encampment for the benefit of the Socialists.

After the encampment require the secretary to make a detailed report of the finances. The secretary-treasurer should insist on an auditing committee to check up his accounts. All comrades interested have a right to know where all the money comes from and for what expended.

Encampment Circuits. So many encampments are held in Oklahoma that many conflicting dates are made. Because of this, we organized this year the Southwest Oklahoma Encampment Association, covering about twelve counties. For this association we have one officer—a secretary-treasurer—whose duty it is to co-operate with each local association and endeavor to arrange the circuit in a way to avoid conflicting dates. He may also superintend the routing of one or more speakers, and by making dates at each encampment very much reduce the cost of speakers.

For instance, under the plan of each encampment for itself, a speaker coming, say, from Chicago or Milwaukee, for one date, would cost about \$100, while under the plan of co-operation we arrange ten, twenty or thirty consecutive dates for a speaker at a cost of from \$10 to \$25 per date. By co-operation this season, we arranged twenty-nine consecutive dates for Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare in ten counties.

We hope to organize an encampment circuit in each congressional district in Oklahoma for next year.

A Few Don'ts. Don't hire a brass band, unless you have money to waste. Better spend the money for literature.

Don't allow the sale of any noise-makers, as they interrupt the speakers.

Don't allow stands, or the merry-go-round, near the speaker's stand.

Don't believe the "hard luck" stories of the professional privilege man. Make your own prices and terms and stand by them.

Don't make your estimate of expenses too low. Figure on a good healthy surplus. It's mighty convenient to close an encampment with every demand paid and money in the treasury.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

The number of children of school age in the United States is 23,792,723.

Enrolled in all public and private elementary and secondary schools, 18,155,557 (76 per cent).

In regular attendance, 15,071,600 (54 per cent).
Completing elementary course, 4,400,000 (18 per cent).

Entering high schools, 3,001,616 (12.6 per cent).
Completing high school course, 819,696 (3.4 per cent).

Entering college, 438,080 (1.84 per cent).
Completing college course, 160,000 (.67 per cent).

—Authority, Professor Kenneth G. Smith, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin.

WANTED.

Copies of "War, What For?"

Comrade Anthony H. Walick at Battle Mountain Sanitarium, Hot Springs, S. D., wishes us to thank the several comrades who have so kindly sent him Socialist pamphlets and books. He also wishes us to say especially that if any of the comrades could spare copies of Kirkpatrick's "War, What For?" he could make good use of the copies just now while the howl is being made about Mexico. He would like the books to circulate among the young and old soldiers at Hot Springs. Comrades responding please write directly to the address mentioned above.

Second Hand Printing Press.

Who has for sale a second hand printing press, size 12x18 or 9x12, or thereabouts, with type and accessories? The Information Department has an inquiry for such a press.

STATE SOCIALIST PLATFORMS.

To State Secretaries:

The Information Department wishes to secure eight or ten copies of your last state Socialist platforms. Kindly mail them to us at your earliest convenience.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Public Indebtedness.

Q. What is the aggregate of national, state and municipal indebtedness?

A. The total national debt of the various countries of the world is \$41,446,175,000. (For table by countries see the Daily News Almanac for 1913, p. 44.)

The outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States is \$2,765,600,606.69
Less cash in treasury..... 1,749,816,268.23

Debt of the U. S., 1911.....\$1,015,884,338.46

—The Daily News Almanac for 1913, p. 43.

The bonded indebtedness of all of the states in the United States is about \$399,379,315. (For table see The American Year Book, 1912, p. 173).

For statistics on municipal indebtedness in the United States see The American Year Book, 1912, pp. 220-1. To summarize: Of the cities of over 50,000 population, 1 is bonded for over \$1,000,000, 1 for \$95,000,000; 1 for \$73,000,000; 1 for \$64,000,000; 1 for \$56,000,000; 1 for \$42,000,000; 3 for \$35,000,000; 7 for \$25,000,000; 13 for from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000; 70 for from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000; 10 for from \$100,000 to \$900,000.

BOOK REVIEW.

"Our World—The New World-Life," by Rev. Josiah Strong, D. D. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York, 17913. Cloth, 291 pp. \$1.00 net.

The book as a whole is no contribution to the solution of the great world problems which it discusses. It does not pretend to be. The author says in the introduction:

"There is being developed a new world-life with vitally important implications—a new world-industry, a new world-peace, and a new world-ideal, after which men are now groping. This new world-life and a statement of the new world-problems which grow out of it occupy this volume. No solution of these problems is here attempted, but only an analysis which shows their real nature and their imperative importance."

Nevertheless, the book is of some value and interest to Socialists in that it discusses the social conditions of today with the gathering and marshaling of facts. The chapter on the "Problem of Wealth" is good. It deals with wealth production, the surplus of wealth, its power and its perils. The author dwells upon the extravagances of the rich and cites some very interesting facts. As a sample:

"A year or two ago the papers announced the completion of the \$7,000,000 mansion of a former senator. This palace has 121 rooms for one small family. Mrs. Booth found seven families huddled in one small room in this same city of New York. In the same paper in which were described the \$300,000 pipe organ, the \$500,000 worth of rugs, and the \$2,000,000 worth of pictures in this \$7,000,000 palace. I read on another page: 'Peking, China, Dec. 19:—Roads in the Yangtse-Kiang famine districts are dotted with the dead and the dying from hunger, and the cold season is intensifying the distress. It is estimated that more than a million children have been sold by their parents to produce food.' Look on this picture and then look on that At an elaborate dinner in New York each cigarette was rolled, not in white paper, but in a one-hundred dollar bill. And when this ingenious method of destroying money was discovered by the guests it was greeted with loud applause."

There are several pages of this kind of material that would be good copy for Socialist publications and good material for Socialist speeches.

The discussion of "The New Problem of the City" is good as a statement of the problem. In this chapter Dr. Strong completely demolishes the prevalent fallacy of the "back to the land" movement. This section of the book is one of the best. It is well to have a deceptive social fallacy of this sort disposed of. It is well done.

The author's prejudice against Socialism evidently holds him back from a proper appreciation of the important contribution that it is making throughout the world to the solution of what he calls the World Problems. He dismisses the whole subject with a few remarks, all of which display a woeful ignorance of the subject and a table of the Socialist vote, followed by the usual hackneyed remark: "There are many others who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the existing system who, like myself, do not believe that Socialism is the way out."

He does not understand Socialism and falls into the ancient error of confusing it with syndicalism and anarchy, a surprising mistake for an intelligent writer to make at this stage of the game.

The work is farther weakened by the usual limitation of the religious thinker. In his effort to claim everything for Christianity, both in social development and final solutions, he seems unable to see or understand obvious social facts and forces. However, Dr. Strong's work is such an advance over that of most religious writers that it is to be acknowledged as "progress," at least.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

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

SOCIALIST PARTY, Woman's Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

STRIKE—CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

The Socialist Party Establishes a Permanent Relief Fund for the Children in Strike Districts

"We do not intend to permit the children of the working class to be sacrificed in the struggle between organized labor and capital in America, as is being done in Ireland."

This is the manifesto sent forth from the Woman's Department of the National Headquarters of the Socialist party.

"We are watching the struggle of the workers in the coal fields of Colorado and in the strike districts of the Great Lakes with keen interest. We know full well that the tactics which were used in Massachusetts and West Virginia will be used again if not prevented by some organized national movement for the protection of the children of these districts.

"Even now, before the winter has scarcely started, the babies of our comrades are suffering from cold and hunger.

"The Socialist party has ever stood for the working class in its struggle with the master class, and it is fitting that it should be the first national organization to establish a permanent relief fund for the children of strikers.

"Comrades of the Socialist Party, this is the supreme moment to prove that we are in truth representative of the interest of the struggling workers.

"Comrades of labor organizations, this is the supreme moment to show the master class that despite all differences of tactics, policies and politics that we are a unit for the children of our class.

"Comrades of all movements for race betterment this is the supreme moment for you to prove to organized labor that despite your non-union, non-sectarian and non-political attitude that you are with us in our efforts to improve the conditions of our class to the end that poverty, disease and crime may not touch our children."

This is the Plan.

Sunday, December 28, National Children's Day, is the time set for the collection of this fund.

Immense mass meetings will be held in practically all cities, towns and school districts, Socialists, unionists and suffragists co-operating in making this day one of the most magnificent demonstrations of the solidarity of the working class upon the issues of child labor and child welfare.

Every man and woman who understand the struggles of labor, and who can stand before an audience and tell of these struggles and the hope which we hold for the coming generation, will be drafted into service to address these meetings.

In some places the meetings will be varied by programs rendered by the children, the Woman's Department furnishing a complete program, including songs, readings, dialogues and recitations suitable for such entertainments.

Socialist and Labor papers will issue special children's editions Christmas week.

A special stamp, bearing the words "Strike-Children's Relief Fund, has been issued by the National Office of the Socialist party. This stamp is a receipt for money paid into this fund, and is of a size and form suitable for placing in membership book or as a seal on letters and Christmas packages or as a sticker to be placed in public places.

All monies collected from the sale of these stamps or in connection with National Children's Day meetings will be turned into the Strike-Children's Relief Fund.

This fund is to be held in trust by the Socialist party and dispensed by the National Executive Secretary of the Socialist party, for the benefit of children in strike districts whenever a strike shall have become so vicious and of so long duration as to necessitate such assistance.

For information regarding Strike-Children's Relief Fund, Children's Day celebrations, Children's Day programs and leaflets for distribution, address Winnie E. Branstetter, Socialist Party, 111 North Market St., Chicago.

THE RESULT OF SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

By A Suffragist.

In view of the following list of statutes enacted into law in California, it appears strange to note now and again published statements in unfriendly newspapers that the women of that state have already tired of the privilege of voting.

Indications are, however, that they wield a powerful influence in politics in the Golden West, and in California were instrumental in passing a number of important bills in the Legislature at its recent session. The list follows:

Assembly Bill 353—An act providing for the abatement of houses of prostitution, making houses of prostitution a nuisance, and providing for enjoining persons who conduct or maintain such a house, and the owner, lessee or agent of a building where such nuisance is maintained.

Assembly Bill 199—Equal guardianship act, providing that the father and mother of a legitimate unmarried minor child are equally entitled to its custody, service and earnings.

Assembly Bill 795—The bastard act, requiring fathers to support their illegitimate children.

Assembly Bill 1251—Minimum wage act, regulating the employment of women and children, establishing an industrial welfare commission to investigate and deal with such employment. The commission has power to fix a minimum wage.

Senate Bill 466—An act limiting the hours of labor of women. This act increases the scope of the eight-hour law, which provides that women shall not be employed more than forty-eight hours in one week, nor more than six days in one week. A determined opposition to this bill arose over applying the eight-hour to student nurses.

Senate Bill 1034—Regulating the employment of children; providing that no minor under eighteen years shall be employed more than eight hours in one day, and no minor between the ages of twelve and fifteen shall be employed for wages or profit. Exceptions are made.

Senate Bill 10—Defines crime of rape. This act raises the age of consent to eighteen years.

Senate Bill 55—Raises the penalty for the crime of rape; minimum ten years' imprisonment; maximum, fifty years. Formerly minimum was five and maximum ten years.

Senate Bill 46—Established a state training school for delinquent girls, and appropriates \$200,000 therefor. (By agreement to the session of the Legislature, the organized women of the state asked for no other act carrying an appropriation.)

Assembly Bill 16—Provides for the free use of all public schoolhouses and property, and for establishing a civic center at each and every public schoolhouse in the state.

Assembly Bill 803—Provide for the support of public kindergartens, making kindergartens a part of public school system.

Assembly Bill 1263—Provides for the payment of pensions to public school teachers, and creates a public teachers' pension fund.

Senate Bill 562—Provided for the state registration of nurses.

These measures, which were the only ones endorsed by the women voters of California, were all passed, showing that the women of California not only wield a strong influence, but are active and alive to creating laws looking to their own welfare. —Richmond, Va., Journal.

THE RESULT OF SUFFRAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

By An Anti-Suffragist.

Extracts from an address in opposition to an amendment to the United States Constitution providing for the enfranchisement of women.

"As a member of ten clubs and organizations and press chairman for southern California for the State Federation of Woman's Clubs, also as registered precinct captain, worker at headquarters and at the polls, I have had more than ordinary opportunity to observe and watch the workings of suffrage, and I consider the result not only unsatisfactory and disappointing, but disastrous.

"Suffrage robs women of all that is gentle, tender, attractive. I have seen it and I have every reason to believe it and to be impressed by it, for people have had—I do not know whether you would call it—the audacity, temerity, or kindness to tell me 'Suffrage has spoiled you.'

"There is a subtle something abroad which one can better feel than describe. Woman suffrage in California brought women into too familiar contact with men. She has her rights now; she is equal to him—on his level. Where previously men were generally courteous, now they are rude. For instance, they make a mad dash for a car and then let the women stand. They smoke in elevators and do many little things that not only etiquette forbids, but on which the finer sensibilities of a gentleman would frown.

"Wilton Lackaye was invited to dine at the Friday Morning Club and gave an after-dinner talk to the ladies. He began his talk by insinuatingly and jokingly remarking: 'Yes, I believe in suffrage. It is so much easier to talk to you, because women before were on an exalted pedestal; now they are on an equality.'

"The most telling arguments brought forth in the suffrage movement were along the lines of child labor and the low wage of women. Helen Todd, now of San Francisco, then of Chicago, came out to California to help her sisters in their fight for the ballot. She wrung tears from her audiences telling of child labor in the South. She spoke from statistics embellished with sentiment. The ladies and some of the gentlemen seemed to enjoy giving their kerchiefs a lachrymose bath and pronounced her talk great and just lovely.

"In all her pictures of dejection, in all her tale of woe why did she not save just a little of the agony by remarking that the snuff-chewing and clay-eating children of the mountains had come down to labor in factories, and that **WORK AND THE REWARD IT BRINGS WAS SHOWING THEM A BETTER WAY TO LIVE?** She might have done so, but she did not."

"Woman is impulsive; she does not inform herself; she does not study; she does not consider the consequences of a vote. In her haste to remedy one wrong she opens the way to many. The ballot in her hands is a dangerous thing. That woman should be debarred from certain pursuits and her field of action restricted, there is no doubt. Universal woman suffrage would never work, but the attempt to establish it would bring deplorable and irremediable results.

"Hark! The suffrage parade advances. They march to the Marseilles. Men, awake! Rouse from your lethargy. Do you not already see the streets flowing with blood? I pray to God you will not help to bring a curse upon us."

MISS ANNIE BOCK,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Had the Los Angeles Times and other capitalist papers not given considerable publicity to Miss Bock's address, we would charitably refrain from so doing.

Evidently her activity in bourgeoisie club work has so shattered her nerves that she is a fitter subject for a sanitarium than as a leader of the anti-suffragists.

PROPAGANDA PRESS SERVICE.

Dear Comrade Editors:

The National Office of the Socialist party will furnish you with special articles, poems and stories suitable for a Children's Day edition of your paper, to be published Christmas week.

We already have some splendid contributions for this special edition and have the promise of other articles from our best Socialist writers.

If you want us to furnish you with this special propaganda press service, you should write us immediately. This service will be ready for release December 15.

WRITERS—TAKE NOTICE.

We expect you to do your share in making National Children's Day a success. As a matter of fact, it cannot be a success without your help.

Some of us have the gift to speak; others have the gift to work; others have the gift to organize, but yours is the greatest gift of all, and without which the working class movement would be as a voice crying in the wilderness. It is your work that tells the world, through the Socialist and Labor press, of the exploitations, the fears, the hopes and the ideals of our class, and it is to you that we are looking for success on this, our first National Children's Day.

The Socialist and Labor press will issue special children's editions during Christmas week. You are to furnish the articles for this edition.

The National Office Propaganda press service will reach some 400 Socialist and Labor papers, or approximately five million readers.

Can we depend upon you to do your share in this great work for the children by sending an article suitable for this special edition, by December 15?

The
Future
Belongs
to the
Youth

Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

THE ROCHESTER Y. P. S. L.

Probably the liveliest and best Young People's Socialist League in the United States is that located at Rochester, New York. The great success of this organization is undoubtedly due to the work of Kenrick P. Shedd, who is employed as manager of the league.

While Rochester is much smaller than many cities where leagues exist, the organization there numbers almost 500 members. A dues of ten cents per month is levied.

One of the methods used to increase the membership was a contest among the members. The league was divided into two camps, every member belonging to one or the other. The application cards were printed in two colors, each side using only one kind of the colored cards. This aroused such great enthusiasm that several hundred members were soon added to the league.

The losing side was supposed to give a banquet to the winners. However, after the contest had ended another scheme was decided upon, because of the great expense incidental to holding a banquet. The new plan was to hold an entertainment in which every member of the losing side had to entertain the winners for at least five minutes. It mattered not whether the member had ever been on a platform before or not. The result was an exceedingly enjoyable evening, while much new talent was discovered.

Another thing which has done much to awaken the membership to a renewed activity in league affairs is a series of inter-league debates. These debates are between different members of the league and are developing some good speakers and debaters.

Several debates were held between the Rochester and Schenectady leagues last year, which resulted in the Rochester league further developing their talent in this direction.

In the city campaign this year the young folk decided to show the Socialist party that they were really of some value to the movement. They took matter of distributing all literature out of the hands of the local and did it themselves. They cared for all speakers arriving in town and managed practically all meetings.

The party has now become alive to the splendid work which it is possible for the young people to do if the local only tries to co-operate with them.

One of the things which has helped to make the Rochester league such a success is the real social spirit which they have developed. The league has taken the slogan, "We put social in Socialism," and they have without a doubt. Every new member that joins the league is acquainted with every other member and immediately started to work. Thus the new member has an interest in the league right from the start. This matter, while seeming small, is really a big thing. Many organizations are failing because they neglect the new members. Rochester realized that you must make them feel at home and you must interest them in the work. Otherwise they will drift away.

All praise to Rochester.

PREPARE FOR CHILDREN'S DAY.

Every young people's Socialist organization should immediately begin preparations for a big meeting to celebrate Children's Day, December 28.

The Socialist Party is issuing a special stamp which will be sold for the purpose of starting a permanent fund to care for the children of workers on strike. This is undoubtedly one of the biggest things the Socialist Party has ever attempted, and every young people's organization should get behind it and make it a tremendous success.

Special programs for this day are being prepared by the woman's department. Write to this office immediately for one and get started in the work.

Most Socialist and labor papers will issue special editions on this day and Socialist locals throughout the country will celebrate it.

Don't let the young people fall behind in this work. Get busy now.

CHILDREN'S DAY PROGRAMS.

The Woman's Department of the Socialist party will furnish, upon application, a complete program for National Children's Day, including songs, recitations, readings and dialogues. These programs will be ready for distribution December 1st. This will give sufficient time for preparation before Children's Day meetings.

Write today for programs.

HOW THEY WORK IN SWEDEN.

The Swedish young Socialists form an organization separate and distinct from the Socialist party, with its own executive committee and officers. The organization numbers 15,000 members.

The national organization is divided into smaller divisions according to the provinces, which correspond to our states. Each province is organized in similar fashion to the national body.

Provisional bodies are then divided into districts, similar to our counties. The counties then have their local organizations.

All local organizations in a province meet in convention once every year, while the county organizations meet every month. In these conventions plans of work are outlined and discussed and the policies of the organization adopted.

The young folk have their own publishing house which puts out all the literature used in their work. They publish a weekly paper, "The Clarion," which has a circulation of about 30,000 copies.

A school, similar to the Rand School, is maintained by the party, to which the young people's organization sends a certain number of its members each year to secure an education. It is called the People's High School and is located at Brunswick.

Teachers are sent out by the national body to organize study classes and help the local organizations in their educational work. Half of the expense of this work is borne by the national organization and half by the local in which the teacher works.

It was found an exceedingly difficult thing to spread propaganda in the country districts. The most effective method discovered was to hold picnics in the country, the people taking a bundle of literature under their arms, each taking a different route, distributing the literature as they go.

During the national election of 1911, the young people put out two automobiles, one in the northern and another in the southern part of the country, loaded with literature and carrying two speakers. They were out from May till September, and not only paid for themselves but produced a profit for the national treasury. They would hold several meetings a day and five or six on Sundays.

Last summer a small launch was put out carrying speakers and literature. This touched all the small towns along the coast in which very little propaganda had been done previously.

However, the main work of the organization is the fight against militarism. At times the young people have stopped all other forms of propaganda and agitation and devoted all their efforts to this work alone.

The young folk have secured much assistance from the union organizations, but the party has not been in a financial condition that it could help. The organization is steadily growing in membership and the future is bright.

Y. P. S. L. CLASSES.

Educational classes should be established by every Young People's Socialist League.

It is generally possible to secure Socialist teachers who are willing to teach such classes for a very small sum or even contribute their services. If teachers are unavailable, some member of the Socialist local can undoubtedly be found who will make a capable instructor for the class.

Classes in Socialism can be conducted through a correspondence course furnished by the Rand School of Social Science, 140 East 19th street, New York City.

The following books are recommended for use in study classes, all of which can be secured from the Socialist Party, 111 N. Market street, Chicago: Parliamentary Law—"Robert's Rules of Order." Price 75 cents. The standard authority on parliamentary procedure.

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

Socialism—"Elements of Socialism," by John Spargo. Price \$1.50. A student's text book used by practically all high schools and colleges in the country having classes in Socialism.

Woman—"Woman and Socialism," by August Behel. Price \$1.50. "Woman and Labor," by Olive Schreiner. Price \$1.50. Both excellent books on the woman question form a Socialist viewpoint.

American History—"Social 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.

PAY YOUR ASSESSMENT.

The following letter has been sent to all local secretaries in Connecticut by Comrade S. E. Beardsley, State Secretary-Treasurer. The advice is good and should be followed in every state:

"All local financial secretaries are urged to push the sale of voluntary assessment stamps for the paying off of the debt of the National Office. Every good standing member of the party in this state should have one of these stamps in his due book. We must do everything possible to put the National organization in a position to wage a vigorous and aggressive congressional campaign in 1914. This cannot be done with a debt hanging onto the organization."

There are many small party locals which are inactive because members cannot be gotten to the meetings.

Now, why?

These comrades will attend propaganda meetings. They solicit subscriptions to Socialist papers and distribute literature but they won't come to business meetings.

The business of the party—its local meetings—are of first importance. Anyone may be made to see that after a moment's reflection—and yet many good comrades neglect this work. Can we remedy the trouble? In all seriousness, I believe we can. The cause of the condition will point the way to the remedy and the cause is that our party membership has had no periodical through which the business of the party may be regularly and systematically passed on to the membership.

The remedy therefore is the Party Builder. Get your local Socialists on our subscription list. In a short time they will get interested in the work of the party and you will not have to tease them to come to meetings.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES

A good story was told us the other day, the name of the party and the place of which, we will omit in the re-telling, but we can supply these if necessary.

Once upon a time, there was a certain fire eating Socialist orator of the type of the deep revolutionary red variety. This orator was wont to tell his audiences that he hoped Socialists would never carry so much as a precinct until they were ready to take possession of the entire nation. No use to repeat his lines of argument because most of you know his type and have heard him before. He had also been known to boast that he did not think it worth while personally to vote at all. Not long ago, however, this orator changed his residence and in the change became a Socialist candidate for mayor of a city. He made a vigorous campaign. His big talking point was the condition of the city water supply. He purchased 2,000 vials, filled them with water and distributed them to the citizens of the city, together a leaflet. By the time the samples of water had reached the citizens a very noticeable sediment had accumulated in the bottle. The circular said, "This is a sample of what you drink," and in some well directed paragraphs promised that if the aforesaid revolutionary orator was elected mayor of the city, he would revolutionize the water works.

There is nothing wrong about this kind of propaganda and pure water is well worth while to any city, but coming from a revolutionary fire eater, it looks funny. The moral of this story is: If you have in your local an ultra revolutionist who does not believe in asking for votes, nominate him for mayor. That is the sure road to his conversion to political action.

Our Leading Brand KARL MARX CIGARS

Union-Made, Havana Filler

Contain only pure, unadulterated tobacco. The kind that usually retail at 10 cents straight.

Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Made in a Socialist Factory, by Socialists, for Socialists.

Price, per box of 50, east of the Mississippi, \$1.85 prepaid; west, \$2.00 prepaid.

ALL PROFITS REVERT TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Remit by money order, made payable to

Commonwealth Co-Operative Association

(Established 1908)

628 WALNUT ST. READING, PA.

Reference: R. B. RINGLER, Pennsylvania State Sec'y.

SMOKE THE KARL MARX, COMRADE, YOU'RE WORTH IT!

Send for descriptive circular of other brands.

The Literature Department

The Literature Department has been turning much of its energy during the last two weeks to the helping out on the boost for membership in December.

Campaigns for the time being are over, so that the demand for literature has lessened a little.

Push the sale of "Join the Party" and "Why Socialists Pay Dues," has been the working order for the latter part of this month and will be for the first half of next.

A hearty response from the locals and a December membership boost will put us all in good fighting spirit for the spring campaigns.

And we are not going to be caught then as we were in the fall. New leaflets are under way, so that by January 1st we can give our order for a million leaflets for campaign uses.

Thompson is working on "Municipal Ownership" material, and we are going to present the "last word" of the day on this subject.

Something on "The High Cost of Living" is also coming.

Then, Dan Hoan, Socialist attorney of Milwaukee, has prepared the manuscript for a book on "The Failure of Regulation." This is a "knockout" for the Progressives who are making "regulation" a campaign cry.

In the meantime, don't stop your literature campaign just because Christmas is coming. Socialists can't afford to let up for anything.

We must keep pounding away all the time.

Lest you forget, we again remind you that we have laid in a big stock of Ameringer's best books—"Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam"—10 cents per copy, fifty for \$2.00; 100 for \$3.50 prepaid.

"Socialism, What it is and How to Get it," 10 cents each, 50 for \$1.50; 100 for \$2.50 prepaid.

These are among the very best books for propaganda purposes on the market.

Who is Buying the Literature.

Among those who have ordered literature during the past week are the following:

Twenty-five copies of "The Truth about Socialism," to Local Tulare, Tulare, Cal.

Two hundred copies of "Wasting Human Life," to A. Pauly, Brooklynn, N. Y.

Our \$3.00 book offer to Samuel T. Patton, Crossett, Ark.

Two thousand leaflets to J. L. Dawson, Fairmont, W. Va.

One dozen copies of "The Truth about Socialism," to A. L. Williamson, Williston, N. D.

Five dozen party emblems to Thos. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.

One hundred leaflet packages to I. L. Burgess, Newport News, Va.

One thousand National Constitutions to U. Solomon, New York City.

Ten thousand "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," and "Join the Party," 5,000 of each to L. Raasch, Boston, Mass.

Our \$3.00 book combination to M. Shadin, Carter, Okla.

One thousand "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered," to Lake Clark, Warsaw, Ind.

Fifty copies of "The Truth about Socialism," to John T. Cooper, Checotah, Okla.

One thousand leaflets to H. Thomas, Dorothy, W. Va.

Two hundred "Usurped Power of the Courts," 100 "How We are Gouged," and 100 "Should Socialism be Crushed," to Thos. L. Buie, McAlister, Okla.

One thousand leaflets "have the Socialists Made Good?" to B. F. Watson, Kansas City, Mo.

Five thousand leaflets, "Private Property" and "Join the Party," 2,500 of each to Elliott M. Copeland, Steubenville, O.

Twenty-four copies of "Benson's Truth about Socialism" to E. C. McKelry, Washington, D. C.

Five thousand "Children of the Poor" and 5,000 "Wage Earning Women and the Ballot," to Clarence A. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kans.

Our \$3.00 book offer to Peter J. Thompson, Marysville, Wash.; also the same book combination to Nellie M. Benson, Terre Haute, Ind.

Rochester, New York, was the first local to score on the contest. Chas. Edward Russell will tell 10,000 people why they ought to "JOIN THE PARTY." This is the starter for a city-wide membership campaign.

Go to your local meeting with the determination of boosting for members in December—and seeing that every other Socialist does the same.

The way to make a success of our nation-wide boost for membership in December is to see that your local, and finally you do your part.

No, you can't get every person who votes the Socialist ticket to join the party, but you can get many more than we now have. Success is seldom a matter of genius alone. Hard work is the thing that brings the ANSWER. The local that applies the gospel of hard work to its methods will succeed where genius fails.

ROCHESTER FIRST TO SCORE.

Dear Comrades:

Enclosed find check for \$10.00 for 10,000 leaflets of Chas. E. Russell on "Join the Party" and "Why Socialists Pay Dues."

Kindly send these as soon as possible so it will reach us November 28th for local meeting, when membership contest will be proposed.

Fraternally yours,

JULIUS C. LEVI.

Rochester, N. Y.

"O wa'd some power the giftie gie us to see ourselves as ithers see us."—If the comrade who takes up the good time of the local in foolish quibbles over trifling things would think of this he would quit doing it.

"It's the man behind the gun that does the work."—The big gun of the Socialist movement is the party organization. If you want to fight effectively get into the party.

"I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."—It was that spirit which made Grant a conquerer. Fighting on the line of propaganda and organization makes an invincible Socialist movement.

"A stitch in time saves nine."—Think of this now and plan your spring campaign. Get all the details started and on election day you will harvest results.

"You never miss the water until the well runs dry."—You'll think of that some time when your faithful local secretary gets tired of doing all the work and quits.

"It's an ill wind that blows no one good."—A defeat is sometimes the best thing that can happen us. It causes us to back up and take a fresh start.

"It's a long road that has no turning."—The capitalists have made the highway for a long time but not far head, the road will turn to the CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

There are knockers and boosters in every movement—which are you?

"Where there's a will there's a way."—That's an oft-quoted adage. Apply it in the work of building your local.

"I have just commenced to fight."—A famous saying of an American navy officer—a good motto for Socialists in Schenectady and several other places.

"Keeping everlastingly at it brings success."—That's what makes the Socialist agitator so successful. We never quit.

Is your local in debt?

If so, get out.

There's always a way. Here's a case in point. Late in the summer of this year, the Twenty-third Ward Branch of Chicago found itself with a "busted" treasury, \$60 of debt and thoroughly disheartened. There was no money with which to buy a supply of dues stamps. It so happened, however, that about this time a live wire Socialist moved into the ward, took the post of financial secretary, and inside of 10 days, there was "something doing." They raffled a watch, selling about 500 tickets at 10 cents each. This put the local on its feet financially.

From despondency and gloom, the branch has turned to courage and hope. New members are coming in at every meeting. With the new order of things, the boys have decided to cut out discussion of tactics and to keep attention fixed on "how to promote" Socialism in the Twenty-third Ward.

A good many other locals in the nation might profit by the experience of this branch.

Rhymes of Revolt

A booklet of stirring revolutionary verse by a new writer.

A startling, intimate appeal to HUMANITY!

Opens a new field in poesy.

Every page crammed full of real human interest.

Striking! Startling!

Price, 15 Cents.

Address Muscatine County Socialist, Book Dept., Box 52, Muscatine, Ia.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

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.

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.

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

UNION MADE CIGARS

Excellent quality at lowest factory prices. Write for explanatory price list. A sample hundred, three different brands, forwarded, carriage paid, upon receipt of \$3.00. Address

KRUM CIGAR CO. Reading, Pa.


THE EYE OPENER

The liveliest monthly Socialist propaganda magazine in the nation.

One year old, with 75,000 circulation, a record that no other political paper in America has made.

Send 10 cents and names and addresses of ten Socialists and get it a whole year. Address

THE EYE OPENER,
Box 1051, Memphis, Tenn.



LET THE NATION OWN THE TRUSTS

STYLE 25

NO. 1. CENTS

Socialist Pennants

If you have not secured one of these beautiful flags, you have missed some of the pleasure of being a Socialist. They usually retail in stores for 50c each, but I have cut the price in half as an inducement to have you send for YOURS today. Stamps or coin will do. Watch this space next week.

COMRADE AGENTS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Building, NEW YORK

HAS YOUR LOCAL TAKEN UP THE MATTER OF THE DECEMBER MEMBERSHIP CONTEST? See last week's Party Builder.

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.

No. 56 Chicago, November 29, 1913

Circulation Report for Week Ending November 15.

Last week.....	18,307
Taken off.....	906
	<hr/>
	17,401
New subs.....	641
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	18,042

"This looks better," you will say.

We could have "told you so" last week, but we didn't, and we won't give you a tip on what next week will be.

The 641 new subs on for the week are nearly all "long timers" and hence represent as much cash as would 1,500 of the trial subs. The "ons" are now catching up with the "offs."

The explanation is that our expiring subscribers are renewing which is the first big test of how the comrades really like the P. B. The sub lists are coming back, many of them filled up with the full quota of 10, and along with them are many nice letters, too many in fact to print.

We know your appreciation of the P. B. is going to increase as it "grows up." You must admit that the departments are getting in some good stuff, that our editors are learning the job, and that altogether the little P. B. is becoming a looked for guest at your house. There is nothing sensational about it, nor even spectacular, but as you grow older in the movement, you will come to the knowledge that our cause is not to be won by sensationalism or the spectacular but by steady persevering work.

The most useful factor in our growth is the comrade who thoroughly informs himself so that he is able to carry on an intelligent propaganda and meet all opponents.

Of this type was a comrade who came into the National Office a few days ago to ask if we could not get his paper to him in time for a thorough reading of its pages on Sunday. Said he, "If I don't have the P. B. for Sunday when I do all my careful reading, I feel that I have left something out of my life."

Keep hammering away on the members of your local. Get them on the P. B. list and we'll do the rest.

OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

W. F. Grussi, Schenectady, N. Y., 35 subs.
J. N. Davis, Boise, Ida., 22 subs.
A. Pauly, Brooklyn, N. Y., 22 subs.
Harry Edgerly, Schenectady, N. Y., 22 subs.
Bessie Leon, Brooklyn, N. Y., 20 subs.
John Taylor, Kansas City, Mo., 20 subs.
H. J. Turner, Noonan, N. D., 20 subs.
Chas. Muti, Rockland, Mass., 19 subs.
E. Clark, Hartford, Conn., 13 subs.
William J. Dooley, Hartford, Conn., 12 subs.
Chas. Lindquist, Detroit, Mich., 12 subs.
W. D. Holt, New Haven, Conn., 12 subs.
A. Schell, Greenwich, Conn., 10 subs.
M. H. McCoy, Mishawka, Ind., 10 subs.
Gordon M. Gabiska, Rotterdam, N. J., 10 subs.
Lloyd Carver, Muncie, Ind., 10 subs.
R. Sauer, Philipsburg, Mont., 10 subs.
J. M. Greenwell, Louisville, Ky., 10 subs.
Richard Corbridge, O'Fallon, Ill., 10 subs.
G. S. Adamson, Boston, Mass., 9 subs.
J. L. Stark, Louisville, Ky., 9 subs.
Frank E. Smith, Albany, N. Y., 9 subs.
D. L. Garver, Hart, Mich., 8 subs.
Mrs. B. F. Newmire, Marengo, Ia., 8 subs.
Dwight O. Wheden, Centerville Station, N. Y., 6 subs.
Albert Fiebeler, Spokane, Wash., 6 subs.
Carl F. Schutz, Aurora, Ill., 5 subs.
Ellen Persons, Chicago, Ill., 5 subs.
F. Gerlick, Rock Island, Ill., 5 subs.

The Party Builder fills a long felt need. It enables us to put into practice our preaching that co-operation is better than competition and is another step toward greater economy and efficiency in party matters.—A. James McDonald, Clayton, N. M.

The Party Builder is beginning to demonstrate its value. Where a local's membership is on the P. B. list, the comrades are paying their dues and attending the business meetings.

Socialism grows because it meets the needs of the working class. No other party offers to get the worker, the product of his labor minus rent, interest and profit.

A RUBBER STAMP.

A self-inking rubber stamp which prints the name and address is a great convenience for a busy man or woman. The cost is slight, and the uses to which the stamp may be put are many. It will supply the return address on business mail, or on packages for the parcel post. Newspapers, magazines, books and music loaned to friends may be stamped before they leave the house, and the imprint will hasten their return to you. Write today for particulars and prices to W. C. LOGAN, 2359 Grand avenue, Chicago, Ill.



LEARN TO SPEAK AND WRITE WELL.

English Made Plain.

A practical work on correct English for busy people.....\$1.00

Effective Speaking.

Most helpful treatise on the subject ever written\$1.50

Send \$2.00 and receive both, or write for information telling how to secure them FREE.

SAMUEL W. BALL,
6442 Bishop Street, Chicago, Ill.

DO YOU WANT TO HEAR ABOUT CHINA.

Shortly before the suspension of the Coming Nation, C. L. Harding was sent by that magazine to China to investigate the Chinese revolution. His expenses were fully paid in advance so that the suspension of the magazine did not affect his trip. Indeed he was actually in China before the paper suspended and could not be reached. He wrote a series of articles, only one of which, the last, has appeared in print. Harding will reach Vancouver, B. C., November 28. He will spend a couple of weeks lecturing on the coast and is scheduled to speak in Milwaukee, December 21, after which he will be at liberty. His terms are \$15.00 and expenses. Places desiring dates should communicate with the National Office.

It will be of value to us and the movement if the comrades who do real hustling for party membership will write us the objections given by Socialist non-members when asked to join the party.

Let us find out why 900,000 Socialists stay out of the party. We will want to prepare a new organization leaflet this winter and such data will be of value. Let us find the objections and answer them.

The Catholic Church and Socialism

The Catholic Church has attacked the Socialist party. This causes a STRANGE, ABNORMAL CONFLICT, fierce and vital, which every citizen must understand in order that it may be stopped. Both Socialists and Catholics have misunderstood the issue.

In *The Catholic Church and Socialism*, FRANK BOHN addresses CATHOLIC WORKERS REGARDING SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS REGARDING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. To this is added the now well-known classic on Socialism by the late FATHER THOMAS McGRADY, for fifteen years a distinguished Catholic priest.

This booklet should be distributed by the hundred thousand. LOSE NO TIME.
Price, 10 cents; 72 cents a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred.

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago

FREE! FREE!

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

"Socialism and the Wage Worker,"
By O. C. Wilson,

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

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.

Leaflet Packet No. 1

Ten leaflets folded, inserted in an envelope, addressed and mailed for 2½ cents per packet.

"Have the Socialists Made Good?"—Treats of the work of our Socialists in city and town administrations.

"Are the Socialists Practical?"—Deals with the work of Socialist members of the Legislature.

"The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered."—Takes up all the stock objections and answers them briefly and clearly.

"Join the Party."—A plea by Chas. Edward Russell to Socialists who are not party members.

"Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?"—A discussion of the high cost of living by Victor L. Berger.

"The Boytown Railroad."—One of Fred D. Warren's best stories. Young people will read it.

"Woman, What Will You Do With Your Ballot?"—We are enfranchising millions of women. This leaflet puts the question of what they will do with that ballot squarely up to them.

"Private Property."—In this leaflet John M. Work clearly defines what is and what ought to be private, and what public property.

"Why You Should Be a Socialist."—This is by Theresa Malkiel, one of the best woman writers in our movement.

"The National Platform."—The best statement of Socialism and the "issue" since the Communist Manifesto.

These ten leaflets combined are a powerful appeal to reason. Together, they make forty pages of reading matter—almost a book. We will mail them to addresses furnished, at cost—2½ cents per packet.

Specify in your order, Leaflet Packet No. 1 and address—

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111 N. Market St. Chicago, Ill.

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