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LAST YEAR'S TREMENDOUS ACTIVITY

By Carl D. Thompson

[This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the work of Socialist headquarters. No. 3 will follow next week.—Ed.]

Last year was a year of tremendous activity for the Socialist party.

It was a year unprecedented in the history of the party in this country.

The volume of business handled by the National Office of the Socialist party, through its various departments during the year of 1912 was over \$230,000.

Comparing the activities of last year—1912—with the campaign years preceding, the case stands as follows:

Volume of Business of the Socialist Party in Campaign Years.

1904	\$ 32,700
1908	95,000
1912	230,000

Splendid, is it not?

Those figures are not dry. To me, at least, they laugh and shout and cry out!

That \$230,000 speaks volumes. It tells of a great activity on the part of thousands and hundreds of thousands of earnest comrades throughout the nation from ocean to ocean—in every city, village, hamlet and country cross-roads. Everywhere there was "something doing."

Lyceum lectures, thousands of them; a vigorous campaign covering the continent with lecturers and speakers; a great national convention, literature galore; propaganda press service covering the country; reinforcement of the great industrial strikes of the nation; a congressional press service; the affiliation of ten different language organizations covering the entire nation—

Who can measure the power and the final effects of a year of activity like that?

And it counted, too. The Socialist party doubled its vote!

Doubled its vote, mind you, in the face of the terrific assaults of the hosts of Teddy the Terrible, which were supposed to put a stop to Socialism!

Doubled its vote—built it up from 400,000 in 1908 to over 900,000 on November 5, 1912!

And the work was not concentrated upon any single line of effort, but well distributed over many. During the year 1912 the activities of the party were divided, roughly, into three general branches, i. e., (1) the general work of the headquarters, (2) the lyceum department, and (3) the campaign department.

The volume of business handled by the general office amounted to, roughly speaking, \$98,000; by the lyceum department, \$75,000; and by the campaign department, \$66,000.

Putting these figures into a table, they show as follows:

Volume of Business of the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party for 1912.

General party work	\$ 98,000
Lyceum department	75,000
Campaign	66,000

Total\$239,000

Thus it will be seen that the work of the party was not limited to any one particular line of effort, but covered the field—agitation, education, propaganda, organization.

To make this diversity of the work apparent, we present below another table, showing more in detail how the money was apportioned to the various lines of activity in the party work:

How the Money Was Spent—Where the Work Was Done.

Lyceum department	\$ 75,000
National campaign	66,000
Literature department	23,000
National convention (Indianapolis, 1912)	18,000
Field work of organizers	7,600
Appropriations to special fields	6,000
Executive Secretary's department	5,500
Bulletins	5,000
Strike funds	5,000
Seven foreign language secretaries	4,600
Rent	3,300
Woman's department	3,000
Furniture and fixtures	2,600
National Executive Committee meetings	1,700
Washington clerk hire	900
Washington press service	700
Information department (just started)	500
Special investigations	460
Propaganda and press	250
International dues	250
Woman suffrage work	230
Miscellaneous	2,000

Total\$231,590

The discrepancy between the total indicated by this table and the total indicated by the second table, on the volume of business, is due to the inclusion in the former table of certain items involving loans and repayments which are not included in the latter table.

We submit that the above figures are huge. The tasks which they measure are truly enormous.

And what is more, they prove conclusively that the activities of the Socialist party in the year 1912 far outstrip anything of its kind ever achieved on the American continent.

There can be but one ultimate result of all these lines of activity—another splendid advance of the Socialist movement in America during the next four years. The enormous quantities of literature distributed, the widespread agitation carried on through the lyceum department, the vigorous campaign—all of these things are the seeds sown that are to bear fruit four-fold, and some a hundred-fold, during the next four years.

Surely the future has great things in store for the Socialist movement!

General Chase is also trying to put a muzzle on those in charge of the strike. He fears that if they tell the truth about barbarous southern Colorado and his military reign, the people might rise in revolt.

In spite of all the threats of General Chase, the strikers stand unflinchingly, and will fight until their just demands are granted. Soldiers and jails will not crush the spirit of these men and women who are fighting for their legal and moral rights.

(Signed) ADOLPH GERMER.

Committee, Socialist Party.

LATER.—As we go to press news has been received that John P. White, Frank J. Hayes and William P. Green, president, vice-president and treasurer of the United Mine Work-

OUR OPPORTUNITY.

The membership of the Socialist party is 100,000. The National dues are 5 cents per member. The income is therefore about \$5,000 per month. The Literature Department is paying its own way and carrying with it the Party Builder.

The dues are therefore drawn on to support only the Executive, the Information, Woman's and Foreign Federations Departments.

On the income of \$5,000 per month, we are gradually paying off our campaign and Lyceum obligations, but we are not giving the aid to weak states demanded of us.

Our obligations keep us "near the shore" whereas we ought to be in the field fighting.

What is to be done?

The answer is plain.

We must increase our membership.

With 800,000 Socialists still not party members, the recruiting ground is everywhere about us.

Every new member brought into the party, not only increases our fighting force, but reduces by so much the burden that you yourself are carrying.

Raise the membership to 150,000 and the income of the National Office will be increased by \$2,500 per month. With this extra money we can send organizers into the field.

We can bring up the weaker states.

We can render aid to doubtful districts and cities where the fight waxes hot.

We ought to do this.

WE MUST DO IT.

This is the meaning of our December membership boost.

It is a trial of our strength.

It is a test of our political sagacity.

It is a challenge to our loyalty to Socialism.

If your local has not acted it is not too late, but the time to do it is TODAY.

A. F. OF L. SHOWS GROWTH.

A summary of all the reports submitted by the 111 international organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. shows that the total membership on Sept. 30, 1913, was 2,054,526, a gain of close to 300,000. During the year there were 969 strikes, in which there were 294,236 persons, of which number 186,644 were benefited. The number of strikes won was 544, with 65 lost, 89 compromised and 261 are pending. The strikes cost in money a total of about \$3,500,000, but, accepting the most conservative estimates as a basis, the gains in wages, value of the reduction of hours and other advantages secured will measure fully ten-fold in dollars. Only 71 of the 111 internationals report on the subject of benefits paid to their memberships, which total about \$3,000,000, comprising sick, death and unemployed benefits. An investigation of the reports made shows that all the international unions, without exception secured advantages. The miners, garment workers, printers, carpenters and other building crafts led in the gains. The receipts at A. F. of L. headquarters for the year were \$244,292; expenditures, \$258,702; balance on hand, \$105,000.

MARTIAL LAW IN COLORADO.

(Night Letter)

Walsenburg, Colo., Nov. 30, 1913.

Walter Lanfersiek,

111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

General Chase has finally succeeded in putting his pet idea, the court-martial into operation. He says it is only for the purpose of investigating offenses. How do we know? We have been lied to right along. He has ordered the wholesale arrest of strikers, especially the Greeks. The militia is operating with the same evident hostility against the strikers as under Peabody. The soldiers are now performing the same duties at the expense of the state that were formerly performed by the mine guards at the expense of the coal companies.

ers, together with Adolph Germer and five other organizers, have been indicted for maintaining a monopoly of labor in connection with the Colorado strike.

ARREST OF STRIKE LEADERS.

Stuebenville, O., Nov. 30, 1913.

Socialist National Executive Committee,
111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Fanny Sellins, Socialist garment worker organizer, St. Louis, and fourteen others cited to appear before Judge Dayton at Phillippi, W. Va., three hundred miles from Colliers, W. Va., where violation of blanket injunction supposed to occur.

E. M. COPELAND,

General News

A. F. OF L. MAKES PROGRESS.

A great step toward industrial organization in the American Federation of Labor was made by the metal trades department at the late Seattle convention.

It was decided that a general strike of all local metal trades would be called whenever 75 per cent of the members of those trades voted to strike.

It was formerly necessary to secure the approval of the international union before any local union could strike. Thus at times four unions would be on strike against a firm and a fifth union would break the strike by remaining at work, because the international officials would refuse to grant their approval of the strike.

A plan to unite the trade unions, suffrage organizations and the Socialist party into a great labor party was presented by George L. Berry, international president of the Pressmen's Union. This was smothered to death by the votes of the conservatives and Socialists.

A proposition to demand a six-hour day was defeated but it was decided to fight for a universal eight-hour day.

One of the big problems before the convention was the organization of the migratory and unskilled workers. Special attention will be given to organization of this kind.

One of the resolutions passed by the convention was a practical indorsement of Socialism. The resolution called for "the collective ownership and democratic management of all mines, railroads, and all other utilities upon which the people in common depend."

It was also decided to wage a battle for the abolition of Sunday work in all places where it was not an absolute necessity.

William Randolph Hearst and Harrison Grey Otis were condemned for using their newspapers in an effort to stir up war between the United States and Mexico. President Wilson's peace policy was commended.

Sam Gompers was re-elected president without opposition. The only man to vote against him was William Knerr of Salt Lake City, who was instructed.

There was some talk of John Mitchell opposing Gompers. Mitchell retired as second vice-president of the organization. It is claimed he will run against Gompers next year.

LUNN HELPS STRIKERS.

A strike of 14,000 employes of the General Electric Company is now in progress in Schenectady. Instead of the usual tactics of beating up the strikers being used, they are allowed to picket and thirty-two of their number have been made deputy sheriffs. This could not be the case had the strike taken place one year from now when the "non-partisans" will be in office.

"The strikers will be given full protection," said Mayor Lunn. There is no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to stop a person on the street and ask him to cease work."

The strike took place as a result of the company discharging all union officials.

ANTI-SOCIALISTS ALARMED.

The myth that the Socialists are losing ground is not believed in some anti-Socialist quarters. The most bitter enemies of Socialism do not deceive themselves in this respect.

In the last issue of the "Live Issue," an anti-Socialist paper of New York City, there is an article on the great Socialist gains in that city. The "Live Issue" says:

"One of the most significant features of the New York City election was the remarkable increase in the vote cast by the Socialist party for their mayoralty candidate, Charles E. Russell. It is estimated that Russell received 32,109 votes in the Greater City, which is an increase of nearly 300 per cent over the vote cast for Edwin F. Cassidy, Socialist mayoralty candidate in 1909. Cassidy received 11,768 votes. It is even in excess of the vote cast for Russell for governor last year in Greater New York. The Socialist candidate in that election received 26,232 votes in the five boroughs of the Greater City. The significance of his gain this year is increased by the fact that 60,000 less votes were cast this year than in the previous election."

JAILED IN STRIKE.

George Pettigrew, Socialist and prominent member of the United Mine Workers, is in jail at Vancouver Island, British Columbia, for his activities in connection with the strike of the miners there. He is held without bail on the charge of intimidation. While in prison his wife gave birth to a child and though she was near death they refused to allow him to see her.

EXPOSE DYNAMITE PLOT.

How a mill owner planted dynamite in the yard of his own mill during a strike in an effort to throw discredit on the strikers and how the case was dropped by the authorities with enough evidence in their hands for a positive conviction, has just been brought out in a case in Seattle.

The mill owner was Napoleon Campbell. Last May the town was aroused by the report that a dynamite bomb had been exploded on the mill property though nothing was destroyed. The police re-enforced their guard about the mill. The detective in charge of the re-enforcement was rather suspicious and did some investigating. He secured five affidavits against the mill owner whose conviction seemed assured.

A special attorney was engaged to prosecute the case. At first he did so vigilantly but after a conference between Campbell and the state's attorney, the case was dropped.

These facts are now being brought to light in the case of Campbell's accomplice, whom they are trying to make the "goat."

LUNN HITS FROM SHOULDER.

The conservative papers of Schenectady were exceedingly shocked when Socialist Mayor Lunn refused to congratulate Mayor-elect Schoolcraft on his victory, as was the custom in the past. When they asked Mayor Lunn why he did not do so, he told them he did not intend to congratulate one whom he proved prior to election to be the candidate of big business.

LABOR UNITING IN ENGLAND.

"The differences between the Socialists and union men of England are rapidly disappearing," said Thomas Grenall, fraternal delegate from the British Trade Union Congress to the American Federation of Labor convention at Seattle.

"Forty labor representatives now sit in the national Parliament, and there is little doubt but that they will continue to increase their numbers. At present it looks as though the Liberal government will soon be overthrown and the Tories returned to power.

"The Tories will not remain in power very long, however, as the people are making demands which the Tories will not heed. It will then be the turn of the Labor and Socialist representatives, and there is no doubt in my mind but that our representation will be greatly increased.

"Anticipating these changes, we are now demanding government ownership of the mines, and a bill is now before Parliament with this end in view.

"There has been a complete revolution of thought in the labor unions during the past ten years, and the man who does not have an understanding of Socialism in these organizations today is looked upon as densely ignorant."

KEEP AWAY FROM COLORADO.

Numerous advertisements are appearing in papers thruout the country advertising for men to come to Colorado. Socialists are requested to kindly spread the information that there is a strike on in the Colorado coal fields and most of these advertisements are snares to secure strike breakers.

TESTS LABOR LAW.

The law in Massachusetts requiring an employer advertising for help during a strike to state in the advertisement that there is labor trouble on, is now being tested in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, by J. L. Libby & Son of Lynn. It is maintained the law is unconstitutional. The law was introduced by Socialist Representative Charles H. Morrill. It reads as follows:

"If an employer, during the continuance of a strike among his employes, or during the continuance of a lockout or other labor trouble among his employes, publicly advertises in newspapers or by posters or otherwise for employes or by himself or his agents solicits persons to work for him, to fill the places of strikers, he shall plainly and explicitly mention in such advertisement or oral or written solicitation that a strike, lockout or other labor disturbance exists."

PLAN NEW PARTY.

Vancouver, B. C.—A plan to bring the trade unions, the Social-Democratic party of Canada and the Canadian Socialist party together for the purpose of forming an independent labor party, fashioned after the Independent Labor party of England and the New Zealand Social-Democratic party, is being pushed forward by the unions of this city.

A meeting of the labor representation committee was recently held at which the plan was discussed and a committee elected to interview the two Socialist parties on the matter.

ANOTHER SOCIALIST MAYOR.

Another Socialist mayor has been added to the list in Ohio in the election of Joseph Nice at Kenmore, Ohio. This is the seventh Socialist mayor in this state.

Foreign News

CAPTURE TOWN IN FRANCE.

Socialists have elected Dr. Serfaty mayor of Yonne, France, and also gained several new seats in the council. The present chief of police has used some very oppressive tactics against the workers and it is expected that there will be some warm clashes between him and the new mayor.

DUTCH REDS LOSE GROUND.

A loss was suffered by the Socialists in the election in the third district of Amsterdam, Holland. This has always been a Socialist stronghold but this time the Socialists will have to enter a second ballot. There was a loss of 2,600 Socialist votes since the general election in June. The vote at this election was Socialist 4,604; Liberal 3,319; Clerical 1,946.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS GAIN

In the municipal elections in Spain, which have just ended, the Socialists made considerable gains. Two Socialists were elected to the municipal council in Madrid. A total of 104 Socialists were elected thruout the country.

AUSTRIANS HOLD CONGRESS.

The German section of the Austrian Socialist party has just held its annual congress in Vienna.

The principal thing discussed was the tactics to be pursued by the parliamentary representatives. The workers are beginning to demand immediate action on the labor measures which the government has put off from year to year.

Two plans were offered as a means to fight the government. The first, which was later withdrawn, was for the Socialist representatives to use obstruction tactics in parliament.

The second plan was for the representatives to use every possible method to fight the military bills, which the government is always anxious to pass.

The Bohemian-German delegation then offered a resolution rejecting obstruction tactics as a normal method of action, but declaring that it should be resorted to as an extreme measure, the parliamentary representatives deciding for themselves when it should be employed. This was made the decision of the congress.

Resolutions were passed condemning the foreign policy of the government.

Plans were made to co-operate with the unions and the International Bureau in making preparations for the next International Socialist Congress which will be held in Vienna in August or September of next year.

MORE GAINS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns from the municipal elections in Scotland have added twenty-one more seats to those held by the Independent Labor party. There were eighty-eight Socialists in the field, of which 37 were elected. A total of twenty-five seats were gained while four were lost, leaving a net gain of twenty-one seats.

Two new Socialist mayors were elected: David Reese in Aberavon and M. B. Farr in Mossley. Mrs. R. Lee, a Laborite, was elected alderman in Oldham.

The total number of seats contested by the Socialists thruout the united empire was 494 of which 196 were captured. There was a gain of 106 seats and a loss of 21 seats, leaving a net gain of 85 seats. This makes a gain of 200 seats which the Socialists have won this year, counting the victories in the spring elections. This was the banner year for the Socialists the previous high water mark being 1911 when 115 seats were gained during the year. In 1912 there was a gain of 70 seats.

SECURE SHOW HOUSE.

The unions and Socialist organizations of Leeds, England, have secured a moving picture house in the center of the city at which they intend to show Socialist pictures and pictures portraying strikes and industrial and social conditions.

A WORKERS' CLUB.

One of the interesting institutions in England for Socialists is Bermondsey's Institute at Bermondsey. This was founded in 1887 by Lord Rosebury as a working man's club. In 1909 it was bought by the local organization of the Independent Labor party and dedicated to the cause of Socialism by Keir Hardie.

At the entrance to the building are two monuments, one being that erected with the building when it was founded; the other being a statue symbolical of Socialism. One represents the old order; the other the new.

The Institute is used as a general meeting place for the Socialist and labor organizations of Bermondsey, and as a general working man's club. The building is four stories in height.

The Socialist movement of England, like that of the United States, has few buildings of its own.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

November 29, 1913.

Dear Comrades:—Vote on motion by Wilson "I move return of money to Wallace of Washington until investigation is made":

Yes: Wilson.

No: Berger.

Not voting: Maurer, Goebel, Germer.

No action.

Vote on motion by Wilson "I move endorsement of regulars of Anderson":

Yes: Berger, Wilson, Goebel.

Not voting: Maurer, Germer.

Carried.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

By State Executive Board of Minnesota:

"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."

The above has been seconded by the State Committee of Mississippi.

WE HONOR THE MEMORY OF LEON CHANUTE.

Recently an item was sent out by the Associated Press stating that Leon F. Chanute of New Orleans had bequeathed all his property, amounting to \$50,000, to the Socialist party. As usual, the press report had some truth, but was much exaggerated.

Comrade Chanute was one of nature's noblemen. In the eyes of the world he was eccentric, but the mere fact that he disposed of his property as he did, or as he said in the will, "I think more of the whole of society than a part," shows a deep love for the human race, which is always considered eccentric.

In his will he estimated his estate at about \$10,000, but the actual value was far below that. The official appraisal, made under the direction of the courts, established its value, including personal property, at \$2,600. The house was built with Comrade Chanute's own hands and rents for \$20 per month. It was appraised at \$2,000, and those who know how values are estimated from rents will see that the appraisal is probably fair.

After funeral expenses were paid the cost of keeping his horses since he died, and the court costs incurred prior to settlement, the estate amounted to about \$2,300, taking the property at its appraised value.

The will was filed for probate in Shreveport, where he died. A contest was opened in New Orleans by the brothers and sisters of Comrade Chanute. This complicated the situation, and a compromise became a necessity.

Comrade Chanute had no faith in lawyers. When he sent his will to this office he was advised to have an attorney draw it up in legal form, which he did not do. The will filed here was a "holographic" will, or, in other words, in his own handwriting, without witnesses, signed and dated by himself. The Louisiana laws are very strict that such a will shall be throughout in the hand writing of the testator, which was not the case with the Chanute will. In his own work, selling Socialist literature, he always stamped an advertisement for the Appeal to Reason on each booklet, and he had the imprint of this stamp in his will. As this was not in handwriting, there arose some question as to the validity of the will. Furthermore, if a case were to be tried in a Democratic Louisiana court, between the Socialist party on one side and the brothers and

sisters on the other, Socialists know that the party would get the worst of it, if any excuse can be found. With a will that does not comply strictly with the law, and the fact that the man who made the will was known to be eccentric, there was some doubt about the result. In one Louisiana case a will was declared invalid because the testator had made the will on his own letter-head, on which the words "New Orleans" were printed, and he neglected to write it in his own handwriting. On such ridiculous technicalities do the courts thrive.

Under the circumstances, your executive secretary, who was on the ground, agreed finally to accept \$875 cash payment in consideration of a renunciation of all claims under the will. The heirs claimed that there would be costs of selling the property, etc., and they also agreed to pay all court costs, funeral bill, doctor and hospital bills, the keep of the horses and all other bills that may be presented for payment. Besides, concession had to be made for a cash settlement, the money for which had to be borrowed by them. Under the circumstances the settlement may be considered a fair one.

Comrade Chanute was one of the pioneers in the South. For years he has been doing propaganda work, combining it with the selling of small articles in such a way that he made his living and accumulated all that he left. It is said he sent many thousands of subs. to the Appeal. He traveled from place to place in a two-horse wagon, and camped beside the road. In this way he reached many a person who could be reached in no other way.

Comrade Chanute will live in the memory of many Socialists, and the Socialist party will always remember him as one whose work for Socialism continued even after his death.

Peace to his ashes!

CALUMET MINERS' STRIKE FUND.

Wm. Mutton, Flushing, Mich.....	\$ 7.00
Ernst A. Rosenthal, Paterson, N. J.....	1.00
Henry Hannig, Gary, Ind.....	20.80
United Mine Workers No. 521, Portage, Pa.....	3.00
Second Ward Branch, Local Cook County, Ill..	3.50
Lettish Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	18.40
Finnish Local Negaunee and Miners of Palmer, Mich.....	145.00
Twenty-fifth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	2.50
Henry B. Kahler, Cottonwood, Minn.....	5.00
Herman Rahm, Staunton, Ill.....	5.00
C. Culman, Maplewood, Mo.....	10.00
Max Zeldenberg, New Haven, Conn.....	5.00
Local Fairview, Ohio.....	1.00
Ed Fouty, Charleston, Mass.....	3.00
S. S. Osasto, Troy, N. H.....	5.00
J. E. Whitman, Mount Holly, N. J.....	.62
Local Coweta, Okla.....	2.35
Chris Sauers, Erie, Pa.....	6.60
Local Zanesville, Ohio.....	3.80
Sixth Ward Branch, Reading, Pa.....	1.00
F. Aleck, Camden, N. J.....	1.50
Branch 1, Social-Democratic party, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	5.00
Night Machine Gang C., M. & St. P. shop, Milwaukee, Wis.....	9.00
Local Kewanee, Ill.....	2.00
Geo. Baschlin, Centralia, Wash.....	1.00
Local Appleton, Wis.....	2.02
Polish Branch Oswiata, Detroit, Mich.....	4.70
Local Olean, N. Y.....	5.00
Branch Hanna, Wyo.....	5.00
Finnish Socialist Local, Negaunee, Mich.....	127.34
Local West Somerville, Mass.....	3.00
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.....	5.10
Local Golden Belt, Kan.....	2.00
Frank Massey, Litchfield, Ill.....	.75
J. A. Ball, Litchfield, Ill.....	.25
S. S. Osasto, Biwabik, Minn.....	11.45
Edw. L. Switzer, Canton, Ill.....	3.05
Local Marshalltown, Iowa.....	1.75
Local Peoria, Ill.....	1.50
Tenth Ward Branch, Camden, N. J.....	2.00
K. Falkner, Pine Land, Fla.....	5.00
W. E. Markle, York, Neb.....	.70
C. H. Belden, Spring Valley, Minn.....	.50
Local Richville, Minn.....	5.00
Local Minot, N. D.....	30.22
Lillard Gould, Little Rock, Ark.....	4.40
H. C. Harris, Macon, Ga.....	1.00
Local Ardmore, Okla.....	2.75
O. Teusfeldt, German Branch, Hellgate, N. Y.....	4.05
Local Charleston, S. C.....	4.00
W. Roper, Courtland, Ariz.....	.59
Chas. Knapp, Courtland, Ariz.....	.50
H. S. Jones, Courtland, Ariz.....	.25
Local Fairburg, Neb.....	2.50
Local Springfield, Mo.....	2.50
Chas. J. Reynolds, Murray, Utah.....	1.00
A. Marians, Trinidad, Colo.....	3.85
Socialist Club, Northampton, Mass.....	2.00
Miss C. McNeill, Confidence, Cal.....	2.00
German Federation.....	7.00
O. M. Rush, Hanson, Idaho.....	5.50
I. F. Stewart, Nampa, Idaho.....	7.25
Charter Oak Local, Wash.....	1.00
Local Arlington, Wash.....	5.90
Local Kelso, Wash.....	5.00
Local Avery, Iowa.....	12.25
Mrs. M. G. Vege, Chicago, Ill.....	.28
Twelfth Ward Bohemian Branch, Chicago, Ill..	6.00

\$564.94

SPECIAL VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT—NOVEMBER.

E. T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	\$ 10.00
John N. Reynolds, Tiffin, Iowa.....	.25
Local Lakeside, Mont.....	1.75
H. Helgerson, Aurora, Ore.....	1.25
Frans Bostrom, Everett, Wash.....	9.75
Local Kallispell, Mont.....	3.25
J. C. Prohaska, St. Paul, Minn.....	1.00
Branch Milton, Pa.....	1.90
W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	1.00
German Federation.....	8.75
Jewish Federation.....	7.25
E. L. Cannon, Salem, Ore.....	21.00
Geo. Hake, Norwood, Ohio.....	2.00
E. H. Thomas, Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.75
Branch No. 1, Shamokin, Pa.....	2.75
Coal Township Branch No. 3, Pa.....	.75
Branch No. 23, San Francisco, Cal.....	.50
German Federation.....	5.00
Local Roolstown, Ohio.....	1.25
Hungarian Federation.....	11.00
Hungarian Federation.....	5.00
C. A. Reddell, Schuller, Okla.....	2.90
I. L. Burgess, Newport News, Va.....	2.00
Emil Griebel, Davenport, Iowa.....	7.50
A. M. Brooks, Madison, Wis.....	1.00
Local Dayton, Ohio.....	25.00
Jas. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3.50
Local No. 1, Aberdeen, Wash.....	1.75
D. L. Garver, Grinnell, Iowa.....	.75
McKinzie, Entiat, Wash.....	1.25
Thirteenth Ward, Chicago, Ill.....	1.75
M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls, S. D.....	10.00
Peter J. Holt, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	9.75
Branch No. 21, San Francisco, Cal.....	2.90
Branch No. 30, San Francisco, Cal.....	2.00
Branch No. 31, San Francisco, Cal.....	2.00
Branch No. 32, San Francisco, Cal.....	2.00
Comrade.....	.50
S. M. Stallard, Fort Scott, Kan.....	28.00
Horace Mann, Irvington, Iowa.....	.25
Eighth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	.25
Lithuanian Socialist Branch, Cicero, Ill.....	1.75
South Slavic Federation.....	122.25
A. Carlson, Sheridan, Wyo.....	5.00
R. M. Hetzel, Miamisburg, Ohio.....	.75
Local Hartford, Conn.....	1.75
Local Stockbridge, Mass.....	1.90
Local Visalia, Cal.....	2.00
Local Paducah, Ky.....	5.50
J. F. Take, M. D., Valparaiso, Ind.....	1.25
Otto Vierling, St. Louis, Mo.....	62.25
Lilith Martin, Anderson, Ind.....	3.50
E. V. Lewis, Redlands, Cal.....	3.25
Branch No. 1, Sheboygan, Wis.....	8.50
John P. Burke, Franklin, N. H.....	7.00
S. E. Beardsley, Derby, Conn.....	2.25
German Federation.....	8.00
Scandinavian Federation.....	2.50
Local Jackson, Miss.....	.25
Lurlyne Lane, Fort Stanton, N. Mex.....	1.25
E. C. Stucke, Garrison, N. D.....	2.00
Local Ellsworth Falls, Me.....	1.90
Local Lewiston, Me.....	.25
W. O. Rogers, Rockland, Me.....	.25
Gilbert L. Forbus, Brighton, Me.....	.25
German Federation.....	3.25
J. W. Carlson, Kingsbury, Cal.....	2.25
W. E. Clark, Chicago, Ill.....	.25
Local Aloha, Ore.....	1.00
E. C. Stucke, Garrison, N. D.....	.50
J. G. Zook, Litzitz, Pa.....	.25
Livville Dellinger, Litzitz, Pa.....	.25
Thos. W. Williams, Los Angeles, Cal.....	33.00
E. H. Fellows, Silverdale, Wash.....	2.00
J. W. Block, Evansville, Ind.....	3.25
Local Crystal, Minn.....	1.00
S. E. Beardsley, Derby, Conn.....	1.25
I. F. Stewart, Nampa, Idaho.....	14.75
Lettish Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	16.00
S. E. Beardsley, Derby, Conn.....	2.90
Polish Branch No. 72, Terryville, Conn.....	1.25
Local Arlington, Wash.....	2.50
W. D. Altman, Butler, Pa.....	.75
D. J. Thomas, Pennsutauney, Pa.....	2.00
T. J. Howell, New Castle, Pa.....	1.75
Geo. H. Atkinson, Denver, Colo.....	.50
W. A. Wright, Pine Bluff, Ark.....	.25
F. A. Manter, Anson, Me.....	.50
Thos. C. Hawley, Lodi, Cal.....	1.00
S. Pascal, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	.25
M. Kreutzer, Homer, Idaho.....	.25
A. J. Beckners, Homer, Idaho.....	.25
Local Peabody, Mass.....	1.50
Arthur Smith, Concord, N. H.....	1.00
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.....	7.02
Polish Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.....	.95
Local Berks County, Pa.....	10.00
John Orr, Mt. Park, Okla.....	.25
Local South Braintree, Mass.....	2.00
D. F. Singleton, Fort Wayne, Ind.....	17.50
J. B. Gay, Columbus, Texas.....	.25
B. Rinke, Little Rock, Ark.....	2.50
L. R. Lenox, Sidney, Ohio.....	2.50
Local Lancaster, Pa.....	1.25
Branch No. 1, Social Democratic party, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	3.00
Lura Carter, Orting, Wash.....	3.50
H. J. Conrad, Detroit, Mich.....	.25
Ralph L. Farr, Athol, Mass.....	2.00
Fred Fabert, Starke, Mont.....	1.59
Local Appleton, Wis.....	1.00
German Federation.....	12.50
Rock Island County, Ill.....	5.75
Sam Schofield, Mystic, Conn.....	1.25
Eighteenth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	6.00
Local Kirksville, Mo.....	1.25
Jas. Hindson, Youngstown, Ohio.....	.25
Thos. Bowman, Cloquet, Minn.....	5.00
Polish Branch No. 104, Milwaukee, Wis.....	.50
Woman's Branch Polish Alliance, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.50
Geo. H. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wis.....	4.00
J. V. Mudgett, Cromwell, Wash.....	.50
Local Rocky Mound, La.....	1.25
Local Milford, Mass.....	4.02
Bert Kiser, Ferguson, Ky.....	1.50
W. E. McCreight, Morgan Hill, Cal.....	.50
Alphons Olbrick, Philadelphia, Pa.....	1.00
Local Joseph, Ore.....	3.75
Annie M. Page, Bandon, Ore.....	2.50
Edw. H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, W. Va.....	15.25
Henry Matheson, Norton, N. D.....	.50
Chas. Litz, Sandusky, Ohio.....	1.25
E. F. Warmon, Mt. Vernon, Ill.....	1.00
Fifth Ward Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5.00
Mary R. Sanford, New York, N. Y.....	10.00
Finnish Federation.....	41.75

\$721.20

By mistake Local Lisbon Falls, Me., was credited with \$7.25 instead of \$7.75 in P. B. No. 53.

STRIKERS IN IRELAND.

Emil Griebel, Davenport, Iowa.....	\$5.00
U. Solomon, New York, N. Y.....	2.25

\$7.25

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

WORK OF SOCIALISTS IN A HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

A very interesting phase of the work of Socialist administrations is reported to us from New Castle, Pa., population 36,280. The Socialist mayor of that city, together with several Socialist aldermen, who took office in December, 1911, appointed a board of health. Up to that time the city had never had such a board, so this action was an innovation there.

The health officer, who is also the bacteriologist, is not a Socialist, but is in sympathy with the effort of the Socialist administration to improve the health conditions of the city, and has worked to carry out the plans of the board.

A printed report of the first eighteen months of the board's activity tells the following story:

Immediately upon organization the board undertook a campaign against refuse and dirt. It took almost two weeks, with a large force of men and wagons, to clean up the accumulation of rubbish. Since then a continued effort has been made to keep the city clean and this year it has not been necessary to have an annual clean-up week.

Special attention has been given to the lessening and stamping out of certain diseases. Over 500 cases of diphtheria had been reported and the state had found it necessary to interfere. Strict quarantine was introduced, against considerable opposition, and throat cultures were taken in all suspicious cases—1,008 of them during the year and a half. The success of these efforts is evidenced by the records, which show 544 cases in the year 1911-12, and only 166 cases in the year 1912-13. A low estimate of the home cost of one case is \$40. On that basis, by warding off 400 cases, \$16,000 has been saved.

Among other diseases attacked by the department were infantile paralysis, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, in the last of which the health department of the state rendered active assistance.

The struggle against typhoid fever was a matter of deep concern. As soon as the city laboratory was opened, the city water was examined, and examination is made daily. If any contamination is detected, the officials of the water company are notified and proper precautions taken. Wells and springs are systematically tested, and the dangerous ones destroyed. The evils arising from flies are abolished as much as possible by efforts to protect the patients from flies and to prevent the flies from multiplying. Every stable is required to use a sanitary manure box and remove the manure at frequent intervals. It has been impossible to do much in regard to milk inspection, as the councils have refused an appropriation for a food inspector. However, during the year 1911-12, there were 286 cases of typhoid in the city, and in the following year there were only 123. The minimum estimated home expense for one case is \$100. On that basis the saving on 163 cases would mean a saving of \$16,300.

The collection of garbage is a matter of great dissatisfaction in New Castle. A contract is let by the councils to a garbage collector, who has the use of the city garbage furnace, and still charges 50 cents a month for each garbage can. The garbage furnace and surroundings are kept in a most slovenly condition. The board of health brought suit against the collector to compel him to clean up the place. The suit was lost. An attempt was also made to establish the municipal collection of the garbage and this was supported by a citizens' committee, but was nevertheless defeated.

Other activities of the board are noted and possible lines of service, as yet untouched on account of lack of funds, are explained.

The total expense of the board for the year was \$6,600. Included in this is \$1,500 for installing the municipal laboratory, which is a permanent improvement, and about \$300 for office equipment. This leaves \$4,800 for actual running expenses.

How much has \$4,800 earned for the taxpayers? The estimated amount saved from diphtheria is \$16,000. The estimated amount saved from typhoid fever is 16,300. The laboratory tests, 1,583 of them, are valued at 2,621.

Total \$34,921
Was \$4,800 well invested when it returned nearly \$35,000?

The cost to the citizens on the average was 12 cents a year.

The appropriation for the coming year is \$6,050, about 15 cents per capita. Cities which are using modern methods of health provision are spending 60 cents or more a year, per capita.

On the last page of the report, the board remarks:

"Health is a purchasable commodity. The board of health is ready to furnish the city with as much public health as it wants to pay for. If you want to go on in the same old way, with dirty milk, bad water, dirt, disease and death, just keep the appropriation down as low as possible, but if you want a clean city, clean milk, good water, good health and a low death rate, give the board of health a fair chance with the other departments and you will get the results." E. M.

TAXATION.

The Socialist party is giving increasing attention everywhere, and especially in municipalities, to the subject of taxation. This recent campaign has seen a number of very well drawn planks on the subject in municipal platforms. The New York platform had a plank, which read as follows:

"To provide the necessary revenues for carrying out these demands (better housing, recreational facilities, etc.) and meeting the needs of the municipality, we demand:

"Strict enforcement of the general property tax; assessment at its true value of all property, including the large amounts now held exempt for speculation purposes under the guise of religious or other quasi public uses;

"A tax on land values so calculated as to appropriate to the public service all increment arising from growth of population and public improvements."

But even some of the smaller cities have had good planks on the subject, as for example, the following from the platform of Cranston, R. I. (population 21,000):

"To provide the necessary resources for carrying out these demands we shall insist on strict enforcement of the general property tax; an assessment at its true value of all property regardless of its ownership or use.

"We insist that the city council, in the preparation and publishing of the tax book, shall hereafter require the land and improvement values to be put in separate and distinct columns, and for this reason, that the citizens may thereby know specifically on what they are paying taxes.

"A tax on land value so calculated as to appropriate to the public all increment arising from growth of population and public improvement."

WHAT EUROPEAN CITIES DO, AMERICAN CITIES CAN DO.

Glasgow sweeps its streets at night. Bremen does not permit the street cars to carry passengers in their aisles, and strictly limits the number on platforms.

The sewers of Paris are also pipe galleries, carrying telegraph and telephone wires, water pipes, pneumatic tubes for letters and pipes for compressed air service.

When Frankfurt lays out parks, boulevards or docks it condemns land in excess of its needs and pays for the whole enterprise by reselling the surplus and thus reaping the benefit of the new values. There is no "honest graft" from "insiders' tips" as to land to be benefited.—New York World, September 30, 1912.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Co-partnership In Industry," by C. R. Fay. Publication of the Cambridge University Press, England; American representatives, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1913. Cloth, 146 pp. Price, 40 cents net.

"Uncle Sam, Wonder Worker," by William Atherton Du Puy. Being the story of strange feats performed by the government in its work in behalf of the ninety millions. Illustrated. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. Cloth, 271 pp., \$1.25 net.

"Preventive Treatment of Neglected Children," by Hastings H. Hart, LL. D. Volume IV of series, "Correction and Prevention," prepared for the eighth International Prison Congress. Publication of Russell Sage Foundation, 1910. Cloth, 419 pp.

"The Economics of Every-Day Life—A First Book of Economic Study," by T. H. Penson, M. A. Publication of the Cambridge University Press, England; American representatives, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1913. Cloth, 174 pp., \$1.00 net.

"Handbook of Municipal Accounting." Prepared by the Metz Fund from descriptive and critical data collected, and constructive recommendations made by the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City. D. Appleton & Company, 1913. Cloth, 318 pp., \$2.00 net; postpaid, \$2.14.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Excess Condemnation.

Q. What is meant by the "right of excess condemnation?"

A. By the right of excess condemnation is meant the right granted by a state Legislature to a city to purchase land or real estate in excess of the amount required for the streets, alleys and similar public purposes; and the additional right to hold this land and sell any part thereof, thus giving the city the opportunity to secure the increased value of the land due to public improvements. By this method many cities have been able to provide for the opening of new territory and even for the opening of important travel-ways or parked-ways through the heart of the city, and by the sale of the adjoining land provide for the entire expense of the undertaking.

Mortgage Certificate.

Q. Please explain what "mortgage certificates" are.

A. A mortgage certificate is a certificate of indebtedness issued on public utilities and secured by the property of the public utility itself and not by the bonds of the city.

Most cities are limited by state laws in the matter of issuing bonds. They are permitted to issue bonds only upon a very small percentage of the taxable property of the city. The result is that many cities are prevented from establishing the public ownership of public utilities because all of their credit has been absorbed in issuing bonds for the building of non-revenue producing public utilities, such as fire departments, schools, streets and alleys, garbage collection and the like. When an attempt is made to establish the public ownership of some revenue producing utility, it is often found that the city's hands are tied because it has already issued bonds to the limit allowed by the law. Yet a revenue producing utility is a valuable piece of property. It is very easy to raise money through mortgage certificates on such a property if the city has the right to issue such certificates. These certificates do not count against the bond limit of the city, and in this way the difficulty mentioned is overcome.

A Non-Socialist Contention.

Q. Are our opponents correct in stating that Eugene Schmitz, former mayor of San Francisco, who was sentenced to prison for graft, is a Socialist?

A. I believe that I have been asked this question more than a hundred times. It shows how widespread has been the duping of the non-Socialist in regard to Socialism by the capitalist newspapers and forces. Again, therefore, I take pleasure in stating that Schmitz is not and never has been a Socialist or a member of the Socialist party. In fact, he was always a bitter opponent of Socialism and the Socialist party, and was elected mayor of San Francisco after a campaign against the Socialist party and against the Socialist candidate for mayor at that time.

BOOK REVIEW.

"The Economics of Everyday Life—A First Book on Economic Study," by T. H. Penson, M. A. Publication of the Cambridge University Press, England; American representatives, G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 174 pp. Price, \$1.00 net.

The author of this work states in his preface that the purpose he had in mind in preparing the book was to provide a simple treatise on the subject of political economy or economics that would be useful in the school classes. He states further that there is need for a work of this kind, because the older books on economics are so abstract as to be difficult of understanding by the younger students, and therefore fail to awaken their interest.

The problems of economics, he insists, are very important. They deal with the problems of everyday life. Furthermore, "great social and economic problems are constantly needing solution, and those who are called upon to assist in that solution by supporting or opposing any particular action should have a sufficient understanding of economic cause and effect to be able to act with judgment and conviction."

The work consists of a very elemental statement of the present capitalistic theories in economics, together with a very mild defense of the capitalist system. It may serve to make clear the ordinary capitalistic conception of the various elements in production and distribution, but as a defense of capitalism it is very much weaker than most economic writings.

The work, of course, makes no attempt to offer any solution of economic problems. In the discussion of rent, interest, profits, etc., it attempts to defend them in the usual capitalistic manner, but with unusual weakness. In the discussion of rent, however, the author does come at one point perilously near to saying something vital. He remarks at the conclusion of a whole chapter on the subject of rent that "the increase in the value of real estate, due to the growth of a town, improved railway or other communication, goes by the name of unearned increment!" But there he drops the subject like a hot cake.

On the subject of interest and profit, he has the usual capitalistic conception that there must be a reward to capitalists for what he calls "the service of capital." Just what it is that "capital" does, deponent sayeth not.

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

WHY MARY LEFT HOME.

By Allan L. Benson.

Washing by hand should be made a misdemeanor. The hand-ironing of flat work should be made a misdemeanor. In each case the husband of the offender herself should be punished. He should be punished not as a criminal, but as a dangerous heap of stupidity—dangerous to his wife in particular, dangerous to society in general; because power laundry machinery is not so expensive that people in ordinary circumstances cannot afford to buy it, whereas washing by hand is so hard that no woman should do it. It makes no difference who the woman is, whether she is a housewife or a servant, washing is too hard for her. In the winter, it invites pneumonia. At all times of the year, it is drudgery. And if bending over a washboard were not a crime against a woman's body, the fact that it is a crime against her right to be happy would be enough to condemn it.

Hand-washing can never be anything but a drudgery. A drudge can never be happy. Necessary drudgery must be endured, but the drudgery of the washboard is unnecessary. No man worth his salt would spend a seventh of his time at a tub. If washing were suddenly put up to men there would be a greater demand for laundry machinery than there is for automobiles. In fact, a great many gentlemen who are now thinking of buying automobiles would buy their washing machines first. Cost would not matter. Two facts would fill the eye. One fact would be the horrible washboard. The other would be the delightful washing machine. That would be enough. The washing machine would come and the washboard would go. The gentlemen would look on while electricity or some other form of power did the work. And a year or two later, they would discover that the machinery had actually cost them nothing, because it had paid for itself.

This is not mere flappedoodle. I know what I am talking about. I walked through my laundry one day, three years ago, and exploded. I saw a washer-woman breaking her poor back. In the exasperation attendant upon the birth of an idea that had long been generating in my mind, I told my wife that women were idiots. I told her that they were doing their housework almost as they had done it for a thousand years. I told her that the harnessing of steam and electricity had not altered housework, because women had not raised a riot and demanded that steam and electricity should alter their housework. I told her that every house should be a factory, I said that electric motors should wash, wring, and iron clothes, wash and dry dishes, clean floors, run sewing machines, and turn ice-cream freezers. I made as fine a bluff as I knew how, and after it was all over I crept over to New Jersey and asked Edison what he thought about it. He said I was right; that he could never understand why women had been content to drudge along in the same old way, while machinery was tapping on their shoulders, begging for an opportunity to do their work. Since that time electricity has done our laundry work, washed and dried our dishes, cleaned the floors, turned the sewing machine, and performed a few other odd jobs.—Good Housekeeping.

EARNING AN EDUCATION.

In the Eastern District High School of Brooklyn, New York, about 550 pupils have expended real energy and performed actual toil in an effort to obtain their education. Their record, as compiled by the English department of the school, stands clear, in contrast to the indifference of the thousands of our high school students who come from the homes where their earning power has not yet been called in question.

The results of the inquiry are as follows:
Entire amount reported as earned, 7 months, February to September, 1912... \$22,364.68
Of this amount, during the school term, February to June, 104 pupils earned... 5,083.08
During summer vacation, 541 pupils earned 17,282.60
The pupils in the 1A grade, in their last term of grammar school and the summer vacation earned \$838.48, working in 54 different occupations.

The IB pupils added to the list 21 more occupations, and in the higher grades are added 52 more.

This is the month when the Socialist party is making a supreme effort to build up the membership. You will not have done your duty unless you personally and individually secure one new party member.

STRIKE-CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

First organized national effort to establish a permanent Relief Fund for the benefit of the children of strikers. For further information watch Socialist and labor press and write the Woman's Department, Socialist Party, 111 No. Market Street, Chicago.

HOLY HORRORS! PROGRESSIVE PARTY INVADES THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Following the example of the Socialist party in the matter of invading the public school system with political propoganda, the Progressive party has decided upon the following course:

"The Progressive platform is considered under four divisions or departments: (1) Social and industrial justice, considering labor, child welfare, social insurance and immigration problems; (2) conservation, taking up problems of national resources, country life, health and productive efficiency; (3) cost of living and corporation control, considering these problems and also the tariff and taxation; (4) popular government, which considers equal suffrage, judicial reform, the initiative, referendum and the recall.

"These four departments are administered through two bureaus: (1) Educational and publicity; this bureau enrolls speakers, makes appointments for them, etc; it distributes literature and furnishes articles and news to the press; IT ORGANIZES OUR WORK IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. (2) Legislative reference; this bureau prepares laws on our platform for legislative bodies."

It would appear that a political party with a leader like Mr. Roosevelt might be able to originate something independent of the Socialist party.

It was not enough that they call in a member of the Socialist party to prepare their national platform, as submitted by Mr. Roosevelt at the Chicago convention last summer, but they have again copied from our organization in the establishment of a national lecture lyceum, and in the establishment of an educational bureau for the purpose of capturing the public school system for the Progressive party.

Last year the establishment of a teachers' bureau in the National Office of the Socialist party and in the state of Washington, opened us to the attacks of the capitalist press and various religious schools.

We are waiting to see what effect a similar step taken by the Progressive party will have upon them.

CONSERVATION OF LIFE.

The American working class is just beginning to realize the importance of the conservation of life.

We have for many years devoted time, energy and national funds for the conservation of land, natural resources, water and timber, but we are now facing a greater problem than any of these in the rapidly increasing army of child slaves; in the demoralizing conditions of child life in the crowded tenement districts; in the ever-increasing number of under-fed and degenerate school children.

A fair-minded and scientific analysis of these unnatural conditions will lead in this country, as it has in every other progressive country, to an effort toward the elimination of the cause rather than the effect.

This analysis must necessarily find expression in legislation, pointing toward the elimination and control of child labor; of the hours and conditions of wage-earning women; proper medical and nursing facilities in connection with the public schools; the provision of free text-books; food, and, in some instances, clothing for the impoverished school children, and the protection of the child before birth, through the establishment of maternity hospitals and mothers' pension laws.

These, with a score of other legislative measures, directly touching upon the conservation of child life, are measures which will be introduced by Socialist legislators during the next few years.

KANSAS.

The Woman's Conference will meet at Hutchinson December 8. It is very important that a good number of delegates be sent. For the last time you are urged to take this matter to the local and have a delegate sent. All visitors will be welcomed; the meeting will be a valuable education to all women who attend. Please make a special effort to arrive on time. Let us call the meeting to order at 9:30 sharp.

LIFE'S LAST HOUR.

"What do you say; my life's last hour's at end; The gallows wait?—Oh, yes; it is so; yet Excuse me. Just that moment ere you came I heard a small child cry, out there, beyond—"

Bessie Wakefield, the young mother who is to be hanged in Connecticut, probably never heard of suffrage, of sex emancipation or of Socialism until the wave of indignation over her sentence surged through the prison bars. Yet this apathetic young mother is sensing it today in her prison.

She has never heard of the condemnation of man-made laws. She had never heard of the battle of the sexes or of the class struggle which makes criminals. The great swirling problems of today did not reach into the wretched hovel she called home. For her, womanhood meant subjugation—that was all, subjugation without questioning.

"I didn't know I had the right to be myself," says Bessie Wakefield.

CALIFORNIA.

It is some time since you have had any report from the Woman's Correspondent. On May 15 last I went through the membership records in the state office and found that we had a total woman membership of 1,080, of which number 825 were in good standing and 255 in arrears.

I have recently gone through the records of the membership department again and find (October 15) a total woman membership of 1,587, of which number 1,191 are in good standing and 396 in arrears. On May 1 last, the total party membership was 8,014; good standing, 5,464. On October 15 the total party membership was 6,780; good standing, 4,744. On May 15 the woman membership was 13 per cent. On October 15 it was 22 per cent. This does not represent all gain in woman membership, however, as the total membership of the party has apparently fallen.

During the summer and early fall months a great many of our members drop out of the party (technically) because they are at work in the mountains or in the fruit districts, and unable to pay dues. When the season is over and they return to town they pay up. If the party membership had remained stationary we should show a woman membership of 19 per cent, or a gain of 6 per cent in the last five months. I think this is a fairer estimate than 22 per cent. On May 15, 69 locals and branches out of 265 had no women members. On October 15, 51 locals and branches out of a total of 256 had no women members.

The above figures do not take into account any foreign language locals, for the reason that many of them do not report their membership by name, and I cannot always tell the women when they do.

MARION LOUISE ISRAEL,
State Woman's Correspondent.

Los Angeles, Cal.

SOCIALISTS RULE SUFFRAGE RANKS.

In a statement issued from the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage today Mrs. William A. Putnam of New York, a leader in the fight against "Votes for Women," asserts that woman suffrage is the promoter and ally of Socialism. She "warns Congress" that if it uses the federal government next month to encourage woman suffrage it also fosters Socialism.

"When the members of the House committee on rules listen to the pleas that will be made to them for woman suffrage at the hearing of December 3," says the statement, "they should remember that every attempt to establish the equal franchise is also an attempt to promote Socialism under the protection and patronage of the federal government, for woman suffrage is an integral part of another and greater movement more insidious and more dangerous to organized government than any foe which we face today."

In support of her argument, Mrs. Putnam asserts that Socialist workers everywhere dominate the suffrage ranks, and "it is probably no exaggeration to say that two-thirds of the suffrage leaders are declared Socialists."

SCHENECTADY'S MISTAKE.

A preference for gang rule by an anti-Socialist combine to good government by a Socialist administration is the reason why Schenectady's voters defeated Mayor Lunn for re-election. Some municipal reformers are not very consistent. They grow eloquent in urging voters to disregard party labels when voting for local candidates. But when the best candidate wears a Socialist party label they take it all back and hasten to form an alliance with the corrupt elements of the community to defeat him. Two years ago Mayor Lunn won by a plurality vote in a three-cornered contest, his Democratic and Republican opponents not believing that he had a chance. This year the Republican, Democratic and Progressive party organizations combined and defeated him. But he received 866 more votes than in the contest of two years ago. To that extent he has conquered a pre-existing, deep-seated prejudice against reform with a Socialist label. Unless the administration which succeeds him continues his policy it will help to reduce this prejudice even more. Schenectady will yet acknowledge its mistake.—S. D. (From The Public, Nov. 14, 1913.)

<p>The Future Belongs to the Youth</p>	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Young Peoples Department</h2> <p style="margin: 0; font-size: small;">J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director</p> <p style="margin: 0;">To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to</p> <p style="margin: 0; text-align: center;">SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.</p> <p style="margin: 0; text-align: center;">111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois</p>	<p>In That Future Lies Socialism</p>
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TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED GERMAN SOCIALIST OFFICIALS.

Socialism continues to spread in Germany, despite capitalistic attacks and attempted government repression. Figures just published for 1913 of the number of Socialists in city councils, boards of aldermen, township boards and other organs of local government show such a remarkable increase that the crown prince may well fear to see realized in his reign Herr Bebel's prophecy that he would live to reign over a nation in which the Socialists will be in a majority. March 31, 1912, there were 10,442 Socialist officials distributed in the various local government organizations; a year later the number had jumped to 12,001, an increase of 1,559, or nearly 13 per cent. These numbers would be far higher were a straight manhood suffrage substituted in Prussia for the present Prussian class franchise. It is figured that the number of Socialist aldermen would then be almost double, and that many of the big cities of Prussia would be in the hands of Socialist councils, as several of the non-Prussian towns in Germany already are.

POLL 20 PER CENT VOTE.

Official returns of the general election held in Italy last month show that the total Socialist vote polled was 822,280. The total vote of all parties was about 4,380,000, so that the Socialists cast close to 20 per cent of the aggregate. At the last general election, in 1909, the Socialists polled slightly over 10 per cent of the entire vote cast at that time, which was 3,250,000. The 85 Socialist members in the new Italian parliament constitute the largest opposition party, the Liberal government having 290 seats, Radicals, 59; Clericals, 31; Constitutionalists, 26; Republicans, 15.

PROTEST AGAINST POLICE BRUTALITY.

The Socialists and trade unionists of St. Louis recently held a monster mass meeting in the city hall to protest against the police outrages during the garment workers' strike. There were more than eight thousand unionists and sympathizers present. There had been rumors that the police would break up the meeting but they proved groundless and the gathering was one of the most orderly ever held in the city. Resolutions were passed denouncing the work of the police department and the city officials responsible for it, and calling upon the governor to remove the chief of police from office.

Among the speakers were Josephine Casey, the sturdy little fighter who led the Kalamazoo corset maker's strike, during which she was imprisoned; William M. Brandt, secretary of the St. Louis Socialist party; G. A. Hoehn, editor of St. Louis Labor; G. Hauser, president of the trades council and David Kreyling, secretary of the council.



Every Socialist should know the songs of the Socialist movement.

Every Socialist organization should make the singing of Socialist songs a part of each meeting.

Give the Socialist movement a musical spirit.

We carry in stock the following song books, words and music:

"Songs of Socialism," by Moyer, 20 cents a copy; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 a dozen.

"Morris' Socialist Songs," 10 cents a copy; 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

LEARN SOCIALIST SONGS



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.

**Our Leading Brand
KARL MARX CIGARS**

Union-Made, Havana Filler

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

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

Send for descriptive circular of other brands.

START A SINGING MOVEMENT.

The American Socialist movement, unlike the movement of the workers of other nations, is not one of song. Singing is something almost entirely neglected by the Socialists of this country.

Yet it is a very valuable means of creating enthusiasm at meetings. Where you have a group of people that sing, you have a group which feels a joy in their work and reaps happiness in their group associations.

When Keir Hardie, the veteran Socialist of England, was touring the United States last year, he was surprised at the lack of attention given to this phase of work. After one of his meetings in Chicago he adjourned with a group of Socialists, men and women, to the headquarters of a labor union, where he told tales of his previous visit to America and of the movement in England. Hardie led in singing several revolutionary songs and it was surprising how few of the group knew even the words of the "Marseillaise." Yet this group consisted of some of the most active Socialists in Chicago.

This work ought to be taken up and pushed by the Young People's Socialist Leagues throughout the country.

Probably a great deal of the success of the Rochester Young People's Socialist League is due to the fact that they open every meeting with ten or fifteen minutes of song. This makes them begin the evening's business with a cheerful spirit. There is nothing like music to put people in a pleasant state of mind. Every young folks' organization should follow the example of Rochester.

Leagues should not only sing the standard Socialist songs at every meeting, but should also organize choruses and quartets.

Let the young Socialists put a musical spirit into the Socialist movement.

Keir Hardie stated that at every election in England they had their songs printed on cards which were distributed at their meetings. The Socialists led in the singing and the entire audience caught the tune and joined in. Why can't the same thing be done in the United States? Let the young people lead in this work.

Socialist song books can be secured from the National Office.

DEBATE IN FRESNO.

The Young People's Socialist League of Fresno, Cal., challenged the Fresno High School Senate to a debate. The challenge was accepted and the debate will take place in the High School Auditorium. The question to be discussed is "Resolved, that bonds are not a benefit to society." The league will be represented by Earl Wooster and Lloyd Austin.

The question will give the youthful debaters opportunity to present their radical ideas and they will be enabled to reach an audience which would never hear a Socialist speech otherwise.

There is a big field to be worked in this way. In addition to high school organizations, debates can be arranged with church and literary societies in the same manner.

Don't be afraid to challenge the other fellows because you do not believe you can speak well enough. You have got to learn to speak sometime and there is no better way to do so than by debates. The people opposing you are probably more afraid of you than you are of them.

Follow the example of the Fresno Y. P. S. L.

DON'T FORGET CHILDREN'S DAY.

Have you started work for Children's Day, December 28?

Every young people's Socialist league should get into this work. This is a big opportunity for young folk to give a splendid entertainment and also do a great work for the labor movement.

A special stamp will be issued by the Socialist party which will be sold on this day. The money derived from this sale will be placed in a special fund to be held in trust by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party, to be used to aid the children of strikers.

The children have always been the sufferers during long drawn industrial struggles. They have gone hungry; they have gone cold. We want to abolish this suffering as much as possible during future strikes. You should realize the importance of it.

In celebrating this day you will be doing something which will interest your membership and get everybody working.

This office will furnish programs, including songs, dialogues and recitations, to anyone desiring them.

PLAYS WANTED.

There is a demand for radical plays which amateurs can stage. Suffrage sketches, labor dramas and problem plays are wanted.

No better way of teaching Socialism than the stage can be found. The person who cannot understand your ideas when presented in any other way, will readily grasp their significance when he sees them acted out upon the stage.

There are some good plays in existence which would make excellent propaganda for Socialism. Some Socialist organizations have staged such plays. If you will kindly send the names of such plays as you may know to this office, together with the name of the publisher, we can let other organizations know of them. The way to do things is to co-operate. You help other organizations and they will help you in return.

Send in the names of any radical plays you know.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR FRANCE.

Proportional representation in the national legislative bodies of France may soon be an established thing. A bill is now before the senate, having passed the house, providing for proportional representation at the first election and majority vote at the second ballot. This was a compromise reached after the senate had killed a previous bill providing for proportional representation at all elections.

The bill is being strongly supported by the Socialists, though they may lose a few seats should it pass. However, they will be sure of retaining the seats they secure.

It will also probably give the Socialists representation in the senate where they have none now.

"They recognized the impulsiveness of woman and bank on this attribute. They have planked their platform with measures that appear to have the good of humanity for their aim.

"God is on the side of the Army with the heaviest artillery," said Napoleon Bonaparte. Our artillery ranges all the way from the 36-inch Karl Marx's "Capital" to the rapid fire pamphlets. We keep bombarding them all the time.

This is the month when the Socialist party is making a supreme effort to build up the membership. You will not have done your duty unless you personally and individually secure one new party member.

Y. P. S. L'S. GROWING.

Interest in the young people's movement is being manifested by Socialists throughout the nation. New Young People's Socialist Leagues are being formed every day.

Nor are these new organizations confined to the larger cities. Many of the smaller towns are beginning work. Eight new leagues have been started in the state of Ohio alone during the past two weeks.

At the present rate of growth it is only a matter of a few years till there will be twenty or twenty-five thousand young people enrolled in young people's Socialist leagues.

If there is no organization of this kind in your town you ought to start work in that direction immediately. The sooner you have a young people's league, the sooner you will reap the benefits of it.

Fill out the blank below and mail it to this office and instructions on how to organize the young people will be sent you.

Young People's Department, Socialist Party, 111 N. Market street, Chicago.

Send me instructions on how to organize a young people's Socialist league.

Name

Address

Town

State

The Literature Department

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

A significant thing about the orders received by this department during the last week is the run on application and membership cards and party constitutions.

These indicate a wide spread interest in the membership contest.

Many locals have taken official action on the matter and are preparing to do their level best to win one of the fine prizes offered.

Another line for which the orders have been noticeable are for supplies.

Recently, we issued a little folder describing more fully than the general catalog, our record books for locals, rubber stamp outfits, cards, blanks, buttons, etc.

These were sent out to local secretaries with the "Appeal" for funds for the copper strikers.

That many locals were in need of these supplies is evidenced by the orders which are increasing with each day's mail.

In the line of books, "The Catholic Church and Socialism" has been the favorite, each day evidencing that the subject treated by this book is a live wire in almost every locality. There is nothing better than this booklet to hand to the Catholic workingman. The Catholic hierarchy has elected to fight the Socialist party and is doing it from press, pulpit and lodge room. The effect is a wider advertisement of Socialism than we could have hoped for from our own efforts.

The "Truth about Socialism" continues to lead all other books. At first, a single copy is ordered, then almost invariably, the same comrade comes back for a dozen.

Next to Benson's book is "Wasting Human Life." Our first edition is exhausted but a new one is off the press and will be in our wareroom by the time these lines are read.

Our leaflet package No. 1 has "caught on" splendidly as we felt sure it would. There are great possibilities in this method of propaganda and we have decided to use all names sent us for the leaflet package for the P. B. About a week after we send out the leaflet package, we will send a sample copy of the Builder, also a letter and an application for membership card. Taken altogether, this ought to land anyone who is susceptible and if you follow it up at your end of the line, you will be able not only to harvest a crop of votes, but party members as well.

Just send along your names at 2½ cents each. We'll go the "limit" on this and if you make it a million all the better.

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

One thousand "Socialists and the Sword" to Lake Clark, Warsaw, Ind.

Two thousand leaflets, assorted, to O. E. King, Indianapolis, Ind.

One \$3.00 book order to Geo. Brady, Denver, Colo.

Two hundred copies of "Usurped Power of the Courts" to J. D. Linnell, Vanzandt, Wash.

Our \$3.00 book combination to Arch Ligan, Beaumont, Texas.

Two dozen "The Catholic Church and Socialism" to C. L. Dow, Springfield, Mass.

Five hundred buttons to Frank Werner, Rochester, N. Y.

One dozen "Truth about Socialism" to Nelson B. Keyer, Unionville, Conn.

One, rubber stamp outfit to Artie O. Riggle Sparks, Nev.

One dozen "Truth about Socialism" to William Mohr, Beaumont, Cal.

One rubber stamp outfit to G. C. Christner, Defiance, Pa.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Peter Hartman, Glen Gardner, N. J.

Our \$3.00 book combination to Sam Schofield, Mystic, Conn.

Fifty copies of "The Road to Socialism," and 12 copies of "The Truth about Socialism" to Everett Whirlledge, Webster, Ind.

Five hundred "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered" and 500 "Join the Party" to Harold H. Story, Whittier, Cal.

Two dozen "The Catholic Church and Socialism" to Samuel Baeter, Camden, N. J.

The encampment methods of Socialist propaganda have proven so popular that Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas have organized a Southwestern Encampment Association. This association has contracted with Kate Richards O'Hare for 20 dates—each on a basis of 400 yearly subscriptions to the Rip-Saw.

IOWA ACTS ON CONTEST.

The state secretary of Iowa notifies the National Office that he will give a prize of one cloth bound copy of "The Struggle for Existence," to the local which add the greatest number of new members during the month of December.

LOCAL STAMP SUPPLY.

No local should be without dues stamps. A supply should always be at hand to furnish comrades who wish to pay dues. It has been reported to the state office from several comrades that their dues would be paid if they could secure dues stamps for the money they would pay.

No one wishes to pay dues and not get a dues stamp for it. No one is in good standing that pays dues and does not have dues stamps affixed to his red card. There is no other evidence that dues have been paid but the affixed or canceled dues stamps.

If the local or financial secretary would take your 25 cents and mark "paid" over the month you pay for, do not surrender. Pay only when given a dues stamp in exchange for your 25 cents.

Only then will you be sure that the national, state and local organizations will receive their pro rata of the amount paid.

INSIST ON GETTING DUES STAMPS.

If the local treasury is depleted, raise a collection for purchasing the stamps by paying two months ahead.

KIDNAPERS FOUND GUILTY.

For the first time in the history of Minnesota two gunmen have been found guilty of kidnaping strikers.

The verdict was reached in the Crosby kidnaping case, which has become famous throughout the Northwest.

There were four men tried for kidnaping, two being acquitted. The convicted men are Peter Newman and Pat Sullivan, Newman being a deputy sheriff of the county at the time of the kidnaping.

The kidnaping grew out of a strike of the miners at Crosby. The miners had about won the strike when the mine owners told the business men of the town that unless the strike was settled immediately they would close the mines, which meant the death of the town. The Business Men's Association then issued a demand that the miners return to work, which they refused to do. It was then that extreme methods were decided upon.

T. E. Latimer, state secretary of the Socialist party, and his wife, Elsie Henry Latimer, were ordered to leave town. That night Theodore Sjogren, a Finnish miner and member of the Strike Committee, was carried away in an automobile by five men as he came out of his boarding house, and taken to Brainard, 18 miles away.

O. M. Thomason, a Socialist, who was in the same hotel to which they had taken Sjogren, noticed the suspicious manner of the guard who was left in charge of the kidnaped miner, and followed them. When the guard returned to Crosby the next morning and Thomason heard of the kidnaping, he had the guard, George C. Payne, arrested. At first the county attorney refused to push the case and it was dismissed.

Then Thomason, State Secretary Latimer and his wife took the matter up with the state authorities, who sent a special prosecutor, J. A. Egerton of St. Paul, to push the case. He fought hard. At the first trial it is alleged that two of the jurymen were bribed by the mine owners' agents and there was a disagreement, the jury being ten to two for conviction.

Egerton immediately proceeded with the second trial, which proved successful. The law calls for a sentence of from 20 to 40 years. The defense asked for a stay of execution for sixty days in which to perfect an appeal.

One of the kidnapers, George C. Payne, jumped his bond, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

PREDICTS SOCIALIST CO-OPERATIVES.

"I believe it is only a few years until the great co-operative movement of Great Britain with its 3,000,000 members and \$10,000,000 of capital will accept the principles of international Socialism and become affiliated with the international Socialist movement through the Labor party," is the prediction of Thomas Richardson, Socialist member of the British Parliament, who has been touring Canada.

He addressed a big meeting in New York City, at which J. Keir Hardie, Jr., presided.

SPEAKERS WANT DATES.

Locals desiring speakers should write to the following comrades, who have announced themselves ready to accept dates:

Mary L. Geffs, 5025 Tennyson street, Denver.

L. Guiterrez De Lara, 111 N. Market street, Chicago.

Fred Hurst, 51 Broad street, Providence, R. I.

Florence Wattles, Elwood, Ind.

Clarence H. Taylor, 2026 Penrose avenue, Baltimore, Md.

H. G. Creel, 3440 Oxford avenue, Maplewood, Mo.

Carrie T. Turnidge, R. F. D. No. 2, Springfield, Ark.

Alfred Huettner, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

M. J. Beery, 123 St. James street, Crestline, Ohio.

Arthur Dalton, 328 W. Thirty-first street, New York City.

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.

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.

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

There are a lot of good Socialists who would like to do something for the cause. The "genius" that will find a way to set every member of the local working is the kind that is at a premium.

The party membership began to grow when we stopped saying—"We can't" and said with a will—"We can."

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. 57 Chicago, December 6, 1913

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1913.

Total last week	18,042
Taken off	589
	<hr/>
	17,453
New subscriptions	662
	<hr/>
	18,115

At last—

We have overtaken the "offs" and the "ons" have forged ahead. Taking off several thousand short time subs and putting on enough long timers to keep up has been some job—but you have done it once anyway.

But we are not through yet by any means.

The heaviest receipts of the P. B. were during the four weeks from August 15 to September 15—when we put on a total of 5,794 new names—nearly 4,000 of these being three months subs. During the next four weeks we must meet this heavy run of offs.

It will take one thousand subs per week to do it.

If you can do this, we will begin to forge ahead again toward that 50,000 goal.

You ought to do it easily and I believe you will.

Indications are that the December boost for membership is going to be a big success.

While you are soliciting members get subs for the P. B.

It is one thing to get a person to join the party but it is quite another thing to keep him "joined."

If your new member is induced to read the Party Builder, he will become interested in party affairs and that is all that is needed to keep him active. Party Builder hustlers should be real party builders.

Every subscriber you send us is going to join the party, if he has any Socialist leanings, before we are through with him.

We'll keep everlastingly at him till he does.

On the other hand, you should keep everlastingly at every party member to subscribe for the paper.

If we keep loyally at it, then there can be but one result—some day, not far away either, we'll have every party member reading the "Builder" and then we can devote all our energy toward getting the Socialist non-member into the fold.

So, now, altogether for December.

Let us make it a banner month.

OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

J. D. Linnell, Vanzandt, Wash., 20 subs.
A. A. Quackerbush, Minot, N. D., 14 subs.
R. J. Dunham, Niagara Falls, N. Y., 12 subs.
J. Victor, Brockton, Mass., 10 subs.
Frank Westerlund, Smithville, Minn., 10 subs.
John Enberg, Clarendon, Texas, 10 subs.
Louis Scheiffman, New York City, 10 subs.
J. H. Rese, Washington, D. C., 8 subs.
John Schultz, Fairbury, Neb., 7 subs.
N. N. Youngman, Aberdeen, S. D., 6 subs.
Siegfried Ameringer, Milwaukee, Wis., 5 subs.
C. E. Skidmore, Judsonia, Ark., 5 subs.
Gus. C. Sandberg, Canton, Ill., 5 subs.
W. R. Baker, Ariel, Wash., 5 subs.
Geo. Menaker, Schenectady, N. Y., 5 subs.

Two subscriptions have been received without proper addresses. They read as follows: James J. Falvey, 684 Atwells Ave., R. 1.—no city given, and Elie Bodatsky, 39 Suffolk St.—no city or state given. Can you help us locate them?

One of the features of the January issue of the Rip-Saw will be the opening of a joint debate in its columns between John Basil Barnhill, editor of the American Anti-Socialist of Washington, D. C., and Harry Tichenor, editor of the Melting Pot. The Rip-Saw is published at 411 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.

DE LARA WITH US.

The National Office force has enjoyed a visit from our Mexican comrade, L. Gutierrez DeLara. He is on his way to New York City to look after the publication of his book, the manuscript of which he has just finished. The volume is to be a history of Mexico and will contain more than 300 pages. DeLara came by way of Los Angeles from the state of Sonora, which is the headquarters of the Mexican Constitutionalists. He predicts that the Constitutionalists will overthrow the Huerta government but that two years will likely elapse before this is accomplished.

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.



How would you like to have the comrades say of you "After he had talked five minutes you couldn't have DRIVEN people out of the hall"? That's what they said of me at Ann Arbor, Michigan University, after I had studied and practiced the WINNING METHOD. Don't go blundering along, losing your crowds and failing to convince. Study a method that means absolute SUCCESS. Used by lawyers, orators and leading socialist speakers. Build up your argument till it is simply irresistible. Start somewhere and get somewhere. I will teach you how. Send 2c stamp for press comments and testimonials, with circular describing the method.

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.

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—

SOCIALIST PARTY
111 N. Market St. Chicago, Ill.

THIS IS
THE
CHEAPEST
AND BEST
PROPAGANDA
OFFER
EVER MADE

TRY THIS
ON
THE
FARMERS