

The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

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PARTY ORGANIZATION.

By W. S. Morgan, Editor of the Rip-Saw.

Party organization is indispensable.

Without it we are a heterogeneous mass without power to direct our efforts and concentrate them on places of least resistance.

Party organization is not only necessary to solidarity in our ranks, to the end that the barbaric system of capitalism may be overthrown, but it is equally essential, after victory has been won, to reconstruct upon the ruins of venerated barbarism a civilization based upon human rights; a system that will universalize opportunities and guarantee to the toilers of the world the full measure of the products of their labor.

The men or women who simply vote the Socialist ticket and occasionally distribute some literature, are not performing the full share of duty which rests upon them.

EVERY SOCIALIST SHOULD JOIN THE PARTY.

Every Socialist who becomes a member of the party doubles his or her efficiency.

The Socialist organization is something more than a political party in the ordinary sense of the term. It is not after the spoils; but it is after the spoils-men and seeks to overthrow the spoils system. It is an industrial organization in the broadest sense of that term; one that believes in backing up its industrial demands with a political power of its own construction, a power that shall be subject to the will of the people, and to recall in case it should fail to come up to the full measure of its duties and responsibilities.

To build up and strengthen the party is the duty of every Socialist.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

In order to strengthen the cause of Socialism all writers and speakers should stick to the text of our platform and program. These constitute the voice of a majority of Socialists expressed in accordance with the rules laid down by themselves.

The injection into the controversy of too many personal opinions of a diverse nature, especially when expressed by well known leaders, results in confusion and a weakening of our strength.

When one man tells me that ninety per cent of the Socialists of the United States are infidels, I don't believe it.

When another tells me that ninety per cent. are in favor of unqualified confiscation of all the means of production and distribution, I don't believe that.

Neither the platform or the program makes any expression on these two propositions.

If Socialism is purely an economic philosophy it has nothing to do with religion, and places the ban on no one who wishes to join the movement, on account of his or her religious opinions.

Then why retard the growth of the party by the injection of a proposition that is entirely foreign to the real issue?

Practically the same may be said of confiscation. It is not an issue NOW any more than confiscation of the chattel slaves was an issue before the civil war. It is not in the platform or the program. Just how and when the means of production and distribution will be taken over by the people depends upon the rapidity with which the Socialist movement grows, and the environments and exigencies which shall surround us when we have the power to act.

By teaching the necessity of collective ownership and democratic management we strengthen the party; by raising points of difference over the methods we weaken it.

We can serve our party and the cause of Socialism best by fighting the SYSTEM of capitalism and exposing its fallacies. We should emphasize the fact that the owners of the public utilities are not alone responsible for the system, but that the working class is voting for it.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

FOLLOW THE PROGRAM.

Every nail you clinch in capitalism's coffin is worth more than a year's hammering on the lid.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

Socialism is an economic proposition.

Capitalism is waste, robbery, and opposition, and means industrial slavery.

Tell how and why.

Don't deal too much in technical words and phrases.

"Economic determinism," "solidarity," "surplus wealth," and "proletariatism" are easy enough for the advanced student in Socialism, but they sound like empty phrases to the novice and those who never have interested themselves in the study of that philosophy.

Make it plain how the adoption of our program, step by step, will eventually lead to the establishment of the great co-operative commonwealth, where every toiler shall be guaranteed the full reward of his labor.

THOUGHTS ON ORGANIZATION.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

Many well-meaning people do not discriminate between doing things FOR people and doing them WITH people.

Workers with a paternal type of mind will always find it easier to go ahead and do everything themselves. If other people are inclined to shirk responsibility, this kind of worker will encourage them by doing the work himself.

In contrast to this type is the one who has the faculty of getting everybody to do something, the fraternal spirit which develops a sense of responsibility in others so that the dropping out of one individual does not block the whole work of organization. **The doing of things with people, not for them.**

The superficial thinker contemplates Socialism as some kind of Paternalism. Let us see to it that our work for the movement does not verify that concept.

There is a vast difference between Paternalism and Fraternalism. The former implies dependence, the latter mutual co-operation.

Don't let your local become victimized by the curse of paternalism. A model local is one in which every member is doing active service of some kind or another.

The dues paid during the month of January show a membership of 107,898. Adding the number of exempt members the total membership for the month is

110,448

This has been exceeded by only one month since October, 1912.

GREAT VICTORY IN BULGARIA.

One of the greatest victories gained by the Socialists in any country in the world has been secured by our Bulgarian comrades.

Thirty-seven Socialist members have been returned to the national parliament, compared with one Socialist at the last election. In addition to that they have elected approximately 1,500 municipal officers.

The Socialists of Bulgaria are divided into two sections, the Constructivists and the Radicals, each putting up their own candidates. The former elected 21 members and the latter 16.

In addition to the Socialists, there has also been elected 47 Agrarians, representatives of a newly-formed peasants' league. They are exceedingly radical, many of the leaders openly espousing Socialism, and it is expected they will vote solidly with the Socialists.

The parties which were responsible for the late Turkish war have been practically wiped out of existence. They are the Conservatives, who elected only five members, and the Progressives, who elected one member. The Liberals, who support the government, returned 95 members. In addition to these, the Democrats secured fourteen seats and the Radicals five. The present government has only 101 supporters against 109 opposition votes, unless they are able to win over the Democrats and the Radicals and some of the peasants.

Much of the success of the elections is due to the financial aid given the parties by the Socialists of other nations. The war had so devastated the country that had it not been for this the Socialists would not have been able to hold their forces together to wage a campaign.

JUST A FEW FACTS ABOUT ORGANIZATION.

We Socialists have been so busy educating to the understanding of what can be done by co-operative effort, and educating men and women on the ethical side of political action, that we have utterly neglected to train men and women to bring about the co-operation that we have been preaching from end to end of the United States.

We have arrived now at a stage where it would seem that the part of wisdom will be to attack this other horn of the dilemma. For proof of this fact note that we have one million voters educated as stated above, to the point where they fully understand the beneficent results that can be attained by political action, and to demand those results at the ballot box, but only about one in ten of these voters has been educated to a point where he or she realizes that it is not by demands that we are going to win this fight, **BUT POWER TO TAKE WHAT WE WANT.**

Thus one in ten is educated to this point, as we know, for they have demonstrated that they are by joining the party.

Agitation and education are necessary to bring to their senses the miseducated patriots, who mostly mean just as well by their country and themselves as do the Socialists, and if the immediate demands of the Socialist party have ever been of any consequence, it has been because of the fact that they have served to more easily interest the men and women who today vote the ticket. But when it comes to pulling down the bacon, the platform declarations cut about as much figure as one grasshopper in a section of three-ton alfalfa.

Then you say if the platform declarations count for nothing, what is there that counts in the Socialist movement.

This is what counts—Power—and nothing else. The mass of the workers are today ready to do all of the things the Socialists want to do, and yet we seem to make no real headway as we should do. Why is it that we go so slow?

It is because we lack POWER. Where can this be had? By writing a stronger platform, or by writing no platform at all? Not by either method, for neither is of much importance today, for our educational campaigns, at least in most of the northern states, have reached a point where the mass of the workers would understand the introduction of most of our immediate demands, and even more than that, and welcome them if put in force.

Then where are we to get POWER to do these things? We are to get POWER through organization. If we today had one million members paying their dues, we would not be struggling along with our little Party Builder, doing its best, to be sure, but we would have papers all over the land with a news service that would drive our news-suppressing service into the ground in one year.

We would have the money to plan and carry out gigantic enterprises upon both the industrial and political fields. We would have trained investigators supplying our own members of Congress with the facts necessary to initiate the revolutionary legislation necessary to carry out our program. With as many party members as we today have voters, we would in two campaigns capture all of the powers of government of the United States.

Organization spells power—power that we must have to win, power without which we are always beaten, power, the only thing the plutes fear; power that will put into our hands the weapons of victory.

With power and the democratic management of our party organization, what matters the platform declarations? The party can and will, when it has power, put into working harness whatever the majority want, irrespective of platforms and declarations, **WHEN IT HAS POWER**; and until it gets **POWER THROUGH ORGANIZATION**, nothing can be done.

Quit asking and demanding. **PREPARE TO TAKE WHAT YOU NEED THROUGH ORGANIZATION.** Nothing else will ever do it. You may invent a way to play Socialism on a golden harp, and the plutes won't mind so long as you **LACK POWER TO OVERTHROW THEIR SYSTEM.**

JOIN THE PARTY.

Organize for **VICTORY.**

ARTHUR LESUEUR,
Member National Committee, North Dakota.

DOWN TO BRASS TACKS.

You are now beginning to think in good earnest of the spring elections. To use a slang expression this brings you down to "brass tacks," which means nominations, raising of funds, distribution of literature, etc.

On getting down to this work, you find yourselves up against "the same old thing"—lack of actual party workers.

The community about you is honey-combed with Socialist sentiment. The Socialist vote is always larger than the old party politicians figure it will be, and after each election you feel like throwing your hat in the air and shouting, but when you get ready for another election you are met, despite the heavy Socialist vote, with the same old discouraging shortage of trained and efficient workers.

It IS discouraging, but has it ever occurred to you that the fault is largely of the party itself and hence measurably your own?

In the past we have exerted nearly all of our energy on propaganda and very little of it on organization. If the figures could be secured I have no doubt that they would show that we have spent ten dollars on propaganda for every one dollar spent on organization.

The money has not been MIS-SPENT. On the contrary it has been WELL spent but now we have reached that period when "new occasions teach new duties."

What has been will not do now. We have reached a place where we are reaping the harvest of our sowing. We are no longer merely creating sentiment but taking over, or preparing to take over political power in hundreds of communities. A better and bigger organization, National, State and Local, has become an imperative necessity with different functions.

How shall we get it?

The answer is suggested from past experience. The same kind of energy that has been expended on propaganda, when directed toward organization will bring like results. There is nothing hard or complex about it, just simply a matter of directing energy toward the task before us.

Let me illustrate. The first time you ever asked anyone to subscribe for a Socialist paper, you found the job a hard one because it was new to you, but in time it became a habit with you to carry Socialist sub-cards and sub-blanks in your pocket and the task of coaxing the elusive quarter from your fellow workmen's jeans, it became an easy one.

Creating a sentiment requires a propaganda literature and press. We have that now in the Party Builder. This paper is exclusively devoted to the constructive work of the party. It may not be all that it ought to be, or could be, but the fact remains that it is the only distinctive organization paper in the nation.

The National office may be said to be the great material heart of the movement. As a heart, it has all the functioning requirements of such an organ, except capillaries.

Its channel of communication with state secretaries and National committeemen has been adequately provided by means of letters, but it has had in the past a very imperfect channel of communication with the rank and file of the party.

The rank and file never figure in history but they are the actual makers of history none the less. Great men do not make movements. They provide a literature, pour the fire of oratory into the multitude, stir the people to action, crystalize public sentiment into laws, but the rank and file do the work, carry elections, win battles, etc.

It is, therefore, necessary to bring the National office into vital touch with the rank and file in order that the office may function.

It is likewise just as necessary that the rank and file bring the National office in touch with themselves that they may make the office reflect the will and the spirit of the membership.

Such a closeness of touch, such a constancy of communication may be had through the medium of the Party Builder.

Just here a letter is handed me from Comrade D. L. Todd, of Willston, N. D., who says: "Have just been elected county organizer. We have 15 locals in this county, most of which are in a comatose condition. What can we do to rouse them? We have many foreign speaking Socialists who haven't taken out citizen papers. What shall we do about it? In this county, the Socialists control about two-thirds of the rural school districts, but nowhere have they used this power to any advantage. What shall we do?"

To which I reply: "How many of the party members in your county take the Party Builder? All the questions that you ask are answered over and over again in its columns. If the Socialists take no paper that enlightens them about the organization, how shall they be enlightened, and if they get no paper that teaches them what to do with power they possess, how shall they learn?"

The Party Builder is answering such questions every week. Through the columns of this paper, the best and most experienced workers in the Socialist movement are publishing the results of their work and study. Not only that, but the hardest and most effective workers not only in America but of the world everywhere are being asked to make special studies of just such problems as we now confront. They are giving us the results of their work and we publish them in the Party Builder.

If the Party Builder is the answer to such questions, if it does raise the efficiency of the all im-

portant rank and file, then what you need to do is to repeat for the Party Builder what you have done for propaganda papers.

Provide yourself with sub cards and sub blanks. Keep sample copies of the Party Builder handy. Make a habit of soliciting Socialists to subscribe for it.

It should be easier to get a man or woman who has voted the Socialist ticket to subscribe for a party organization paper than it was to coax a non-Socialist to subscribe for a paper foreign to his own views and prejudices.

IT IS EASIER. The reason why subs don't come to this paper by the thousands is that only a few comrades out of the 100,000 members have set their minds to the work. Those who have done so and have formed the Party Builder habit are successful as our report shows. Locals which are pushing its circulation are reaping results.

And in this you have your answer to the problem how shall we get the Socialists interested in the organization. Get them on the sub list of this little paper and thus bring them in close personal touch with the vital activities of the party.

With knowledge, will come intelligent interest in party work and without that knowledge such interest is absolutely impossible.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cameron, W. Va.—Socialists elected mayor of this town and made 100 per cent gain in their vote for the entire ticket. Thomas Smith was the successful candidate.

Star City, W. Va.—Socialists carried this city, electing complete ticket—mayor, recorder and five councilmen.

TO STOP WAR BY STRIKE.

A resolution declaring the miners would call a general strike in case war is declared, was passed by the national convention of the United Mine Workers in session in Indianapolis. The resolution was introduced by Duncan McDonald of Illinois.

APPOINT ALASKA SECRETARY.

Lena Morrow Lewis, known throughout the nation as a Socialist organizer and lecturer and member of the Woman's National Committee, has been appointed provisional state secretary for Alaska.

SOCIALISTS WIN IN DUBLIN.

In the municipal election which recently took place in Dublin, Ireland, two Socialists were elected to the city council. There were also 17 Nationalists, one Independent Home Ruler, and three Unionists elected.

TRY TO BLOCK SOCIALIST WORK.

When the Socialists took office in Hamilton, Ohio, they found that the retiring mayor has tried to block the Socialists by having the superintendents of the water works and gas works resign two days before their term expired. He then re-appointed them for the next two years. The Socialists intend to fight the matter through the courts if necessary.

LEADER GETS NEW TRIAL.

A new trial has been ordered in the Milwaukee Leader libel suit case. Judge Fritz has decided that the judgment given exceeded by \$7,500 the highest amount which could have been given under the law. The Socialists expect the judgment to be entirely reversed in the new trial.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE OF VIRGINIA.

It is an old saying that the news of the Socialist vote always comes by freight train. It was not known what vote was cast by the Socialist party in the fall election of 1913 until the state legislature made its canvass on January 16, 1914. It was then and there revealed that the Socialists cast 5,899 votes in the Old Dominion state. The Socialist vote of Virginia since the organization of the party is as follows: 1908, 255 votes; 1909, 1,377 votes; 1912, 3,370 votes; 1913, 5,899 votes.

LOOK FOR VICTORY.

The Socialists of New Zealand are looking forward to the capture of another seat. At the first ballot in the Lyttleton district, which just took place, the Socialists polled 2,075 votes to the Government's 1,560, and 922 for the Liberals. The Socialists feel confident of victory on the second ballot.

LAUNCH CO-OPERATIVE ICE BUSINESS.

A Socialist in Slingerlands, New York, R. H. Ritchey, wanted to go into the ice business. Being unable to secure capital to start, he put the proposition up to some friends to start co-operative. They immediately took up the plan and organized a company. They now have \$300 paid on an acre of land and are preparing to build a house 100x60x30 feet, and have secured a five year's lease of a creek for about one mile in length. The creek is from fifty to sixty feet wide and from six to fifteen feet deep. They also have 10,000 feet of lumber paid for and on the lot. They started with practically nothing. The capital stock of the company is \$5,000 and the shares sell for \$5 each. Four of the five directors of the company and the business manager are Socialists.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL BUSINESS

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1914.

To the Socialist Party of America, Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades:

I herewith submit a preliminary report of my attendance at the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau, held at London, England, December 13 and 14, 1913, and which I attended in accordance with the instructions of the National Committee meeting of May, 1913.

The official report of the Bureau meeting, prepared by Comrade Camille Huysman, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, has not reached me yet. It will contain the full report of the Bureau meeting and the complete agenda or order of business for the 1914 International Congress which will be held at Vienna, August 23, 1914.

The National Committee of the American Socialist Party instructed me to present three proposals: the right of the American section to twenty votes in the International Congress; the right to two seats on the International Bureau instead of one, and the placing on the agenda of the forthcoming International Congress the subject of "Revolutionary Syndicalism, Direct Action and Sabotage."

The twenty votes in the congress were granted without dissent. The Bureau decided that as the granting of two seats on the Bureau to the S. P. of A. would mean the unseating of the S. L. P. international secretary, and as the S. L. P. had no representative present to defend its claims to the seat, the only just way to handle the question was to leave the matter to the International Socialist Congress, and give the Socialist Labor party an opportunity to be heard.

The proposal to place "Revolutionary Syndicalism, Direct Action and Sabotage" on the agenda of the International Congress was defeated, every continental member opposing it vigorously, the opposition being led by Jaures of France and Kautsky of Germany. They insisted that to place Syndicalism on the agenda of the International Congress would mean involving the delegates in endless and bitter discussions and leave each delegate of exactly the same opinion as when the discussion started. The proposal was rejected by the Bureau with only the American and English delegates voting to sustain.

As matters now stand the American section is entitled to twenty votes in the International Bureau and we may send five delegates for every vote if we see fit; the question of two seats on the Bureau will be settled at the International Congress and the question of Revolutionary Syndicalism and Sabotage will not be on the agenda.

The first session of the International Bureau was held in Cliffords Inn Hall, London, December 13, 1913, on the invitation of the British Socialist section to offer the help of the Bureau in formulating a possible basis whereby the Socialist forces of Great Britain might be unified. The British section has four wings: the British Socialist party, the Fabian Society, the Independent Labor party and the Labor party. None of these groups are exactly like anything we have in the United States. I am glad to report, however, that the difficulty did not prove insurmountable and an agreement that promises to furnish a basis for united work was agreed upon. A committee composed of representatives of each group affiliated with the British section was arranged for and when I left England everything looked hopeful for a real confederation of the Socialist working class forces of Great Britain. If real Socialist unity was achieved (and it looks hopeful) the British movement will go forward with leaps and bounds, and it behooves us here in America to be on our mettle or Britain will out-strip us.

The real work of the Bureau was very much the same as a sitting of the National Executive Committee here at home except that the questions were international instead of national. Every section with internal problems explained them with all their ramifications to the Bureau, in three languages. Russia seemed to have the greatest variety of difficulties, and the Bureau was compelled to pass the Russia problems up to the International Congress for final consideration.

Comrade Vanderveelde, in a most graceful and cordial speech of welcome to the delegates from the United States and Argentine, stated that the United States was the first nation to be represented by a woman as international secretary and that it was a fitting tribute to America's progress and to the honor of the American Socialist movement that it should be so. Throughout the meetings and social gatherings of the Bureau the sincere courtesy and cordial welcome the delegates gave to your representative was most marked and graceful. Comrades who have attended Bureau meetings since its organization stated that it was one of the most successful Bureau meetings.

By invitation your delegate attended the Trades Union Conference in London to deal with the strike situation in Dublin. An invitation was also extended by the strike committee of Dublin for me to visit that city, which I did, addressing two very large mass meetings.

On my way over to London I stopped off in New York awaiting the steamer's departure and was able to confer with Comrade Hillquit, the former international secretary, in order to assure myself that my papers were all in good shape and complete for presentation to the Bureau. Comrade Hillquit went over my documents with me, extending his valuable assistance most cheerfully for which I wish to express my sincere thanks.

As soon as the official minutes of the Bureau meeting are received from Comrade Huysman, I will present them to the party membership through the columns of the Party Builder.

Fraternally submitted,
KATE RICHARDS O'HARE,
International Secretary.

Per R. H.

CARRIE RAND HERRON DEAD.

Carrie Rand Herron, wife of George D. Herron, recently died in Florence, Italy. Her mother was the founder of the Rand School of Social Science, and it has been largely because of Mrs. Herron's aid that the school has been able to continue. Memorial meetings were held in a number of Eastern cities.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS BOOMING.

Things are booming in the field of the Co-operative Press. The Co-operative Press is located at Kenton, Ohio, and has room for the publication of twenty more weekly papers. Any town desiring a weekly paper of their own should get in touch with this co-operative concern. Akron, Ohio, has enlarged its paper to four pages of six columns each. Bellefontaine, Ohio, has a new paper and Canton is planning one. The Socialist Weekly at Sandusky, Ohio, recently added 800 new names to its subscription list. Toledo, which formerly supported a paper, is planning to re-establish it. Kenton, Ohio, is planning for a monthly paper beginning February 1st; while Springfield is also planning a local organ.

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, 1355 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 WALTER LANFERSIEK

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

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

February 7, 1914.

Official Business

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

January 29, 1914.

Dear Comrades: Herewith is submitted for vote of your committee the following motion by Wilson:

"I move to reconsider both motions referring to headquarters: (1) The motion to remain at 111 N. Market street if it can be secured; (2) the motion not to pay more than \$2,500 per annum."

COMMENT: We have an opportunity to secure a most excellent headquarters, originally listed at \$3,000, consisting of eighteen rooms and 5,500 square feet of floor space, for \$2,700, and the foreign-speaking branches will agree in writing to pay \$360 per year as a donation to assist in raising this amount. This amount was not requested, but is entirely voluntary.

When the motion is under reconsideration, I will move that the secretary be instructed to lease such new headquarters.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF KANSAS.

Resolved, That Article XV of the National Constitution be amended to read as follows:

Art. XV, Sec. 1. Motions to amend any part of this constitution, as well as any other motions or resolutions to be voted upon by the entire membership of the party, shall be submitted by the executive secretary to the referendum vote of the party membership upon the request of locals representing 5 per cent of the entire membership of the party, on a basis of dues paid in the preceding year, or upon the request of 5 per cent of the locals regardless of membership.

Sec. 2. Each motion and resolution shall be printed in The Party Builder and remain open ninety days from the date of first publication, and if it has not then received the requisite number of seconds, it shall be abandoned. The vote on each referendum shall close sixty days after its submission.

Sec. 3. Referendums shall be submitted without preamble or comment. But comment not to exceed two hundred words, both for and against, may accompany the motion when printed.

Sec. 4. Any officer who attempts to interfere with the processes of the membership shall be expelled from office.

This motion has been seconded by the State Executive Committees of Minnesota, Mississippi, and Nebraska, and the State Committee of Indiana. Having received sufficient seconds, the ballots are being prepared and will be shipped out to the state secretaries within a few days.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Raphaelson of Kentucky:

"That upon the request of any state organization the columns of The Party Builder shall be opened at least once each month for any state party official matter.

"That the above party official matter, together with any state news items, may be inserted, either in a state, sectional or national edition of The Party Builder, at the discretion of the executive secretary.

"That the executive secretary be given sixty days' time after the adoption of this motion to work out a plan for the state and sectional editions of The Party Builder containing the state's official business."

Motion has been seconded by Schwartz of Georgia, Wiltse of Iowa, Dietz of Louisiana, and Nagle of Oklahoma.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM

By the State Executive Committee of Nebraska.

In accordance with Article XV, it is requested that the following proposed amendment to the constitution be submitted, to be voted on by the membership of the party:

Substitute the following proposed application form as recommended by the National Committee (Motion No. 8, Party Builder, January 17, 1914) for that portion of Section 5 of Article 2, following the words, "All persons joining the Socialist party shall sign the following pledge."

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class organizing itself into a political party for the purpose of obtaining collective ownership and democratic administration and operation of the collectively used and socially necessary means of production and distribution, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist party.

"I have no relations (as member or supporter) with any other political party.

"I am opposed to all political organizations that support and perpetuate the present capitalist profit system, and I am opposed to any form of trading or fusing with any such organizations to prolong that system.

"In all my political actions while a member of the Socialist party I agree to be guided by the constitution and platform of that party."

COMMENT: This form, by including the statement that applicant recognizes "the necessity of the working class organizing itself into a POLITICAL PARTY" carries with it the indorsement of political action.

At the recent election of state officers in Arizona Alice S. Eddy, Labor Temple, was elected State Secretary.

W. S. Bradford has been re-elected National Committeeman for Arizona.

Thos. M. Fagan, Box 132, has been elected State Secretary of Nevada.

STRIKERS' CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

Local Fort Dodge, Kans.	\$ 4.95
G. Fennema, Lawton, Okla.	1.50
Local Coteau, N. D.	2.00
Local Nashua, Mont.	4.00
Local Alpin, N. D.	1.00
Local Maplewood, Mo.	4.25
Local Olive, Bolivar, Mo.	1.75
Woman's C. C., Minneapolis, Minn.	4.15
S. S. Osasto, Negaunee, Mich.	5.00
Local West Searsport, Me.	2.00
Geo. H. Johnson, Eau Claire, Wis.	2.50
Lettish Branch No. 1, Boston, Mass.	6.00
Local Pine Bluff, Ark.	1.90
South Slavic Org. No. 35, Westalis Wis.	40.60
Local Morgan County, Colo.	6.50
Local Burlington, Iowa.	3.00
S. S. Anderson, Mukilteo, Wash.	10.00
Local Lodi, Cal.	5.00
Mrs. Thersa Thomas	.50
Oscar Anderson, Velva, N. D.	3.00
N. S. Y. P. S. C., Milwaukee, Wis.	1.80
Local Missoula, Mont.	5.35
Local Dawson, Minn.	3.50
E. R. Schlink, Dawson, Minn.	1.00
Local Windsor, Colo.	4.00
Finnish Local Two Harbors, Minn.	10.70
Local Carthage, Mo.	2.15
Local Parkersburg, W. Va.	2.50
Local Davidson County, Tenn.	5.30
Local Salem, Ore.	5.00
Mrs. I. J. Barry, Bow, Wash.	1.00
West Side Woman's Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
Branch Lebanon, Pa.	2.35
Lillard Gould, Little Rock, Ark.	3.50
Chas. Fretwell, Glenn, Cal.	2.00
Local Dallas No. 36, Texas.	5.00
J. H. Mack, Woodburn, Ore.	1.00
Local Decorah, Iowa.	7.60
Local Indian Falls, Cal.	2.25
Local Cherokee, Okla.	.50
List by F. W. Noegel, Live Oak, Fla.	2.00
Mrs. L. A. Foster, Galt, Cal.	.50
Local Petaluma, Cal.	10.00
Local Lehigh County, Pa.	17.25
Branch Stockton, Cal.	6.50
Local Crystal Springs, Fla.	4.77
Local Christopher, Ill.	24.32
Harrison Shults, Vona, Colo.	1.75
Jewish Branch No. 5, Providence, R. I.	1.05
Local Canton, Ohio	20.50
Local Gold Bar, Wash.	1.25
Local Branch No. 1, Everett, Wash.	4.45
Local Bellingham, Wash.	1.90
Local Port Angeles, Wash.	5.25
Local Durant, Okla.	3.15
Local Litchfield, Ill.	1.00
John Westlund, Stockett, Mont.	10.00
Twenty-fifth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
Bohemian Branch, Union Hill, N. J.	1.00
Local Sandusky, Ohio.	7.00
Fifteenth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	2.80
Local Curlew, Wash.	2.25
Local Lone Pine, Cal.	2.10
Local Sisson, Cal.	4.55
Local Ely, Nevada.	7.40
Local Watertown, N. Y.	8.30
Local Judsonia, Ark.	1.00
Collected by J. I. Winther, Redondo, Wash.	5.70
No End Local, St. Paul, Minn.	1.00
M. Payhel, Sheboygan Wis.	3.00
Mrs. D. J. Meserole, Bellport, L. I.	1.00
Henry Allsop, Garden Grove, Cal.	1.00
Local Montrose, Colo.	3.90
Jas. Morgan, Cheyenne, Wyo.	5.00
Cloak & Shirt Makers' Union, I. L. G. W. U., St. Louis, Mo.	6.10
Local Topeka, Kans.	3.40
Local Chickasha, Okla.	7.50
Axel Anderson, West Concord, N. H.	2.00
Local Dayton, Ohio.	1.00
Local Colorado Springs, Colo.	9.00
A. J. Young, Stanwood, Wash.	1.00
Local Williston, N. D.	2.25

Local Camden, N. J.	2.00
Local Ruskin, Fla.	3.00
Local Yonkers, N. Y.	2.00
Collected by Local Yonkers, N. Y.	2.60
Finnish Local Cloquet, Minn.	40.00
O. S. Dudgeon, Marion, Ind.	7.32
Local Lima, Ohio	8.00
Finnish Local Krettau, Mich.	.76
Local Minot, N. D.	52.07
Finnish S. School, New York, N. Y.	4.80
Local Marshalltown, Iowa.	3.15
Int. Asso. of Car Workers, Marshalltown, Iowa	2.00
S. Staples, Campello, Mass.	2.00
Collected by W. B. Guy, Roxbury, Mass.	5.60
Danish Branch, Kenosha, Wis.	2.00
Local E. Auburn, Cal.	7.40
I. U. of Int. Brewery Workers No. 11, Syracuse, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. E. Carr, Chicago, Ill.	3.50
U. M. of A., McAlister, Okla.	5.00
E. I. Yoeman, Lawton, Okla.	1.00
Local No. 9, Nat. Brotherhood of Operative Potters, Newell, W. Va.	7.00
Local Grand Falls, Mont.	30.00
S. U. of N. A. No. 72, Peoria, Ill.	.50
Mary Schupp, Los Angeles, Cal.	.15
Thirteenth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Geo. H. Carrico, Springfield, Ill.	5.39
Edmund T. Meims, Milwaukee, Wis.	6.25
Local Staples, Minn.	2.25
Jas. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.75
C. E. Weeks, Kelowna, B. C., Canada.	1.50
Fifteenth Luthuanian Branch, Minersville, Pa.	5.00
O. Eichele, Stapleton, N. Y.	5.00
Local Jackson, Tenn.	1.70
Montague Socialist Club, Montague, Mass.	2.00
Local North Fork, Cal.	5.00
Beer Drivers' Union, Local No. 24, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Local Woburn, N. D.	3.00
School of Social Science, Buffalo, N. Y.	13.70
A. Contner, Langley, Wash.	1.00
Twenty-ninth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	6.24
The Quarry Workers' Int. Union, Branch No. 81, Zanesville, Mass.	5.00
R. Reinhard, Weehawken, N. J.	1.00
H. H. Blossch, Bristol, Okla.	.60
Cigarmakers' L. U. No. 15, Chicago, Ill.	10.00
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' L. U. of A., Hammond, Ind.	2.00
K. L. Johnson, Hindsdale, Ill.	3.00
Branch Atlanta, Georgia	17.40
Local Lafayette, Colo.	2.80
N. B. Ellis, Baltimore, Md.	3.00
Local Morgan Hill, Cal.	1.00
A. J. Longworth, St. Marys, Ohio.	.50
L. U. No. 163, I. U. of U. B. W., Wilkes Barre, Pa.	5.00
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 36, Little Rock, Ark.	2.50
Local York, Pa.	4.60
Local Bay City, Mich.	7.31
South Side Woman's Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	5.00
Local Eureka, Cal.	6.00
Collected by E. Astrom, Ferndale, Wash.	2.70
I. U. S. & O. Engineers' Local No. 149, East St. Louis, Ill.	5.00
Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, Local No. 169, East St. Louis, Ill.	11.05
Local Charleston, S. C.	1.00
Collected by Local Redding, Cal.	1.90
Bakery & Confectionery Workers' L. U. of A. No. 163, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2.00
Branch, Patton, Pa.	5.25
B. C. W. I. W. Local No. 144, Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00
Local Streator, Ill.	.40
Local Miami, Florida	3.50
Local Canton, Ill.	5.40
S. S. Osasto No. 2, Superior, Wis.	5.80
Jos. P. Buckley, Cicero English Branch, Ill.	3.90
F. H. Reckler, Newton, Iowa.	.10
Bohemian Branch, New York	2.00
Brewers' Union No. 267, Wilmington, Del.	10.00
Local Pasadena, Cal.	2.75
Local Iwosso, Mich.	18.46
Tenth Ward Branch, Camden, N. J.	1.00
Journymen Tailors' Union No. 88, St. Paul, Minn.	5.00
Local 70, Winnipeg, Canada.	5.00
Local Perkins, Okla.	1.00
Finnish Local Belden, N. D.	1.65
Local Neffs, Ohio.	4.35
L. U. No. 889, South Brownsville, Pa.	2.00
L. U. No. 4, East Liverpool, Ohio.	3.00
F. Des Champ, Johnson City, Ill.	4.25
Tailors' Local Union No. 3, Rock Island, Ill.	.55
Local Union No. 246, Brewery Engineers, St. Louis, Mo.	5.00
Thirty-second Ward, Chicago, Ill.	2.42
Local No. 231, J. T. U. of A., Council Bluffs, Iowa	1.00
Superior Tailors' Union, Superior, Wis.	5.00
Local No. 93, N. B. of O. P., Lambertville, N. J.	5.00
B. W. U. No. 19, Jersey City, N. J.	5.00
Chicago Cloak Makers, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
Mrs. John Hagel, Oklahoma City, Okla.	12.50
Local No. 581, Gordon, Texas	8.00
S. R. Davies, Morgantown, W. Va.	4.75
J. S. C. Ass'n, Amherst, Ohio.	5.00
Local Buena, W. Va.	2.00
Arthur H. Hansen, Mt. Vernon, Wash.	.50
Local Sacramento, Cal.	2.50
G. A. Brueshner, Marshall, Texas.	2.25
Madge A. Cornell, Toledo, Ohio.	42.39
Local Wichita, Kans.	1.25
Bohemian Branch, Norton Park, Ill.	3.00
T. F. Brough, Amesbury, Mass.	.75
Caddo Co. Soc. P., Anadarko, Okla.	4.00
A. K. Berge, Granite Falls.	7.00
Geo. H. Atkinson, Denver, Colo.	2.00
Local Menominee, Mich.	2.35
Local San Antonio, Texas.	1.55
B. & C. W. U. No. 32, Springfield, Mass.	10.50
No. 43, S. Union N. E. of M., Pueblo, Colo.	5.00
Jacob Hannemann, Chicago, Ill.	2.50
P. D. & P. Local Union No. 380, Lancaster, Pa.	2.00
J. T. U. of A., Local No. 360, Pekin, Ill.	3.00
Local Lynn, Mass.	3.00
J. Lowe, Kingston, Ont.	1.00
Local Red Lodge, Mont.	34.57
Local Hamilton, Ohio.	8.00
P. D. & P. Union No. 194, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Collected by Anna Munz, Louisville, Ky.	4.80
Cement Workers' Union No. 164, Auburn, N. Y.	2.00
Branch No. 1, Passaic, N. J.	1.35
Local Third Ward, Edmonds, Wash.	4.15
I. S. G. W. Union No. 21, Newark, N. J.	3.00
Central Com., Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.	2.80
Local Dayton, Wash.	1.14
Local No. 100, A. B. of C. W., Syracuse, N. Y.	1.00
Collected by Geo. Costello, New York, N. Y.	1.00
P. & P. & D. Local Union No. 312, Kalamazoo, Mich.	5.00
B. & C. W. Local Union No. 72, Erie, Pa.	2.00
Local Booneville, Ark.	1.00
Slovak Branch No. 2, Chicago, Ill.	1.50
A. Dreifus, Chicago, Ill.	12.60
C. U. No. 419, Chicago, Ill.	10.60
A. R. Finke, Argenta, Ark.	.75
Local Thief River Falls, Minn.	3.55
Local Wilson, Kans.	1.00
Socialist party of San Francisco, San Francisco, Cal.	55.00
Branch, Phoenixville, Pa.	15.55

(Continued on Page Six)

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

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AND THE OLD AGE PENSION AND INSURANCE BILLS.

The comrades in New London, Conn., sent us recently a clipping from one of their local papers, reporting the speech of Charles A. Zenkert, editor of *The Live Issue*. Mr. Zenkert was trying to make out a case against Socialism on the ground that the Socialists in the German Reichstag voted against the sickness insurance bill of the German government in 1883, against the accident insurance bill in 1884 and the old age pension bill in 1889. The comrades were seeking definite information relative to these matters. Comrade Dreifuss, the national translator secretary of the German federation, explained the situation to us, which is essentially as follows:

"The social-democrats in the Reichstag did vote against the sickness and accident insurance bills of the government, but this action did not indicate any opposition on the part of the Socialists to the principles of sickness and accident insurance. As a matter of fact, the Socialists had been agitating for measures of this sort for many years. Bebel and Liebknecht had drafted a bill several years before this and presented it in the Reichstag, which the government refused to pass.

"Meanwhile, the working classes in Germany under the influence very largely of the Socialists were developing accident and sickness insurance among their own organizations. These insurance organizations were of a fraternal nature, and under these circumstances the Socialists were able to conduct much of their agitation and organization which at that time was under strict limitations by the government. Drastic measures had been passed by the government in its effort to crush the Socialist agitation. No district or open organization of the party was possible under the laws. The government bills for sickness and accident insurance were drafted to destroy the power and influence for Socialism of these fraternal societies. This was well understood by the Socialists and met accordingly.

"Another reason for the Socialists' opposition to these particular government bills was the fact that they excluded, in their provisions, the workers in all the larger factories. In these factories there had been organized a great many private accident and sickness insurance societies, under the control of the employers. These the government wished to foster. Because they intended to keep the control of this situation out of the hands of the Socialists and the real working classes, the government bill did not provide for these factory workers coming under its provisions.

"The situation in regard to the old age pension bill was very similar to that which confronted the Socialists in regard to the sickness and accident insurance measures. The amount allowed was ridiculously small and there were so many restrictions that it was very difficult for anyone to get the advantage of it. The Socialists were in favor of an old age pension bill, of course, and were agitating for it, but this they regarded as so small a concession as to be practically worthless.

"All of these measures were very defective. The Socialists hoped that by their opposition they could compel the government to bring forth better bills later.

"As a matter of fact, the working class legislation passed by the German government has been entirely due to the persistent and effective agitation and education and organization of the social democratic movement. This has been admitted even by the enemies of the social democracy in Germany. Bismark himself declared that the measures that the government put forth for the improvement of the conditions of the workers would never have been passed had it not been for the work of the Socialists."

CITY COUNCIL WANTS INVESTIGATION.

Among the resolutions received at Washington, D. C., regarding the Calumet strike, was one passed by the city council of Minneapolis, Minn. It was introduced by Socialist Alderman Volker. It resolved that "the city council of the city of Minneapolis asks that the Congress of the United States investigate the industrial conditions in the copper district of Michigan with a view of bringing to an end the violence, misery and suffering there."

ENEMIES VOTE AS ONE.

The Socialists and Clericals of Germany have again joined hands in the German Reichstag, voting down a project to contribute \$50,000 to have the Olympian games held in Berlin in 1916. The Socialists voted against the bill as the government has constantly discriminated against Socialist athletes. The Catholics stated the government had no business entering such projects.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF MINES.

The Information Department would like to have some assistance in working up material on the government ownership of mines. Who would like to help us in this line of work? Address the Information Department.

WHO IS YOUR FAVORITE SOCIALIST SPEAKER?

The Information Department receives many requests for phonograph records of Socialist speeches and songs. A manufacturer is willing to have a few numbers recorded if there is sufficient demand for them. He asks us to submit several speeches and songs to him for consideration.

Whose speech would you prefer?

Which song would you like?

Write the Information Department immediately.

A TWO-CENT COOKING RATE.

The city of Jacksonville, Florida, owns its electric light plant.

The patrons of this plant now enjoy a straight cooking and heating rate of 2c per k. w. h. This rate was authorized by the board of bond trustees for the purpose of increasing the day load of the plant. Recognized experts state that this low rate will supply the necessary fuel for cooking at an average of less than 40c a person a month. Indirectly, by increasing the day load of the plant, it will help materially in adding to the city's net profits, which last year exceeded \$350,000.—(Power, December 9, 1913.)

CONFERENCE ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

The American Association for Labor Legislation is making every effort to focus national attention upon unemployment, "our greatest industrial evil." Their special committee has been working for two years, but, as a rule, has met with public indifference. They believe that the present striking emergency, and the futility of emergency relief, which is now being tried in most cities, will fix the public attention and that hundreds of thoughtful citizens will soon be ready to come together and help work out constructive proposals for the prevention of unemployment. For this purpose the association is calling a national conference on unemployment to meet in New York City, February 27 and 28.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP—INTERNATIONAL.

(Authority, where not otherwise noted, Ninth International Report of the Trade Union Movement, 1911, published by the International Federation of Trade Unions, Berlin, Germany.)

Argentina	50,000*
Australia	360,000*
Austria	496,263
Belgium	92,735
Bohemia	90,000*
Bosnia-Herzegovina	5,587
Bulgaria	18,753*
Canada	133,132*
Croatia-Slavonia	8,504
Denmark	128,224
Finland	19,640
France	1,029,238
Germany	3,061,002
Great Britain	3,010,346
Holland	153,689
Hungary	95,180
Italy	709,943
New Zealand	60,000
Norway	53,830
Russia	550,000*
Roumania	6,000
Servia	7,418
Spain	150,000*
Sweden	220,000*
Switzerland	93,797*
United States	2,054,526†
Total	12,657,807

*Socialist Year Book, National Labor Press, England, 1913.

†American Federation of Labor, Convention Proceedings, 1913.

REDUCE COST OF LIGHT.

When the Socialists secured control of Murray, Utah, the first thing they did was to start work to secure a municipal light and power plant. They accomplished this task and now the people of Murray are securing their electric power at half the price formerly paid to a private corporation. It is hoped to even further reduce the price of power. The people are beginning to see the advantages of public ownership.

LEGAL ADVICE.

Title to Land—Blackstone.

Inquiry: Does Blackstone give expression to the following: "There is no foundation in nature or in natural law whereby a few words on paper can convey the dominion of land."

Answer: In Chapter 1, second paragraph, Blackstone's Commentaries, there appears an expression of which the sentence quoted in the above inquiry is probably a paraphrase. The paragraph is as follows:

"There is nothing which so generally strikes the imagination, and engages the affections of mankind, as the right to property; or the sole and despotic dominion which one man claims and exercises over the external things of the world, in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the universe. And yet there are very few that will give themselves the trouble to consider the original and foundation of this right. Pleased as we are with the possession, we seem afraid to look back to the means by which it was acquired, as if fearful of some defect in our title; or at best we rest satisfied with the decision of the laws in our favor, without examining the reason or authority upon which those laws have been built. We think it enough that our title is derived by the grant of the former proprietor, by descent from our ancestors, or by the last will and testament of the dying owner; **not caring to reflect that (accurately and strictly speaking) there is no foundation in nature or in natural law, why a set of words upon parchment should convey the dominion of land; why the son should have a right to exclude his fellow-creatures from a determinate spot of ground, because his father had done so before him; or why the occupier of a particular field or of a jewel, when lying on his death-bed, and no longer able to maintain possession, should be entitled to tell the rest of the world which of them should enjoy it after him. These inquiries, it must be owned, would be useless and even troublesome in common life. It is well if the mass of mankind will obey the laws when made, without scrutinizing too nicely into the reason for making them. But when law is to be considered not only as a matter of practice, but also as a rational science, it cannot be improper or useless to examine more deeply the rudiments and grounds of these positive constitutions of society."**

The author proceeds to lay down his view that in the beginning land was held in common; that private occupation was the foundation for the right to use land privately, and that this afterward developed into private property in land. As to the reason why occupancy should give the occupant the title to land, he says that this is "a dispute that savors too much of nice and scholastic refinement."

JOHN M. WORK.

BOOK REVIEW.

"Financing The Wage Earner's Family," by Scott Nearing, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania. B. W. Huebsch, publisher, New York. Cloth, 167 pp. \$1.25.

How much of a chance is there for the wage worker of today to become the capitalist of tomorrow?

This is a very interesting question, and it is one of the possibilities which we have had dinged at us by the defenders of the present social order for, lo, these many years.

It is very refreshing indeed to have a thoroughly reliable student of economic and social conditions, such as Scott Nearing of the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, make an exhaustive and reliable study of the facts bearing upon this case. His conclusions are interesting indeed. He proves that such a possibility is so remote as almost to warrant us giving to the ordinary wage worker the admonition, "Forget it."

For example, Professor Nearing inquiries into the possibility of a workingman in the railroad industry becoming a capitalist or a manager. He finds that in 1910, there were 5,476 officers and 1,750,000 employees. Thus each employe should have one chance in 300 of becoming an officer at some time during his life, provided that employes live as long as officers and that all officers are drawn from the ranks. But, according to insurance tables, the general officer lives longer than the workingman and is not always drawn from the ranks. Mathematically, a railroad man has one chance in 300 of becoming an officer, but he has one chance in 20 of being injured and one chance in 120 of being killed each year that he is at work. If his service covers 20 years the chances are one to one that during that time he will be injured; one to six that he will be killed; so that the chance of being injured is 300 times as great and of being killed is fifty times as great as his chance of becoming a general officer in the company.

The author also attempts to determine the existing relation between a workingman's income and expenditure on the one hand and a decent standard of living on the other. In his book he has organized the facts ascertained from reliable sources and finds the answer to these questions: (1) What amount of economic goods is necessary to maintain a standard of living in the United States? (2) How much will these goods cost? (3) Are the wages of adult males sufficient to purchase such a sum of goods? (4) Does the income of the entire family admit of their purchase?

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gertrude Breslau Fuller, 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.
Lena Morrow Lewis, Fairbanks, Alaska, Gen. Delivery.
Bertha Howell Maily, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Reilly, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.
May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Address all communications to

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

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE. (OFFICIAL.)

Motion by Gertrude Fuller:

1. That we appoint Anna Maley to prepare monthly articles on the organization of women into the Socialist party, or to edit and submit such articles as she may select from contributions furnished by any helpers she may call upon.

2. That we appoint Bertha Maily to collect news of women's activities in Socialist and labor circles the world over, or to edit and submit such articles from any source.

3. That we take advantage of the offer of THE COMING NATION, formerly THE PROGRESSIVE WOMAN, to publish this matter and such other as we see fit, giving us four or five 13-m columns each month for such use.

4. I move further in connection with the above that we instruct our General Correspondent to send out a circular with other letters from the department to all Socialist locals, said circular to be prepared by the Woman's Committee, calling attention to our department in THE COMING NATION, asking the extended circulation of the paper to give the widest publicity and efficiency to the matter, also that a notice of THE COMING NATION be carried in THE PARTY BUILDER, and that we urge the observance of COMING NATION DAY as originated last year as PROGRESSIVE WOMAN DAY.

Comment by Mover of Motion.

I am thoroughly convinced that we are neglecting a splendid opportunity to accomplish a great deal of good when we do not use the chance to cooperate with THE COMING NATION as was done so successfully by the former Woman's Committee; the paper reaches thousands of both Socialist and non-Socialist women. There is no other way by which we can reach so great an audience for so little expense of labor and money.

I hear regret expressed everywhere I go that the Women's department work of last year has been dropped from our only Socialist woman's paper. I find last year's files preserved and used over, as we are furnishing no new guides for lesson outlines and other work.

And further it would help to encourage and sustain the only paper in this country published by a woman, a Socialist party member and that has consistently and unswervingly labored to educate women into the Socialist party and has contributed more than its share to the increase woman membership. I see no reason why we should withhold co-operation and kill with neglect so valuable an ally.

It should be understood that in carrying out this motion there is no official connection between THE WOMAN'S COMMITTEE and THE COMING NATION, but only a spirit of co-operation which will solidify the woman's work, give vitality, enthusiasm and inspiration.

I surely think this extra work should be done by various members of the committee indicated, or if perchance these cannot for any reason serve, others from the committee, as our correspondent has plenty to do with her regular work. I should like to see study outlines added also.

FOREIGN RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE.

Motion by Theresa Malkiel:

"We request the secretary translators to inform us as soon as possible what papers in their language have a woman's page, or a woman's column devoted to the politico-economic position of woman in society.

"I further move that the secretaries give us a report concerning the various elements that go to make up the female population of their language groups, not only in the Socialist movement, but also at least a partial report of the general standard of the working women, who have migrated to this country from the nation of their birth.

"I move that the National Woman correspondent be granted the right to ask for new elections from the language groups where the women on the sub-committee on foreign relation failed to reply to three consecutive communications.

"The majority of foreign speaking women are completely ignorant of their own position in society as well as of the great possibilities that might be their own under a changed system. The easiest means to get them to understand this would be through the Socialist press printed in their own language. Hence my motion to find out how many of the papers resort to this means of education, and how many others will have to be urged to do so.

"The necessity of naturalization is much greater in the various language groups than it is among the English speaking women and we must get the press to aid us in this work. If the committee on

foreign relations succeeds in getting all Socialist papers in foreign languages to start a woman's column it will undoubtedly elect a press committee for the purpose of supplying these papers with the necessary material."

Report of Translator—Secretaries to Foreign Repatnship Committee.

FIRST. Names of the papers published in foreign languages.

FINNISH—Tyomies, daily; Raivaaja, daily; Toveri, daily; Toveritar, woman's weekly; Sakemia, monthly; Pelto & Koti, semi-monthly, farmers' paper; Lapossu, semi-monthly, comic.

Have woman's departments.

BOHEMIAN—Daily Spravednost; weeklies, Zajmy Lidu; Pravo; Americke Delnicke Listy; Oprana.

SCANDINAVIAN—SWEDISH—Svenska Socialisten. DANISH—NORWEGIAN—Social Demokraten.

Have woman's department.

POLISH—Dziennik Ludowy, daily; Gornik Polski, weekly.

None of the Polish papers have woman's departments.

GERMAN—New Yorker Volkszeitung; Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung; Vorwärts, New York; Vorwärts, San Francisco; Echo; Vorwärts, Milwaukee; Herald.

Have woman's departments.

JEWISH—Jewish Labor World; Jewish Daily Forward; Jewish Socialist.

SOUTH SLAVIC—Proletare (Slovenian); Radnicka Straza (Croatian); Narodni Glas (Servian).

Have woman's departments.

ITALIAN—La Parola dei Socialisti.

SECOND. Approximate number of women of each language group in America:

Finnish	120,000
Bohemian	300,000
Scandinavian	1,000,000
Polish	750,000
German	5,000,000
Jewish	1,000,000
South Slavic	400,000

THIRD. Industries women are engaged in.

FINNISH—About 10 per cent. in textile industries; great majority are servant girls and housewives.

BOHEMIAN—Engaged in garment making, book-binding, electrical work, department stores, office work and servants.

SCANDINAVIAN—About 1 per cent. in clothing industry, the remainder are servant girls and housewives.

POLISH—Engaged in textile industry, garment workers, iron and steel workers, about one-third being housewives.

GERMAN—A majority are housewives, the minority being engaged in all industries.

JEWISH—Engaged in tailoring industry and as housewives.

SOUTH SLAVIC—Straw hat industry, majority being housewives.

ITALIAN—Engaged in all industries.

FOURTH. Total membership of federations, and the per cent. of women members.

Finnish	13,000	33 1/3 %	women
Bohemian	1,400	10 %	"
Scandinavian	1,200	15 %	"
Polish	2,000	10 %	"
German	5,000	15 %	"
Jewish	3,000	10 %	"
South Slavic	2,400	1 %	"
Italian	1,400	1 %	"

HERE IS A LIVE LOCAL.

By O. M. Thomason.

The solution for keeping alive the country and small-town locals has been found. Local Richville, Minn., has made the discovery. The same will apply, I believe, to locals in the cities. Here it is:

On January 7 I visited the regular meeting of this local. It was an inspiration that I shall never forget. The members of this local all live in the country—are farmers. They meet from house to house and hold their meetings every two weeks.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the secretary. A young lady, yet in her 'teens, a school teacher, was elected chairman. She

took up the gavel and served efficiently, transacting the business with dispatch. Very little "rag-chewing" and oratorical efforts were indulged in. To the roll call, 18 responded to their names. There were 36 persons present, the rest being visitors and children.

Within one and a half hours the local transacted a large volume of business, including the passing of the Calumet protest resolutions to the congressman and to the president, the election of a delegate and alternate to the state convention, the reading of a number of communications, the collection of dues and the election of five trustees to whom a tract of land is to be deeded upon which to erect a hall.

An extensive report from the hall committee was heard and discussed briefly. The project of collectively cultivating ten acres of land, the proceeds to go into the hall fund, was discussed and laid on the table.

Under "good of the local" the writer was called upon to make a talk, after which questions were asked by visitors.

A program was then rendered, consisting of three violin selections with piano accompaniment, two or three selections by a mixed quartette, a couple of dialect-character sketches, a reading and recitation. Then followed refreshments, served by the "hosts," and a general social visit among all present. Some groups discussed the weather, some the latest dance, some the Mexican question, and others talked economics or the Wisconsin marriage law. Between 12 and 1 o'clock the meeting informally adjourned, the local having formally adjourned at the close of the business session.

This was not an extraordinary meeting. It was not an abnormal meeting. It was a regular meeting, a normal meeting—one of the kind they have every two weeks. The only thing unusual about it was the lateness of the hour for closing, due to the long-windedness of the "speaker."

The secret of the matter:

Some years ago, when this local was first organized, it was composed of men only. It ran along for a while, crawled along for a while, rolled over and died—reduced to three members.

Then it was reorganized and the women taken in. From that day it has grown and increased in power and influence. This forces upon us a couple of conclusions.

The first is that it is difficult, if not impossible, to keep up a local, especially in the country and the small towns, without having strong social features. The second conclusion is that it is absolutely impossible to have the social features without the women.

A third conclusion would be that it is of the most vital importance to the Socialist movement to get the women into the party. Get them in at all hazards—for it is a hazardous business to try to get along without them. We cannot get along without them, the movement can get along better, much better, with them and it will speed the day when Socialism will triumph. Give us six thousand locals in the United States with the proportionate life and vitality of Local Richville, and we will be in striking distance of party victory.

This local may be a little unusually blessed with home musical talent, but no local need be destitute of it.

Make use of the exemption due-stamps and get the women into the party.

Make your local meeting a social function, as well as a "business proposition." It cannot be made a social function without the women.

Local Richville gives entertainments—public entertainments—and dances, picnics and so forth, which attract all the neighbors.

The educational effect of such a meeting as described above upon the minds of the youth who are present is invaluable.

Make your local the dominant social factor of the community. To do this you MUST get the women in it. DO IT NOW.

Brainerd, Minn., January 9, 1914.

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111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

THE YOUNG INTERNATIONAL.

At the meeting of the International Socialist Bureau held in November, 1912, it was decided to elect a Young People's International Secretary who would be connected directly with the International Socialist Bureau. The date for the inauguration of this plan was set as January 1, 1914, and it is now in effect.

There has been an international young Socialist organization in existence which has had a secretary located at Vienna. This organization was formed in 1910 at the Copenhagen International Socialist Congress, but had no connection with the International Socialist Bureau.

Under the new plan all national young people's Socialist organizations shall affiliate directly with the international bureau. For the purpose of maintaining the Young People's Department of the international bureau an annual assessment of \$5.00 per thousand members in the young people's organizations shall be levied on the parent Socialist organization. The National Socialist parties may then levy this amount on the young people's organizations or bear the expense itself.

The international bureau will select the international young people's secretary, but the appointment must meet with the approval of the international young people's conference.

At every international Socialist conference a congress of young Socialists shall be held, the agenda for which shall be prepared by the international young people's secretary and approved by the bureau. The secretary shall make a report at these conferences on the work of the young people in the different nations. This conference shall elect an executive committee of five members, whose approval must be had in all actions taken.

In case of any disagreement the international young people's executive committee shall decide, subject to appeal to the International Socialist Bureau and finally to the International Socialist Congress.

The international young people's secretary shall publish a bulletin in three languages for the information of the affiliated organizations. This bulletin shall appear whenever it is deemed necessary. The secretary shall be a consulting member of the International Socialist Bureau.

With this new international young people's Socialist organization it is thought the propaganda of Socialism among the youth of all national will be greatly stimulated.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

The State Committee of the Young People's Socialist Federation of New Jersey recently met in Paterson.

The matter of organizing debating teams for the purpose of holding contests between the different leagues was discussed. It was stated that work in that direction was progressing and it was hoped to have a series of such debates soon. In the meantime the leagues were requested to do what they could toward developing material by debates between league members within their respective organizations.

The Socialist party of New Jersey has elected a committee on Young People's Socialist Leagues which is pushing the work. This committee is now preparing a constitution for the young people's state organization.

The question of the election of a state young people's organizer was discussed and the matter laid over till the report of the Socialist party committee of Y. P. S. L. organizations was received.

In Essex County the Socialist party local has been pushing the young people's work and the state committee requested other locals to aid in forming new leagues in similar fashion.

No action was taken regarding the printing of a state dues stamp for the leagues.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

"Of what good are the young people's Socialist leagues?" is a question often asked by older Socialists. This has been well answered by the Young People's Economic Study Club of St. Paul. When the call for Children's Day celebrations was issued this organization decided to celebrate it. They also decided to push the STRIKE CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND. As they had a lecture scheduled for Children's Day they celebrated the occasion one week later. An appeal for funds for the strike children was made and the sum of \$33.00 was secured. There were not six locals in the entire United States which did as well. It shows what a big work the young people's organizations can do. While the St. Paul young folk headed the list, there were other young people's organizations which also turned in fair sized amounts for this fund.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.

The Socialists of Springfield, Missouri, have started a young people's Socialist league. While they have only been organized about one month they have already had some interesting affairs and are planning for bigger things. They hope to build up a big organization and do some good work for Socialism.

MEMBERSHIP AND APPLICATION CARDS.

The National Office has just issued application cards and membership cards for Young People's Socialist Leagues. There has been a demand for these cards from several sources, and we are now able to furnish them for thirty cents a hundred.

The Vallejo league has only been in existence one month, and is setting a pace which it will be difficult for other leagues to maintain.

SEE ANOTHER VICTORY.

The Italian Socialists are looking forward to the election of another Socialist deputy. It is not necessary for candidates in Italy to reside in the district from which they are elected, and Claudio Treves, Socialist, was elected from two places, Bologna and Milan. He has decided to retain the seat at Bologna, and has resigned from Milan. Amilcare Cipriani, one of the most popular of the Socialists, has been nominated to fill the vacated seat. His election is almost assured.

LAUNCH CO-OPERATIVE COTTON FACTORY.

The Socialists of Belgium have entered the factory world with the establishment of a cotton factory employing 100 men. The building costs \$80,000 and the equipment \$24,000. The employes are paid from five to ten per cent. above the union scale. The entire output will be sold to the various Belgium co-operatives. The establishment of the cotton factory has brought forth a storm of rage against the co-operatives on the part of the manufacturers of Belgium.

FRENCH ELECTIONS SOON.

The French national elections will take place in May. At the 1910 elections the Socialists polled 1,100,000 votes and secured 76 seats. At that time the union movement was very strongly syndicalistic and fought the party. The syndicalists have now been overthrown, many of their former leaders now being members of the Socialist party. It is thought this will greatly increase the Socialist strength.

BOOSTS WAR; FORCED TO RESIGN.

The Swedish Socialists have forced their representative in the national house from Helsingborg, J. Christiernson, to resign. Christiernson was formerly very prominent in the anti-militarist movement. He was appointed a member of the defense committee by the prime minister. While a member of that committee he came to the conclusion that he was neither in favor of universal disarmament or reduction of the time of service as demanded by the party. On the contrary he recommended that the time of service for the infantry be extended. As a result of this the Socialists of his district passed resolutions condemning his action, whereupon he resigned.

LABOR SPIES EXPOSED.

That spies are actively at work in the Socialist party has been brought to light by the confession of J. W. Reid, of Akron, O.

Reid states that he was in the employ of the Corporation Auxiliary Company of Cleveland, O., for years; that he worked at the Diamond Rubber Company of Akron, and was one of the men principally responsible for the breaking of the rubber workers' strike.

Reid claims that he, with certain others, did more to break the strike than the police, the capitalist press, and the Citizen's Welfare League combined.

Reid states his duty was to report those taking anything from the factory, those who were unionists or Socialists, or those dissatisfied with conditions. By holding positions as officials of the Socialist party and being members of the different committees they secured the names of all the party members and the financial condition of the local.

(Continued from Page Three)

J. S. T. A. of N. A., Cleveland, Ohio.....	5.00
Tailors' Union, Local No. 67, Erie Pa.....	2.50
Sugar Grove Branch, Sugar Grove, Pa.....	11.05
Branch No. 4, Pawtucket, R. I.....	2.00
Local Meridian, Gertrude, Wash.....	4.08
W. Monkovsky, New York, N. Y.....	.75
W. M. W. of A., Local Union No. 465, Lehigh, Iowa.....	5.00
Local Manitowoc, Wis.....	1.10
Local Union No. 84, L. P. & D., Pittsburgh, Pa.....	5.00
Local Evanston, Ill.....	1.80
Local Mechanicsville, N. Y.....	1.50
Branch Marble Hill, Ga.....	1.00
Local Chico, Cal.....	3.10
L. U. No. 98, I. U. U. B. W., Davenport, Ia.....	10.00
Womans' Soc. Study Club, Englewood, Colo.....	2.00
I. R. M. Union No. 466, Newport News, Va.....	1.00
B. of P. D. & P. Union No. 784, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada.....	2.50
W. W. Soc. Club, Hamilton, Ohio.....	2.65
B. W. I. Union, Local No. 297, Manitowoc, Wis.....	5.00
Branch No. 3, Town of Lake, Milwaukee, Wis.....	5.00
Local Portland, Maine.....	3.40
Finnish Local, Goldfield, Nev.....	21.00
I. S. Y. P. S. C., Milwaukee, Wis.....	2.25
Local Neenah, Wis.....	2.00
Finnish Local, Buhl, Minn.....	5.85
P. P. Union No. 149, Oklahoma City, Okla.....	2.50
N. B. O. P. L. U. No. 76, Buffalo, N. Y.....	2.50
Rochester Soc. Sunday School, Rochester, N. Y.....	17.04
Wm. Fetheroff.....	2.85
Coopers' International Union, Local No. 94, Chicago, Ill.....	25.00
Local Falk, Cal.....	.60
B. of P. D. & P. L. U. No. 1018, Richmond, Va.....	3.00
J. S. C. Asso. of N. A., Bloomington, Ind.....	4.00
Local Scott City, Kans.....	.50
B. & C. Workers I. U. of A. No. 161, Reno, Nev.....	5.00
Branch No. 1, Superior, Wis.....	5.00
Emma F. Langdon, Denver, Colo.....	2.40
A. G. W. I. A. No. 37, Baltimore, Md.....	5.00
Branch No. 5, New York, N. Y.....	2.35
Local Nucla, Colo.....	10.00
Branch No. 1, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.....	8.00
Finnish Local, Kirkland, Wash.....	3.00
M. P. & C. M. No. 8, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
John M. Klein, Hartford, Conn.....	1.00
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Bohemian Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.....	3.00
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Collected by W. Papowski, Flint, Mich.....	5.50
Finnish Branch, Raymond, Wash.....	45.75
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L. U. No. 377, U. M. W. of A., Higginsville, Mo.....	.50
Local Yale, Kans.....	5.00
B. & C. W. L. U. No. 115, Montreal, Canada.....	1.00
P. & D. & P. Union No. 821, Venice, Cal.....	1.00
Local South Deerfield, Mass.....	2.00
Local Elgin, Ill.....	2.80
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I. A. of M. G. P., Local No. 478, Chicago, Ill.....	3.09
W. F. Local No. 430, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
U. B. W. of A., Local No. 120, Richmond, Va.....	2.00
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A. Dreifus, Chicago, Ill.....	3.40
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J. N. Shelton, Emet, Okla.....	1.90
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Valley Local, Arnold, Kans.....	4.48
P. Local Union No. 66, Quincy, Ill.....	3.00
I. B. of B., Local No. 37, St. Paul, Minn.....	3.55
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P. B. & C. S. T. U., Local No. 733, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
J. T. U. of A., Local No. 5, Chicago, Ill.....	3.50
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The combined energy of the office is being spent these days on preparations for the spring campaigns. By this, is meant that we are preparing the literature.

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THE PARTY BUILDER

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

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

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No. 66 Chicago, February 7, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 24, 1914.

Reported last week.....	17,469
Taken off.....	462
	<hr/>
	17,007
New Subs.....	469
	<hr/>
	17,476

This week we are sending a letter and a blank to all local secretaries.

The letter says: "If you will send us the name and address of the members of your local, we will put you on the P. B. list for forty weeks, free."

The blank is provided for the writing of the names.

Our purpose in doing this is two-fold.

1. Every local secretary ought to receive the P. B. free. The local secretary is a hard-worked comrade, who does more than his share of work and receives no pay. The least the party can do for him is to provide free its means of communicating official news.

We would have done this long ago, except for our impoverished condition.

The present administration took over the payment of \$19,000 in debts—all of them sacred obligations made in good faith by former officials and which had to be paid.

There was but one thing to do—pay the debts, and to this end our energies have been bent.

We are not out of debt yet by any means, but we have reached a place where we can put the secretaries on the list, without seriously embarrassing the office.

2. We make the simple condition that the roster of membership be sent us. We want these names for sample copies. We are going direct to the individual members of the party with an appeal for subs.

When we have our party membership on the P. B. sub list, we will be in a position to move out on that vast army of unorganized Socialists and bring them into the fold.

Just now, when we are getting ready for the big spring campaign while the public is thinking of politics and public questions is the time to act with all our energy.

But—and take heed of this—what we are about to do will cost money.

Our sub hustlers must not let up. We must have subscriptions as well as names, and if you can send some subs along with your lists all the better.

January is the banner month of this administration. Let us make February a banner Party Builder month.

OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

A. A. Nelson, Livingston, Mont.—57 subs.
J. B. Slack, Irwin, Pa.—13 subs.
W. H. Burton, Yerington, Nev.—12 subs.
Nellie Kimball, Montague, Mass.—10 subs.
Ralph Bauer, Buchanan, W. Va.—10 subs.
Frank Dinkfeld, Detroit, Mich.—10 subs.
John Reynolds, Glenn Falls, N. Y.—10 subs.
Jas. O'Neil, Providence, R. I.—10 subs.
B. Lindberg, Silverhill, Ala.—9 subs.
J. Victor, Brockton, Mass.—8 subs.
Elsie Pultur, Jamaica Plains, Mass.—7 subs.
John Zoss, Salt Lake City, Utah—6 subs.
J. R. Larimore, Liverpool, O.—6 subs.
R. J. Dunham, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—5 subs.
"The Party Builder is certainly living up to its name. We look forward eagerly to the time when the membership awake and demand that all restrictions be removed so that our paper may be made what it should be—an all powerful news and propaganda paper, of, by and for the people."—W. B. Burton, Yerington, Nev.

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SOCIALIST UNITY INEVITABLE

is the leading editorial in the February International Socialist Review. It points out the ECONOMIC reason for the quarrels within our party over questions of tactics which have hampered our growth. It also points out a NEW economic reason which seems certain to end the disputes and bring us together again. Eugene V. Debs, under date of January 29, writes to the editor of the REVIEW:

I will try my best to have an article with you on industrial unionism in time for your March issue. The editorial on this subject and on the subject of unity, giving the underlying causes of past divisions and dissensions is fine, and the spirit of it sobering and appealing and well calculated to bring the various revolutionary elements into larger and more powerful revolutionary co-operation.

The February Review also contains illustrated articles on **The Miners' War in Colorado**. Circulate it and get your neighbors and shopmates to read the truth about these great strikes now going on which the Big Magazines dare not handle. Price 10 cents; 20 copies for \$1.00; \$1.00 a year. Mention the Party Builder before the end of February, and we will send you the REVIEW six months for 40 cents in stamps.

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In "Where You Get Off" Comrade Work has told the story of the workers with a happy combination of simplicity and lucidity. It should easily rank among the best sellers and I believe it will when the membership realize "where they get on."—FRED E. IRISH, STATE SECRETARY OF MAINE.

"Where You Get Off" is the biggest little book I have yet found—short, clear convincing—just the book to make Socialists."—WM. H. HENRY, STATE SECRETARY OF INDIANA.

"Where You Get Off" came to me like a holiday package labeled "Nuts to crack." On examination, I found the nuts were cracked and the meats removed. I shall put the book on my list as one suitable for propaganda work in this state.—IDA M. RAYMOND, STATE SECRETARY OF MISSISSIPPI.

I have read "Where You Get Off" and find it a great book to hand to busy workers who are too tired to read anything heavy. I like it, too, because it talks direct to the workers instead of about them.—PETER HOLT, STATE SECRETARY OF COLORADO.

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