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# The PARTY BULL

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## RED WEEK

### European Socialists Celebrate Red Week A Red Week for U. S.

May Day will soon be here. This is the day all Socialists celebrate. Those old Socialists who have been members in Europe chide us because we do not celebrate and have never celebrated May Day in a proper manner. Let us start this year!

The capitalists do not mind so much the Labor Day celebration in September, although they don't like any celebration. But they despise May Day celebrations.

They think that if labor goes on strike or attempts to take any action at all, May is the worst time of the year for them. Then the warm season is opening, and there are contracts that must be filled. But in September the summer's work is done, and if the workers want to starve during the winter it is no affair of the masters.

European workers have always recognized May Day as the revolutionary Labor Day. It is the day that is symbolical of awakening, as all nature is awakening from the winter's sleep. The workers' minds should be awakening, too.

Let us have a day of awakening—a week of awakening. It is a good time to prepare for the summer's work. There will be hot congressional campaigns all over the land. It is certain we have a chance in some districts. For the last two or three congressional campaigns we have expected to win a few seats. And what a stimulus it was when Victor L. Berger was elected to Congress!

What has been done can be done again. Not in one district only—but in several!

But we must work! We must build up the organization. In organization there is strength.

Let each local that is strong enough have a celebration of May Day. Let there be speakers who will voice the hopes and ambitions of the working class. Let them promote the solidarity of the workers by educating the audiences in the great mission of our class. It can be made a great occasion.

Then at this meeting let us not forget to do the practical thing. We may talk generalities at times, but we must also do concrete things.

One of the most important results to be obtained from Red Week should be a larger and better organization. Let us get new members in every local. This will make your local stronger, which in turn will make your state stronger, and finally will make your national organization stronger.

Stronger all along the line, that is the goal!

Everybody can do better work when he knows the other fellow is working with him. All the Jimmy Higginsses will be working like blazes Red Week. They are the boys who know that work is the thing that counts most in the Social Revolution. And if all the Jimmy Higginsses know that Jimmy's brothers and cousins and sisters and uncles are working for a better organization, they will be tremendously encouraged.

Surely, we ought to have concerted action on boosting the party one week in the year. They have a Red Week in Germany, France and Belgium, and are going to have one in England. Let's make it International Red Week!

### DEBS' DATES

Our comrades will be pleased to get the news that our "Gene" has recovered from his nervous breakdown, due to the strain of last fall's campaign and is again on the "hustings." He chose to begin his work this time in the southern field, which is most in need of his services. His itinerary follows:

February 28, McAlester, Oklahoma; March 1, Ft. Smith, Arkansas; March 2, Tulsa, Oklahoma; March 3, Madill, Oklahoma; March 5, Chickasha, Oklahoma; March 6, Waco, Texas; March 7, Corsicana, Texas; March 8, Houston, Texas; March 9, Beaumont, Texas; March 10, Lake Charles, La.; March 11, Shreveport, La.; March 12, Dallas, Texas; March 13, Little Rock, Ark.; March 15, Memphis, Tenn.; March 16, Nashville, Tenn; March 17, Paducah, Ky.

### CONGRESSIONAL POSSIBILITIES

The national office is entertaining the hope that the party may go into the fall elections with a candidate in every congressional district.

We may be a little over confident but such is our ambition. The machinery for nominations is already assured in all the northern and western states.

The following states will require attention in order to make the list complete: Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. State secretaries in the states named should begin to plan for congressional candidates. If there is one local in a congressional district, this one local may make the nomination. If there is no local, one at least should be organized if such is within the range of the possible.

### THE COPPER MINERS' STRIKE.

Comrade Ella Reeve Bloor is now in Chicago with Annie Clemence, the young woman who led all the strike parades of Calumet, carrying the American flag and was shot at by soldiers. Comrade Bloor has spent several weeks in the strike district, speaking at miner's meetings, visiting their homes and attending every session of the Congressional Investigating Committee. She reports that the strikers are just as firm as ever in their demands for recognition of the union and don't care a few of the scabs are local men. Seven thousand men are striking and they will continue to strike, they say even if they starve. So far, the cost of the strike is estimated at over \$30,000 per week, union men receiving coupons exchangeable for meat and groceries at the four large union stores. It is certain that the strike can be won if the men, women and children can be carried through the winter as the imported men cannot stand the hardships of copper mining and will all flit away with the first warm, sunshiny days of spring. The desperate need, therefore, is for money.

Comrade Bloor will give the entire month of March to the Western Federation of Miners taking "Big Annie" with her to Milwaukee, Chicago, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland and Toledo to raise money for the strike. The officers of the Federation ask for co-operation with these two comrades all along the line. Annie Clemence is very proud of being president of the Woman's Auxiliary but just as proud to tell what the little red button she wears stands for. General Abbey of the National Guards once snatched Annie's Socialist pin from her when she was arrested by his men. Annie shouted to the other strikers under arrest—"Now, boys, how will you vote next time, for Abbey's Governor or for the Miner's Governor; for the deputies or for our own?"

Last week, Judge Hilton told the Congressional Committee that the miners knowing that the Company had posted notice of an eight hours' shift and a better wage would go back to work just as soon as they were assured of the right to belong to any organization, religious or political. To this, Rees, the Operator's lawyer replied—"The Company has declared that no man will be allowed to work in the mines until he signs an agreement to give up his membership in the Western Federation of Miners and they go further—"No striker will ever be allowed in those mines." This declaration shows the bitterness of the Operators and all who know the courage and patient endurance of the miners will understand that the strike is still on stronger than ever.

### LEWIS FOR GOVERNOR

For governor, Tom J. Lewis; lieutenant governor, Andrew Hanson; state treasurer, J. E. Nash; state auditor, T. A. Thompson; attorney general, F. J. Geist.

This is the ticket nominated by the state convention of Minnesota, recently held at Brainerd.

### MUSCATINE NOMINATES

The Socialists of Muscatine, Iowa, recently met and nominated candidates and adopted a municipal platform. The following were nominated to head the ticket: Mayor, J. B. Miller; treasurer, William Eggers; police judge, Charles Fowler; assessor, Charles Bierman; warfmaster, L. Van Dussen. C. Hufford, C. M. Eis, A. Kissenwetter and Mary Taylor were nominated for aldermen.

### THE PARTY GROWS

The Socialist party as we know it now was organized at a unity convention held at Indianapolis July 29, 1901. It was composed of delegates representing the Social Democratic party which had been organized in 1897, of delegates from organizations formerly affiliated with the Socialist Labor party and from states affiliated with neither organization. The party membership was then less than 10,000. The vote at the previous election, 1900, was less than 100,000. In the thirteen years since 1901 the party membership has grown to more than 100,000 and the vote to a million. The organization now has as many locals as there were individual members in the beginning.

### NEWS OF CO-OPERATIVES

The Desborough Co-operative Society has purchased the whole village of Harringsworth with the view of operating a mine, as there are valuable deposits of iron ore within the territory.

The federation of the Swiss co-operatives has made arrangements with the largest slaughtering house in the nation by which it will furnish practically all the co-operatives of the nation with meat.

There are 2,100,000 members of German co-operatives. During 1912 the Central Federation of Co-operatives, which comprises two-thirds of the total number in the nation, employed 22,794 persons who handled a business of \$104,000,000.

There are 3,145 co-operatives in France, of which 2,980 reported doing a business of \$62,000,000 in 1912. The Socialist co-operatives have 146,000 members, doing a business of \$12,400,000. Their wholesale society did \$2,100,000 worth of business and made a profit of \$16,000.

### "DUSK TO DAWN" PASSES CENSOR

From "Dusk to Dawn" will appear in Chicago for six weeks, three films being constantly in service. There was some doubt on the part of the moving picture censor whether to allow the film to be shown or not. He did not like the scenes showing the police beating up the strikers. An invitation was extended to forty prominent social workers to view the film. A vote was taken, resulting in 38 in favor of the film and two not voting. Some theaters will run the film four days.



## Report of Committee on National Headquarters

To the members of the National Committee:

Dear comrades:—The committee making this report was elected at your annual meeting in May, 1913, to investigate and report upon the matter of National Headquarters.

The chairman of this committee is also Executive Secretary, the double function being an accident as he was elected to the position of chairman of this committee before his election as Executive Secretary. He has gone into the matter very thoroughly, having resided in the city of Chicago now for six months.

The present quarters of the National Office contain about 5,900 square feet and it is situated in a loft building, which is fire-proof, but which has light upon two sides only. This results in one-half of the office room being dark, this dark portion being occupied by the stock of the Literature Department. The continual darkness requires the constant use of artificial light in this department and it is doubtful whether there is any saving on the rent, when this is considered, over a location that would be light on at least three sides.

At the time of this report there are thirty-two people employed in the National Office, including the ten foreign federations, three of the latter employing two men constantly, in other words, there are nineteen employes in the National Office and thirteen among the federations.

It is evident that an office containing thirty-two people, nearly all of whom are doing clerical work, which requires good light, must occupy a considerable floor space. The time is past when the National Office of the Socialist Party can be contained in a small space, not only on account of the number of employes, but also on account of the extensive business and the large stock of miscellaneous matter sold by the Literature Department.

The present headquarters do not give either sufficient room to do the work efficiently, nor do they afford proper light for that work. They are located on the second floor and the light is largely obstructed by surrounding buildings.

There are no partitions in the space occupied as Headquarters. The result of this is that each typewriter is heard by all the others and conversations are heard throughout the office, thus causing a constant noise and disturbance of the work. It is recommended that a Headquarters be secured in which the various departments will be separated by partitions in order to prevent noise, and particularly to enable the various departments to close their space at night. There is no way at present of closing the literature. It is open to the access of any one, and, therefore, no one can be held responsible for the condition of the stock, either as to its order or as to its quantity. The auditors have recommended in their report, that the office would gain in efficiency by having the various departments segregated by partitions.

By action of the National Committee heretofore taken, the Headquarters of the party must remain in Chicago, until other action is taken. It is recommended, therefore, that the Headquarters be located in the outskirts of Chicago where rents will be cheaper.

The chairman of this committee has spent considerable time with the heads of departments of the office in visiting various locations in Chicago, and finds it very difficult to secure such quarters as are needed in the outskirts. Through necessity, therefore, the Headquarters must remain nearer to the heart of the city than is absolutely necessary, and higher rent must be paid than our needs require, simply through inability to find quarters.

### DISMISS CHARGES AGAINST EDITORS

The indictments against Max Eastman and Art Young, editor and artist of "The Masses," a Socialist monthly of New York city, will be dismissed. This was the announcement given out by District Attorney Train. Young and Eastman were charged with libeling the Associated Press. They had secured a great mass of evidence to prove the Associated Press had suppressed and distorted news in a great number of cases. It is thought the Associated Press feared to have this evidence made public.

### A BOOK FOR CHILDREN

The literature department has recently purchased a supply of books, "Guiseppi and Laughter Wins," written by Henry Schnittkind of Boston, Mass. This is a book for the little people. The title is a little hard to remember because it is unusual, but the book is the finest of its kind in print. A copy has been read by nearly everyone of the office force and they are delighted with it. Professor Vida Scudder of Wellesley College says of it: "Your stories evince so much imagination and so effectively quicken the sense of beauty and joy as well as the sense of compassion that I should like to put them in the hands of all the little people I know." This is the book for the little folks that you have been looking for. The price is 25 cents per copy.

The great question that arises in regard to the matter of Headquarters revolves around the general location, that is to say, in which city shall the Headquarters be placed. Claims have been made by several small cities; there have been those who suggested that Washington is a logical place; Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis have been mentioned as eligible places, but it is the opinion of your committee that the logical place for the National Headquarters is the city of Chicago. It is reasonably central, its facilities for business are unlimited, and this is very essential as the National Office transacts business with many firms. Since we are printing a weekly paper our printing bills have averaged \$1,500 per month, and it is very essential that we have the necessary facilities until such time as we shall have our own printing plant.

Land in the outskirts of Chicago is not appreciably more expensive than in any other city of considerable size, and, therefore, your committee recommends that you authorize the purchase of a suitable plot of ground in the environs of the city of Chicago and that you make definite plans to gather funds to purchase same and to construct thereon a building, which will be suitable, not only for our present needs, but which will also serve such needs as we may now foresee. Such a building ought to contain not less than 10,000 feet of floor space, not necessarily on one floor, with a basement so built that it will accommodate a job printing plant. The first floor arranged for the Literature and Shipping Departments, and the second floor for the general offices, the Information Department, the Woman's Department, the Young People's Department and the Translator-Secretaries.

The party is now paying \$2,400 a year rent. This price cannot be reduced to any great extent, even by going into the outskirts. It is evident, therefore, that we must pay approximately the amount we now pay, which is interest at 5% on \$48,000. It would be much more advantageous in every way if a structure were built, especially adapted to the needs of the National Office, and that the money now paid for rent should be paid as interest on a mortgage, if no other or better plan can be devised, but since there are so many locals of the Socialist party that own their own buildings, the Finnish federation alone possessing more than half a million dollars worth of real estate and various locals throughout the country own their own headquarters, it is believed the membership will willingly consent to the cost of building a national headquarters that will be worthy of the great movement of which we are a part.

Your committee believes it is not too soon to begin earnestly the work outlined above. Large masses like our party move slowly and it is hardly possible that the party would undertake the building of a headquarters during 1916, which will be campaign year. It may be possible and really ought to be possible to erect a suitable headquarters during the year 1915, in order that we might be located for the great campaign that the party will undoubtedly wage in the presidential year, but the next meeting of your committee should assure the erection of such headquarters as are indicated above, not later than the year 1917.

Such headquarters will mean more efficiency, more stability, and will increase the economic power of the organization, which is now lacking.

Fraternally submitted,  
WALTER LANFERSIEK.  
CHARLES REECE FENIMORE.  
S. W. MOTLEY.  
CHAS. A. MAURER.  
T. E. LATIMER.

### GOEBEL'S TOUR OF THE SOUTH

Comrade Goebel is at this writing in Florida headed north through the Carolinas and Virginia. Good reports of his meetings have been received all along the line. Many of the places visited are small locals—places never made by other Northern speakers touring the South. His work therefore has to some extent been that of a missionary. The term "missionary work" is the one that fits the Southern situation, particularly what is known as the cotton states, and this will be true for several years. A farmer's movement will be developed in the South whenever the party has the resources to reach the rural districts.

### KORNGOLD'S WISCONSIN TOUR

Comrade Ralph Korngold recently made a three week's tour of Wisconsin, visiting the locals in small places rather than the cities. Some of his meetings were in country districts. Although the time was the dead of winter, he had large audiences at every point. He sold in the three weeks over \$90 worth of Socialist propaganda books which he purchased of the National Office. During the month of March, he will tour Illinois making the cities and towns where municipal elections will be held.

Mrs. Korngold (Jeanette Fenimore Korngold) is engaged by Milwaukee for the spring campaign.

The Korngolds are among our very best constructive speakers and organizers.

### VETO GAS FRANCHISE

A franchise to a gas company was passed by the municipal council of Brainerd, Minnesota. A Socialist mayor presides over the city, however, and he vetoed it. The Socialists are now having the mayor's veto message to the council printed for general circulation. They hope to secure a municipally-owned gas plant as a result.

### NEW ELECTION IN BULGARIA

A new election has been ordered in Bulgaria, which has been set for March 5. The dissolution was caused by the large Socialist section which refused to accede to the demands of the government.

In order to secure a majority and defeat the Socialists the government has extended the franchise to residents of New Bulgaria, one of the nation's latest acquisitions.

The Turkish government is raising strong objections to this, claiming it is a violation of the peace treaty by which the Turkish people in this territory were to remain subjects of Turkey for the next four years.

### SOCIALIST PLAY

"The Socialist sketch played at Keith's Theater last week by Alexander Irvine, and company, in 'The Rector of St. Jude,'" writes J. L. Stark of Louisville, Ky., state committeeman, "was a great success."

Comrade Irvine played to a crowded house all the week, receiving hearty applause at every performance.

"Approximately 25,000 people saw the masterly portrayal of class struggle, brought out vividly by four Socialist actors, that spoke more and made the message felt with more telling effect than a hundred lectures.

"The sketch only lasts 17 minutes, but in that brief time the audience has a living picture of master and wage worker in the mill, owner and striker, brought before it in their guerilla warfare, with the Socialist pointing out, through political action and industrial democracy, a sane and sure method of ending industrial war.

"The play has made a great hit in this city, and high praise is being heard from all who saw it, who have not heretofore been interested in Socialism."

### SEATTLE PRIMARY RESULTS

The primary election in Seattle recently took place. The two factions of the Socialist party had candidates in the field, that not recognized by the national organization, being known as Constructive Socialists. Richard Winsor was the candidate of the Constructive Socialists for mayor, and Adam Rausch was the regular Socialist party candidate for that office.

Winsor ran third in the race, receiving 11,513 votes, while Rausch got 772. Neither candidate will go on the ballot for the final elections, Winsor failing by 350 votes.

The Constructive Socialists were able to get three men on the ballot for the final elections—E. J. Brown for corporation counsel receiving 14,185 votes; W. H. Hazen, for comptroller, 10,609, and George W. Scott, treasurer, 9,504.

The regular Socialist party had no candidate for comptroller or treasurer. Schmidt, candidate for corporation counsel, received 1,665 votes.

None of the candidates ran under party names, as the election is "non-partisan."

### FOUND IT EASY TO SELL THEM

"Enclosed please find check for the amount of \$1.50 in payment of seven Party Builder sub cards. This is my second order for sub cards, having sold the first list of seven with little effort. I picked up these subscribers at our local's business and propaganda meetings and found to my great surprise that some comrades didn't even know of the existence of our valuable little central organ. Others again have heard of it but know not in the slightest degree of its distinct function and importance, but classified it with all other propaganda papers like the 'Appeal,' 'The California Social Democrat' and others to which they were subscribers and consequently felt they had enough on their list already. However, after pointing out the distinction of The Party Builder from all other papers, I got usually the price of a sub card if a comrade had the quarter to spare. My suggestion is: Get at least one Party Builder enthusiast in each local and let that comrade be supplied with subs and sample copies and canvass the crowds at our meetings and you will soon find the circulation reach the number it deserves, namely, that of the entire membership—the 100,000 mark.

I see in The Party Builder the key to the building up of a unified and centralization national political organization. We can even now, with no congressional representation, wield a tremendous influence upon the affairs of state, as recent events have shown. How much more we could accomplish with an increased membership and greater finances at the disposal of the national office one easily can imagine."—Julius Marcus, San Diego, Cal.

### ORGANIZER WANTED.

Perth Amboy Branch, Socialist party (Middlesex Co., N. J.), is looking for a comrade to take up the organizership. Write to A. Altschuler, 65 Brighton avenue, Perth Amboy, New Jersey.



## Executive Department

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.  
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

March 7, 1914.

## Official Business

### COMMENT.

On National Committee Motion No. 1, that upon the request of any state organization the columns of The Party Builder shall be opened at least once a month for any state party official matter.

RICHARDSON—I vote No on Motion No. 1 because of its indefiniteness.

First. How many states will desire to take advantage of the opportunity thus offered to publish their monthly bulletins at the expense of the National Office?

Second. How much space is to be allowed to each and what matter must be excluded? For instance, shall tabulated statements of votes on the various state referendums be admissible?

If California were to use the national organ as this motion permits, we would commonly monopolize at least two-thirds of the paper.

FERGUSON—It is our duty to increase the scope of the Party Builder as the Party needs demand. Add new features from time to time, until we have a national daily with news service complete, owned and controlled by the Socialist party.

AALTONEN—I refrain from voting on this Motion No. 1, 1914, because I do not know how it would affect the work of the National Office and therefore cannot vote intelligently.

### PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Garver of Missouri:

"That all National Committeemen who have motions or matter they contemplate submitting to the coming National Committee meeting file a syllabus thereof with the Executive Secretary who shall publish the same, as a possible program for said meeting, in The Party Builder."

#### Comment.

A National Committee meeting costs from \$4500 to \$5000 and if we have nothing of importance pending should be dispensed with this year and the money put into organization. The only way to determine whether or not the meeting is justified or to be simply a "love feast" is to find out what the different members have up their sleeves.

### PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Garver of Missouri:

"That the Executive Committee reconsider its motion whereby it accepts the dues sent in by a pseudo dual Socialist organization pending the next meeting of the National Committee, and that said moneys now on deposit be sent to the parties from whom they were received."

The proposed National Committee motion, by Motley of Idaho, to reverse action of the Executive Committee and that a committee of three, members of the National Committee, be elected to meet with a committee of both parties in Washington, has been seconded by Sadler of Washington, Bostrom of Washington, and Duncan of Montana.

March 2, 1914.

To the National Committee:

Herewith is submitted for a vote of your body Motion No. 2, proposed by Duncan of Montana, and seconded by LeSueur of North Dakota, Latimer of Minnesota, Brostrom of Washington, Callery of Arkansas, Hutchinson of Colorado, Beery of Ohio, and Sadler of Washington.

#### Motion Number 2.

(1) That the National Executive Committee and the Executive Secretary be and are hereby instructed to observe scrupulously the autonomy of state organizations affiliated with the National Socialist party, which autonomy is defined and protected by Section 4, Article X of the National Constitution of the Socialist party:

(2) That any moneys which have been or shall hereafter be paid to the national party organization, by or in behalf of any organization of individuals not affiliated with the recognized and central party of the State of Washington, be at once returned to remitter:

(3) That, in compliance with the request of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party of Washington, a sub-committee of the National Committee consisting of Comrades N. A. Richardson of California, S. W. Motley of Idaho, and Floyd C.

Ramp of Oregon, is hereby authorized to proceed to the state of Washington and investigate the facts and circumstances connected with the factional party troubles in that state, and to report the same to the National Committee at its next regular session.

Vote closes March 23, 1914.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Feb. 18, 1914.

Dear Comrades:

I would like an expression from your committee for my guidance as to the length of time for which we should pay wages when an employe is sick. It has never been the custom to deduct wages for one day's absence. One of the employes now is sick and has already been paid two weeks wages. There should be a fair rule which should apply to all cases and this rule should come from your committee.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

#### Comment.

WILSON—Re cases of sickness: I would not seek to establish any precedent. This is the only case so far. If the sickness runs past three weeks I would suggest half pay thereafter. This would prevent any undue advantage being taken of conditions.

GERMER—I do not feel inclined to make a fixed rule. The sickness may be caused by the nature of the work or by an accident in connection with the work. I am of the opinion that circumstances should enter into the adjustment of the case. Under ordinary circumstances we should take care of an employe for at least two or three weeks, perhaps a month. I should rather take this matter up at a meeting of the committee than by mail.

Motion by Maurer:

"Employes unable to work, due to sickness or accident, shall receive no wages for the first week of their disability. For the two weeks following the first week they shall receive one-half of their regular pay, and if the sickness or disability continues for a period beyond three weeks they shall be allowed one-quarter of their regular pay for a period of not more than two weeks more."

Submitted March 2, 1914.

February 26, 1914.

Dear Comrades: You are aware that we have made an offer to the local secretaries to put them upon the Party Builder list free if they would furnish us with names and addresses of the members of their locals. Under this plan, we have received about 30,000 names which makes the very best possible field for the Party Builder to work upon. We expect to circularize this whole list next week in an attempt to secure 25,000 subscribers before the National Committee meeting. It has been impressed upon all the heads of departments that their very efforts should go into this issue.

This circularization presents an opportunity to do something that has been done in several European countries: Belgium, Holland and Germany have celebrated "Red Week" and England is now contemplating such a week.

The first of May is the logical time in the whole year for such celebration and unless you have objections, we will use this extra edition to call upon the members of the party to celebrate May Day, and especially "Red Week."

Americans have not celebrated May Day as enthusiastically as it should be celebrated, and "Red Week" will promote membership and will focus attention upon May Day. This office will send out special literary matter for the Socialist and labor press for May Day and a big week can be made of it.

In case you have objections, they should be wired to reach this office not later than Monday of next week.

No action was taken on the Wilson motion to abandon the meeting scheduled for March 7, the vote standing: yes, 2; no, 2; 1 not voting.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER LANFERSIEK.

(Telegram.)

February 28, 1914.

Executive Committee.

According to rule, Wilson's motion to cancel meeting closed February 26. On that date I reported, two yes, two no. Maurer's mail was delayed until the 26th, when he voted reaching us on the 28th. Vote stands: Yes, Wilson, Germer, Maurer

delayed. No, Berger, Goebel. Is Maurer's vote in order?

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

(Telegram.)

Columbia, S. C., March 2, 1914.

Agreeing with Berger, and because of the particular circumstances, I vote not accept Maurer's vote. I consider it highly unjust when members make arrangements based on set date, for meeting to be changed. If Wilson motion carries, I then move committee meet March 14, voting to be by wire.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL.

(Telegram.)

To Executive Committee.

Motion carries. No meeting March 7. Goebel moves to hold meeting March 14. Vote by wire.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

### Question by Executive Secretary.

"Shall the National Office publish 'Are There Classes in America?'"

Voting Yes—Berger, Wilson, Maurer, Goebel, and Germer. Carried.

### Report on Referendum C. 1913.

To Strike Out in Section 7, Article X.—"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.'"

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Alabama .....			Nevada .....	160	25
Arizona .....	68	18	N. Hampshire ..	50	30
Arkansas .....	79	10	New Jersey ..	386	148
California .....	361	105	New Mexico ..		
Colorado .....	93	42	New York .....	1,285	670
Connecticut ..	155	93	North Carolina		
Delaware .....			North Dakota ..	235	16
Dis. of Col. ....	48	12	Ohio .....	876	140
Florida .....	156	2	Oklahoma .....	1,019	116
Georgia .....			Oregon .....		
Idaho .....	178	2	Pennsylvania ..	1,395	324
Illinois .....	1,148	310	Rhode Island ..	78	27
Indiana .....	558	71	S. Carolina ..	17	
Iowa .....	214	30	S. Dakota .....		
Kansas .....	386	48	Tennessee .....		
Kentucky .....	72	1	Texas .....	296	33
Louisiana .....	70	1	Utah .....	38	4
Maine .....	59	11	Vermont .....	22	7
Maryland .....			Virginia .....	49	
Massachusetts.	483	391	Washington ..	779	156
Michigan .....	473	52	West Virginia.		
Minnesota .....	779	193	Wisconsin .....	458	243
Mississippi ..	73	8	Wyoming .....	43	4
Missouri .....	235	105	Alaska .....	5	
Montana .....	215	22			
Nebraska .....			Total .....	13,094	3,470

The above section carries and becomes a part of the National Constitution.

By referendum vote closing at State Headquarters, Feb. 20, 1914, Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords, Maine, has been re-elected State Secretary and National Committeeman of Maine for the ensuing two years.

The State Convention of the party will be held at Bath, Maine, either April 6th or 7th, a second ballot, closing March 15, 1914, being necessary to determine the exact date, and also for choice of a candidate for Governor and the Woman's State Correspondent.

### THINGS BRIGHT IN NORTH DAKOTA

There is every reason for the Socialists of North Dakota to rejoice over the prospects for the coming year. There is more favorable sentiment on the part of non-Socialists than ever before, and the Socialists themselves are better grounded in Socialist thought, more enthusiastic, and we have more able and active agitators than at any previous time. The prospects are brighter for victories in at least half a dozen counties in the Third Congressional district, and several in the Second. The change of a hundred votes from the Republican to the Socialist column would give us a victory in several counties.

One of the unusual features of the North Dakota movement is its utter lack of dissension. I believe that it can be truthfully stated that no movement of consequence in the United States is as free from party dissension or trouble as ours. If we can keep up this splendid record and face the enemy with a united front, 1914 will witness scores of victories for us.

This was the message given to the North Dakota state convention by State Secretary H. G. Teigen.

A platform was adopted and plans outlined for the coming year.

Resolutions on the Michigan situation were passed and also a resolution advising "all local, county and state secretaries to give the national office preference on all sales of literature and supplies which the national office sells."



## 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

### SOCIALIST MAYOR STANDS FIRM.

R. A. Henning, the Socialist mayor of Brainerd, Minn., has just given a good illustration of the kind of work a Socialist mayor should do.

Certain private interests were very eager to secure a gas franchise in Brainerd. In this they were supported by all the capitalistic forces of the town. The daily newspapers, for example, printed articles every day, with big headlines and display type, stating that the ordinance had passed the city council (in which the Socialists have a minority) and that it was now up to the mayor. The papers called loudly and vigorously every day for all of the citizens to call on the mayor, to telephone him, to write him, to besiege him—to bring every possible pressure to bear upon him to sign the franchise.

In the face of this storm of "popular clamor," the Socialist mayor stood to his "guns."

Mayor Henning acted with great care in the matter. He had long been in touch with the Information Department and had sent a copy of the franchise to us for criticisms and suggestions. In response we sent all available information, together with the best authorities that could be secured on the subject of franchise making with special reference to gas, and also gave him the benefit of the criticism of several gas experts. In addition to this information, Mayor Henning had gathered other data from various sources, especially from the reports of experts that had been engaged by the city.

Armed with this information and fortified with these facts, the mayor vetoed the ordinance, and in doing so stated his position to the public. In his veto he pointed out that he had considered the question first of all from the standpoint of municipal ownership. He pointed out that the question of a municipal gas plant was not at all an impossibility for the city of Brainerd. "Unlike the street railway, (whose franchise had been recently up for consideration)," he said, "the gas company operates wholly within the city limits, and therefore the city should be able to establish municipal ownership, and the matter of acquiring and operating a gas plant comes naturally after that of water and light utilities. This being the case, the question of municipal ownership of the gas plant in Brainerd should receive serious consideration before the franchise is granted to a private corporation."

As a second objection to the granting of the franchise the mayor urged that "no officer of the municipality has or should have the power to give away that which is collectively owned without direction from the citizens." He urged, therefore, that the franchise should not be granted until first approved or ordered by referendum vote of the people.

The mayor also pointed out that in many respects the franchise as proposed did not adequately protect the city and its citizens. For example, the standard of gas, which was 550 B. T. U. (British Thermal Units) per cubic foot of gas, he found was not up to the standard as recommended by gas experts. It should have been 600 B. T. U., and on this point Mayor Henning quoted a number of authorities in support of his position. He also objected to the provision whereby the large consumer secured a lower rate than the small consumer, thus making a stand for the principle of the uniform rate. On this point he quoted Delos F. Wilcox, in his "Municipal Franchises," volume I, page 554, in which he urges that "good policy would tend to favor the maintenance of a uniform rate per unit for service to consumers, irrespective of the amounts they use."

He also objected to the franchise on the ground that it did not provide for the review and revision of the rates by the city at every five-year period. Another objection was on the ground that there should have been in the franchise a provision that in case of valuation with a view to the purchase of the plant, "no value shall be placed upon the earning power of the plant, nor any value upon the unexpired term of the franchise." He argued further that the period for which the franchise was to be granted—thirty years—was too long.

But perhaps the most important objection raised by Mayor Henning in defense of his veto of the franchise was, as his message states, that "there is absolutely no provision made for labor, either in connection with the construction or operation of the gas plant."

Thus the Socialist mayor brings into the realm of franchise writing, in an official way, the demands of labor and of the organized working class. He points out that the franchise should provide at least the following protection for labor:

- A guarantee of the right to organize.
- Limiting the hours of labor, so as to not exceed 9 hours a day at any time, and when the 8-hour day is established for any considerable number of Brainerd citizens, then the 8-hour day should be established for the gas plant employes.

(c) That labor be paid an amount equal to the standard, prevailing union wage.

(d) That provisions be made for arbitration between employer and employe, in order to protect both labor and the interests of the city.

In concluding his message, Mayor Henning points out again that "the very best franchise is not as good as public ownership," thus urging on the people the principle which alone will ultimately solve their municipal problems.

Upon these grounds the mayor interposed his veto in the interests of the city, and especially of the working class.

### DO THE SOCIALISTS RAISE TAXES?

#### A Stupid Capitalist Press Attack.

The capitalist press has erupted again. This time it has overwhelmed the Socialist mayor of Granite City, Illinois.

Some industrious news writer has discovered that the tax rate of Granite City is the highest in the state of Illinois. Granite City has a Socialist mayor. Therefore the capitalist press swoops down on the unsuspecting Socialist movement with an avalanche of press items. They hand out to their astonished readers such choice bits as the following:

"Here's a Nut for the Socialists to Crack"; "Socialists Pile Up Taxes"; "Bad for the Socialists."

Now, we appreciate a good point, even when it is made against Socialism. But this slander is so crude and awkward that we can hardly enjoy it, except that it is encouraging to think that if the capitalist press keeps on with this kind of coarse work it will soon very effectually discredit itself completely among the intelligent and thinking people.

We had credited the capitalist press with better sense than is manifested by their publishing of a report so obviously distorted and false, one which they might have known it would be very easy for us to expose. The time is past when one can grossly misrepresent a Socialist administration and get away with it.

Now, what is this "nut for the Socialists to crack?" What is it that is so "bad for the Socialists?"

Merely this: that the tax rate of Granite City is the highest in the state of Illinois.

Also: that the budget of the city of Granite City has been increased from \$55,000 to \$90,000.

Well, what of it? Why, Granite City has a Socialist mayor! Ergo, Socialism is a failure!

Now, let us see.

In the first place, the Socialists have nothing whatever to do with the tax rate in Granite City. They do not control either the making of the budget, the fixing of the tax rate or the expenditure of the money.

There are ten men in the city council. Nine of them are famous non-partisan Republicans and Democrats, whom our contemporaries so highly esteem. These are the gentlemen who have spent the money, made the budget, levied the taxes and raised the rates.

The Socialists had nothing to do with it.

But there is another "come-back" on this criticism of the Socialist mayor of Granite City.

It is true that the tax rate has increased and is very high in Granite City. And there is a reason. It is the usual reason in the capitalist cities of today, i. e.; the big corporations dodge their taxes!

For example, in Granite City, so we are informed by the mayor, there are real estate men asking and receiving from \$1,500 to \$3,000 on property for which they are assessed by the obliging assessors only \$90 up to \$130. Meanwhile, the poor fellow who happens to be a workingman having a home which he is paying for on the installment plan is assessed for it up to the limit.

A local gas company, privately owned, which is bonded to the amount of \$80,000, was placed on the assessment roll at \$5,026.

A big glucose factory, said to have cost \$2,000,000, is assessed at \$38,000, and one of the big steel plants, estimated to be worth not less than \$2,500,000, is assessed at \$43,000. Of the last Mayor Kirkpatrick writes: "I do not believe that I could buy their pile of scrap iron for that sum, even if I had the money—which I have not."

And remember, this assessing is done, not by the Socialists, but by the obliging non-partisan-Republican-Democratic representatives of the capitalist interests.

And this is why the tax rates are high in Granite City.

Will The New York Herald, The New York World, The St. Louis Post-Dispatch and other capitalist papers please copy?

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Socialist Party and the Liquor Traffic.

Q. What is the attitude of the Socialist party on the liquor traffic?

A. The following quotations from the national platforms of the Socialist party show the position taken on the question:

1. Plank from the Socialist platform of Norway, 1912:

"War against the liquor traffic, through legislation, that shall conclude in national prohibition.

"Page 7 in the liquor law shall be abolished, and the beer tax be fixed according to amount of alcohol.

"All sale of liquor in cities as well as in the country shall be subject to municipal licence. Page 39 in the liquor law shall be changed so that the municipalities are allowed to increase the price of license for retail sale of wine to 1,000 crowns.

"At least 1 per cent of the government's direct income from the liquor tax shall be paid to a fund which, according to the direction of the parliament, shall be used to combat the liquor traffic."

2. Plank from the Socialist platform of Sweden, 1905: (The last platform adopted by the Socialist party of Sweden, of which we have not a copy, is said to be still more pronounced):

"Promotion of the temperance movement through education in all public schools, as to the nature and effects of alcohol and the support of practical temperance legislation."

3. Plank from the Socialist party platform of Finland, adopted in 1903 and 1906:

"General prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquor."

4. Resolutions of the Socialist party of America, adopted by the national convention of the Socialist party at Indianapolis, May, 1912:

"The manufacture and sale for profit of intoxicating and adulterated liquors leads directly to many serious social evils. Intemperance in the use of alcoholic liquors weakens the physical, mental and moral powers.

"We hold, therefore, that any excessive indulgence in intoxicating liquors by members of the working class is a serious obstacle to the triumph of our class, since it impairs the vigor of the fighters in the political and economic struggle, and we urge the members of the working class to avoid any indulgence which might impair their ability to wage a successful political and economic struggle, and so hinder the progress of the movement for their emancipation.

"We do not believe that the evils of alcoholism can be eradicated by repressive measures or any extension of the police powers of the capitalist state—alcoholism is a disease of which capitalism is the chief cause. Poverty, overwork and overworry necessarily result in intemperance on the part of the victims. To establish the wage system with all its evils is the surest way to eliminate the evils of alcoholism and the traffic in intoxicating liquors."

(See National Campaign Book for further material on question of temperance.)

#### Unemployment.

Q. Will you tell us briefly what is the real cause of unemployment and what is the Socialist solution.

A. The cause of unemployment is fundamentally the capitalist profit system, which makes it impossible for the owners and operators of the industries of this country to employ all of the working class. In other words, the real cause of unemployment is the exploitation of labor.

The workingman produces something like twice as much of wealth as he receives in return for his labor. With these wages, he is unable to buy back as much wealth as his labor creates. This applies throughout the whole industrial system. At last, the point is reached where millions of working people are unable to buy the wealth which the industries produce. There are not enough foreign markets to dispose of it, and so there comes a glut in the market. Overproduction, it is called. Then the mills and mines and railroads must shut down. At least, production must be restricted. This still further aggravates the situation, as those who are out of work are able to buy still less than they were when employed.

The only solution of this problem is the readjustment of the industrial system which shall gradually return to the working class more of the wealth which their labor creates, until at last they shall receive the full product of their toil. This can be accomplished only through the collective ownership and operation of all public utilities, such as the railroads, mills, mines, factories, etc.

The returns to labor may thereby be steadily increased, and the cost of living reduced, until exploitation and profit is eliminated. This will increasingly employ the working class, until at last all are employed.

The problem here involved is a great one. A careful study of the Socialist literature will give you information on all phases of the problem.

#### WANTED.

Editor and manager for a weekly Socialist paper is wanted in a town of 5,000. Must be a Socialist of established reputation. Address L. D. Rose, Two Harbors, Minnesota.

There is an opening in Nevada for a live Socialist newspaperman. For particulars address the Information Department.

A Socialist desires employment with an Illinois farmer. His wife is willing to help with housework. Address the Information Department.



## 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 Mally, 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.

### PLAN OF WORK FOR WOMEN IN CITIES.

By Anna Maley.

(Continued.)

#### SPECIAL WORK FOR CITIES AND TOWNS.

Following is a list of recommendations which may be modified to fit the needs of the locality in which they are put into effect:

Select the best established headquarters as agitation centers where meetings for women may be held as often as is deemed practicable.

Hold these meetings afternoon or evenings, as may be found feasible.

Have a director of the educational features of the meetings, read, speak, and conduct quizzes among the women assembled.

Since it has been found difficult to hold study classes together, it is recommended that the Woman's Committee of the local acquire a supply of materials from which articles may be made for sale at Socialist bazaars. Thus while one reads, the others may sew. Light refreshments may be served to make the meetings more attractive. It would undoubtedly be desirable to have these women's meetings devoted to intellectual exercises only. Experience, however, has proved the difficulty of maintaining the classes when they have been devoted to study only and all ways must be tried.

The names of all women who hold or attend housemeetings and the names of all whom who read or subscribe to Socialist papers should be assembled, and the women of the respective branches should try to engage those listed in the Socialist work.

It is suggested that all women carry leaflets in their hand bags, these to be handed out to clerks in the stores, to women on the street cars and wherever opportunity permits.

A list of the teachers in the city schools should be secured. Sometimes they can be canvassed by mail. The children of the Socialists can often be induced to go from room to room once in each week and hand to teachers envelopes in which Socialist leaflets have been enclosed.

Where there is no ban on distribution, leaflets should be supplied by committees, and workers secured to distribute these periodically at the gates of the factories where women are employed.

All Socialist women should be active in the work of general organization in their branches. They should urge the importance of distribution on the basis of an hour per week per worker, and of a fees' collections committees which should see that no worker on the list is permitted to get more than fifty cents in arrears before he is visited in the interests of the local treasury.

Dues, and pay them every month. One hour's work and give it every week. Let this be our rallying cry and we shall have a movement working for education and a treasury able to support our work.

#### House Meetings.

A special woman's organizer, or local women who can explain simply the principles of Socialism, can do excellent work in speaking to women in neighborhood meetings. These meetings can be arranged for and advertised through the regular Socialist meeting of the district in which the neighborhood meeting is to be held. Men of the local will distribute cards announcing such meetings. In Philadelphia we held these meetings sometimes in the afternoon, sometimes in the evening. Our attendance ran from six to sixty. Women ask questions freely in such meetings, and in them leaflets can be distributed and subscriptions taken.

The names of all women who assemble for housemeetings should be recorded and placed in the hands of the local within whose jurisdiction they live. They are valuable as mailing lists and as prospective members.

#### Headquarters' Suppers.

The women of Reading, Pa., hold monthly suppers in their headquarters. They have a full kitchen equipment. Their suppers are held at an hour when the families of the working class can attend and need prepare no supper at home. Baked beans, sauerkraut, or some such hearty article of food forms the basis of the supper. Coffee, pickles, doughnuts, and sauce round out the meal and most of the food is contributed. These suppers have become a welcome feature in the program of the working-class of Reading. Naturally the men and women who come to eat with the Socialists come to the lectures held under their auspices.

### ENTERTAINMENT IN SIX LANGUAGES

Dear Comrade:

In response to your suggestion to hold a Woman's Day program, I have the pleasure to inform you that the ladies of the Finnish, Croatian and English

Locals together with the Ladies' Auxillary of the Western Federation of Miners held a joint meeting last night and presented one of the finest programs ever presented in the city. About 1000 people crowded into the hall and it is safe to say that about 500 were unable to gain admittance. The program consisted of 16 numbers besides a four-act play, presented in six languages: English, Finnish, Italian, Slovenian, Hungarian and Croatian.

They carried out the suggestion of your office and nothing but woman took part. In the play, the men parts were taken by women dressed as men and the effect was wonderful. The strike here was certainly an eye opener for women. Women speaking every known language of Europe getting acquainted and removing the race and nationality prejudice. I make this prophecy freely that the wives and daughters of 8000 strikers will never be satisfied with conditions as prevailed in the past. It is a monumental job to educate them but as soon as we secure converts for Socialism we are going to have good ones. The Finnish Socialist women are taking the lead and it is going to be easier from now on to work among the other languages sections.

Yours truly,

PAUL FROMHOLZ, Sec'y.

Calumet, Mich.

### A THREE-FOLD POLITICAL FALLACY

The new woman voter and the woman who realizes that she will be granted suffrage within a few years are struggling with a three-fold political fallacy, non-partisanship, the good man proposition, and the idea that a candidate can represent all. These are the questions which are still confusing a considerable number of male voters, and it is small wonder that the conscientious new woman voter should "fall for them."

A political party is the expression of an economic class in society. This being the case it follows naturally that in each political struggle the contestants or nominees act not as individuals but as representatives of the contending classes. Any deviation from this line of action is abnormal at a time like the present when the class interests are clearly defined by local, state and national issues and demands.

The term non-partisan is a meaningless phrase. The organization bearing such a title must necessarily stand for certain principles. As soon as this condition exists then it is no longer non-partisan, but a political party with a new name.

In 1912 when the Socialist Administration in Milwaukee was defeated it was through the consolidation of the Republican and Democratic parties under the title of "Non-partisan," but it was known to every person voting in that election that the issue was Capitalism versus Socialism; the two old parties combining their strength under the title Non-partisan to defeat the working class of Milwaukee. The tactics and policies of the so called nonpartisan candidates were decidedly more partisan and the struggle more intense, than it had ever been in previous elections. Non-partisan is a mis-nomer.

We find the "good-man" proposition being exploited most successfully in all those states where women vote. It is quite natural that the new woman voter should pride herself upon her ability to clean politics. It is rather strange however that after the centuries of experience that she should still think that it may be done by electing "good men" to positions of state.

Webster says, "A good man is a pious, a virtuous and a religious man." It is rather difficult to determine just how the good man who is securing votes solely upon his record as a pious, virtuous or religious man is going to represent an economic class in society. As soon as he declares himself upon a political issue of the day, he becomes partisan having disclosed the economic class which he will represent if elected. It will follow naturally that he loses the votes of that class which he does not represent.

It were better for the voter to vote for a bad man who has pledged himself to represent him and his class when elected, than to waste their vote by voting for the best man, for the most pious and religious man, who asks for the political office solely upon these recommendations.

A man cannot serve two masters; neither can a public servant serve two classes in society. He may claim before election that he will do so, but when the time comes to vote upon an issue, you will find him "forsaking one master and clinging to the other."

Woman voter; be not deceived by the mouthings of the political Pharisee. Find your class interest. It is not difficult. If you are living off the labor of other women and men then you are to that extent of

the capitalistic class and will find your representatives among the Democrats, the Republicans, the "Non-Partisans," the "Independents" and the "Good man" nominees. If you are selling your labor power to the master class, than you are of the working class and will find your true representatives on the SOCIALIST BALLOT.

### NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Ala.—W. M. Doyle, 959 Florida Ave., Mobile.  
Ariz.—W. S. Bradford, Labor Temple, Phoenix.  
Ark.—Ida Callery, 600 N. 12th St., Fort Smith.  
Cal.—N. A. Richardson, 439 Court St., San Bernardino.  
Cal.—J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge Rd., Berkeley.  
Colo.—S. B. Hutchinson, 963 Colorado Ave., Grand Junction.  
Conn.—Samuel E. Beardsley, 50 Coram Ave., Shelton.  
Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th & Spruce Sts., Wilmington.  
Dist. of Columbia—J. A. Richman, 811 E. St., N. W., Washington.  
Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan St., Tampa.  
Ga.—Al. Schwartz, 150 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta.  
Idaho—S. W. Motley, Twin Falls.  
Ill.—Adolph Germer, 303 G. A. T. Bldg., Denver, Colo.  
Ill.—John C. Kennedy, 3814 N. Central Park Ave., Chicago.  
Ill.—Duncan McDonald, Farmer's Bank Bldg., Springfield.  
Ind.—S. M. Reynolds, 5466 University Ave., Chicago.  
Ind.—Wm. Houston, Opera House Block, Terre Haute.  
Iowa—M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.  
Kan.—S. M. Stallard, Box 463, Fort Scott.  
Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.  
La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.  
Maine—Fred E. Irish, R. F. D. 3, Box 30, Woodford.  
Md.—N. E. Hartig, 729 Baker St., Baltimore.  
Mass.—Ellen Hayes, 51 Curve St., Wellesley.  
Mass.—George E. Roewer, Jr., 43 Tremont St., Boston.  
Mich.—James Hoogerhyde, 79 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids.  
Mich.—Frank Aaltonen, 317 Pioneer Ave., Negaunee.  
Minn.—Morris Kaplan, 412 N. Central Ave., Duluth.  
Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.  
Miss.—Ida M. Raymond, R. 3, Jackson.  
Mo.—Wm. L. Garver, Independence.  
Mont.—Lewis J. Duncan, Butte.  
Neb.—John C. Chase, 3 Rohrbaugh Bldg., Omaha.  
Nev.—Justus E. Taylor, P. O. Box 6, Reno.  
N. H.—J. Foster Nichols, 147 Baldwin St., Taconia.  
N. J.—Geo. H. Goebel, 14 Bridge St., Newark.  
N. J.—James M. Reilly, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken.  
N. M.—Chas. F. Goddard, Carrizozo.  
N. Y.—Gustave A. Strebel, 716 McBride St., Syracuse.  
N. Y.—Chas. J. Ball, Jr., 605 Mutual Life Bldg., Buffalo.  
N. Y.—Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York.  
N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., N. Y. Call, New York.  
N. C.—Wm. T. Bradford, 720 Spruce St., Winston-Salem.  
N. D.—Arthur Le Sueur, Minot.  
Ohio—M. J. Beery, Crestline.  
Ohio—Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Road, Cleveland.  
Ohio—Max S. Hayes, 1125 Oregon St., Cleveland.  
Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.  
Okla.—P. S. Nagle, Kingfisher.  
Ore.—John H. Ferguson, Edenbower.  
Penn.—Gertrude B. Fuller, 60 Montclair Ave., West View, Pittsburgh.  
Penn.—Chas. A. Maurer, 517 Elm St., Reading.  
Penn.—Jos. E. Cohen, 1827 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia.  
Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, Postoffice Box 285, Reading.  
Penn.—John W. Slayton, 25 Soffel St., Mt. Washington, Pittsburgh.  
R. I.—E. W. Theinert, Albion.  
S. C.—R. B. Britton, 10 Fishburne St., Charleston.  
S. D.—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.  
Tenn.—C. G. Harold, 717 William St., Chattanooga.  
Texas—E. R. Meitzen, Hallettsville.  
Utah—Jacob E. Gease, Helper.  
Vt.—John Spargo, Old Bennington.  
Va.—A. J. Hauser, 137 26th St., Newport News.  
Wash.—Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.  
Wash.—Kate Sadler, Bx. W. Brandon and California Ave., Seattle.  
Wash.—Hortense Wagenknecht, Box 491, Everett.  
W. Va.—John W. Brown, 931 6th St., Sta. E., Charleston.  
Wis.—Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.  
Wis.—W. R. Gaylor, 405 Manitoba St., Milwaukee.  
Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

### STATE SECRETARIES.

Ala.—Emma F. Connolly, Sterrett.  
Ariz.—Alice Eddy, Labor Temple, Phoenix.  
Ark.—Ida Callery, 600 N. 12th St., Fort Smith.  
Cal.—T. W. Williams, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.  
Colo.—Emma F. Langdon, 1395 Lowell Blvd., Denver.  
Conn.—S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby.  
Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th and Spruce Sts., Wilmington.  
Dist. of Col.—J. Webb Richman, 811 E. St., N. W., Washington.  
Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.  
Ga.—Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta.  
Idaho—I. F. Stewart, Nampa.  
Ill.—Guy Underwood, Acting S. S., 184 W. Washington St., Chicago.  
Ind.—Wm. Henry, 108 Pembroke Arcade, Indianapolis.  
Iowa—M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.  
Kan.—S. M. Stallard, Box 463, Ft. Scott.  
Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.  
La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.  
Maine—Fred E. Irish, R. F. D. 3, Box 30, Woodford.  
Md.—C. W. Staub, Box 18, Cumberland.  
Mass.—Fred B. Chase, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.  
Mich.—Jos. Warnock, Harbor Springs.  
Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.  
Miss.—Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. R. No. 8, Jackson.  
Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.  
Mont.—Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte.  
Neb.—John C. Chase, 3 Rohrbaugh Bldg., Omaha.  
Nev.—Thos. Fagan, Box 132, Tonopah.  
N. H.—John P. Burke, Memorial St., Franklin.  
N. J.—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William St., Orange.  
N. M.—M. R. Jones, Seneca.  
N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., New York City.  
N. C.—Percy L. Gardner, Lakeview.  
N. D.—Henry G. Teigan, Box 17, Minot.  
Ohio—O. T. Van Schoyck, 101 N. High St., R. 68, Columbus.  
Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.  
Ore.—E. L. Cannon, 1340 Ferry St., Salem.  
Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, P. O. Box 285, Reading.  
R. I.—James P. Reid, 20 Olneyville Sq., Providence.  
S. C.—Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.  
S. D.—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.  
Tenn.—J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern Ave., Jackson.  
Texas—T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville.  
Utah—Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City.  
Vt.—Mabel Folland, 114 Branch St., Bennington.  
Va.—I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington Ave., Newport News.  
Wash.—Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.  
W. Va.—Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.  
Wis.—F. W. Rehfeld, Kribbane Hall, Milwaukee.  
Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

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The  
Future  
Belongs  
to the  
Youth

## Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

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

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

In  
That  
Future  
Lies  
Socialism

## Young Peoples Socialist League—Medal Contest

Win a gold medal!

Sunday, April 19, will be Y. P. S. L. Medal Contest Day.

On that day the National Office has arranged for a national contest between the Young People's Socialist Leagues for the best essay on "Socialism and the Young."

The plan is to give the writer of the best essay a GOLD MEDAL, while the writer who comes second will receive a SILVER MEDAL.

The winners of the GOLD MEDAL is each league will then compete for the national prizes which will consist of a SOLID GOLD MEDAL and a SOLID SILVER MEDAL of special design.

Practically every league in the nation will enter this contest. No league should fail to take part.

Every member of a league who is eligible should try for the medals, as it will be a great honor to take any of the prizes offered. Any league may well feel proud to have one of its members win one of the national medals. It is a great opportunity for any young person to show their knowledge of Socialism and their literary ability.

The medals to be given are of a beautiful design, symbolical of knowledge and enlightenment through the Young People's Socialist Leagues. The name of the winner will be placed on the back, together with the words "Essay Contest 1914."

### ERIE ORGANIZING BAND.

Among the many Young People's Socialist Leagues which have been recently organized is that at Erie, Pa. This is one of the most promising organizations in the country.

A league formerly existed in Erie but went to pieces. The young folks learned some valuable lessons from that experience and are profiting by them.

The new league has an organization of seventy-five members at present, practically all of whom are active workers. There is an average of five new members taken in every week. It will be but a short time before they pass the hundred mark.

"We are now organizing a band," writes Ralph Hertz, league organizer. "We believe there is nothing like having a band of your own. A band is a valuable asset for any organization. We not only expect to save money by furnishing our own music for our dances and other affairs, but we expect the band to bring money into the league treasury. The director of our music department is a musician and we have some good musical talent in the league."

"The members are all working hard to secure a hall of their own. They have started a special fund for this purpose and when we have secured enough money we will open headquarters."

"We are always doing something—running a social, dance, lecture, play or some sort of an entertainment. These bring money into our treasury as well as keep the members working and in a cheerful mood."

"After each business meeting we conduct an open forum. Every one is allowed a few minutes to talk. These discussions bring out many things which prove valuable to the league and also help us reach new members with the message of Socialism."

"At present everything looks as though we are going to meet with grand success. We are going to try and make our organization one of the largest of its kind in existence."

The Erie Y. P. S. L. certainly manifests the right spirit and it should be emulated by other leagues.

### READING SETS RECORD.

From twenty-two members to 137 members during the first six weeks of its existence is the remarkable record of progress made by the Young People's Socialist League of Reading, Pa.

"There were three leagues started in this town in the past two years," writes Irwin Fred Weber, organizer of the league. "They went under because of lack of interest."

"On January 2, 1914, I called a meeting of 100 young folks whose names I had received. They had promised to come."

"Twenty-five came the first night. I had books and cards from the last league and twenty-two paid dues. At the next meeting we had 58 members, the following meeting 72 members and then our membership jumped to 84. I asked each member to try and secure at least one new member by January 30. Many of them did and we raised our mark to 121 members. The next meeting fell on a bad night,

The essay will be on "Socialism and the Young."

A GOLD MEDAL will be given for first prize and a SILVER MEDAL for second prize.

The NATIONAL PRIZES will be a SOLID GOLD MEDAL and a SOLID SILVER MEDAL of special design.

No league member over twenty-one years of age will be allowed to compete.

No essay more than 1,500 words in length will be considered.

The essays will be judged on 75 points for argument and 25 points for English.

Each league shall select judges for their contest, three in number, at least one of whom must be a member of the Socialist party.

On Sunday, April 19, or as near that date as possible each league should arrange a program in which all contestants should read or deliver their essays before an audience. The winners should be selected and announced at this time.

All those competing for the national prize must have their papers in the National Office by May 1. The papers must be sent in through the league secretary. Only winners of the gold medal will be allowed to compete for the national prizes. The national winners will be selected by the national editing committee of the Socialist party, consisting of J. Stitt Wilson, A. M. Simons and Carl D. Thompson.

but we gained eight additional members. On February 13 we had eighteen inches of snow, but we reached a total of 137 members."

The league has just held a dance in the best hall in Reading. The final report of this affair has not been received, but judging from the advance sale of tickets, it is probable they made close to \$100. Walter Fegely, the recording secretary of the league, sold over 100 tickets.

The league levies a monthly dues of fifteen cents. It meets at the Socialist party headquarters where it secures the hall free of charge.

Singing is made a part of every meeting. A fifteen-minute talk is also given at each meeting. Keep your eye on Reading.

### "PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF RAILWAYS"

As regards "their" railways the people of the United States are afflicted with two chronic delusions:

First, that whatever is American is the best possible and second that they are somehow under vast obligations to promoters and capitalists for building and managing the railroads. Gross and widespread ignorance is the chief factor in the toleration of the present system of private ownership of these roads. The cure for delusion is knowledge. If the masses of the people really understood the facts in the situation there can be little doubt that a protest would be made throughout the nation and a movement for government ownership would at once be inaugurated.

It is clear, therefore, that in this little book, with the above title, Thompson has rendered a service of first importance. Only sixty-three pages, yet the case against private ownership, the presentation of the failures in attempts to regulate such ownership is complete while the showing of the varied advantages of public ownership as actually exhibited in the systems of other nations quite removes the discussion from the field of mere criticism and theory. The book is enriched with tables and statistics. These and an array of facts which cannot be gainsaid, furnish overwhelming arguments in favor of an immediate and radical change in railway ownership and administration.

A copy of this pamphlet ought to be in the hands of every railroad worker. The men who actually make roadbeds and build cars and run trains are very proper persons to be acquainted with the railroad question. After them, the book is valuable to every man and woman who has occasion to travel a mile on these roads. If such a distribution of knowledge could be achieved our year books would presently be indexing "Railroads—Great American Awakening."

Buy this little book and read it; buy another copy to lend to your neighbor; buy another for that young brakeman. But the bourgeois investor who loves his railroad dividends—you may as well leave him alone; nothing can pry him away from his idols.—Ellen Hayes. (For sale by National Office, 10c.)

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

## The Open Forum

Cataldo, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1914.

Editor of The Party Builder:  
Dear Comrade:—In view of the fact that it is now only about two months until the National Committee meets, and since the party is fortunate enough to have its own organ, I think it would be good policy to devote, if necessary, a full page of The Party Builder for the rank and file of the membership to discuss matters the membership have uppermost in mind, that should be taken up by the National Committee when it meets next May.

Matters of tactics, administration, etc., should be discussed through The Party Builder; and any fair criticism of the present officers and departments should also be allowed. Quite a lot of latitude should be allowed in this matter of criticism. Let them write anything that is true, so long as the language used is purely critical.

The editor should print at the head of the first column of the page the rules governing the use of the page, limit the number of words a correspondent may use; no national officer to be allowed to use the page, except in answer to a criticism, and name the page The Forum.

A page of this kind should create quite a lot of interest, and might be made permanent. Let us make our Party Builder interesting, and then watch the circulation soar. This letter is written only as a suggestion, for I believe the editor will be glad to receive suggestions from subscribers. I would like to know what the membership thinks of this move, and for that reason I ask that this letter be published.

Yours for Humanity,  
JOHN M. POWERS,  
Secretary, Local Cataldo, Idaho.

## CANAL WORKERS ARE INTERESTED IN SOCIALISM

Following is quoted from the "Canal Record," the official publication on the Isthmus of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and from the column devoted to the interest of the Isthmian Canal Commission club houses operated by the Young Men's Christian Association:

"The capacity of the social hall (at Christobal) was tested at the debate on 'Socialism' on Thursday, January 29. Messrs. Swanson and Morrison of Empire spoke in favor of Socialism; Messrs. Verner and Wempe against."

Among the activities of the club houses are discussion clubs which practically without exception have the largest attendance when some phase of Socialism is under discussion. Naturally this brings out a number of the party members which is expected and also it seems to have interested a number of others who are dissatisfied with prospects of any change for the betterment of the workers with present strong political parties in power. At the mock election (people of the Canal zone have no vote) in November of 1912, conducted by the Isthmian Canal Commission club houses vote for presidential candidates was cast as follows:

Party.	Vote.	Per cent.
Progressive .....	1017	42.0
Democrat .....	782	32.3
Socialist .....	440	18.2
Republican .....	106	4.4
Prohibition .....	71	2.9
Socialist Labor.....	5	.2
	2421	100.00

Most active among the comrades of the canal zone in party propaganda are Messrs. Barte (Gatun), Bennick (Corozal), Morrison (Empire), Lee (Culebra), and Mansberger (Ancon). There are a large number of others who aid in securing subscriptions to Socialist publications and distribution of Socialist pamphlets, and securing of party members—there being about a year ago when the election organizations secured the data about 200 red card members on the canal zone. Mrs. James Bowdry of San Francisco, now residing with her husband in Panama City, is one of the most capable and energetic of Isthmian Socialists.

The vote above in per cent of total cast is about three times that of the United States as a whole—which in part is credited to the demonstration on the zone of the capability of government management.

### A BIG LIST FROM ST. LOUIS.

Comrade W. M. Brandt, secretary of Local St. Louis, Mo., has sent us a roster of the entire membership of the city which includes 1,100 names. He says: "This list is complete with the exception of the Jewish branch which will be sent to you later. This is the first time to my knowledge that our party has ever allowed the list of the membership to go outside of the local office and I hope you will see The Party Builder grow and that is why we are sending the list."

Letters of a similar import have been received from other secretaries. It is very gratifying to this office to receive so hearty a response to our efforts to reach the membership with the work and reports of the headquarters. We have received scores of commendatory letters and not one of a contrary nature. The lists are still coming, more than thirty thousand names having already been received.

As reported elsewhere, we are now beginning to sample copy the names sent us and if all of our workers will push the subs we will surely harvest a crop of new readers.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.



**The Literature Department**

As this paper will go this week to several thousand new readers, we offer a word of explanation concerning the work of this department.

The handling of literature is now assigned to a distinct department of the National Office. Seven employes besides the department head give their time to literature. The bookkeeper has a separate account of all receipts and expenses of the department, so that it is on a business footing, separate and distinct from the dues.

An editing committee reads all manuscripts submitted for leaflets and books, and reports to the Executive Committee for official action. When approved, the literature department submits the manuscripts to bids of several of the big printing plants in and about Chicago.

Leaflets are printed in million lots.

Books are usually issued in editions of twenty-five thousand.

It is the aim of the department to so cheapen production as to be able to supply the party literature at a minimum of cost to the various locals throughout the country. This can only be done by doing a large volume of business.

Cost of leaflets in lots of a million is greatly reduced and the benefit passed on to the party. When we can publish booklets in one hundred thousand editions we can still further reduce the cost. Several printing houses in Chicago have signified their willingness to install machinery which will print and fold booklets done on a single big press and turn them out almost as fast as the modern daily is produced.

This would work a revolution in the cost of production. It is possible in this way to produce our literature at a cost which would make the present prices look exorbitant. We will doubtless get to it in time for the locals are more and more concentrating their literature purchases and learning to patronize our department.

When a new book is issued a copy is sent to all state secretaries, National and Executive committeemen and the party press for inspection and comment.

If every local were alive and active ready to purchase at least one hundred copies of each new book, a free copy could be sent to each local secretary for inspection. In this way, we could keep in close touch with the organization, receive many helpful suggestions, make the department thoroughly democratic, furnish the literature at lower prices and still make a profit to be used in propaganda.

The possibilities of a great co-operative enterprise are all here.

We do not need to own a printing plant for we can get access to the great machinery of printing cheaper than we could produce it in a plant of our own at least until such time as the present volume of business has been multiplied many times. We are making rapid progress in the right direction and handling the business practically without capital invested. Cash sales enable us to turn our money quickly.

All we need is more business.

Just now interest centers around spring elections for which we have issued several splendid leaflets. Samples will be sent to all locals on demand. Many attractive book combination bargains are being advertised in the letters which are going out this week. Buy the books and start them on missionary trips around your community.

Above all subscribe for this paper and keep in touch with what we are doing. We try to tell you from week to week just the things which interest you.

**AMONG OUR LITERATURE BUYERS.**

One hundred ten thousand Assorted Leaflets to Cook County Socialist Committee, Chicago, Ill.

Five thousand New Leaflets to Jos. Thomas, Aberdeen, Wsa .h

One complete set of Record and Account Books to Geo. Marple, Caldwell, Idaho.

Twenty-five Public Ownership of Railways to Will Herford, West Point, Ga.

One thousand Have the Socialists Made Good to Alex W. Ritchie, Barre, Vt.

One \$5.00 Book Offer to John C. Eieler, Meadville, Pa.

One Library of Socialism to R. L. LaMonte, Osakis, Minn.

Twelve Wasting Human Life to L. L. Shaw, Aneta, N. D.

Twenty-five hundred each of Children of the Poor and Madam. How Will You Feed Your Family to W. E. Browder, Wichita, Kans.

Five thousand Assorted Leaflets to Henry A. Dolge, Dolgeville, N. D.

Ten thousand Assorted Leaflets to H. M. Parks, Superior, Wis.

One dozen Where You Get Off to Wm. Drewsiks, Northport, N. Y.

One hundred Truth About Socialism to Alfred Sorensen, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Two thousand Most Frequent Objections to Socialism. Answered to C. R. Triav, Houston, Texas.

Three thousand Francis Willard on Socialism to Mrs. Alice James, Canton, Ill.

One hundred Socialism What It Is and How to Get It to E. H. Gates, La Junta, Colo.



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SAMUEL W. BALL, 6345 Loomis St., Chicago

**DEBS HAS A MESSAGE**

To the Socialists of America, which will be found in the March International Socialist Review under the heading A Plea for Solidarity. If the comrades of every Socialist local would read this article and discuss the practical suggestions it contains, they would be taking a big step toward SOCIALIST UNITY. We will mail one copy free if requested by the Literature Agent of any Socialist party local.

Our bundle orders are growing by leaps and bounds. February issue sold out in two weeks. No Socialist literature is so easy to sell at meetings, in shops and on the streets as the REVIEW, because it is the only ILLUSTRATED magazine that prints each month fresh news and photographs of the Class Struggle all over the world. The March issue has photos from Calumet, Colorado, Mexico, St. Louis, New York, Paterson and New Zealand. Hubert Langerock tells concisely just what was done at the miners' convention. J. E. Sinclair, in his Study Course, discusses the Materialist Conception of History.

Price 10c; 20 copies for \$1.00. Yearly subscription, \$1.00.

A Party Builder reader can have the REVIEW 6 months on trial for 40 cents by ordering now.

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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).

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We have it in the following study course:

All the books listed below are cloth bound.

Social Forces in American History, by A. M. Simons .....\$1.50

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History of Socialism in the U. S., by Morris Hillquit ..... 1.50

Facts of Socialism, by Jessie Hughan Vaughn ..... 75

Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels ..... .50

Total value, retail .....\$5.75

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**COMRADES, LOOK HERE—RUBBER STAMPS**

Every comrade should have a rubber stamp with his address for stamping books, papers, also for return address on envelopes, etc. Here is a bargain, and if you get a set and are not satisfied, I'll gladly return your money. A neat stamp with your name and full address, one stamp with Socialist emblem, and one best self-inking pad for only 50c, cash with order. (Send cash or money order; don't send postage stamps if you can avoid it.)

If you want any other kind of a stamp for special purpose, tell me what it is and I will quote prices. Address R. L. CATHCART, 901 Dorey St., Clearfield, Pa.

**THE SOCIAL EDUCATOR**

(Subscription, one year, 25c)

It is issued monthly, is devoted to Socialism, and is the official organ of the Mail Order and Parcels Post Union. Edited and printed at home by

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Communicate with E. M. PARKER, Sec'y, Box "P," Valparaiso, Ind.

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The Socialist Party now owns a limited supply of Ameringer's best books—

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# 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.  
Advertising rates, 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 70 Chicago, March 7, 1914

## CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 21, 1914

Reported last week.....	17,654
Taken off .....	427
	<hr/>
	17,227
New subs .....	544

Total to date ..... 17,771.

For our circulation chat this week, we will quote the letter which we are sending to all party members whose names have been furnished us by local secretaries. Secretaries did not in all cases check off names of comrades already getting the paper, so some of our comrades will likely get sample copies. If so, you will know how to make good use of them. We are sending out 15,000 extra copies this week—mainly to nearby states. If you like this paper, now is the time to demonstrate it. If you find a member who has not sent his sub to the Party Builder (and many will not take the trouble to write a letter) offer to send it for him. The premiums we give for clubs will more than pay you for your trouble and expense.

### OUR SUB HUSTLERS.

John Bergherm, Pine Lawn, Mo.—63 subs.  
William Johnson, Seattle, Wash.—12 subs.  
John Taylor, Kansas City, Mo.—12 subs.  
Annie M. Kline, Calumet, Mich.—11 subs.  
Geo. Hainsworth, Camden, N. J.—8 subs.  
Mrs. T. B. Pennybacker, Parkersburg, W. Va.—8 subs.  
Ernest Malott, Marion, Ind.—7 subs.  
S. A. Nelson, Patton, Pa.—5 subs.  
F. J. Clark, Wellsville, N. Y.—4 subs.  
S. H. Heminger, Shamokin, Pa.—4 subs.  
Al. Siepman, St. Louis, Mo.—4 subs.

I shall hope to get you more subs in the near future. The paper is fine and well worth boosting.—Pearl Miller, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

### HERE'S SUCCESS TO YOU, TOO!

"An hour ago, I received your divers circulars, two of which I herewith return to you properly filled out, and accompanied with the necessary "wherewithal," namely, \$1.25 for sending your assorted leaflets to 10 of my "heathen" friends, for 25 cents and for the Book Combination offer, \$1.00. I can't afford to miss such a splendid opportunity for getting propaganda matter at such rock-bottom bargain prices. The Party Builder is great as it gives every comrade an honest and true insight into the "workings" of the Socialist party to which information he certainly is entitled. No such doings with the old parties. There all is a mystery, fraud, deceit and graft. Here's success to you, to the Socialist party and to the Party Builder. May you steadily progress.—C. T. Mayer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

### FREE LITERATURE

This office occasionally sends some free literature into sections where careful examination has convinced us that such free literature is justifiable. The reason that we do not send more is that we are trying to pay our debts. There is a comrade in the state of Mississippi who has canvassed in the country districts, visiting all farmers and on recommendation of the state secretary we sent this comrade 2,500 sets of leaflets. The leaflets were folded in sets of 5. Recently we received a letter from him (C. R. Miller) from which we take the following: "Have probably used 250 sets of them in country and think they will develop a good sentiment in this section. How badly needed they were, you can judge when I tell you that in seven weeks canvassing I have only found nine persons who ever read the Socialist platform, Socialist papers or literature of any kind. Ninety-five per cent never heard the word 'Socialism' with any conception (erroneous or otherwise) of what it means."

The southern states are ripe for Socialist propaganda but the field in the South is in the country districts, not cities or towns. Southern farmers will respond to Socialist agitation just as they did to Populist agitation 20 years ago. This comrade selected his own leaflets and from his own report is doing good work with them.

"If my pocketbook was as big as my inclination towards the Party of the People, you would soon have to get a bigger press, and if every member of the party would only do his duty, it would mean that about 1,000 per cent more good would be done and the cause of real freedom would be that much further advanced.

"I certainly do wish, with all my heart, that some thing could be done to show our fellow comrades the absolute necessity of becoming organized and active. We want to be doing things all the time. I stand ready to do all I can at all times, so let us all pull together."—A. H. Bailes, Homer, La.

### THE "AD" SWAMPED HIM.

Dear Comrades:  
If The Party Builder has a circulation less than 100,000 it must have a subscription list that reaches the keenest of the live wires in the movement. In my experience smearing printers' ink in the past twenty years I have never had such quick action, and so much of it as has come of the ad. of "From Dusk to Dawn." I am swamped, deluged and drowned beneath a flood of replies from all parts of the North American continent. If I had fifty copies of the photoplay I couldn't play all the dates demanded. I want to reply to every comrade who has written, but I don't want them to demand the films be shipped immediately to Nova Scotia and Mexico, to Washington and New Orleans the same day. There are but fourteen copies of the film in operation, but others are in the making. Three of these will have to work six weeks in Chicago, if present indications are to be relied on. As for Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vigorous campaign of booking will be pushed there immediately. Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri comrades can have bookings now. The Eastern states are covered from the New York office, and Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland have been sold to a comrade who is making a desperate effort to make two films meet the demand there.

The Party Builder is responsible for much of this scramble, and it started when Comrade Beardslee, state secretary of Connecticut, gave it such a fine send-off several weeks ago. The boycott at Minot, S. D., resulted in a sweeping booking, and hundreds of thousands have seen the film that would never have heard of it if the Minot plutes had remained silent.

Chicago's censor board sat with a jury of forty and gave a unanimous verdict against the police and in favor of the picture. It goes on screen intact with riot scenes and strike. This is a great victory for freedom of speech. If I had any misgivings that I was ahead of the times with the enterprise, The Party Builder readers have dispelled them. In the meantime, if I don't get time to change the copy, hold that ad. out this week. This is a genuine cry for help.

Fraternally,  
FRANK E. WOLFE.

### LETTER TO NAMES SENT IN BY LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Dear Comrade: Your local secretary has sent us your name as a party member with the understanding that we would mail you a sample copy of the Party Builder and ask you to subscribe.

This is it.  
You are asked to subscribe for this paper, not alone because it is owned by the party and hence your own paper, but because you need it.

The Party Builder is the only paper in the United States which is devoted mainly to party matters. It is a paper for Socialists and particularly for party members.

You are now paying \$50,000 per year in dues. The Party Builder tells you explicitly where this money comes from and how it is spent. It is your money and you ought to know where it goes.

The National Office is the great center of Socialist activity. It is to the Socialist party what the government at Washington is to the nation, with this difference: The National Office is under your control, the government at Washington is not. Can you intelligently control the actions of the National Office and the party unless you are fully informed as to the work of this office?

Several times each year referendums are initiated and measures voted upon by the membership. How can you intelligently vote on these referendums if you do not know why they are initiated and what they mean? Many of you do not vote at all because you are not at the meeting when referendums are voted upon.

If you take the Party Builder, you will know the why of the referendums and when you are to vote. The old bulletin, which formerly was sent free to the locals and handed around at the meeting, was seen by but few of you, for unless you were present at the local meeting when the bulletins came, you never got a copy, and besides the old bulletin cost \$5,000 per year out of your dues.

The Party Builder goes to your own home each week, full of party news and official business. Not only this, but you get the work of the departments, including the Information Department, all of which is of the utmost educational value to you.

How can you afford to be without this indispensable medium when it will cost you the small sum of a quarter? This letter is sent direct to you with a copy of the paper. It costs some of your money to send these letters and copies of the paper and we have gone to considerable pains to get your name for this purpose in order that we might come in direct touch with you.

The enclosed has everything handy for your remittance. Just wrap up the quarter and put it in the return envelope, giving your name and address and the paper will come immediately.

Fraternally yours,  
A. W. RICKER,  
Circulation Manager.

Approved:  
WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

"A short time ago, I wanted to know some good reasons why a Socialist should be a member of the party. I was told that I would find them in the Party Builder. I am a subscriber now. The best argument I know for being a member is the power of organization. With it we can do what no other party can do, but without it we are lost. Do our

members fully realize that they can distribute a message, a leaflet or a paper to nearly every home in the United States in an hour or two? In some of the cities in California, we have elected distributing squads that circulate all kinds of Socialist literature in a very short time. Push the distributing squad in every local. It is easy work and there is no excuse for neglecting to have one. It is greater than the power of the Associated Press, which the capitalist parties use against us."—A. F. Willot, San Rafael, Cal.

### HOLLAND SOCIALISTS ATTENTION.

John Haveman of Elkpoint, S. D., is taking steps towards the organization of a Holland Socialist Federation in this country and solicits correspondence with all active Holland Socialists in the United States and also requests information which may help towards the formation of such an organization. Correspondence with Holland Socialist Papers solicited.

### DAN WHITE'S WORK

Comrade Dan A. White is touring the states of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri filling dates arranged by the national office. He has been out for two months and has bookings ahead for a month or more. He reached St. Louis in time for the state convention March 1, and was one of the speakers. The reports of his work are good and the audiences have uniformly been large.

### LOCALS AND COMRADES!

Prepare for the Nation-wide Campaign of  
THE COMING NATION FOR HALF A  
MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES  
IN 1916!

The big thing today is the woman vote—4,000,000 strong and growing stronger. Go to them with the message of Socialism on March 19, International Socialist Woman's Day. On this day every Socialist local should sell or distribute bundle copies of THE COMING NATION (formerly The Progressive Woman, established 1907); every Socialist should be engaged in the task of getting six subscriptions for THE COMING NATION; every Socialist will be expected to subscribe for THE COMING NATION and get into its campaign for HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916. THE COMING NATION is the strong right arm of the Socialist party. It works effectively among men and women—is the greatest woman's journal in the world—the only Socialist magazine printed in English devoted mainly to propaganda among women. Highly illustrated. Published and edited for seven years by Josephine Conger-Kaneko. Subscription, 50 cents a year; a club of five, \$2.00. Bundles, 30 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.50; 100 copies, \$2.50. Pass a motion at your next meeting to order a bundle of the International Woman's Day Edition of THE COMING NATION (formerly the Progressive Woman, established 1907), published at 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

### SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC

The National Office carries in stock three different collections of Socialist songs with words and music.

**Some Songs for Socialists.** By Kendrick P. Shedd. This is a book of 80 pages, large size pages, 7x10 inches; price, 50c; dozen lots, \$4.50.

**Socialist Songs, with Music.** By William Morris (English Poet). Price, 10c; dozen lots, \$1.

**Moyer's Socialist Songs.** By Harvey P. Moyer. Price 20c; dozen lots, \$2.

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