

The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 71

CHICAGO, MARCH 14, 1914

50c per year 25c for 40 weeks
\$1.00 per year outside of U. S.

WANT SOCIALIST UNITY.

There are now two Socialist parties in Bulgaria, one representing the conservative, and the other the radical wing of the movement. The International Socialist Bureau has just issued an appeal to the two parties to bury their differences and unite as the parties in France and England have done. The bureau urges that should it be impossible to bring about perfect unity, an arrangement at least should be made whereby two opposing Socialist candidates will not be nominated.

DECLINE ROYAL INVITATION.

The king and queen of Denmark recently invited all the members of Parliament to a reception. The Socialist party, through its executive committee, thanked them for the invitation, but stated that the Socialist members were bound by the decision of their party and therefore declined to attend.

REVISE ELECTORAL SYSTEM.

The Socialist fight for proportional representation in France has at last been victorious. The measure passed the House of Deputies by a vote of 467 to 47. The national elections which take place in May will be held under the new voting system. The Socialists expect to make big gains. Should this system of voting be in force in the United States we would now have 26 congressmen at Washington.

AUSTRIA HELPS UNEMPLOYED.

The Socialists of Austria have forced the government to take some action to relieve the unemployed for the first time in history. They have forced an appropriation through the national house for \$400,000 to aid the unemployed workers. A precedent has now been established which will make the government take similar action in the future.

CONDEMN FORD PLAN.

The Socialists of Detroit have condemned Ford's plan of "dividing up." It is said the advertising which he got has brought 75,000 unemployed to the city to starve in the streets. They are offering themselves to employers at starvation wages and throwing thousands of skilled workmen out of jobs.

ENTER ICELAND ELECTION.

At the next election in Iceland the Socialists will put up their first candidate, Peter C. Gundmundsson, who is editor of the weekly Socialist paper of the little northern nation. The labor movement dates there from 1906 when the Workers' Association was organized.

TO COMBINE IN GIRARD.

The Socialists of Girard, Kansas, have nominated Dick Houghton for mayor. The capitalist forces are following the example of the larger cities and combining against the Socialists. The Girard Press says: "There will be no trouble electing an anti-Socialist candidate if there is a united front, but with two or three candidates in the field the chances are not very good. Better get together."

HOAN'S BOOK POPULAR.

It took 1,000 copies of the "Failure of Regulation" to fill advance orders. Five hundred copies were sent to Milwaukee and the balance went out in single copy orders. This beats all records on books published by the Literature Department, and it looks like Dan Hoan has produced a book which will rival "The Truth About Socialism" in popularity.

A local in New York City has asked us to quote a price on 500,000 leaflets to be taken at the rate of 100,000 per month. Can we make a cheaper price than that quoted in the catalog is the question asked. Our answer is YES.

If we knew in advance that we would sell a half million leaflets to one city, then we would order a press-run of two million copies instead of one million.

We could buy the paper a shade cheaper and measurably reduce the cost of press work.

The leaflet is the ideal thing to give away. It is cheap. It is short and it creates an appetite for books. Give leaflets and sell books. This kind of work has brought every revolution, that is worthy of the name, in history.

Official and Party Members will please address all mail to Socialist Party, Madison and Halsted Streets, Chicago, Ill.

By the time this issue reaches our readers we will have moved to that address.

THE SOUTHWEST IS GROWING.

Oklahoma was up with the leaders in February payment of dues. The same thing happened in January. Evidently Socialism is getting popular down in the short grass country. Texas is also showing a steady advance, all of which speaks volumes for the farmer Socialists. Oklahoma and Texas are planning to pull off some record-breaking encampments this summer and fall which may change the complexion of Congress. There are two districts in Oklahoma which cannot much longer be kept out of the Socialist columns.

February was really a better month in dues than January, considering the fact that January has 31 days and February only 28. The average of dues per day is a little larger in February than January.

* * *

The executive secretary has completed a leaflet on organization entitled "How to Organize a Socialist Local." His long experience as a state secretary has familiarized him with the questions asked by those who want to organize or join a local but who are not familiar with our methods. The leaflet answers the questions of those who want to join the party fully as much as it does that of how to organize. There is enough good general information in it to make it suitable for wide distribution.

THE TEN-LEAFLET PACKET.

Our ten-leaflet packet is gaining favor as it becomes better known. There is a steady shower of quarters coming. Since we started it nearly 100,000 leaflets have been sent through the mails. When we have a couple of new leaflets finished that are now in the making we will arrange a new combination.

BUNDLES.

It is very likely that most of the P. B. subscribers are keeping a file of the paper and hence do not want to hand out their copy as a sample. We lose much valuable advertising because of this fact, for there are thousands of Socialists who would subscribe if they knew the value of the paper. For this reason we will be glad to send you sample copy bundles of five if you will give them out and solicit subscriptions. Just make your request on a postal card and the bundle will come.

LEAFLETS GOING FAST.

We had nearly 700,000 of the leaflets, which we are closing out, on hand when we advertised in The Party Builder that we would close them out at 20 cents per thousand. At this writing cash orders have used up over a half million. It shows that some live wires read the P. B. and that price cuts some figure in the purchase of literature. These leaflets are good, but not up to date, and for that reason we placed them on the bargain counter.

Changing economic conditions and new attitudes on the part of the Capitalist parties make necessary the issuance of new leaflets on timely topics.

The leaflet proposition can be made almost as effective as a newspaper and fully as much so as propaganda editions. But the way to make leaflets effective is to keep putting them out every month. They do the work, not so much by the education they give the reader, but by whetting his appetite for Socialist books.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

The Socialist movement in Japan dates from 1897, when Sen Katayama returned to that country from the United States. The labor unions and the party grew rapidly till they were suppressed in 1900 by the government. While the Socialist party was abolished, Socialist societies were allowed to exist under the law. The Socialists thus continued to carry on their agitation.

When the Russian-Japanese war broke out the Socialists carried on a great anti-war agitation, and their weekly paper soon grew into a daily. While the war was in progress the International Socialist Congress took place, at which George Plechanoff and Sen Katayama, representing the Socialists of the two nations, shook hands.

The government became frightened at the growth of the movement and started their campaign of persecution, which is still being carried on. Seven Socialists were sentenced from 18 months to two years in prison for refusing to surrender a red flag in their possession. In 1910 twelve more were put to death as "anarchists."

A reaction against the movement has now set in and the people have rebelled on several occasions in the past few years. Several strikes have taken place and the Socialists who took an active part in them have been sentenced to prison.

"NON-PARTISAN" ECONOMY.

Wherever Socialists are in power one of the great weapons used to fight their re-election is the claim that they have increased taxes. And in practically every case where the old parties have fused to defeat the Socialists and won, they have spent far more than the Socialists ever thought of spending, with less results. It was so in Milwaukee, and it is so in Schenectady. The budget for the coming year for Schenectady calls for an expenditure of \$312,422.87 more than in 1913, the last year of the Socialist administration. While the Socialists have never considered the question of taxes an issue, the propertied class has. They might learn a few things on economical management from the Socialists.

EXPOSE NATIONAL GRAFT.

In Argentina the national budget has generally been something passed by the national house without the people ever knowing what any of the money was for. However, there are several Socialists now in this body, and they warned the capitalist representatives that if the details of the budget were not made public by the government they would do so. The budget was reconsidered and several large items eliminated, reducing the total amount thousands of dollars. The discussion on the bill brought some things to the attention of the people which had never before been known, resulting in great gains for the Socialists.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT INTERESTING.

The Socialists of Brisbane, Australia, are giving the government a hard tussle in the free speech fight in that city. The Socialists started to introduce street speaking in Brisbane, but as each speaker attempted to talk he was arrested. The Socialists then chained themselves to lamp posts and the police were forced to secure a hammer and chisel in order to arrest them. The Socialists then hit upon a new method. Instead of standing still and addressing an audience, they walked along the sidewalk, talking as they walked to a great throng which followed them. The police could not arrest them unless they stood still. Another method used was to talk from trees which were on private grounds, and also to talk from the roofs of buildings. One of the speakers who was arrested went on a hunger strike for nine days. A physician was then called in and pronounced the man insane. He was put into an insane asylum. The Socialists are getting a great deal of publicity through the fight. The people are sympathizing with them and the police will undoubtedly be beaten.

ALGIERS FALLS INTO LINE.

The organized Socialist movement has invaded another nation with its press. This time it is Algiers. There are about 1,000 Socialists in the cities of Algiers and Oran, and they have started a semi-monthly paper. It is called the Socialist Republic.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

Table with columns for 1913 Dec., 1914 Jan., 1914 Feb., and 1913 Feb. Lists states and territories with their respective financial figures.

RECEIPTS.

Table listing various receipt categories such as 'Supplies and buttons', 'Literature', and 'Party Builder subscriptions' with their corresponding amounts.

EXPENDITURES.

Table listing various expenditure categories such as 'General postage', 'General expense', and 'To creditors' with their corresponding amounts.

Wages.

Table listing wages for various departments including Executive, Woman's, Information, Party Builder, Literature, and Young People's.

RECORD OF DUES PAYMENTS FOR THE PAST EIGHT MONTHS—PAID BY FOREIGN FEDERATIONS TO THE NATIONAL OFFICE

Table with columns for months (July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb.) and Total. Lists various federations like Finnish, German, South Slavic, etc.

Organization Work.

Table listing organization work items like 'Geo. H. Goebel' and 'Janet F. Korngold' with associated costs.

The following amounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expense of the National Office for the month of February, 1914.

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1914.

Table listing operating expenses such as 'Rent', 'Advance rent on new offices', 'Wages', 'Michigan invest. committee', etc.

Revenue Accounts.

Table listing revenue accounts like 'Special voluntary assessment', 'Party Builder advertising', etc.

Assets.

Table listing assets such as 'Bank balance March 1st', 'Petty cash on hand', 'Outstanding accounts', etc.

Liabilities.

Table listing liabilities including 'Speakers, Organizers and Lyceum Lecturers', 'Appropriations', etc.

Table listing 'Due National and Executive Committeemen' with names like Victor L. Berger, Frank Aaltonen, etc.

Sundry Creditors—

Table listing sundry creditors such as 'Notes payable (Western Printing & Litho. Co.)', 'Outstanding credits', 'Chas. H. Kerr & Co.', etc.

Total liabilities \$14,084.27

March 7, 1914.

Dear Comrade—This is to inform you that Local New York has expelled the following members from the party for the offenses mentioned:

Charles Milish—for action unbecoming a Socialist and a party member. Said Charles Milish locked out his union employes and hired scabs in their place; hired thugs to club the strikers; arrested the pickets and persecuted them, as capitalists do when their employes are on strike or locked out.

Sam Vogel—for using vile language at the headquarters of the branch; acting in a manner detrimental to the best interests of the party by disturbing party meetings; asking questions of speakers at street meetings; belittling political action and opposing political action. Fraternally yours, U. SOLOMON, State Secretary.

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

503-511 Denham Building, Denver, Colo. March 4, 1914. Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, Secretary, "The Socialist Party," Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade—Your favor of March 2d to hand with check to the amount of nine hundred and six dollars and ninety cents (\$906.90) as a donation from the Socialist party for the benefit of the Michigan strikers, and hereto attached you will find receipt for the amount.

We desire to extend our sincere thanks to the Socialist party for their interest and generous financial support in behalf of the miners on strike in Michigan, and I trust you will extend our sincere thanks to the branches who contributed toward this fund.

Thanking you, and wishing your organization every success, I remain Fraternally yours, ERNEST MILLS, Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M.

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 14, 1914.

Official Business

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

By the State Executive Board of California.

To suspend the operation of the National Constitution of the Socialist party wherein it calls for a meeting of the National Committee for the year 1914.

That a referendum be submitted to the membership of the Socialist party of the United States declaring suspended for the year 1914 all provisions of our National Constitution calling for a meeting of the National Committee, and that such meeting shall not be held; and that all offices and positions that according to our Constitution must be filled through election by the National Committee shall be filled through election carried on by correspondence.

Immediately after the adoption of this motion the Executive Secretary shall proceed to call for nominations and to conduct the required elections on the part of the National Committee.

All funds in any manner appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the meeting of the National Committee in May of 1914 shall revert to the general fund of the National Socialist party.

COMMENT: The condition of the funds of our National Office make the holding of such a meeting and the spending upon it of the necessary thousands of dollars almost suicidal. That the office is now in debt many thousands, and this in the face of a national campaign, that we are poorly equipped to meet. This year's meeting shall be called off, and certainly the membership of the party has the power to do so.

This proposal for referendum has been seconded by the State Executive Committees of Oklahoma, Illinois, Oregon, Idaho and Kentucky and by the State Committees of New Hampshire and Iowa. Having received the requisite seconds, ballots are being shipped to the State Secretaries.

COMMENT.

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 each month for any party official matter.

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

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

BEARDSLEY: In voting Yes upon this motion I want it understood that I do so with the understanding that the columns of The Party Builder are to be used only for purely state party official party matter, not for factional disputes by any state organization in the party. It is with this understanding that I am voting Yes, as I believe that this motion, if adopted, will give all of the states a chance to know what the others are doing from month to month.

MEITZEN: This is merely another step toward fastening a national party owned press upon an unsuspecting membership. Not being a De Leonite, I vote No.

Vote closed March 4.

Voting Yes: Hauser, Garver, Latimer, Nagle, Gaylord, Raphaelson, Berger, Kennedy, Opsahl, Beery, LeSueur, Raymond, Bostrom, Schwartz, Stallard, Gease, Brown, Motley, Clifford, Cohen, Ferguson, Sadler, Fuller, Taylor, Wilson, Dietz, Slayton, Reynolds, Carlson, Wiltse, Goddard, Duncan, Beardsley, Hutchinson. Total, 34.

Voting No: Meitzen, Hartig, Strebel, Hayes, Maurer, Irish, Ball, Sinclair, Callery, Solomon, Hillquit, Doyle, Richardson, Roewer, Ringler, Pimbley, Richman. Total, 17.

Not voting: Bradford (Arizona), Houck, Germer, McDonald, Houston, Kaplan, Chase (Nebraska), Nichols, Goebel, Reilly, Bradford (N. C.), Hayes, Theinert, Britton, Harold, Spargo. Total, 16.

Declined to vote: Aaltonen.

Motion carried.

COMMENT

On National Committee Motion No. 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 monies which have been or shall hereafter be paid to the national party organization by or in behalf of any organization or individuals not affiliated with the recognized and central party organization of the state of Washington, be at once returned to the 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 report the same to the National Committee at its next regular session.

RAPHAELSON: I believe that executive officials should be given discretion on all matters.

An investigation will prove no more than we know. The regulars are fully covered with the cloak of our constitution, but their method of expelling locals is arbitrary. Besides, we will have no more right after the investigation to meddle than now. Instead of taking sides the national organization should disregard the leaders and give the membership of both factions a chance to unite. This could be brought about by a Washington membership referendum conducted by the National Office.

GERMER: I vote NO. First, it implies that the Executive Committee has not observed state autonomy. To vote YES would be equal to pleading guilty. The Executive Committee has always observed state autonomy.

Second—No moneys have been accepted for dues by the National Office from any organization or individuals not affiliated with the Socialist party. The money in question is simply held until the Washington controversy is settled in some way.

Third—The National Committee meeting is almost at hand, and I am in favor of letting the National Committee act. If we cannot get sufficient evidence, then a committee can be selected to investigate further, report the findings and make recommendations.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Irish of Maine.

That the action of the National Executive Committee at its meeting of January 10-12, 1914, in reference to the Washington controversy be rescinded and that a committee composed of the National Committeemen from the states of Idaho, Montana and Oregon be sent to the state of Washington to investigate and report to the National Committee at its May meeting on the claims of the rival state organizations to official recognition.

And that, pending the report of this investigating committee and final settlement of the status of the contentants by action of the National Committee or otherwise, all monies at present on deposit in the hands of the Executive Secretary, or which may be received by him as dues from the dual organization represented by Charles S. Wallace, shall be immediately returned to said Wallace.

March 7, 1914.

To the National Committee:

Herewith is submitted for seconds the following motion by Richardson of California:

"That no meeting of the National Committee of the Socialist party be held in the year 1914 as provided for in Section 3 of Article IV of our National Constitution to that body in such meeting shall be accomplished by correspondence."

Comment.

Comment is well nigh unnecessary. Such a meeting will cost the party some thousands of dollars and the condition of our treasury does not warrant the outlay for what little can be accomplished by such a gathering.

To make such an expenditure at this time, with our treasury in the condition in which it has been for the last year and is likely to be for some time to come, and this in the face of a national campaign in which every spare dollar is needed, is not only poor management, but well nigh suicidal.

Our constitutional provisions are not intended to

throttle our party nor to impose upon it that which is palpably injurious to its welfare, nor can that which necessity demands be unconstitutional.

Time for seconds closes March 22d.

March 7, 1914.

To the National Committee:

Dear Comrades—I am submitting for seconds of your committee a motion by Comrade N. A. Richardson, National Committeeman for California.

The language of the constitution is plain. It provides that "The National Committee shall meet in regular session on the first Sunday after the first Monday in May of each year." No discretion is given you, in words at least, to cancel a regular meeting of your committee. Strictly speaking, therefore, the motion of Comrade Richardson seems to be unconstitutional and out of order. But at the present juncture it would be extremely unwise for me to refuse to submit such motion on the ground of unconstitutionality.

I can see weighty reason why there should be a National Committee meeting, but these reasons are non-financial. The only reason for not holding a meeting is the financial one.

There should be no panic about the financial condition of the party. It is true we owe a considerable debt. The total liabilities on March 1st were \$14,084.28, but the assets were \$23,557.12. This is serious, but not overwhelming.

The most serious condition that will arise if the meeting is held is the payment of the per diem and railroad fare. This office can lay aside some funds for this purpose, and I contemplated making a loan for \$2,000 and thus pay the greater portion of the amount needed. But it will be impossible to get together enough to pay all expenses of this meeting.

We have received sufficient seconds to a proposed national referendum, supposed to be initiated by the State Executive Committee of California, but have not received the original proposal for referendum from California. This referendum, if carried, will cancel the meeting in May. It should be said, however, that there is not sufficient time, according to the constitution, to hold this referendum before the May meeting.

These facts should be before you at the present time in order that you may vote intelligently.

I am submitting to you a query:

Shall the motion as made by Comrade Richardson be entertained?

Those who desire to second this motion may, to save time, send in their vote on same, to be valid only if the query carries.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
 Executive Secretary.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Motion by Goebel to hold Executive Committee meeting March 14.

Voting Yes: Berger, Goebel.

Voting No: Germer, Wilson, Maurer.

Motion lost.

Motion by Germer that Charles Edward Russell be appointed a committee of one to appear before President Wilson and protest, in the name of the Socialist party, against the passage of the Burnett-Dillingham bill.

Voting Yes: Germer, Wilson, Maurer.

Not voting: Berger, Goebel.

Motion carried.

Proposed National Committee motion by Richman of District of Columbia that a committee of five be selected from the present National Committee be chosen to investigate the status of affairs in Washington has been seconded by Goddard of New Mexico.

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.

Comment:

GERMER: I vote No on Maurer's motion relating to wages to employes who are unable to work through sickness or accident. We have gotten along for nearly ten months without a motion on this matter and I am willing to leave it to the discretion of the Executive Secretary until the next meeting of the Executive Committee, which I am sure will be in the not distant future. According to the Maurer motion, if an employe becomes disabled through some neglect or fault on the part of the party, the wages would be cut off immediately and entirely for the first week and only partial pay would be granted for a limited time thereafter.

By inadvertence, several lines of the comment made by the State Executive Committee of Nebraska on the motion reference to change in form of application for membership card were omitted. The motion with comment in full was published in The Party Builder of December 13, 1913, when proposed for seconds as a National Committee motion by Develin of Maryland.

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

THE MAN "WHO WILL NOT WORK."

Much has been written and said, in connection with the unemployed problem, of the man "who will not work," who "demands food, consisting of turkey and champagne, and shelter, with private room and bath." Mr. Harry M. Hedge, head of the department of physiology of the Crane Technical High School, Chicago, believed he could prove this contention when he set out as a "down-and-outer" on January 17 to look for work. According to his own reports which he gave to the press, he had a three days' growth of beard, wore a shabby suit, shabby shoes and a soiled hat. He found four \$12 jobs in three hours, one as ledger clerk, one as shipping clerk, one as make-up man in a printing house and one as motorman. He was told at each place that many had applied for the jobs, but none would take them. Strangely enough, it was not necessary for the Socialists to attack this "proof," for others in the city assailed Mr. Hedge's investigation as superficial and his conclusions as untrue. Commenting editorially, The Chicago Tribune pointed out that the "school teacher's experience in having no trouble to find work as a ledger clerk or printer does not disprove the fact that the railroads are not employing as many men in the winter as they are in the summer. It does not disprove the fact that the steel industries, for example, have this year laid off a far greater number of men than they did the year before."

One minister, the Reverend W. S. Fleming, carried on an investigation the conclusions of which disagreed entirely with Mr. Hedge's experiment. He asked sixty-six unemployed men a long list of questions as to why they were out of work. Of the sixty-six he found—

Not one had suitable clothing to take any of the jobs mentioned by Mr. Hedge. Many of them were in rags.

Fifty of the sixty-six men classed themselves as laborers. Not more than three or four were trained to do the work the professor found. These were high school graduates. One was out because of sickness, one because of dissipation and the third, a telegraph operator, had lost his last place through a strike. Two of these might have taken the professor's \$12 jobs if their clothes had been fit.

The Reverend Johnston Myers, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church, sent five of the best looking men who applied to him for help in finding work to look for jobs. None was over 35 years old and none had used liquor in the last year. They were told to ask for work and say they were willing to take any kind of work that could be had. The five returned without getting any job or any promise of one.

It is interesting to note the following from the superintendent of a chain of free employment offices:

"Of course there is no doubt that a man of education and resourcefulness has a much better chance to get a job than the ordinary workman who does not know all the sources of information for locating jobs. Now I could go to Chicago and find a place quicker than most working men, because I know how, and then there is no doubt that there are some jobs open. For example, in Milwaukee, although it is slack, there are from 20 to 50 jobs a day being filled now through the public employment offices, but there are several hundred men always applying for those jobs. If a man is intelligent and resourceful and knows the game of getting jobs, he is much more likely to get one of those jobs than is the other fellow, but the fact that he does is no proof that the 400 or 500 people can be placed in the 50 jobs."

And this from Mr. B. C. Roloff of the United Charities of Chicago:

"We find that whenever we have been able to find employment for men it is frequently at the expense of another man. In our Stock Yards District, for instance, our superintendent found work for twenty-five men in one day, but the jobs were those of men who had failed to turn up that day because of illness or some other happening. In normal times these jobs would have been held for the men to whom they belonged. It follows then that there is something wrong with the system which fails to provide sufficient and regular employment for all."

(In a later issue we shall present statistics on unemployment.)

ROSA LUXEMBOURG SENTENCED.

Rosa Luxemburg, leader of the radical wing of the German Socialist party, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for inciting soldiers to desert in the event of war. She has a national reputation as a Socialist agitator, being known as "Red Rosa."

QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Sandstone vs. Concrete Curbing.

A Socialist member of a western city council who is wrestling with the problem of street construction sends us the following question:

Q. How does sandstone curbing compare with concrete?

A. Sandstone curbing, set in a bed of concrete to keep it regular, probably costs 75 cents per linear foot; concrete curbing, equally as good, would probably cost 30 cents per linear foot. We used to get combined concrete curb and gutter in Milwaukee for between 40 cents and 50 cents per linear foot, and the gutter was two feet wide, thereby making unnecessary two square feet of paving for every linear foot of curb.

The one main objection to concrete curb is that you get a poor job if it is left to the contractor. The one main advantage of natural stone curbing is that the Lord made the natural stone and the contractor cannot spoil it very much. However, as a city official, I would never pay the price of sandstone or granite curbing. The concrete curbing can be laid properly, and, when it is, I much prefer it to the natural stone curbs.

It would be interesting to find out the number of linear feet of curb in the city, then compute the difference in cost between sandstone and concrete, decide upon some needed public improvement that this saving would buy and hand that to the engineer as the economic loss to the city by using sandstone. It will probably stun him a bit anyway.—Charles A. Mullen.

A USELESS MECHANICS' LIEN LAW.

W. L. Garver of Independence, Mo., has had an experience with the mechanics' lien law in Idaho which prompts him to ask if there is "such a perverted pretense of a law" in other states.

Mr. Garver went to Idaho to work as a carpenter on a large hotel building. Since January 1st the promoter of the project has been unable to raise the money to pay the workmen. Consequently, all are stranded.

"In this situation," writes Garver, "we had recourse to the mechanics' lien law, only to discover that mechanics' lien are subsequent to mortgages recorded prior to the time the laborers began to work. In this day, when speculation is so common, nearly everything is mortgaged for as much as its worth, and this hotel is not an exception, being mortgaged for \$12,000."

"To add further to the inconvenience and delay to the workers, under the statutes all proceedings must be brought in the district court, which has its next session May 18th.

"It is to be hoped that if this is the general practice in the country the Socialists and trade unionists will immediately begin an agitation for corrective legislation."

CO-OPERATIVES IN TIME OF STRIKE.

As an illustration of the possibilities of co-operation, our attention has been called to the part which the co-operative stores in Schenectady, N. Y., and Calumet, Mich., have taken in recent strikes.

In Schenectady, for example, the co-operative store, which is largely owned by the Socialists, made the following offer to the strikers:

—to sell all goods at cost to all who are on strike and those thrown out of work on account of the strike, all goods sold in this manner to be taken away; the above action to be taken in case of a protracted strike.

The strike was settled soon enough so that it did not become necessary for the workers to take advantage of this offer, but it serves to illustrate the possible assistance which a co-operative store and co-operative movement could give to the workers in their struggles on the economic field.

In Calumet, as is well known, the Western Federation of Miners, have reinforced their striking brothers by means of their co-operative stores and supply companies. These stores are operated entirely on a cash basis, thereby securing cash discounts and quantity rebates, and eliminating book-keeping and collecting. The Calumet store opened for business on November 10. To January 1 it did a business of \$47,000, making a net profit of \$7,700. All goods are sold at prevailing prices. However, coupons are issued to those unable to pay for what they need.

THE DEFICIT IN THE BRITISH POSTOFFICE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Edward R. Pease.

[The opponents of the government ownership of the telegraph and telephone are making capital of the fact that the British public telegraph is operated at a loss. The Information Department asked Mr. Edward R. Pease, secretary of the Fabian Society, London, to give us the facts in the case. It would seem, according to Mr. Pease, that, in the first place, the accounts of the telegraph service are not so segregated from those of the postoffice department as a whole, as to furnish any proof of a deficit. And, in the second place, even if it could be shown that there were a deficit in the actual operation of the system, the loss would be much more than balanced by the gains in reduced rates and improved service. For, in spite of the fact that the government paid an exorbitant purchase price for the system, the resulting advantages have been so great that the British people are quite satisfied to pay the deficit.]

The report for the year ending March, 1913, gives the revenue as \$18,087,050, the expenditure \$20,624,880 and the net deficit \$4,837,830, a decrease on the deficit of the previous year of \$1,952,850. This deficit includes the interest on \$54,339,220, capital cost outstanding of the system when purchased thirty or forty years ago amounting to \$1,358,455. This loss is paid out of the profits of other departments of the postoffice, which last year gained a net profit (after deducting the loss on telegraphs) of \$29,968,065, an increase on the previous year of \$2,243,805.

In the first place it must be remembered that, generally speaking, the whole of the activities of the postoffice are carried on as one great business; the buildings and staff are employed for all postoffice purposes and therefore any calculation of the loss of profit on any particular department must be to a large extent fictitious.

Secondly, the postoffice as a whole has no capital account; the whole of the great business (excepting only, I believe, the telegraphs and the telephone system quite recently purchased) has been built up by allocating from profits whatever was needed for capital purposes, and the whole concern, as a going concern yielding \$30,000,000 a year, would be worth something between \$500,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000, against which the total debt now outstanding will be \$50,000,000 for telegraphs and, I think, \$100,000,000 or \$150,000,000 for the telephones.

It is commonly stated that too large a price was paid for the telegraphs at the time of purchase. Even if this were true, it would not, as you see, account for the deficit. Probably it is true, as private interests were dealt with much more tenderly a generation ago than they are now.

But the determining factor is that many years ago Parliament deliberately decided to reduce the minimum charge for a telegraphic message from one shilling to sixpence. I can remember that at the time it was clearly stated that the decision to do this meant that the telegraph business would be carried on at a loss.

I may add that the loss on the telegraphs is taken in England with perfect philosophy. We are quite satisfied to pay what is in fact the exorbitant charge of one penny (2 cents) for conveying a letter from one street to another in London and to get the advantage of telegraphing to every village in England for sixpence (12 cents). After all, as I said before, the calculation of profit and loss on one particular department of a great complex concern must be in the main a question of how accounts are rendered, fixed probably by tradition established a generation ago.

The Information Department found much that was interesting and illuminating in a reprint of a speech by David J. Lewis, in the House of Representatives, on "The Postalization of the Telephone and the Telegraph." Mr. Lewis discusses the public service motive, operative efficiency, telegraph rates, toll and local telephone rates, competition and the benefits of postalization. Copies can probably be secured by writing to him at Washington.

BOOK REVIEW.

"Copartnership in Industry," by C. R. Fay. Publication of Cambridge University Press, England; American representatives, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. Cloth, 146 pp. Price, 40c net.

This little volume is a brief treatise on labor co-partnership. The first chapter is historical, consisting mostly, however, of a treatise on the theory and spirit of the movement. Then follows a description of the experiments of Godin and LeClaire, in France of the Lever Brothers and the Gas Companies in England and other types.

The book is a small 146-page volume, with an appendix, a brief bibliography and index.

"Uncle Sam, Wonder Worker," by W. A. DuPuy. Illustrated. Published by Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. Cloth, 271 pp. Price, \$1.25 net.

Uncle Sam does many things more interesting than making tariffs and trust laws. This book tells of the odd activities of the useful government bureaus that are quite apart from politics.

How cotton is grown on trees; how birds and animals are tried by a criminal court with judge, lawyers and detectives; how fish are made to help in the pearl button industry; how useful new animals are invented; how riddles of the sea are solved; how the use of the prickly pear for fodder has done away with the necessity for hay making; barns and fences; how the persimmon's pucker has been stolen; how bugs are traded with foreign countries—these and many other oddities are entertainingly related by a man who knows all about them.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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

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

Address all communications to

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

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

MOTION

By Gertrude Fuller.

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

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

3. That we take advantage of the offer of The Coming Nation, formerly the Progressive Woman, to publish this matter and such other as we see fit, giving us four or five 13-em columns each month for such use.

4. I move further in connection with the above that we instruct our General Correspondent to send out a circular with other letters from the department to all Socialist locals, said circular to be prepared by the Woman's Committee, calling attention to our department in The Coming Nation, asking the extended circulation of the paper to give the widest publicity and efficiency to the matter; also that a notice of The Coming Nation be carried in The Party Builder, and that we urge the observance of Coming Nation Day as originated last year as Progressive Woman Day.

Comment by Mover of Motion.

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

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

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

It should be understood that in carrying out this motion there is no official connection between the Woman's Committee and The Coming Nation, but only a spirit of co-operation which will solidify the women's work, give vitality, enthusiasm and inspiration.

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

Comment by Simons.

I vote yes on parts one and two of the motion by Gertrude Fuller and no on part four of the motion. I am voting no on part four of this motion for the following reasons:

First. In its announcement of October, 1913, The Progressive Woman states specifically that it is now "a magazine of general appeal to both men and women." It is therefore no longer a woman's magazine, and, being a privately owned general magazine, any appeal on the basis of its being a special means of propoganda among women is without ground.

Second. As it is a privately owned magazine, competing in the field for subscribers exactly as any other, it is not justifiable to ask The Party Builder to publish advertising for it unless it pays the regular advertising rates.

Third. It is not the only paper published by Socialist women. The Finnish Socialist women have a Socialist paper and there are numerous other papers in the country that have well conducted woman's departments.

Fourth. I am opposed to a special Coming Nation Day being held. Why not a special day for every other paper? The Woman's Committee has no authority over the editorship of The Coming Nation, which by the way is not edited by a woman but by a man, Mrs. Kaneko being the publisher according

to the title page of the paper. Without some authority over the editorial policy of the paper and its general matter, I do not believe the Woman's Committee should be held responsible for The Coming Nation.

Voting Yes—Fuller. Voting No—Simons.
Not voting—Maily, Maley, Kriger, Lewis, Reilly.
No action taken.

Motion by Maley.

I move to amend the motion by Gertrude Fuller by striking out sections 1 and 2, which relate to work to be assigned to Bertha Maily and Anna Maley, and inserting the following:

That Alma Kriger be appointed editor of the National Woman's Committee Department in The Coming Nation;

That this department be devoted to news, propoganda and articles on organization of special value and interest to women; and

That Comrade Kriger be empowered to call upon Socialist women everywhere to contribute such matter as may be suitable for publication in the columns which she shall edit.

Comment.

Comrade Fuller's specifications as to matter seem to me to be too definite and restrictive.

I am authorized to say that Comrade Kriger will accept and give her best attention to this work. I am in position to know that both Bertha Maily and Anna Maley are too busy to do justice to the tasks proposed for them, but they will help Comrade Kriger in every way possible in carrying on her work. I shall cheerfully contribute articles on organization and other topics as I may be able to prepare them.

With Comrade Fuller, I believe that the opportunity offered by The Coming Nation should not be neglected.

ANNA A. MALEY.

Voting Yes—Fuller, Maily, Maley.

Not voting—Kriger, Reilly, Simons, Lewis.

No action taken as it requires a majority vote of the entire committee for action.

Motion by Maily.

"I move that 500,000 copies of Malkiel's Naturalization Leaflet be printed by the National Office without delay, and that the language federations be requested to print and circulate this leaflet in their respective languages.

"According to the report sent out by the National Office, there are 800,000 women in America included in the nationalities of this language groups which are affiliated with the National Socialist party. There is no more important field in which the National Woman's Committee can work.

"If a special appropriation of funds is necessary for the printing of this leaflet, I would suggest that it be authorized at the forthcoming meeting of the N. E. C."

Fraternally yours,

BERTHA HOWELL MAILLY,

Member National Woman's Committee.

Time for comment closes March 17th; time for voting closes March 27th.

BOOKLETS.

This list will help you to select some good booklets to read or distribute.

Easy Popular "Ice-Breakers." Parable of the Water Tank, Bellamy, 5c; Men and Mules, Ries, 10c; Socialism Made Easy, Connolly, 10c; Pop Weasel at the Country Store, Phifer, 10c; Socialism, the Main Points, Benton, 10c; Political Economy of Jesus, Ricker, 10c; Gouged, Russell, 10c; The Farmer, Wright, 10c; Where You Get Off, Work, 10c; Merrie England, Blatchford, 15c.

Easy Humorous Booklets. How We Are Gouged, Baker, 10c; Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam, Ameringer, 10c; Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It, Ameringer, 10c; Socialism for the Farmer, Ameringer, 10c.

Serious Booklets for Those Who Want to Know. Class Struggles in America, Simons, 10c; Wasting Human Life, Simons, 10c; Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish, Liebknecht, 10c; Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels, 10c; The Socialists, Why They Are and What They Stand For, Spargo, 10c; What's So and What Isn't, Work, 15c; Should Socialism Be Crushed, Hunter, 10c; Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism, Spargo, 10c; Principles of Scientific Socialism, Vail, 25c; The Truth About Socialism, Benson, 25c; The Common Sense of Socialism, Spargo, 25c; The Class Struggle, Kautsky, 25c; Industrial Problems, Richardson, 25c; The Sorrows of Cupid, O'Hare, 50c; Workers in American History, Oneal, 50c.

Any of the above booklets will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. The whole list, amounting to \$4.50 at retail, is yours for \$2.50, prepaid. Ask for Workers' Combination. Address, Socialist Party, Madison and Halsted streets, Chicago, Ill.

LEAFLETS.

The National Office now has in stock some of the best leaflets we have ever published. They are written in such a manner that they are general, and will fit any community, and still each has a definite purpose and covers a special field.

Locals should use this manner of propoganda freely. It is the cheapest propoganda. It reaches the common man. The leaflet is short and concise, and if a man will read anything, he will read a well-written leaflet.

Examine the following list:

What Is Socialism? We have never had a plain, simple statement of Socialism; now we have it. It gives easy definitions, quotes some of the higher authorities. A telling statement.

Regulation: A Failure and a Fraud. The main answer of the Progressives to the question, "What about the Trusts?" is "Regulation." Roosevelt's followers do not believe in public ownership. This leaflet smashes into smithereens their pet answer.

Municipal Ownership. Shows that Municipal Ownership is only a step on the way. Some really astonishing facts presented. Holds out some great possibilities. And shows them where Municipal Ownership leads: to voting the Socialist ticket, and finally Socialism.

Socialist Songs. A leaflet to be used in public gatherings. Long needed. It is said, "Let me write the songs and you may make the laws." All the old favorites.

Why the Negro Should Vote the Socialist Ticket. No comment needed. It is good. And a negro wrote it.

Are Socialists Practical? A record of concrete things accomplished by Socialists in Legislatures. Facts. Facts. Facts. The best answer to the boob who says "What have Socialists done?"

Join the Party. What's the use saying anything about it? 1,000,000 vote the ticket. 100,000 in the party. We need it.

Most of the above are recent ones. A complete set of leaflets sent on request. Can we do more? We put it up to you. Prices of above leaflets are \$1.60 per thousand; \$1.00 per thousand for 5,000 or more, you to pay the freight.

SOCIALIST PARTY,
Madison and Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

PEARSON'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

This number of Pearson's contains a significant article by Allan Benson on the Ford Motor Company's profit-sharing system. This will be of interest to many who have been inquiring for information concerning this project of Henry Ford.

The magazine also has an article by Charles Edward Russell on the Associated Press and the Calumet strike, showing the way in which the capitalistic papers have handled the news concerning this great strike. It makes a special point of describing the owners of the Calumet mines and the tremendous salaries which they draw.

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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

NATION'S YOUTH ENTERS POLITICAL ARENA.

By J. L. Engdahl.

"100 REGISTER FOR ELECTION—Majority Are Youths Who Are Prepared to Cast First Ballot on Mayoralty Choice."

That is the headline I have just read in one of Milwaukee's non-Socialist daily newspapers. Two paragraphs from the news story that followed said: "One hundred and fifty citizens registered yesterday with the election commission which entitles them to vote at the spring election."

"More than one-half these citizens were youths who have just attained their majority and are registering for the first time," said Secretary Herman Schultz of the election commission.

There are but two political parties in Milwaukee's spring campaign now under way—Socialist and anti-Socialist. In Milwaukee no Socialist argues the question, "Whom shall we seek to win for Socialism?" The Socialist movement has already won all possible recruits from among the middle-aged and those who have grown old.

The places left vacant by those who are passing must be filled from among the youth. Any additions to the ranks of the political army of toil must be found among those now growing to manhood and womanhood.

This is logical reasoning. This is clear thinking. Then a great part of the propaganda of Socialism should have as its aim the education of the boys and girls of the land.

They cannot join the Socialist party until they have grown up. But the Socialist party can organize them into the Young People's Department, which should have local branches in every city, town and village of the nation. When the first voter casts his first ballot for Socialism, then all of his future ballots will be Socialist ballots.

The task of winning the youth for Socialism is an easy task. There is a strike of 1,500 shoe workers in Milwaukee.

When the organizer in charge of the strike addresses the strikers he does not refer to them as "men." He says, "Boys and girls," because that is all they are, just boys and girls who ought to be in school instead of in the factory.

The shoe bosses scoff at their demands, the police break their parades and overnight their eyes are opened to the lifelong struggle for existence that confronts them. They see their only hope in Socialism.

"I was always opposed to Socialism," declared one young striker at one of the many strike meetings. "Now I am always going to be a Socialist."

"If our fathers had fought harder we would have been better off than we are today," declares another youthful striker. "Now we must put up a good fight and win so that life will be worth living for those who come after us."

They are good fighters—these boys and girls. Prejudice has not yet warped their brains. It is easy for them to see and understand. The Socialist party should start a "Win the Children First" campaign, and once they have been won the fathers and mothers will come trooping after them. Not only the future but today belongs to the youth. Not only the future but today belongs to Socialism.

Socialism again stands ready to snatch Milwaukee from the grip of the capitalist system. If it is successful it will be because it has reached the heart and brain of the young. This also holds true for the nation.

THE Y. M. C. A. AND Y. P. S. L.

The organization which will offer the greatest opposition to the growing Young People's Socialist Leagues will undoubtedly be the Young Men's Christian Association. This organization is already a giant. Its influence is felt in practically every town in the nation.

It is an institution depending upon the endowments of American capitalists, and being thus economically dependent will naturally seek to uphold and defend those who control the source of its income.

The Y. M. C. A. has undoubtedly done a vast amount of good to the young people of the nation, by providing a social and educational center where young men can go after their day's work to develop themselves physically and mentally as well as to enjoy a sociable evening.

But the Y. M. C. A., being a product of the capitalist class, has the viewpoint of that class. Its teachers are practically all of the old school who are not likely to impress any progressive thoughts on the young minds under their care. They stand for

the present social system and all that it means. Their view of life is directly opposed to that of the Socialist.

While the Y. M. C. A. has not openly taken any great part in the war against the Socialist movement, it is certain to do so as the Young People's Socialist movement grows. For in this rising new organization, standing for an advanced order of things, the Y. M. C. A. is sure to see a power which foretells its doom unless it changes its policy. Receiving its life force from the capitalist class, it will undoubtedly voice the wishes of that class and actively combat the forces of Socialism among the youth.

And while the Young People's Socialist movement is yet in its infancy the Y. M. C. A. has reached gigantic proportions. In the United States it has 2,421 local organizations with 597,857 members. It owns 628 gymnasiums, conducting gymnastic and athletic classes for 187,539 persons. In the Y. M. C. A. night educational classes will be found 73,388 young men. There are 770 buildings maintained by this organization valued, together with their furnishings, at \$81,367,744. It employs 3,853 paid secretaries and in 1912 expended the sum of \$13,196,809.

The vast field covered by this association shows the wonderful possibilities which lay before the Young People's Socialist leagues. The Y. M. C. A. is an institution which belongs to the passing social order; the strength of the Y. P. S. L. lies in the future. We should therefore strive to develop a young people's organization which, though having untold handicaps to overcome, will surpass the Y. M. C. A. before many years have passed.

TEN NEW MEMBERS A WEEK.

Springfield, Mass.—The work of the Y. P. S. L. is now under way, officers and department managers having been elected. We have taken in thirty members within three weeks. We are co-operating with the local in celebrating Woman's Day, and we hope to have a big success. We are holding debates between members of the league. The next one will be "Resolved, That the militant suffragists do not further their cause by their tactics." Professor C. T. Adams will deliver our next lecture, the subject being "Coinage." We have some capable workers in the league and we feel sure of success.

PLAN OF WORK SUCCESSFUL.

St. Paul, Minn.—Praises of the work of the Young People's Economic Study Club of this city are heard from all quarters. We organized a year and six months ago with seven members; now we have seventy. We have held many lectures, debates, dances and entertainments, all proving big successes. We have a plan of meetings which other organizations might adopt, as it has proved highly successful. One meeting a month is devoted to business, one to entertainment and the other two or three to education. At the educational meetings we have outside speakers, debates between members and general discussions. A debating contest for a prize is on between members now. Sunday afternoon, March 1, we had a big meeting with George R. Kirkpatrick, author of "War, What For?" as speaker. Everyone was delighted. We are soon to have a dance at one of the biggest halls in town. We recently raised \$33 for the Strike Children's Relief Fund. The girls are planning for a Woman's Day celebration.

PREPARING FOR BASEBALL.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Our league has had no quarters since last November as we met in a public school and night school interfered with our work. The local has now opened headquarters in a central place and invited the Y. P. S. L. to hold meetings there. We will probably work up a play before spring. We will try to start baseball activities in order to interest more of the school boys in the league work.

Comrade Hugh Kenny of 3960 Bott street, Philadelphia, Pa., wants statistical information showing hours of labor, wages, cost of raw material and selling price of finished product from members of the working class engaged in various trades. For instance, from a weaver, would like to know how many yards of cloth the weaver turns out in the given number of hours of labor, the wages he received, the average time of employment during the year. Comrade Kinney wants to compile reliable statistics gathered from the men who work at different industries. These statistics to show the actual cost of production and the selling price of the article. Send your information by mail to Hugh Kenny, 3960 Bott street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ONE WAY TO ORGANIZE.

Madison, Wis.—The Socialist local gave a box social and dance on February 26th for the purpose of organizing a Young People's Socialist League. Enough money was made from the sale of lunch boxes, which the women brought, to pay for the hall rent and music. Arrangements were made for the young folk to meet later at one of the comrade's homes. At this meeting twenty-four were present; nineteen joined the organization and paid dues. The future looks bright for a good big membership. We have a plan under way to hold our meetings in a schoolhouse, though there is a possibility they may refuse to allow us to do so.

STRIKE CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

Table listing contributions to the Strike Children's Relief Fund from various locations and individuals, including B. L. U. No. 178, Branch No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., A. Heithing, Chicago, Ill., J. T. U. No. 46, F. J. Boehm, Buffalo, N. Y., etc.

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. 71 Chicago, March 14, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 28, 1914.

Last Week	17,771
Taken off	224
New subs	492
Total this week	18,039

Be it noted that on the 28th day of February, Anno Domini nineteen hundred and fourteen, the circulation of the Party Builder passed the eighteen thousand mark. All short time subscriptions have expired and those now on our list are full termers.

Our subscribers like the paper. They tell us they do in numerous letters. They renew their subscriptions when subs run out.

Even better than this, many of these remember to solicit other subscriptions to enclose with their own.

Our circulation work for the next several weeks will be directed to the lists of members which the local secretaries have sent us. These lists now aggregate about 30,000 names, which means that we will send out 30,000 sample copies and that many letters.

This letter and sample puts the whole matter squarely up to the party member.

Does he wish to keep in touch with party matters? Does he wish to be alive to what is going on in his party which he pays each month to support? These are the questions the party member will answer when he receives his letter and sample copy.

Practically all will say yes to the questions.

Certainly as a party member he wants to be informed, but it is to some trouble to write a letter and buy a money order or get stamps to send for a sub.

Many will not take this trouble, and here, dear reader, is where you must come to the rescue. Make it a point to personally see your comrades in the local and get up a club.

A club of four entitles you to a copy of "Truth About Socialism" or "The Failure of Regulation" free. For a club of 10 we will give you any dollar cloth-bound book in our catalog. For a club of 20 we will give you any \$1.50 cloth-bound book listed in the catalog.

The premiums will in a measure compensate you for your time.

I wish to impress you with the importance of working now while the samples are coming. Your place may not be reached this week, but it will be soon.

Keep on the watch.

This work costs the money of the party. It will be well spent if we get results.

Results depend on co-operation.

SUB HUSTLERS.

D. A. McKeown, Prairie City, Ore., 20 subs.
Robt. J. Kelly, Lowell, Mass., 18 subs.
Elizabeth Baer, Philadelphia, Pa., 14 subs.
Gustav Guentert, Utica, N. Y., 12 subs.
Samuel Patton, Clarks, La., 12 subs.
S. H. Zimmerman, Freeport, Ill., 11 subs.
John Siemer, Utica, Ohio, 10 subs.
Geo. Milne, Kennewick, Wash, 7 subs.
H. A. Schultz, Flushing, Ohio, 6 subs.
L. Blankenfeld, Ortega, Fla., 6 subs.

"I like the little paper fine. It should have a big circulation."—L. P. Tebbe, Loveland, Colo.

"I find The Party Builder a very valuable and most instructive little paper. It should be read and subscribed for by every party member. Our executive should make it obligatory for every party member on joining the party to take a year's subscription. The final result would be a better understanding among the membership."—L. Blankenfeld, Ortega, Fla.

In about two weeks there will be some mighty warm municipal campaigns in full blast. Don't put off buying your leaflets till the week before election. Place your order now and have time to get them out before the voter makes his final decision as to how he will vote.

Michael T. Kennedy, of Davenport, Iowa, was expelled from the Socialist party by Local Davenport for supporting the Progressive candidate in the special election for Congress.—W. F. Wiltse, State Secretary.



BE A SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST SPEAKER

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

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.

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