

# The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHICAGO, MARCH 28, 1914

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## The Socialist Party

NATIONAL OFFICE

Madison and Halsted Streets

CHICAGO

To All Socialist Locals, Labor Organizations and Lovers of Liberty:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY WILL ALWAYS BE AT HAND WHEN LABOR'S BATTLE RAGES FIERCEST.

We gave what we could of money, and used our influence in West Virginia, where Labor had been crushed and lay bleeding. **Our efforts there were not in vain.**

We aided the copper miners of Michigan to the extent of our ability with money and clothing, and were instrumental in bringing about a Congressional investigation of that harrowing war.

**Such actions prove your power; they prove the growing solidarity of Labor.**

Now, once again the Party calls. Not for money, although this is needed always in time of strike.

**SIMPLY SPEAK AS ONLY LABOR CAN SPEAK.**

There is WAR in Colorado—war of the coal barons against men asking for bread, against women asking for decent homes, against children who ask but a chance in life.

**In order to defeat our brothers** the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended in Colorado;

**In order to defeat them** there have been wholesale arrests of strikers, who have been held incommunicado and denied the most common rights guaranteed by the constitution;

**In order to defeat them** the militia was called out, and it was allowed to rob and plunder the poor and assault defenseless women and children without protest from the authorities;

**In order to defeat them** the servile militia arrested Mother Jones and finally deported her to Denver, with the threat that if she returned to the strike region she would be rearrested;

**In order to defeat them** they denied Mother Jones the right to testify to the brutality of the mine owners and the militia before the congressional committee;

**In order to defeat them** the mine owners will descend to any depth of infamy or crime. They will use militia, with its high-powered rifles and machine guns; criminals, gunmen, and thugs—all for the protection of holy profits on one side against human welfare on the other.

**SHALL THEY DEFEAT THEM? THEY WILL NOT, IF YOU SPEAK AND DEMAND JUSTICE.**

Call meetings immediately, and let every gathering, of few or many, send its protest to the Governor, Denver, Colorado.

Draft resolutions in stern and meaningful language, and send them to the President, to the congressman of your district, and the senators of the United States.

**LET THEM HEAR AGAIN THE VOICE OF LABOR.** They are listening. They dare not deny you. **SPEAK!** In the name of the thousands who have suffered and died in order that Labor might have a little more bread, we bid you, **SPEAK!**

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

By Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary.

March 22, 1914.

MAR 31 1914

No.

NEW YORK  
476 5TH AVE.  
NEW YORK  
INDM.  
CITY, N. Y.  
PUBLISHED  
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## NEW YORK GETS A HALF MILLION.

The largest single order for literature ever placed with the National Office came last week from New York City.

The order is for 505,000 leaflets and includes thirteen titles. When it came our printers were just finishing the second million run of leaflets and we had to place another order for a million so as to be able to supply some of the titles.

This makes our third million leaflet order since January 1, 1914.

New records are being made by this office so fast that we don't have time to hunt up data for comparisons. It is safe to say, however, that we are going at a clip which is ahead of the campaign output of 1912.

## RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL PARTY FINANCES.

Whereas, The National Office of the Socialist Party is heavily in debt, which fact has already hampered the organization and would hamper it still more seriously during and following the 1914 campaign; and

Whereas, The greater part of this debt was incurred with supplying locals with free literature in abundance, and rendering such other gratuitous assistance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, that we call upon the locals to contribute a certain proportion, say ten per cent, of the proceeds of social functions, such as picnics, balls, concerts and the like, to the National Office of the party until such time as the indebtedness is wiped out.

## Resolution on the Party Builder.

Resolved, That the State Committee of Pennsylvania be instructed to use its utmost endeavors to interest the membership in Pennsylvania in the circulation of the Party Builder to the end that every such member may become a regular subscriber to the same.

## Resolution on National Unemployment.

The state convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania calls upon the National Committee, at its coming meeting, to give special attention to the national aspect of the unemployed problem, with the idea of having a general agitation throughout the country.

## ESTATE OF \$20,000 IS LEFT TO SOCIALIST PARTY.

[By The Associated Press.]

Grand Junction, Colo., March 23.—William Sawyer, who died here recently, left his entire estate of \$20,000 to the Socialist party upon the death of his sister. In the will filed today some small bequests are made to every Socialist newspaper and the residue to the National Executive Committee of the party.

## FROM THE WINNER OF THE STEREOPHON MACHINE.

Muncie, Ind., March 15, 1914.

Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—In behalf of Local Muncie, I wish to thank you for the picture machine. The machine has reached us in good condition and we have the proudest set of comrades you ever saw. We were all surprised to know that a local in a city of only 40,000 people could win a prize of such value in a national contest.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. A. MOORE.

Compared with our astonishing progress in physical science, and its practical application, our system of government, of administrative justice, and of national education, and our entire social and moral organization, remain in a state of barbarism.—Alfred Russell Wallace.

I honor any man who, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, dares to stand alone; the world, with ignorant, intolerant judgment, may condemn, the countenances of relatives may be averted, and the hearts of friends grow cold, but sense of duty done shall be sweeter than the applause of the world, the countenances of relatives, or the hearts of friends.—Charles Sumner.

As we enjoy great advantages from the inventions of others, we should be glad of an opportunity to serve others by any invention of ours, and this we should do freely and generously.—Ben Franklin, Autobiography, p. 146.

The human race is gradually learning the simple lesson, that the people as a whole are wiser for the public good and the public prosperity than any privileged class of men, however refined and cultivated, have ever been, or, by any possibility, can ever become.—Morgan, Ancient Society, p. 344.

And yet I will venture to believe that in no time since the beginnings of society was the lot of those dumb millions of toilers so entirely unbearable as it is even in the days now passing over us. It is not to die, nor even to die of hunger, that makes a man wretched; many men have died; all men must die—the last exit of all is in a Fire Chariot of Pain. But it is to live miserable, yet know not why; heart-worn, weary, yet isolated, unrelated, girt in with a cold, universal Laissez-faire; it is to die slowly all our life long, imprisoned in a deaf, dead, Infinite Injustice, as in the accursed iron belly of a Phalaris' Bull.—Carlyle, Past and Present, p. 296.

By working, people we do not understand merely the hand-workers, but every one who does not live on the labor of others. Besides the city and country laborers must be included also the small farmers and traders who groan under the burden of capital.—Wm. Liebknecht.

A new and fair division of the goods and rights of this world should be the main object of those who conduct human affairs.—De Toqueville.

When the object is to raise the permanent condition of a people, small means do not merely produce small effects; they produce no effect at all.—John Stuart Mill.

It is my deliberate opinion that if, standing on the threshold of being, one were given the choice of entering life as a Tierra del Fuegan, a black fellow of Australia, an Esquimaux in the Arctic Circle, or among the lowest classes in such a highly civilized country as Great Britain, he would make infinitely the better choice in selecting the lot of the savage. For those classes, who in the midst of wealth are condemned to want, suffer all the privations of the savage without his sense of personal freedom; they are condemned to more than his littleness and narrowness, with opportunity for the growth of his rude virtues; if their horizon is wider, it is but reveal blessings that they cannot enjoy.—Henry George, Progress and Poverty, p. 283.

Capital is a collective product, and only by the united action of many members, nay, in the last resort, only by the united action of all members of society, can it be set in motion.—Communist Manifesto, p. 35.

This organization of the proletarians into a class, and consequently into a political party, is continually being upset again by the competition between the workers themselves. But it ever rises up again, stronger, firmer, mightier.—Communist Manifesto, p. 27.

## 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 propaganda freely. It is the cheapest propaganda. 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.

## 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 Willson, Ridge Rd., Berkeley.  
 Colo.—S. B. Hutchinson, 963 Colorado Ave., Grand Junction.  
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 Idaho—S. W. Motley, Twin Falls.  
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 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.  
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 Kan.—S. M. Stallard, Box 463, Fort Scott.  
 Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.  
 La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.  
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 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.  
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 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.  
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 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.  
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 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. Gaylord, 405 Manitoba St., Milwaukee.  
 Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

## 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.—Guv 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, Woodforda.  
 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. 3, 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, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.  
 Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

Accident has so much more to do than merit with enabling men to rise in the world.—John Stuart Mill, Socialism, p. 170.

## 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, Madison and Halsted Streets, Chicago, Illinois

## Official Business

March 28, 1914.

A statement seems to be advisable with regard to the pending membership referendum to cancel the National Committee meeting.

A second to a referendum was received at the National Office early in March, which was presumably initiated by the State Executive Committee of California. At that time no such referendum had been received from California. Shortly after another second was received with copy of proposed referendum. This office immediately communicated with the state secretary of California, informing him of the receipt of the seconds, and also that no initiatory motion had been received.

California answered by wire, informing us that the motion had been sent to this office at the time it had been sent to the various states for seconds. Immediately on receipt of the wire, the ballots were prepared and ordered printed.

The original motion should have reached this office in the early part of March, had it reached its destination. However, no time was lost, as the seconds did not come in in time to make it possible to conduct the referendum and close the vote before the National Committee meeting.

The time for closing the vote falls on the 11th day of May, one day after the date for the opening of the meeting of the National Committee. The result should be known at least ten days prior to the opening of the meeting, in order to give time to notify the members of the result of the vote. Those delegates who live on the far eastern or western coasts must start from three to five days in advance of a meeting, in order to be in time for the opening.

Even if the seconds had been received at the time the original motion was sent out by California, such ten day's time would not have been allowable prior to the opening on May 10.

### 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 moneys 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.

GOEBEL: Vote against Motion No. 2. First, the National Executive Committee already is "observing scrupulously the autonomy of state organizations." Had they instructed the Executive Secretary to send stamps to Wallace for the money it would have meant recognition; had they said to return the money, it would have meant a decision for the other faction. They refused to interfere either way, or to constitute themselves a supreme court. Second, to vote for paragraph two makes paragraph three useless and ridiculous, as it is a decision on the merits of the case before any impartial investigation has been made.

BEARDSLEY: I vote "Yes" upon this motion for the reason that I believe in state autonomy, even though I do not approve of some of the tactics pursued by the faction now in control in Washington. If the National Executive Committee butts into all of the squabbles in the party, they will have no time for anything else. Past experience in my own state, where we have local autonomy, has demonstrated that the only ones that can settle a quarrel are those who are involved in the same, not anyone from the outside.

ROEWER: Please record me as voting "No" under instructions from the State Committee.

AALTONEN: In voting "No" on Motion No. 2 I wish to state that I do so because of the form of the motion. I believe that a committee ought to be sent to investigate the affairs in the Socialist Party of Washington and report back to the annual meet-

ing of the National Committee to be held in May, but this motion implies other things that I would not vote for.

REILLY: I vote "No" on Motion No. 2 because I am so instructed by the State Committee of New Jersey.

Vote on Motion No. 2 closed March 23, 1914.

Voting Yes: Bostrom, Hutchinson, Theinert, Meitzen, Deitz, Hartig, Callery, Clifford, LeSueur, Hayes, Beery, Harold, Latimer, Sinclair, Stallard, Doyle, Sadler Opsahl Motley, Raymond, Ferguson, Hauser, Fuller, Britton, Irish, Goddard, Beardsley, Duncan, Taylor. Total, 29.

Voting No: Garver, Carlson, Raphaelson, Maurer, Reynolds, Hillquit, Germer, Hayes, Roewer, Aaltonen, Solomon, Goebel, Ringler, Cohen, Gaylord, Strelbel, Reilly. Total, 17.

Voting Yes on paragraphs 1 and 2 and No on paragraph 3: Pimbley.

Declined to vote: Wilson.

Not voting: Bradford (Arizona), Richardson, Houck, Richman, Schwartz, Kennedy, McDonald, Houston, Wiltse, Chase (Nebraska), Nichols, Ball, Bradford (N. C.), Slayton, Gease, Spargo, Brown, Berger. Total, 19.

Motion carried.

### COMMENT ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION NO. 3.

Query by Executive Secretary: "Shall the motion as made by Comrade Richardson (to cancel May meeting of National Committee) be entertained?"

GAYLORD: If the annual meeting of the National Committee is an unessential junketing trip, let us cut it out entirely—by a constitutional amendment. If it is a necessary part of the functioning of the party governmental organization, it should go on.

Not to hold this meeting is to leave the personal grip on party matters in the hands of the National Executive Committee and secretary. I do not understand that these comrades desire that responsibility. If the National Committee must find funds to pay for its own business, let us have the practical test of its capacity.

GEASE: Please record me as voting "No" on Motion No. 3. The motion is contrary to the provisions of the constitution, and it is not within the province of the National Committee to change that provision, nor to set it aside, on account of financial conditions of the party. I believe that National Committee, as well as every individual member, is duly bound to adhere to every provision in the constitution as long as it remains in force. If the constitution is not elastic enough to serve the party's purposes let it be amended according to the manner provided.

COHEN: In face of the national campaign there is plenty for the National Committee to do which can be done effectively only in meeting. For example:

1. Plans for national campaign.
2. Organization work during and following the campaign.
3. Question of permanent headquarters.
4. Ways and means to clear off party debt.

GOEBEL: Whatever my view about having a meeting, I know that we, the National Committee, set a poor example to the membership when we begin to violate plain provisions of the constitution. The membership has had twelve months to demand an annulment of the meeting, but only now at this last moment, do we have such attempt.

Speaking from experience on the National Executive Committee and knowledge of the financial and other conditions of the national organization, I say it would prove a calamity for the National Committee not to meet.

BOSTROM: Violation of the constitution is contagious.

The Executive Committee having deliberately raped it, it is now the turn of the National Committee to try its hand at it.

The law of necessity is invoked where four cents per member is sufficient to pay for our lack of foresight.

The demoralizing effect of sabotage on the constitution will be felt much longer than the vacuum in the treasury.

Let us pay the money and save the constitution—and our self-respect.

BEARDSLEY: I vote "No"—that the motion of Comrade Richardson be not entertained. I believe that the National Committee has no right to suspend or amend the constitution to cancel a meeting of the National Committee. The national constitution is, to my mind, very clear upon this point. I hold

that such a motion is unconstitutional and completely out of order. Furthermore, I think that any attempt to abolish the National Committee meeting at this late date will only end in confusion in both the committee and the National Office. I am of the opinion that there has been no time when such a meeting was as necessary as it is at present. I also believe that the national referendum now pending is unconstitutional and out of order.

THEINERT: I vote "Yes" because I believe it unnecessary to spend two or three thousand dollars for this meeting, and believe that the business of the National Committee can be transacted by ballot. The State Committee of Rhode Island voted to second Comrade N. A. Richardson's motion.

ROEWER: Please record me as voting "No" under instructions from the State Committee.

BEERY: I am voting "No" on Richardson's motion, "Not to hold National Committee meeting in May, 1914." I do so because I believe in a rigid obedience of all party laws as endorsed by the majority of the rank and file, besides I believe that business of vital importance to the party as a whole will be, or at least should be, transacted at the May meeting.

FULLER: In regard to Motion No. 3, I vote "No."

It is too late for a referendum and the constitution is explicit. We need rigid economy, true, but the less work we do the less interest and understanding, the more will our funds decline. The way to increase our income is to PUSH THE WORK HARD. The other method is a progressive decay, the latter solid growth toward health and income. The National Committee meeting will more than pay for itself ultimately. I shall not be on the committee, so no desire "to travel and see the world" colors my judgment.

### SECONDS TO MOTIONS.

Motion by Reynolds of Indiana that the date of the meeting of the National Committee be postponed for two weeks from the regular time pending the result of National Referendum B, has been seconded by Germer of Illinois.

Motion by Irish of Maine that committee composed of national committeemen from Idaho, Montana and Oregon be sent to Washington to investigate and report to the National Committee and that all moneys be returned to Charles S. Wallace, has been seconded by Clifford of Ohio and Beery of Ohio, both seconds to be counted only in case the motion by Duncan of Montana should be ruled out of order.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

Motion by Germer: "That the Executive Secretary, in the name of the Executive Committee, send a call to all locals and branches of the Socialist party, urging them to call meetings, if possible in conjunction with labor unions, protesting against the illegal detention of Mother Jones by the Colorado militia and against the use to which the troops have been put, said protest to be forwarded to President Wilson, Governor Ammons of Colorado, and the respective members of Congress."

Voting "yes," Germer, Berger, Maurer.

Not voting, Goebel, Wilson.

Motion carried.

March 20, 1914.

To the Executive Committee:

Pennsylvania State Committee wires as follows: "Protest against submission of Referendum B. Unconstitutional and time limit bars it. Returns due day after National Committee assemblies. Should not have gone out. We advise letters to state secretaries to withhold ballots."

I await your instructions.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOTION. By Goebel.

(1) That protest of Pennsylvania State Committee be indorsed.

(2) That executive secretary be instructed to withdraw Referendum B; and (3) that the Executive Committee proceed with arrangements for National Committee meeting May 10, in accordance with National Constitution. Voting to be by wire.

Submitted March 20, 1914.

### Comment.

GERMER: I vote "no" on Comrade Goebel's motion to instruct the executive secretary to withdraw Referendum "B" which provides for the suspension of the constitution on the National Committee meeting. It is not within the province of the Executive Committee to suspend a properly initiated referendum. The members of the party are supreme and if they determine that the constitution shall be suspended and that no National Committee meeting shall be held this year, the members of the Executive Committee, including Comrade Goebel, will be obliged to submit to that decision. I am quite willing that the members shall say whether the National Committee shall or shall not meet.

The objection of the Pennsylvania State Committee is met by the National Committee motion by Comrade Reynolds that in the event the referendum results in favor of the National Committee meeting that it be held two weeks later.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 3)

## 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**  
Madison and Halsted Street  
Chicago, Illinois

### BAD BUSINESS FOR THE CITIES.

Certain well meaning but superficial reformers are urging that what the cities need is "business administrations," and accordingly they advocate the election of "business men" to the city councils, and "business administrations" for the municipalities.

This idea, like other ideas of reformers, is rather indefinite and hazy. In the first place, we should like to inquire what is meant by a "business administration?" We have had plenty of these "business men" in our city councils in this country. They may know how to conduct "business" for themselves, but the way they have handled municipal affairs is very "bad business" for the rest of us.

For example, would you call it good business to give away everything that makes a profit and keep everything that costs money?

That is exactly what your so-called "business men" do with the city's business.

They keep the sewers, which cost money, and give away the street car systems, which make millions.

They keep the streets and parks, which are a constant source of expense, and give away gas and electric works, which make enormous profits.

They keep the schools, for no one ever thinks of trying to make a profit out of them—they are a service that costs millions to maintain; but they give away the telephone systems that are making millions for the private owners.

They have the city build and maintain bridges that cost enormous sums of money, but they would fall dead if you should suggest that the city should own the steam railroads, or at least the parts of them that lie within the city limits.

So these "business men" have not yet learned the first principle of good business for the city. They have not learned that a city to be properly managed must own and operate revenue-producing plants as well as those that produce profits.

The Socialists will take over and operate the revenue-producing and profit-making plants. This will result in many advantages to the people at large and at the same time will help to put the city upon a sound financial basis.

That may not be good business for the big capitalists, but it is good business for the city and for the people.

### LEGAL ADVICE.

#### Incorporation of Illinois Town.

**Inquiry:** The town of Ziegler, Illinois, has just been incorporated by a vote of 68 to 6. The town is owned by one individual named Joseph Leiter, whose name is known in the American history of the class struggle. It is a coal mining place and has 90 per cent of foreign population. No other person owns property. The mine is rented by the Bell & Zoller Coal Company. Incorporation means exploitation for the foreigners. Please inform us if incorporation of an individual town like that is according to the law of the state of Illinois.

**Answer:** Without having made an exhaustive investigation, I may safely say that the rule in this state undoubtedly is that the question of the ownership of the real estate and other property located in the confines of any city, village or town, has nothing whatever to do, as a matter of law, with the incorporation of such city, village or town. It is solely a matter for the legal voters of such city, village or town, regardless of whether they own property or not, and regardless of whether one man, or one corporation, or many men or corporations, or both, own the property within the confines of such city, village or town.

Just now the foreigners are going to be exploited, by incorporation of the town, any more than they already are, is not clear to me.—Carl Strover.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Another Lie Nailed.

**Q.** It is claimed that in Los Angeles, Cal., there is a large band of persons in good standing in the Socialist local who parade the streets under a banner inscribed, "No God, No Home, No Country." Please inform me if there is any truth in this statement.—P. W. C., Caldwell, Idaho.

**A.** There is no truth in this statement. There are no Socialists in or out of the local who have done this, or intend to, so far as I am able to learn. Nor have I been able to learn of anyone else who paraded the streets under any such or similar banner.

There are many people in Los Angeles, and it is possible for an individual to get off on the side somewhere and parade under any banner without attracting much attention, but it is hardly probable

that a "large band," large enough to attract attention in Caldwell, Idaho, could do so without creating some stir locally.

There are two parties in Los Angeles that would in all probability know of such an occurrence. One is the "Los Angeles Times," the most reactionary and anti-labor sheet in the country, and the other is the Socialist party local. I have failed to find an account of anything of the kind in "The Times," but even if I had I could not help believing it to be one of those affairs that "happened" only before the "eyes" of that organ and appear for the first time to the public in its columns. Being secretary of the local and continually in the city, I can say in all truthfulness that no such occurrence has ever been brought to the notice of the local.

I trust that this will answer the query, and can assure our friend from Idaho that the Socialists in Los Angeles are much like those in other parts of the country—too busy trying to establish our principles on the ground to waste time carrying other things "in the air."—G Gordon Whitnall.

#### Rate of Taxation in Commission Governed Cities.

**Q.** Will you please forward to me information concerning the amount of taxation in the commission government cities of this country? It is the cry of the commission government enthusiasts that commission government will bring a lower tax rate, and I should like to have all the data possible to prove or disprove the assertion.—S. E. B., Derby, Conn.

**A.** The statement that the rate of taxation is generally reduced under the commission plan comes up again and again, but I am not inclined to attach much weight to it, because the mere rate of taxation without a knowledge of the method of valuation of property has very little meaning. I know, for example, that in Oakland the commission about two or three years ago lowered the tax rate and boosted the valuations, so you see it is difficult to make comparison even between the two forms of government in one city, to say nothing of comparing the situation in two or three different cities.

As a matter of fact, some of the cities operating under commission government have spent more money than under the old plan. There are at least three explanations for this that do not in any way reflect discredit on the plan itself. In the first place, there are some cities in which the citizens have thought it well, after the inauguration of the new system, to enlarge their municipal program. This, of course, meant either a higher tax rate or a lower valuation of property. Secondly, a number of the cities operating under the commission plan have inherited the bad debts of their predecessors, and instead of letting them run on indefinitely without an attempt to liquidate them, they have established a sinking fund. In the third place, some of the commission governed charters contain mandatory salary schedules and provision for other fixed charges which happen to be higher under the new charter than under the old. Obviously, the plan itself could not be held responsible for the increased cost of government. The city of Oakland, California, is a case in point.

In speaking on commission government, I make it a practice not to say very much about the matter of the tax rate. I think a much better argument is that short ballot government gives the people an opportunity to see what they are doing and that if they wish to enlarge the activities of their city, they can do so with a less risk than under the old system. Or, if on the other hand, they have adopted commission government with the idea of effecting retrenchment, that is also possible. The latter policy seems to have been pursued in Trenton, N. J.—H. S. Gilbertson, executive secretary, The National Short Ballot Organization.

#### Use of Bitulithic Pavement on Graded Streets.

**Q.** We have in this city a number of streets, with grades of from 6 to 8 per cent, which will have to be paved. We are desirous of learning the experiences of other cities having streets of similar grades upon which Bitulithic pavement has been laid and which are used for general traffic. Have you any information regarding this subject?

**A.** The laying of any bituminous pavement on a grade depends largely on the amount of traffic and the character thereof. For heavy and concentrated traffic, 4 per cent is the limit, I think; for light and concentrated traffic it may well go 6 per cent; for light occasional traffic in a residence district, bituminous pavements have been laid on 12 per cent grades and not found troublesome.

Now the advantage in this respect held by Bitulithic over other forms of bituminous pavements is very slight. Stonefilled sheet asphalt, topeka specifications, or any unpatented mixture of this type, that you may lay without consulting

anyone, is, in my opinion, equally as good as to grittiness, and superior in wearing quality, if properly laid. In fact, I saw the Bitulithic people, on Wisconsin street hill in Milwaukee, Wis., repair their Bitulithic, under a guarantee, with the same mixture the city was using under my direction in street repairs, being a stonefilled sheet asphalt composition that is extensively used.—Charles A. Mullen.

When one of the capitalist daily papers of Butte, Mont., charged the Socialists with extravagance the Socialists published an itemized statement of the expenditures of the last three administrations. These showed that the old party administrators had spent an average of \$908,076.44 a year, while the Socialists spent \$830,024.73, though they had a much greater work to accomplish and a bigger city to care for. The old gang politicians were preparing to make their usual pre-election attacks on the Socialists, but this has taken the wind out of their sails.

### PREPARE FOR BELGIAN ELECTIONS.

The General Council of the Belgian Socialist Party recently met at Brussels and decided to fight the coming general elections on a straight Socialist ticket. At the last election they combined with the Liberals in some districts in order to defeat the Clericals. A strong fight will be made against the church domination of the schools and militarism, as well as for universal suffrage and registration reform.

The city of St. Paul has met with remarkable success in selling its bonds in \$10 amounts, drawing 4 per cent interest, over the counter. These are redeemable at any time for principal and interest. If the city of Denver builds or buys a municipal water plant, the utilities commission plans to issue bonds in denominations of \$10 and \$25 and sell them over the counter to the public. The bonds will pay 4½ per cent interest—Municipal Journal, February 12, 26 and March 5, 1914.

• Holding that the operation of a municipal telephone system in South Dakota is a public purpose, Judge R. B. Tripp, of Yankton, has dismissed the injunction suit to restrain the city of Mitchell from building a \$6,000 plant voted at a special election last June. This is the first ruling on the legislative act of 1907, permitting cities to engage in the telephone business. The telephone company will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

### 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; Gougled, Russell, 10c; The Farmer, Wright, 10c; Where You Get Off, Work, 10c; Merrie England, Blatchford, 15c.

**Easy Humorous Booklets.** How We Are Gougled, 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.

Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being.—John Stuart Mill.

Certainly it would be a false conception, and one falsely attributed to Socialists, to consider manual labor alone as productive, and consequently to see nothing but an illicit spoilation in all forms of income which do not constitute wages in the strict sense of the term.—Vandervelde, Collectivism, p. 85.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

## 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, Madison and Halsted Sts., Chicago, Ill.

### REPORT OF JANET KORNGOLD.

March 14, 1914.

To the National Woman's Committee.

Dear Comrades: My work in Cook County as special organizer, under your direction, ends today. I submit the following report of my work:

#### Meetings Addressed.

Business meetings addressed in the interests of propaganda and organization work for women. 13  
Public propaganda meetings addressed..... 24  
Neighborhood meetings held in private houses.. 8  
Addresses before women's clubs..... 4  
Y. P. S. L. organized..... 1

Total number of meetings addressed..... 50

#### Press Service.

My first task was to gain as much publicity as possible for the work. Arthur Brooks Baker, editor of the Workers' World, the Socialist weekly of Cook County, gave me all the space in the paper I required for preliminary announcements, and lent his co-operation in getting out a special "organization number" at the close of my first week's work.

I have continued to contribute articles relative to my special work from time to time, and have secured contributions on organization and work for women from other writers.

I have endeavored to see that all public meetings had advance notice in the press, and have reported all meetings that merited such attention.

#### Letters.

During my first week of my work I wrote to every branch in the county, setting forth my plans, asking their co-operation, and urging them to hold meetings. I have written to party organizations some four hundred letters stimulating the work.

#### Personal Visits.

Besides writing many personal letters to women I knew to be somewhat sympathetic with the party, I made personal calls upon those who seemed most likely to lend assistance to the work, and discussed with them ways and means of advancing the work among women.

During the first two weeks of my work I visited thirteen business meetings of various branches to urge them to undertake propaganda work for women.

#### Neighborhood Meetings.

I feel that the neighborhood meetings were quite worth while. From these meetings a number of women were secured to assist in literature distribution in various precincts. The only regrettable feature of the parlor gathering is this: it seldom offers opportunity for collections and literature sales. At least that has been my experience here.

#### Non-Partisan Meetings.

The comrades here are much pleased because a number of the women during the past two months have been able to deliver speeches before non-partisan organizations of various sorts, thus reaching an entirely new field. But again the difficulty is that at such meetings there is no opportunity to make "red-card organization talks." At many of my meetings I have been instructed to "talk Socialism, but leave the name off." This kind of work no doubt has a propaganda value, but no immediate organization value, and is therefore rather trying upon the patience of an organizer.

#### Financial Report.

I have collected the following amounts and deposited them with the County Secretary:

From Thirty-third Ward, February 8.....	\$ 5.00
From Y. P. S. L., February 8.....	3.60
From Harvey, February 7.....	1.00
From Thirty-first Ward, February 15.....	5.00
From Harvey, February 21.....	3.00
From Seventh Ward, March 3.....	5.00

Total amount delivered to County Secretary .....\$22.60

That this work should bring so small a return to the party and mean such a financial deficit would have been unnecessary had the original plan of the National Woman's Committee been carried out.

It is, however, the best that could be expected in view of the temperamental dislike of Cook County Socialists to paid meetings and speakers' fees, and the County Executive Committee's objection to spending time in dues collecting.

The County Executive Committee finds no fault with the financial obligation incurred by this work. The committeemen feel that propaganda work is worth the price. I appreciate their sincerity. Personally, however, though I believe it worth the price, I see no reason why the public should not be allowed to pay the price—as it would if meetings were sufficiently advertised and consequently largely attended, affording opportunity for collections and book sales.

### Socialist Women in Chicago.

There are three principal organizations in Chicago in which Socialist women participate:

- 1—The Socialist Woman's League.
- 2—The Woman's Agitation Committee.
- 3—The Socialist Party Organization.

The Woman's Socialist League is an organization to which both party members and non-party members may belong. I consider it of practically no value to the Socialist party organization. It has an educational and cultural value to its own membership, perhaps, but it does not function as an agency for propaganda to out-siders. The members meet occasionally and listen to an address on some topic of current interest, but though it may take in information it does not seek to give it out.

During the first week of my work here I attended a meeting of this league and asked the members to assist me in holding some public propaganda meetings. They have not seen fit to comply with the request.

### The Woman's Agitation Committee.

Consists of a woman delegate from each ward branch. The function of the committee is to outline and initiate special work for women. However, since the committee has not had a meeting for about a year, I believe we may as well judge it defunct.

### Women in the Party Organization.

But if the Chicago women appear to ill advantage in these distinctly woman's organizations, they overcome much of the criticism thus aroused by their splendid services IN THE PARTY ORGANIZATION. The valuable women in this county do not labor in these by-ways. They are participating in the real work. As active members, as party officials, on both branch and county committees, they are doing valuable work.

It has been these branches possessing a quota of active women members that have done the most to push and assist this special effort at organization and propaganda work.

### Socialist Women in Politics.

Four wards in the city have nominated women for aldermanic positions. These women are conducting creditable campaigns, and demonstrating the fact that woman, WITHIN THE PARTY can do more to advance the party's program than women active only in side issues.

### A Plan of Work for Women?

Continually, from many sides, comes the query: "What is the best plan of work for women?"

Personally, I feel the most necessary thing to do is TO GET THE WOMEN INTO THE REGULAR PARTY ORGANIZATION, and the sooner we cease to dissipate any energy upon the preservation of separate women's organizations, the better off we will be.

What we really need is not a new plan of work for women, but a new and more comprehensive PLAN OF WORK FOR SOCIALIST LOCALS which will give sufficient attention to propaganda for woman, just as some of them now give special attention to propaganda among trade unionists. This work should be a task for the local, not for a little group of isolated women.

Every local should have a Committee on Propaganda Work for Women. This committee need not necessarily consist entirely of women. In fact, the most efficient committee of this sort ever had dealings with was a committee of Local Dayton, Ohio, which was composed of both men and women. The duties of this committee should be:

1. To see that headquarters and meeting halls are made decent, clean and attractive. No local need expect to gain a woman membership as long as its invitations read like one I observed in this county last week: "Open discussion, 8:00 till 10:30. Everybody welcome. Pipes and tobacco free." And the peculiar thing is that every local that has cleaned up its premises with a view to drawing the women has likewise increased its male attendance.

2. To choose literature for distribution among women and see that it is distributed through the regular agencies—whatever means the local employs. Some locals have very effective distributing squads, but limit their material to matter of general nature. The Committee on Propaganda Work for Women should overcome this error.

3. To see that the local gives due place on programs and at public meetings to topics and speeches of special interest to women.

There is no reason why the management of social functions should continually fall upon the women. There should be a regular social committee in every local to take charge of these affairs, and again it should be composed of both men and women. A Committee on Propaganda for Women should function as an agency for the propagation of Socialist

ideas. It should not degenerate into a coffee-pouring, dish-washing machine.

When the National Woman's Committee drew up its present official "Plan of Work for Women in Socialist Locals," it was moving in the right direction. I believe that this pamphlet is still the most effective word we have upon the subject of woman's activity in the party.

Until such a time as we shall have an adequate Plan of Work for Socialist Locals, properly recognizing the necessity for work for women, and thus making a special leaflet on the subject unnecessary, I believe we should preserve the present plan, at least in its general outline.

The plan could no doubt be made more effective by the insertion of more comprehensive directions concerning methods of literature distribution, ways of planning public entertainments, programs, etc., and ways and means of interesting the women trade unionists in our program. But if we want to go forward with organization for women, the basic principles of the plan should remain unchanged—no separate organization for women.

### Conclusion.

This, as I understand it, was to be a test of intensive organization work in industrial centers. Personally, I consider it rather a test of propaganda work in one particular county, for I have been prevented from initiating the plans of organization which I desired to see worked out.

Still, no doubt, as one comrade expressed it, "to get some real work done in Chicago is worth any price." And after all, the price has not been exorbitant in comparison with the large amounts of money the party is accustomed to pay for work along similar lines covering wider areas. The two months' work has cost the National Office some one hundred and forty dollars. The remainder of the expense has been borne willingly by the state and county organizations. In view of this, the experiments appears to deserve repetition.

To send a national organizer out on the road, crossing several states, often results, in the course of two months, in a deficit of two hundred dollars or more. To keep a national organizer employed in the same county continuously, according to this plan, means but a cost of something like sixty dollars a month to the National Office. And it need not cost that much if the National Office insists upon better methods in the planning and the management of the work.

You have done a splendid thing in securing the co-operation of the National Executive Committee in the carrying on of this work. I hope you may see fit to request a continuation of the work in some other industrial center.

With best wishes, I am

Yours fraternally,  
JANET FENIMORE KORNGOLD,  
National Organizer.

### OFFICIAL—WOMAN'S COMMITTEE

Comment by Reilly on Kriger motion to publish 10,000 of the Maley Plan of Work:

"I am voting 'no' on the Kriger motion to publish the Maley Plan of Work. I think the work outlined in the pamphlet on women's work in Socialist locals is more extensive.

"Comrade Anna Maley's plan is a very good one, and I recommend that copies of it be kept so as to have them to give whenever the plan is inquired for. A plan worked out for cities would not always work out well in all places. While she recommends that the comrades in unions form themselves into committees for the purpose of making propaganda among union members, others recommend that committees ought to be elected for such purposes.

"Comrades have helped in strikes who for various reasons could not be members of unions."

(Signed) GERTRUDE REILLY.

Comment by Fuller on Kriger motion to publish 10,000 of the Maley Plan of Work:

"I vote to have Comrade Maley's Plan of Work printed. The cost is not great and we have not spent a cent for anything but postage to kill time so far. I'd like our administration to do at least one thing. It is not conflicting, but rather supplements, the Malkiel leaflet."

(Signed) GERTRUDE BRESLAU FULLER.

### STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,

Of the Party Builder, published weekly at Chicago, Ill., required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Editor—Walter Lanfersiek, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Managing Editor—Same.

Business Managers—Same.

Publisher—National Office, Socialist party, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of stock)—Socialist party.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,

Editor and Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of March, 1914.

(Seal) JAMES P. LARSEN,

Notary Public.

(My commission expires February 14, 1915.)

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.  
Madison and Halsted Streets Chicago, Illinois

In  
That  
Future  
Lies  
Socialism

### GET INTO THE CONTEST.

Every Young People's Socialist League should get in on the National Gold Medal Contest for the best article on "Socialism and the Young."

A young people's league exists primarily for the purpose of propagating Socialism among the young folk and bring them into the organized Socialist movement. By a league entering this contest it will induce many of its members who have only a slight knowledge of the subject to make a thorough study of it. Thus instead of having a large percentage of your membership with only a superficial idea of what Socialism is, you will enable all to secure a broader and more intelligent view of the question.

In every league great difficulty seems to be incurred in arousing an interest in the educational work. This contest will do much toward stimulating this phase of activity.

In all the leagues which have not yet expressed their desire to get into this work, there are girls and boys anxious to try for these medals offered. They ought to be given an opportunity to win a medal. It is unfair to deprive them of the chance which presents itself.

You should not stop organizing an orchestra or a dramatic club because all the members of the league would not or could not take part. Then why should your league not enter this medal contest as long as there are some members of your organization who do wish to enter?

Don't let your league be a back number. The way to move forward is to do things. Don't let this opportunity pass by.

### PREPARE FOR SUMMER WORK.

Summer is on its way and all leagues should prepare for their summer activities. This is the season of the year that offers the best time for out-of-door pleasures.

Has your league organized its baseball team yet? If not you had better start doing so immediately. Baseball will attract many boys into the organization who would join for nothing else. Once in the league they begin to participate in the other league affairs and soon become active members and Socialists.

Crowds always gather to see a baseball game and offer an excellent field for propaganda.

A baseball team will do much to advertise the league as crowds go to ball games who will never attend a lecture or entertainment.

Games can also be arranged with leagues in nearby towns. This is possible in many parts of the country.

When such games are arranged excursions can be run from one town to another and an exceedingly enjoyable time had. In addition to the ball game the home league can arrange for a lawn party, a picnic, a sight seeing tour or something similar for the visitors. Excursions always bring out big crowds, both of the old and young.

Picnics are always valuable in drawing outsiders. Great sport can be had at these affairs with races and games, and propaganda work can also be done by having some speaker give a short talk.

Cross country walks are also enjoyable and healthful. Great fun can be had on these trips. They generally take you through the country districts which it is so hard to reach with the message of Socialism. When making cross country walks or holding picnics or excursions in the country, plenty of leaflets should be taken along and distributed at the farm houses on the way. In this way good work can be done for the Socialist party while a day of fun is being had.

Many other affairs can be devised which will prove enjoyable for young folks and also help to reach a new audience with the Socialist message.

### SOCIALIST PLAYS WANTED.

Socialist plays are constantly being requested by Young People's Socialist Leagues and Socialist party locals throughout the nation. Some locals and leagues have presented plays of this kind. It would be well if they would let other Socialist organizations know where it is possible to secure them. A number of requests have been made on this page asking Socialists who know of any Socialists or labor plays which are published to send the titles, price and the name of the publisher to this office. These requests have met with little response. If those having knowledge of such plays will spend a few minutes writing such information to this office, they will save many others days and weeks of research. If you know of any Socialist plays or sketches kindly let us know of them.

### SPEAKERS WANT DATES.

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

Mary L. Geffs, 5025 Tennyson street, Denver.  
L. Guiterrez De Lara, 111 N. Market street, Chicago.  
Fred Hurst, 51 Broad street, Providence, R. I.  
Florence Wattles, Elwood, Ind.  
Clarence H. Taylor, 2026 Penrose avenue, Baltimore, Md.  
H. G. Creel, 3440 Oxford avenue, Maplewood, Mo.  
Garric T. Turnidge, R. F. D. No. 2, Springdale, Ark.  
Alfred Huettner, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.  
M. J. Beery, 123 St. James street, Crestline, Ohio.  
Arthur Dalton, 328 W. Thirty-first street, New York City.  
Fred Kraft, Box 182, Ridgefield, New Jersey.  
Raymond Lawler, 821 Mains street, Menomonie, Wis.  
James F. Carey, East Surry, Maine.  
S. W. Sample, Parsons, Kansas.  
Thomas J. Thompson, 409 N. Marion street, Carthage, Ill.  
Aaron Kraft, 295 18th avenue, Newark, N. J.  
W. F. Ries, 353 Rockingham street, Toledo, Ohio.  
E. D. MacDougal, Cheyenne, Wyoming.  
F. O. Anderson, 7018 Rhodes avenue, Chicago.  
C. M. Maxon, 6747 Emerald avenue, Chicago.  
S. W. Rose, Biloxi, Mississippi.  
F. T. Maxwell, Mississippi City, Mississippi.  
L. J. Raymond, R. No. 5, Jackson, Mississippi.  
Ida Crouch Hazlett, 4082 Center street, San Diego, Cal.  
George North Taylor, Streator, Ill.  
Edward Miller, Jr., 823 W. Franklin street, Evansville, Ind.  
Thomas H. Steele, Brookneal, Va.  
Rev. L. R. Robinson, 609 Henderson avenue, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
Ernest Moore, 117 Wallegan St., Lansing, Mich.  
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(Continued from Page 3)

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Maurer.

Since Referendum "B" is clearly unconstitutional and result cannot be determined until two days after the National Committee convenes, I move the national secretary instructs state secretaries to refrain from distributing ballots and to ignore such as have already been distributed.

Submitted March 20, 1914.

### Comment.

On Wilson motion re wages to sick employees of the National Office:

GERMER: I vote "yes" on Wilson's motion bearing on wages to employees who are unable to work on account of sickness or accident. I do this with the understanding that the National Executive Committee may further consider the matter at the next meeting. This motion fixes a rule at least until then which I consider reasonably fair.

GOEBEL: Our fixed overhead charges are now out of all proportion to party income. Wilson's motion, if carried, means an additional fixed liability for simply administration and less for the work of agitation and organization. It now takes so much steam to blow the whistle that there is none left to run the boat.

### BIG GAIN IN FOUR MONTHS.

Columbus, Ohio, has a Young People's Socialist League of sixty-five members. It has secured this membership in four months. The league recently ran a big entertainment with a program of Socialist sketches, dialogues and a talk on the "Paris Commune." A study class in Socialism is now being organized.

For in capitalist society the means of production can only function when they have undergone a preliminary transformation into capital, into the means of exploiting human labor power.—Engels, Socialism, p. 67.

## The INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW

JUST OUT FOR APRIL

### CONTENTS

Labor's Battle in South Africa. Written especially for the Review by one of our South African comrades. All cable reports were censored and this is the first authoritative account of the great struggle. Tells of the splendid solidarity shown by the black and white workers and how the capitalists abolished all government.

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Bundle Rates: 10 for 50c; 20 for \$1.00; 100 for \$5.00.

The entire February edition SOLD OUT and we have less than 500 March numbers on hand. These figures prove that the Review is "hitting the bull's eye" with the workers. One comrade sent in 571 yearly subs. in 60 days. This shows what a "live" Socialist can do. THE APRIL COVER WILL SELL THE REVIEW ON SIGHT. So get your order in now, if you want to help wake the slaves up.

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The sensation of the week in this department is New York's big order of a half million leaflets which sent us to press with our third million run.

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However, I believe our third order will enable us to catch up with you.

The results of co-operation are now beginning to show in a financial way. We have saved the party \$1,200 in money on these three million leaflets over former prices paid for leaflets.

The new schedule of prices enabled us to fill the New York order at 85 cents per thousand F. O. B. at the printing house and we are now ready to say that we will fill all orders for leaflets in 50,000 lots at 90 cents per thousand and in 100,000 lots at 85 cents per thousand, purchaser paying transportation charges. The old prices of \$1.60 per thousand, prepaid, or \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or more, purchaser paying freight or express will stand.

If cities like New York, Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Omaha, Milwaukee, Denver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles will organize permanent distributing squads and use from 50,000 to 100,000 of our leaflets each month, I believe it will be possible to pound the price down a little more.

A printer in this city is ready to install a rotary press of latest model, which will turn out products for a little more than the cost of white paper, when we can come near satisfying the appetite of one of these big presses.

We are getting to it, comrades, just as fast as possible.

All we need is the orders. Pounding down prices is as much fun as hitting a punching bag for exercise.

Give us enough business to pay for the necessary force to conduct this department, and beyond that you may have your literature at cost of production, if you want it that way. It's up to you to say.

Big things are not confined alone to leaflets. We are also selling more books this month than any other during the fiscal year. Many locals are now adopting the "loaning plan." Books are taken to houses and left for two weeks, then gathered up and carried on to other streets or precincts.

When this plan is in more general operation, we can place bigger orders for our standard booklets and the hammering on prices will be possible on books also.

When you are ready to begin on books, write this department for special prices on freight shipments of books.

"Wasting Human Life" is a splendid book for this purpose and we can quote you an attractive price on lots of 500, F. O. B. Chicago.

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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, 1913, at the postoffice, Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.  
Advertising rates, 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 73

Chicago, March 28, 1914

## CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1914.

Last week .....	18,271
Taken off .....	317
	17,954
New subs .....	414
	18,368

Sometimes there is a dearth of anything to say on circulation matters. Things just go along in a normal way with so many subs expiring and the usual income of new ones.

Since the P. B. became a real paper we have put on our list over 15,000 long-time subscribers. All subscriptions taken in June last year were for one year. In July we changed the rate from 25 cents per year to a quarter for forty weeks; therefore no long-time subscriptions taken during the present fiscal year have expired.

Our expirations are all short-timers and those subs taken in connection with the Lyceum. Nearly every new subscription for the paper therefore is a distinct advance toward our goal, which is the enrollment on our sub list of the entire party membership.

When this little paper has a hundred thousand circulation, we will have a party membership so much more efficient than the present body that we won't know ourselves by comparison.

It will solve many of our hard problems of today. Some of these problems may be enumerated as follows:

Small attendance at local meetings due to a lack of intelligent understanding and interest in party affairs.

Lack of great organizing enthusiasm.

Poor teamwork in propaganda.

Lack of an open forum for discussion of referendums.

Poor showing in votes cast when referendums are up for action.

Close scrutiny of party income and expenditures.

Closer co-operation between all branches and subdivisions of the party.

The above are some of the present needs of the party which can only be filled by a paper which will discuss them and thus furnish information to the membership.

Democracy is impossible without intelligence and knowledge.

Aside from the Party Builder, our press is devoted purely to propaganda. Agitation and propaganda make for Socialist sentiment and Socialist votes. Organization is constructive. It must keep pace with agitation, for without organization there can be no co-operative commonwealth.

It follows then that you do a good day's work for Socialism when you induce a fellow Socialist to subscribe for this paper. If he reads it for one season, he will read it thereafter as long as he lives.

We will gladly send you a sub blank, but any old piece of paper on which you can write a name will do, just so you write the name and address plainly.

We are now working every day on the sample copies to names of party members sent us by local secretaries. The results are beginning to show in the office, but as this report is always a week late, it does not show in this column yet.

I trust you are doing your best at your end of the line. Go after the subs while the sample copies are coming.

### SUB HUSTLERS.

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T. P. Benard, Fort McCoy, Fla., 5 subs.

M. H. McCoy, Mishawaka, Ind., 4 subs.

"I am only sorry that I did not get the Party Builder a year sooner. I read nearly every word in the issue you send me."—L. Vandenbergh, Minneapolis, Minn.

"The Party Builder is all right and here's to the time when business will increase so that we will have to print sixteen pages."—Ireton Jackson, Kenosha, Wis.

"The Party Builder is the real paper for every sincere worker. It instructs and constructs and will be the medium for a party-owned printing establishment. I urge every comrade to work for the P. B. and party press so that we should have a uniform constructive and active movement. Boys, get in the push until the co-operative commonwealth comes."—Louis Kaplan, Baltimore, Md.

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