

SOCIALIST WORLD

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Socialist Party Demands Taft's Impeachment

WHEREAS: *William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has for many years been in receipt of an annuity of \$10,000.00 from the Carnegie Corporation which was undoubtedly granted in recognition of services rendered, and*

WHEREAS: *Said William Howard Taft has continued to accept said annuity since his appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States, and*

WHEREAS: *The acceptance of this annuity coming indirectly from the Steel Trust, the most powerful and predatory corporation in the United States is not only unethical but a menace to the integrity of our courts and detrimental to the best interests of the American people, therefore*

BE IT RESOLVED: *By the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party that we voice our protest against the continuance of William Howard Taft in this high office, and demand that Congress take steps to secure his resignation or impeachment. And*

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: *That copies of this resolution be sent to the press, to William Howard Taft, members of Congress, our affiliated state and local organizations and to the Labor unions of the country.*

The Socialist World

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by the
SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA
OTTO F. BRANSTETTER Bus. Mgr.

HEALTH FACTS FOR UNION WORKERS

By The Workers' Health Bureau

Do you want your life to be cut off years ahead of time? Or do you want to live as long as other men and women, and be spared unnecessary suffering and disease?

These are alternatives squarely put up to the union workers in America to-day. They can take their choice of life and health or of disease and death.

At present, in a number of industries, workers are being mowed down without rhyme or reason by Dusts and Poisons and other bad working conditions. The Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators have found that the average length of life of the painter is 46 years, as against 62 years which is the life span for the general population.

Lead Poisoning is the main cause of this serious situation. But painters are not the only sufferers from Lead Poisoning. In our potteries the workers have become more and more affected by the use of lead. In 1911, 4-1/2% suffered from this poisoning, while in 1914 the rate was 9% and in 1918, 15%. In the American Potters trade the rate of lead poisoning is 15 times that of Great Britain to-day. Is this not a criminal situation when one knows that it can be prevented?

Yet this situation exists not only in the painters and the potters' trades. In at least thirteen others, lead poisoning is a serious hazard. Among the following trades it plays a deadly role.

Blacksmiths, Boilermakers, Stove Mounters, Foundry Workers, Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, Flint Glass Workers, Leather Workers, Printers and Allied Crafts, Furniture Workers, Piano and Organ Workers.

This problem of industrial disease is fundamentally a problem of working conditions. Bad working conditions breed these bad results. The trade union is the agency which labor employs to improve its working conditions. It is founded on the idea that the workers' organizations, and they alone, can fight the workers' battle for decent conditions of life

and work.

Who better than the trade unions of America, then, can take up this new job—the prevention of industrial diseases by controlling the cause of such disease at their source—the job?

Recognizing this condition, the Workers' Health Bureau was organized in New York City, in July 1921. The Bureau's function is the study of Health destroying processes in the trades, analysis of harmful materials and to develop plans for Trade Union Health Departments suited to the needs of the particular group of Local unions uniting for the work.

The Health program outlined by the Bureau is carried out in each Trade Union through the establishment of a Health Department, financed and controlled by the Union membership. The Bureau operates on a national scale and is supported by Locals who pay a yearly affiliation fee of 25c a member. In addition to local affiliation, State Conferences may join the Bureau by paying \$25. a year.

The Bureau is assisted by an Advisory Committee of Medical Experts among whom are Dr. Emery R. Hayhurst, Professor of Industrial Hygiene, Ohio State University, Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor of Industrial Hygiene, Harvard University and Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, Professor of Public Health, Yale University.

During the first year of its existence, the Bureau secured affiliation from five state conferences and from twenty-one local unions. It has recently organized and set in operation the first Trade Union Health Department in the country for the prevention of Trade Diseases.

This department is financed and controlled by six Painters' locals in New York City and is known as the Journeymen Painters' & Allied Crafts Health Department. By providing regular physical examinations for members, the Brotherhood of Painters Decorators and Paperhangers have adopted an effective *Preventive measure*. The object of all departments organized by the Workers' Health Bureau is to detect the first sign of disease in order to prevent the appalling sacrifice of workers' bodies going on in industry to-day.

This is the first of a series of articles issued by the Workers' Health Bureau for union workers. These articles will tell the facts about the diseases in the various trades, and how they can be prevented. Do you know; for example that Tuberculosis is the most common trade disease? That was found to be the case in a study made of the physical condition of workers in the State of Ohio. Forty-four trades, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, were represented in this study.

National Convention Socialist Party

New York City, May 19th, 1923

In accordance with the call issued by the National Executive Committee the Annual Convention of the Socialist Party will meet in conjunction with a special National Conference at Finnish Hall, 2056 Fifth Ave., at 10:00 A. M., Saturday, May 19, 1923.

CONVENTION DELEGATES

Certified by State Secretaries Up to Time
of Going to Press.

Cameron King	San Francisco
J. Webb Richman	Washington
W. R. Snow	Chicago
Emma Henry	Indianapolis
Ross Magill	Garnett
Herman Plaggenburg	Covington
Wm. A. Toole	Baltimore
Walter S. Hutchins	Greenfield
L. Moilanen	Fitchburg
Ben Blumenberg	Detroit
G. A. Hoehn	St. Louis
James D. Graham	Livingston
Leo M. Harkins	Camden
Algernon Lee	New York City
A. I. Shiplacoff	Brooklyn
Jos. W. Sharts	Dayton
Dr. Wm. Van Essen	Pittsburgh
Daniel W. Hoan	Milwaukee
Edmund T. Melms	Milwaukee
F. S. Holmes	Baintree, Mass.
Emil Herman	Minneapolis, Minn.
O. A. Kennedy	Ogden, Utah

FRATERNAL DELEGATES

Y. P. S. L.	Albert Weisbord, Boston, Mass.
Finnish Federation	Wm. Reivo, Fitchburg, Mass.
Jugo Slay Federation	Frank Petrich, Chicago, Ill.
Italian Federation	G. Valenti, Chicago, Ill.

CONFERENCE DELEGATES

<i>Illinois</i>	
Seymour Stedman	Chicago
Ellen Persons	Chicago
Otto Branstetter	Chicago
Bertha Hale White	Chicago
Mary Klopstein	Chicago
<i>Indiana</i>	
Madge P. Stephens	Terre Haute
W. W. Stephens	Terre Haute
Theodore Debs	Terre Haute
Severino Pollo	Clinton
Wm. H. Henry	Indianapolis
<i>Massachusetts</i>	
George E. Roewer, Jr.	Boston
<i>Michigan</i>	
Ida Ruth Stewart	Detroit
Jos. Bernstein	Detroit
Arthur Rubenstein	Detroit
M. Wagman	Detroit
Juozas Strasdus	Detroit
<i>New Jersey</i>	
Mrs. Charlotte Bohlin	Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Geo. H. Goebel	Newark, N. J.
Andrew P. Wittel	Belleville, N. J.
W. W. Weeks	Elizabeth, N. J.
Jacob Steinberg	Passaic, N. J.
<i>New York</i>	
August Claessens	New York, N. Y.
Julius Gerber	New York, N. Y.
William Karlin	New York, N. Y.
Joshua Lieberman	New York, N. Y.
Adolph Warshow	Bronx, New York, N. Y.
James Oneal	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Kritzer	Brooklyn, N. Y.
May Harris Mainland	Richmond Hill, L. I.
Warren Fitzgerald	Cohoes, N. Y.
William Hilsdorf, Jr.	Rochester, N. Y.
<i>Ohio</i>	
L. A. Goldberg	Cleveland
Oscar K. Edelman	Dayton
J. Moldauer	Cleveland
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	
Eora M. Bixler	Lancaster
Charles Sehl	Philadelphia
Sidney Stark	Braddock
Edmund Thomasser	Philadelphia
Birch Wilson	Reading
<i>Mountain State Org. District</i>	
A. Saperstein	Ogden, Utah
E. T. Stoney	Salt Lake City, Utah
T. J. Brown	Denver, Colo.
Thos. S. Smith	Estancia, New Mexico

ORDER OF CONVENTION BUSINESS

FIRST DAY

The Convention shall be opened by the Executive Secretary, who shall call the roll of elected Delegates to the Convention and also to the Conference, as certified by the respective State Secretaries. The Convention and Conference delegates, whose seats are uncontested, will proceed in the following order.

1. Election of Chairman for the day.
2. Election of Vice Chairman for the day.
3. Report of the N. E. C. submitting Rules and Order of Business for the Convention.
4. Appointment of a Sergeant-at-Arms and assistant.
5. Appointment of tellers.
6. Election of Committees.

REGULAR ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Election of Chairman and Vice Chairman for the day.
2. Communications.
3. Roll call of delegates.
4. Report of the N. E. C. by the National Executive Secretary.
5. The Agenda.
6. Report of Committee on Resolutions.
7. Report of Committee on Organization, Propaganda and Finance.
8. Report of Committee on Economic Organizations.
9. Report of Committee on Constitution amendments.
10. Election of a National Executive Committee, consisting of seven members and seven alternates.

Fraternally submitted,

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WORLD WAR VETERANS

*Amnesty Statement made by Jack Bradon
National President*

We, the "World War Veterans" represent those ex-service men who went into the World War for democracy and we still believe in democracy.

On every hand we encounter financial, greedy cliques, possessed of immeasurable power challenging the existence of democratic institutions. This state of affairs fortifies our determination to help preserve and extend democracy. Our declarations and acts will testify to our stand with the people as against the autocrats and privileged classes.

Upon taking stock of the affairs in the United States after the war, we found that the democratic ideals for which we fought and bled had been wiped out under the onslaught of war hysteria. We found men prosecuted for mere expression of opinion and sent to prison for terms as long as twenty years. The realization has forced itself upon us that for the first time in American history, opinion was being made a crime and our democratic tradition of civil liberty outraged.

It is to help regain our civil liberties and to stand by the ideals for which our comrades died, that the W. W. V. at our first national convention held

in 1919 made our stand clear on the question of democracy, to which freedom of expression is indispensable. We pledged ourselves to and adopted the slogan of "The enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America as it is written."

Consistent with our slogan, we have repeatedly at our national and state conventions demanded the preservation of free speech, and the release of the political offenders who were convicted during the war for expression of opinion. In addition to our actions at conventions, we have done what we could in behalf of general amnesty, such as was granted after the Civil war, and by all other countries involved in the World war. On three occasions, delegations from the W. W. V. visited the President, among our delegation were a number of Congressional Medal of Honor men. All those delegates asked for the speedy release of the political offenders.

Only a few releases by commutation were made as a result of all the activities for amnesty during the past year and a half. Still lingering in our prisons

RULES FOR THE CONVENTION

As Proposed by the N. E. C.

1. All sessions of the National Convention shall be held jointly with the National Conference.
2. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the commencement of each day's session.
3. The Executive Secretary shall serve as the Secretary of the Convention, and shall appoint necessary assistants.
4. A Sergeant-at-Arms and assistant shall be appointed by the chairman for the entire Convention.
5. Three Tellers to count all ballots shall be appointed for the entire Convention.
6. A Committee on Constitutional Amendments shall be elected, consisting of five members.
7. A Committee on Resolutions shall be elected, consisting of five members.
8. A Committee on Organization, Propaganda and Finance shall be elected, consisting of seven members.
9. A Committee on Economic Organizations shall be elected, consisting of five members.
10. A roll call shall be taken daily. Absentees, unless engaged on business of the Convention or presenting satisfactory excuses, shall not be entitled to per diem for that day.
11. Roberts' Rules of Order shall be used, except when the "previous question" has been called for, one delegate on each side of the question shall be allowed five minutes to sum up before the question is put.
12. Discussions shall be limited to five minutes for each speaker, except Chairmen of standing committees, who shall have twenty minutes. The time of any speaker may be extended by unanimous consent. No speaker shall be granted the floor a second time upon any one motion unless all desiring to speak upon the motion shall have had opportunity to do so.
13. Fraternal delegates shall have a voice but no vote.
14. A quorum shall consist of not less than thirty-five delegates.
15. A roll call vote shall be taken at the request of one-third of the delegates present and entitled to vote. A separate roll call vote of Convention delegates only shall be taken upon demand of three Convention delegates.
16. Sessions of the Convention shall be from 10:00 A. M. to 1.00 P. M. and from 1:30 to 5:30 P. M. Night sessions shall be held as soon as reports of committees are ready or as voted by the Convention.

Fraternally submitted,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

are fifty-three men, no more guilty than those who have been released.

The spirit of the nation is rapidly being aroused to the injustice done to the political offenders. At a recent amnesty meeting held in the Lexington theatre, New York, under the auspices of Post N. 722, W.W. V., Senator Borah as chief speaker was enthusiastically received because he undoubtedly expressed the sentiment of all liberty loving people when he said, "This issue must be cleared up, the Administration must wipe out the disgrace to our country of keeping men in prison five years after the Armistice merely for expressing their opinion during the war."

We of the World War Veterans mean to do our share to clear our nation of this stigma. We have established an office in Washington and are prepared to stay until results are achieved. All our posts will within the next few days be ordered to organize amnesty meetings such as the Borah meeting in New York. Those meetings will rally the

freedom loving elements in every locality, and if need be a political weapon against anti-amnesty officials will be created. Here in Washington, we are going to put the matter as clearly and as strongly as we know how directly to the President and to the Department of Justice. We stand ready to co-operate with all the forces that are working to the same end.

We call upon all ex-service men who believe in democratic institutions to come forth and defend them by adding their efforts to ours. Let us recall the words of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg when he said, "It is rather for us to be here dedicated for the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their last full measure of devotion that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." We the W. W. V. affirm that our dead and maimed comrades are best honored when our best energies are dedicated to the cause for which they fought and died.

AGENDA

National Convention Socialist Party New York City, May, 1923 CONFERENCE FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION

Motion No. 1. That the Socialist Party continue its affiliation with the Conference for Progressive Political Action and that we recommend to our state organizations that they co-operate in the calling and organization of state conferences for the purpose of forming independent political labor parties in their respective states; such co-operation not to entail the loss of integrity or the political standing of the Socialist Party.

Motion No. 2. That the Socialist Party sever its connection with the Conference for Progressive Political Action and that the party constitution be amended by striking out all the amendments adopted at the Detroit and Cleveland conventions for the purpose of permitting fusion with other political parties of the working class, and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of the constitution of 1920 prohibiting all forms of fusion or co-operation with other political parties or organizations.

PRESENT CONSTITUTION ARTICLE VIII. STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 3. The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto. No state or local organization shall fuse, combine or compromise with either the Democrat or Republican parties or endorse candidates nominated by either of those parties.

Sec. 4. State organizations of the party may co-operate with organizations of Labor and working farmers within their state in independent political action, but such co-operation must in all cases be on the following conditions:

(a) The term "independent political action" as here-in employed shall be understood to mean the nomination and election of candidates by a party of workers and farmers organized in express opposition to the Republican and Democratic parties and excluding participation in the primaries of such parties as well as voting for their candidates in public elections.

(b) That in any form of political co-operation the independence and integrity of organization and official political standing of the Socialist Party be fully preserved.

(c) The political programs and platforms adopted for such joint political action shall not be inconsistent with the platform and declaration of principles of the Socialist Party.

(d) That all co-operation of Socialist State organizations shall be subject to approval by the National Executive Committee.

Sec. 5. No member of the Socialist Party shall participate in the primaries of the Democratic or Republican parties, nor vote for or advocate voting for any candidate other than those nominated, endorsed or recommended by the Socialist Party.

Let there be no confusion of facts upon this issue. It is solely one of free speech and of unjustifiable convictions. Sharing this opinion are important public men like Senator Borah, Senator Pepper and many others. Major Alexander Sidney Lanier, formerly of the military intelligence department, after reviewing the trial records of some of the imprisoned political offenders stated:—"**** I defy anyone to show me one scintilla of evidence

1920 CONSTITUTION ARTICLE IX. STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Sec. 3. (a) The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto. No state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or indorsement from any other party or political organization.

(b) No member of the Socialist Party shall, under any circumstances, vote in any political election for any candidate other than Socialist party members nominated, endorsed or recommended as candidates by the Socialist Party, or advocate voting for them. To do so will constitute party treason and result in expulsion from the party.

in the record of this trial that proves any of the above defendants conspired with anyone to violate any law, or that they did, in fact, violate any law, as charged and set forth in the indictment, or otherwise."

One of the reasons for the non-release of these political offenders was made clear by Representative George Huddleston of Alabama in his speech before the House of Representatives on November 14, 1922. He said, "The facts should be frankly and boldly recognized that certain influential groups in this country do not sincerely believe in free speech or other Constitutional guarantees. As the beneficiaries of abuses of our system, these groups hold valuable privileges, monopolies, and the control of great aggregated wealth. They fear the exposures of their practices and the correction of the evils by which they have profited. Dominating to a large extent the channels of public information, twisting and coloring the news which the people receive, their security lies in the suppression of criticism. They identify themselves as the government, because they are often permitted to control its activities.

The Farmer Labor Party Convention

MOTION—That the convention elect three delegates to the Farmer-Labor Party Convention in Chicago on July 3rd with full power to act in accordance with the invitation of the Farmer-Labor Party.

Invitation of the Farmer-Labor Party.

FARMER-LABOR PARTY

166 W. Washington St. Chicago, Ill., Apr. 11, '23
Mr. Otto Branstetter, Executive Secretary.
National Socialist Party,
2418 W. Madison St.
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

The following proposition has been unanimously adopted by the National Committee of the Farmer-Labor Party of the United States:

"That the National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party recently voted by the National Committee be held in Chicago, Ill. beginning July 3, 1923, and remain in session till the business of the convention shall have been completed. Also, that the National Secretary be authorized to invite all labor, farm and political groups to send representatives to the said National Convention of the Farmer Labor Party with the authority to take such steps as may be necessary to bring about complete unity of the political forces of the entire working class."

An earnest effort is being made by the Farmer-Labor Party to bring together the various groups and organizations industrial, agricultural and political, with a view to trying to work out a method of uniting the workers of hand and brain, of farm and factory, on the political field—a method that will be acceptable and secure the allegiance of the great body of workers in the country.

In the past, as you know, the farmers and city workers, have been either divided in numerous minority parties with competing candidates at election time or have supported the candidates of one of the old parties. Where the latter course has been followed it has been with the hope that if friendly candidates were elected consideration would be given to the political demands of both divisions of labor.

Nearly all agree that results from any of the plans so far tried have not been satisfactory. All felt the methods followed were justified as being the best under the circum-

stances. Many have waited and hoped that some group would take the step now being taken by the Farmer-Labor Party and invite all organizations and all parties to a convention where this grave situation might be dispassionately discussed and, if possible, ways and means found for solidifying political power of the workers as has been done in other countries.

To this end, your organization is invited to send representatives to the *National Convention of the Farmer-Labor Party, to be held in Chicago, Illinois, beginning July 3, 1923*, clothed with authority to take such steps as may be necessary to accomplish the ends indicated.

It should be understood, however, that in sending delegates your organization commits itself to nothing. If plans can be worked out that will meet the approval of your organization, time will be saved if authority is had to express such approval and join officially in such further steps as may appear proper and feasible.

The holding of the proposed convention will obviously entail considerable expense. We do not wish to suggest that your organization should contribute any specific sum, but any amount you can send will be most helpful and will be gratefully received.

We will appreciate it if you will forward us a list of the delegates chosen to represent your organization as soon as possible. We will then be able to communicate to them additional details of the Convention, such as arrangements for hotels, location of the convention hall, and the possibility of getting reduced railroad fares.

Trusting we shall have the pleasure of welcoming delegates from your organization at the coming Farmer-Labor Party Convention, and that the outcome of the Convention may mark a further advance in the forward march of the toilers toward a better day, we are

Fraternally yours,

Farmer-Labor Party of the United States
J. G. Brown, Secretary

Then, there are the militarists; then the imperialists, with their thoughts of unpopular future wars for which conscription will be necessary. Without any particular regard for the guilt of our political prisoners, these dominating groups would hold them in prison for its effect upon all who might desire to expose their practices, to thwart their aim, or to question their right to dominate."

Not only are these domineering groups referred to by Mr. Huddleston responsible to a great measure for the imprisonment of these political offenders, but are equally responsible for the aggressive campaign of the Department of Justice to imprison others who may express their opinions which do not happen to be in accord with the dominant cliques. Even now nothing short of a conspiracy is going on in the state of Michigan to jail men because of opinion.

To us, of the W. W. V democracy is still a burning issue. Though for years have elapsed since the war's end, its experiences are still fresh and promise to linger. The vision of lifeless, yellow faces on the battlefield, the countless little white crosses marking the graves of our fallen comrades, has impressed itself upon our memory beyond eradication. Our continuous contact with our buddies who fill the tubercular and insane asylums of our country constantly reminds us of the immeasurable price paid for democracy. We cannot comprehend a democracy without absolute freedom of expression. Without the right of expression democracy becomes a myth.

We are not interested in the imprisoned political

(Continued on Page 10)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Motion No. 1. That the party constitution be amended so as to provide that all amendments to the party constitution or temporary abrogation of constitutional provisions be submitted to referendum.

Motion No. 2. That the party constitution be amended so as to provide for national conventions in even numbered years only.

Motion No. 3. That the party constitution be amended so as to provide that language federations shall secure dues stamps from the National Office only upon payment of National, State and Local dues, said State and Local dues to be remitted to the respective state organizations by the National Office.

Motion No. 4. That the party constitution be amended to provide for reduction of party dues so that the National dues shall be 7½ cents and the State 7½ cents per month.

(The communication of Comrade Sharts in this issue and of Comrade Wilson in the April issue are referred to the Convention in connection with the question of Party Dues).

Motion No. 5. That the party constitution be amended so as to provide that the application for membership shall read as follows:

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class organizing itself into a political party for the purpose of obtaining collective ownership and democratic administration and operation of the collectively used and socially necessary means of production and distribution, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist Party, and inclose \$—— for dues. I also subscribe for The Socialist World for the period of my membership, fifty cents of each year's dues paid by me, being for subscription to the publication. In all my political actions while a member of the Socialist Party I agree to be guided by the constitution and platform of the party."

Motion No. 6. That the party constitution be amended so as to provide that all members of the Socialist Party under the age of 26 years shall also become members of the Young People's Socialist League.

Motion No. 7. To amend Paragraph 8 of the preamble of the Party constitution by striking out the words "To change our class society into a society of equals" and to substitute the words, "a society wherein opportunities are equal."

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

Motion No. 1. Delegates of the Socialist Party of the United States to the World Congress to be held at Hamburg are instructed to vote in favor of the proposed union of Socialist and trade union forces of the world.

Motion No. 2. That the delegates of the Socialist Party of the United States to the World Congress at Hamburg be instructed to support the reunion of Socialist forces in one International on the following conditions:

(a) That no party be admitted unless it specifically repudiates the principle of "Burgfrieden" or Social Peace.

(b) That no other condition be imposed as to the internal policies, methods and tactics of the constituent parties.

ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

Motion: That the incoming National Executive Committee be instructed to prepare and commence at the earliest date possible an extensive organization and party building campaign. The plans for this campaign shall provide for new propaganda and organization literature, special work in labor unions, the touring of a number of prominent European Socialists from various countries and the maintenance of not less than ten national organizers in the field continuously until the Presidential election of 1924.

Provision shall be made for raising a fund of \$30,000 for this special work and the National Executive Committee is authorized to transfer \$7,500 now held in the building Fund to pay the preliminary expenses and in order to commence the work immediately.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A WEEKLY PAPER

MOTION—That the National Executive Committee be authorized to commence the publication of a National Socialist Weekly at a subscription price not to exceed 50 cents a year if satisfactory arrangements can be made for financing it.



FOUR OF A KIND



By Otto Branstetter
(Reprinted by Request)

If you are a member of the Methodist Church, and next Sunday morning when the services are over, a stranger approaches you and, extending his hand says, "My name is Smith. I'm a good Methodist and as a newcomer in the neighborhood I thought I would take this first opportunity of coming up and getting acquainted with you brethren."

You would be delighted. You would grab his hand and shake it vigorously, saying, "I am glad to know you Brother Smith, glad to know you are living in the neighborhood and are a member of our Church."

Suppose he interrupted and said, "But, I am not a member of the church,"—you would say, "Why, I beg your pardon, but I certainly understood you to say that you were a good Methodist—"

"Well, I am a good Methodist, just as good a Methodist, as you are, but I never joined the church."

You would shake your head sadly and say, "Brother, you are not my kind of Methodist."

Suppose you are a Mason. Some day, when you go in to get a drink a stranger sidles up along the bar and says, "I'm a Mason, too."

I do not know what you would say, because I'm not one, but in effect you would say, "So? Member of the Masonic Order?"

"Oh, no, I'm not a member of the Masonic Order, but I'm a Mason all right. I'm just as good a Mason as your are, I BELIEVE in Free Masonry."

You would refuse to recognize him as a Brother Mason.

Suppose you are a Union man and some day a new workman comes on the job where you are working. You would say, "Are you a Union man, brother?"

"Sure, I'm a Union Man."

"Let's see your card."

"I haven't any card."

"Thought you said you were a Union man?"

"Well, I am a Union man, just as good a Union man as you are, but durned if I'll join the Union."

You would probably say "You're one hell of a Union man."

That is the way I feel when, after a meeting, a stranger comes up and shakes hands with me and says I made a good speech and he was glad to hear it, that he's a Socialist too, and I say, "Well, that's good. Are you a member of the Party?"

"Oh, no, I'm not a member of the Party, but I'm a Socialist all right, I'm just as good a Socialist as you are. I haven't voted anything but the Socialist ticket for twenty years."

I am proud to admit that there are thousands of my Comrades that are better Socialists than I am and tens of thousands who are just as good Socialists as I am, but they are all members of the Party.

There is no man outside of the Party organization that is as good a Socialist as I am. There is no man outside the Party organization, I care not how well educated he is, or how prominent and influential he may be, that is as good a Socialist as the humblest washer-woman in the red card membership of the Socialist Party.

I know of but two reasons why a man who calls himself a Socialist does not join the organization. The first is that while he believes in the principles of Socialism, he does not realize the need of the Party organization. In this case he has missed the essence of Socialism, that of co-operatoin, concerted effort and united action on the part of the working class for their own advancement and their own emancipation. If a man does not understand the necessity of these things, he does not understand Socialism, and is not yet a Socialist.

If, on the other hand, he realizes the need of organization, if he knows that the capitalists are not going to give us Socialism, that we are not going to wake up some morning and find it descended upon us out of heaven, but that the working class must organize to get it for themselves and then he refuses to get into that organization which he knows to be necessary, he is unfaithful to his own principles, to the Party and to his class and is unworthy of being called a "Comrade" or a "Socialist."

There would be no ticket for you to vote if there was not an organization, which nominates the candidates and attends to all the preliminaries of getting their names upon the ballot. There would be no platform for you to endorse if there was no organization to adopt it as their statement of principles. It is not enough that you vote the ticket, that you support the platform, that you distribute literature and secure subscribers to Socialist papers and talk Socialism to your friends and shop-mates all the time. All that is good, and a necessary part of the agitation and propaganda, but in itself, it is not enough. If no one did more than that, we would

(Continued on Page 15)



DEBS IN MINNEAPOLIS



Praised World War Veterans and Pleads for Imprisoned I. W. W.

Escorted by a guard of honor composed of ex-service men, members of the World War Veterans. Eugene V. Debs spoke in Kenwood Armory in Minneapolis on Sunday, April 22nd. It was evident from the applause that his most radical statements met with the approval of the large and enthusiastic audience.

Upon his arrival in the city on Saturday morning, Mr. Debs was met by a committee consisting of Socialist members of the City Council and representatives of the Socialist Party, the Trades and Labor Assembly and the World War Veterans. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a banquet in the West Hotel attended by representatives of all the radical and progressive political and labor groups in Minneapolis.

In the afternoon Debs was photographed with a group of Yipsels in front of the West Hotel in the exact spot where he and a number of railroad workers had posed for a picture thirty-seven years ago at the time of a strike on the Great Northern.

At the commencement of his meeting on Sunday afternoon Debs was presented with an immense basket of red carnations with a white dove perched on the handle from whose beak ran streamers containing the inscription, "From the World War Veterans." During his speech, Debs took occasion to say:

"I have been asked whether I were in favor of a bonus. Yes, of course, I am in favor of the bonus. If I had the power I would take all of the stolen billions away from the profiteers and give it to these soldier boys. I feel moved on this occasion, in the presence of this magnificent audience, to return my thanks, deep, sincere, heartfelt, to the representatives of the World War Veterans. In all humility, yet with a pride that I think justified under the circumstances, I thank them for having furnished me with an escort to this meeting. Think of me—a jail bird, a convicted felon—being the guest of honor of the World War Veterans, the organization of the rank and file. It wasn't organized in Paris; it wasn't financed by Wall Street; and the rent and other expenses are not paid by the Chamber of Commerce. By the way, how many one-legged members are there in your Chamber of Commerce as a result of the war? This is the organization of the rank and file. They represent the true soldier spirit. I am proud to know that they are my friends; and I certainly feel proud to be theirs. I commend them and their mission with all of my heart. I

shall be with them in fulfilling their mission to the extent of my power and my opportunity. They are the real representatives of the boys who went to the front—sixty thousand of whom lost their lives to produce thirty thousand new millionaires in the United States."

In addition to his usual speech castigating the capitalist class and explaining the principles of Socialism, Debs referred feelingly to the 52 political prisoners still confined in Federal prisons.

"I speak for the fifty-two members of the Industrial Workers of the World, Debs said, 'Fifty-two real Americans; fifty-two genuine heroes. I challenge anyone anywhere to show me that a single one of them was guilty of any offense against society save only that of having expressed an opinion adverse to the war; that is to say, these fifty-two men have been sentenced to some twenty to forty years imprisonment because they exercised the constitutional right of free speech. That is what they are there for; and any charge to the contrary is absolutely untrue, for when their cases were appealed the court of appeals threw out every charge that was against them and said there was no foundation that would justify such prosecution. And yet those fifty-two men are imprisoned as felons, for simply having been too humane to sanction the slaughter of humanity. We are the only nation on the face of the globe that still holds its war prisoners; and yet we have the hardihood to talk about what they are doing in Russia. But there is this difference between the Soviet government and the American government: In the Soviet they imprison the reactionaries and those who are trying to overthrow the government and restore the czar; they put those in prison; while in this country we imprison the liberators, those who would give freedom to the great body of the people."

WORLD WAR VETERANS

(Continued from page 7)

offenders as individuals, neither are we concerned as to the extent of our disagreement with their opinions. But we are interested vitally and mean to uphold the principle of free expression, which is so clearly guaranteed us by our constitution. Forget not the slogan of the W. W. V. to which we are pledged, "The enforcement of the constitution of the United States of America as it is written." We will not rest until the principle of free expression is vindicated.

OUR PATH TO POWER

By Joseph W. Sharts.

The Socialist Convention which meets in New York May 19, will face the problem of Life or Death for our present political organization. In the political as in the physical field, that which ceases to grow decays.

It is worse than useless to blink the fact we have quit growing. Allowing all due credit to the Left Wing split, that defection occurred four years ago. I remember Comrade Claessens declared on the floor of the Chicago Convention, voicing the belief in the minds of many of us, that if we let the Left Wingers go, we would soon have a hundred in their place. But we have not. It is slim satisfaction to point to them and their even more rapid decline.

With Socialism a topic of the hour as never before, with Capitalism on trial in the British Parliament, with Socialists dominating or struggling at the point of dominating half the parliaments of the world, with news about these world events forcing itself upon the front pages of our capitalist dailies in the United States, with millions of our American working people now reading and hearing about Socialism who never gave it a thought before, with our American plutocrats themselves jumpy and nervous as the ground under their feet trembles, as American industrial development, inextricably woven in with that of the rest of the world, carries us all nearer and nearer the final collapse of Capitalism, — the Socialist Party of the United States, the logical inheritor of power from all these factors, continues at a standstill or even dwindles. The situation is incredible.

Those not conversant with the inside facts of our Party affairs imagine we must be growing by hundreds, by thousands, that our soap boxes must be on every corner, our literature in every corner of every shop.

What is the matter with us? New members are simply not coming in. Our lectures in consequence are poorly advertised for lack of funds, and poorly attended. Our propaganda is feeble because it fails to get heard. Our street corner meetings are few and far between, because Locals are also few and far between and the members in them too few to take care of visiting speakers.

Futility of propaganda is the result of fewness of members. How multiply our membership? To my notion, failure to grow, at this stage, is certain death. Are we to follow the fate of so many little Protestant sects, that started out to be whales and became minnows? Are we to fossilize into an insignificant circle of Marxian philosophers?

The coming National Convention must face that question. I find I have been elected the one delegate from Ohio. We have dwindled to that representation in the great industrial State of Ohio! But I welcome the opportunity this year, because I want to lay before the Convention a plan that has been brewing in my mind.

Let us taken a lesson from our enemies. Observe the Klu Klux Klan. They grow everywhere. With no material inducements to offer for the fees, with an appeal only to ancient prejudices, they induce thousands of people to pay considerable sums of money for membership. Their organizers penetrate every community, keep up a persistent campaign for recruits, solicit at every opportunity.

Their agents go after new members even at the risk of arrests and rough handling. Why this initiative, this eagerness, this power of growth? Fanaticism? Not at all. The Ku Klux organizers are professional salesmen. They find it a very profitable business.

That is the whole secret of the extraordinary growth of the Ku Klux Klan. The work of getting new members has been thoroly commercialized. A national organizer or sales manager at Atlanta, whose princely income is based upon percentage, directs and co-ordinates the business, just as the head of the selling forces of any of our great commercial houses.

There is enough profit to attract expert highclass salesmen. I question if many of these Ku Klux organizers care a penny about the objects and purposes of the Klan. They are interested in making money.

But notice the results. They are building that noxious thing by sheer increase of membership into a great political power. Not by desultory and undependable efforts of "volunteers" but by systematic and steady labors of professional and highly paid agents, this is being done.

I favor raising the Socialist initiation fee to \$5.00. The price need not scare us. The American workingman pays ten times that, and more, to join a labor union. Millions of them join fraternal orders that require much more. We too can get them.

If I am wrong, what do we lose? New memberships. *But new memberships are already at a standstill. We have nothing there to lose.*

On the other hand, we have much to gain. With \$5.00 as the price of initiation or re-instatement,

(Continued on page 15)

Report of the Finnish Federation to the National Convention of the Socialist Party

Fellow Delegates—

In view of the fact, that our Federation will be represented in the National Convention of the Socialist Party by a fraternal delegate, we will refrain from writing a lengthy report to be printed in the Agenda. Should the delegates wish to have additional information relative to our Federation, they are not only privileged to question our representative, but invited to do so.

Without entering into details in which our American comrades would not be interested, we will open this report by stating that during the time that has elapsed since the last year convention, when our Federation had hardly got on its feet after the split, our strength has grown, our prestige increased and the vision of our membership clarified so that it is now as unanimous as it is possible for an organization of our size to be in its support of the party and the stand we took at the time of the split.

Our activities have not been hampered the least by internal strife, friction or dissension, nor have we suffered to any extent from the apathy and indifference that seems to have impeded the organization work of the party throughout the country. However, the spirit of our Federation is no longer that of a sprightly youth, but instead that of a grown-up and discreetly acting person, who always thinks before he acts and bases his decisions on mature deliberations. This is readily understood when one knows that the majority of our membership consists of people well up in their years. While we cannot report such a mushroom growth as used to mark the progress of the Finnish Federation before, we can at least say that the structure is more compact and the foundation solidly set on the rock of experience discovered by the socialist movement in every country during the dismal times of the past few years.

Owing to the many strikes and lock-outs that affected our membership during the year and consequently made it rather difficult for many a father to support his family even, our financial condition was not such as to make it possible to carry on extensive propaganda work until now. Instead of a large bank account in their favor the Executive Committee that took its office at the beginning of last year inherited from their predecessors a depleted treasury and several hundreds of dollars in unpaid bills that had to be taken care of. Realizing the situation, the committee set to work to increase the income and to diminish the expenditures to the extent possible. The consequence was, that when the delegates to the general conference gathered in Fitchburg last February, the treasurer's report showed a cash balance of about three thousand dollars, enabling the conference to lay plans for more extensive educational work than has ever been carried on by the Federation in comparison to its membership.

The translating secretary has also acted as a speaker during his last year term of office. Besides doing his regular routine work in the office, he has toured all the states in which the Federation has local branches, delivering about seventy addresses during the year. This together with the speakers hired by the locals direct has made up the principal oral propaganda work till now when the new plan is being put into operation.

The February convention of the Federation decided to employ two lecturers, next fall and one now. Accordingly,

one has been put to work already for about two months and after the summer months are over, the two will start their work. To provide funds for the undertaking, the convention raised the portion of the dues that each member pays to the Federation from 17½ cents per month to 27½ cents. Thus the entire amount of the Fifty cent monthly dues is divided between the National office, the States and counties and the Federation. This does not provide sufficient funds, but the convention authorized the Executive Committee to levy one Fifty Cent assessment this year and another next year. That will yield approximately 8000 dollars. It also passed a resolution requesting the Locals to pay to the central office all the money derived from the May Day tag sales.

The most promising feature of the Federation is the Yipsels. The Young Peoples Socialist League has fairly taken root in the Eastern States among the Finns and the Jews. Some twenty four of our locals have organized a Yipsel Circle, and many of them are in flourishing condition, giving shows, gymnastic exhibitions and other entertainments regularly.

In order to further inspire the Yipsels, to create among them the desire for reading and studying, and to stimulate their activities in general, the convention laid plans for a two weeks lecture course for the Yipsels, to be given in Fitchburg this coming summer and suggested that Comrade August Claessens be engaged as lecturer if he is available. The Yipsels will be asked to raise as much money for the venture as they can, but should there be a deficit, the Executive Committee was authorized to contribute as much as five hundred dollars to meet the balance.

It may be said in passing, that the Yipsels movement is a thoroughly American organization. It is with satisfaction that we mention that the Yipsels movement is bearing fruit already. During the Textile workers' strike in Fitchburg for instance, last summer, many of the most active persons were our former Yipsels, still members of the movement, though already past their teens, the proper Ypsel age. Their services were very valuable and they conducted the affairs of the striking union with praiseworthy ability. The future success of the labor movement here as well the Socialist Party will depend largely on the educational work we are able to carry on among the Yipsels of today.

In closing we may say that the circulation of our papers is also gradually increasing, and at the close of the year the publishing house reported a little profit again, instead of a large deficit as the year before, just after the split. The Daily especially is getting new readers continually, and we can safely say that the Monthly also will begin to show more life and will add hundreds to its readers during the year. Last year a big subscription contest was held, lasting from the first of October to the end of the year and bringing good results. The prizes offered were all in cash, amounting in the aggregate to a little over seven hundred dollars, the first being two hundred dollars. These money prizes seemed to stimulate such enthusiasm, that the commissions saved during the contest almost made up the deficit created by the prizes.

Regardless of what the status of the Socialist Party in the rank of the American labor movement is at present, we are confident that its mission in the future will be far more important even than it has been in the past. The

principles now enunciated by the Socialist Party will eventually be recognized by the entire labor movement here, and its program will form the guiding lines of the demands of the working class in this country, regardless of the differences now separating the forces of Labor. With the formation of the so called labor parties the task before the Socialist party grows larger instead of getting smaller. Its banner is the banner of class consciousness that must be carried high above the heads of the variegated forces that

will join hands in the ranks of the labor parties. The program of the Socialist Party will represent the highest ambition of the working class until that class accomplishes its emancipation and finally establishes the Cooperative Commonwealth.

Yours in Comradeship,

The Executive Committee of the Finnish Federation,
By W. N. REIVO,
Translator Secretary.

Report of the Jugo-Slav Federation

To the National Convention Socialist Party May 1923

Dear Comrades:

You will not be surprised to hear that the Jugo-Slav Federation during the last year has not gained in membership, but I expect that you will be rather surprised to hear, that the Federation is holding its own, knowing that the times to a great extent are still abnormal.

For the coming year however, with Comrade E. V. Debs and others on the road, rebuilding the Socialist party, a turn for moral and material improvement is to be expected. For, it must be understood, that the progress of language federations to a large degree depends upon the activity and power of the main body. The foreign sections may do all they possibly can, yet their work as a political factor in the cities, states and country is limited and does not amount to much, if there is not a strong and lively central organization, giving them prestige and impetus. The prestige of these sections will grow with the upbuilding of the central body.

The membership of the Jugo-Slav Federation from January 1st, 1922, up to March 31, 1923 is as follows:

Year 1922	Regular	Dual	Exempt	Total
January	578	68	—	714
February	445	63	37	608
March	432	81	141	735
April	351	70	130	621
May	319	75	18	487
June	439	78	59	654
July	337	30	59	456
August	281	62	74	479
September	510	55	21	641
October	473	70	12	625
November	373	33	—	439
December	515	110	6	741

Average 600 per month.

Year 1923	Regular	Dual	Exempt	Total
January	565	31	6	633
February	432	49	—	530
March	501	64	—	689

Average 617 per month
Branches in good standing 36

FINANCIAL REPORT

Income and Expenses

Income	Expenses:
January \$559.91	\$.....\$698.44
February 464.09	..... 349.17
March 502.40	..... 365.35
April 397.31	..... 568.10
May 392.48	..... 334.76
June 417.76	..... 218.10
July 236.39	..... 440.22

August	356.91	.....	557.84
September	365.42	.....	296.82
October	558.77	.....	416.16
November	284.28	.....	166.40
December	526.33	.....	699.87
Balance Dec. 1921	247.87	.....	.....

1923:

January	\$435.56	.....	\$382.83
February	436.79	.....	349.72
March	438.07	.....	391.55
.....	Balance March 31	.....	384.99

Totals\$6620.34\$6620.34

PARTY AGENDA

In the Agenda matter, the Executive Committee of the Jugo-Slav Federation recommends the adoption of the following motions:

As to the "conference of Progressive Political action:"
— Motion No. 1;

"Organization campaign":—All—with exception that \$7,500 now held in the Building Fund be spent for preliminary work of this campaign, but that the N. E. C. find other means with which to finance that start.

"Constitutional amendments":—All as they appear on the Agenda.

CONVENTION OF THE J. S. F.

The convention that was postponed twice on account of the Miners strike and general industrial depression, will be held on May 27-28-29 at Chicago, Ill. It is expected that 25 outside delegates will participate. The agenda for the convention is as follows:

1. The Secretary's report since 1916;
2. The reports of the Slovenian and the Serbian sections;
3. The Socialist literature and Press;
4. The International;
5. The Associate membership or educational propaganda;
6. The Jugo-Slav question;
7. The Progressive political action conference;
8. The Socialist propaganda in the Unions and other organizations;
9. About the Co-operative movement;
10. Socialist propaganda among women;
11. Immigration: its laws and citizenship;
12. The constitution of J. S. F.

The Executive committee of the Federation believes that the prospects of growth and progress of the Socialist party and its sections this year are unusually good.

Fraternally submitted,

Signed: FRANK PETRICH
Translator-secretary.

Chicago, Ill., April 9th, 1923.

The Socialist Party

Executive Secretary,
OTTO BRANSTETTER,
 2418 West Madison Street
 Chicago

National Executive Committee:
 Edmund T. Melms, 579 8th Avenue,
 Milwaukee, Wis.

Wm. H. Henry, 709 East 13th St.,
 Indianapolis, Ind.

James H. Maurer, Rooms 1, 2 and 3,
 Commonwealth Trust Co. Building, Har-
 risburg, Pa.

Morris Hillquit, 19 W. 44th St., New
 York City.

B. Charney Vladeck, 175 E. Broadway,
 New York City.

George E. Roewer, Jr., 20 Pemberton
 Sq., Boston, Mass.

Victor L. Berger, 528 Chestnut St.,
 Milwaukee, Wis.

Official Business

April 17, 1923

To the National Executive Committee

Dear Comrades:

I beg to report as follows:

National Executive Committee

Motion No. 15

Executive Question.

Submitted April 6th. Vote closed
 April 16th.

"Shall credentials be issued to Jacob
 Panken as delegate to the International
 Socialist Congress at Hamburg?"

Voting Yes: Henry, Hillquit, Maurer
 Melms, Roewer, Vladeck (6)

Not heard from: Berger (1)

Motion carried.

Fraternally submitted,

Otto Branstetter

Executive Secretary

April 21, 1923

To the National Executive Committee

Dear Comrades:

I submit for your consideration

National Executive Committee

Motion No. 16

By Henry

"I move that the National Executive
 Committee adopt the following resolu-
 tion:

WHEREAS: William Howard
 Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 of the United States has for many years
 been in receipt of an annuity of \$10,
 000.00 from the Carnegie Corporation
 which was undoubtedly granted in re-
 cognition of services rendered, and

WHEREAS: Said William
 Howard Taft has continued to accept
 said annuity since his appointment to the
 Supreme Court of the United States and

WHEREAS: The acceptance of
 this annuity coming indirectly from the
 Steel Trust, the most powerful and pre-

DEBS Meetings

May 13

Newark

May 15

Baltimore

May 17

Detroit

May 19

Rochester

May 22

New York

May 26

Philadelphia

May 27

New Haven

May 28

Providence

May 30

Pittsburgh

datory corporation in the United States
 is not only unethical but a menace to the
 integrity of our courts and detrimental to
 the best interests of the American people,
 therefore

BE IT RESOLVED: By the
 National Executive Committee of the
 Socialist Party that we voice our protest
 against the continuance of William
 Howard Taft in this high office, and
 demand that Congress take steps to secure
 his resignation or impeachment. And be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That
 copies of this resolution be sent to the
 press, to William Howard Taft, mem-
 bers of Congress, our affiliated state and
 local organizations, and to the Labor
 Unions of the country."

Vote closes April 26th. Please vote
 by wire.

Fraternally submitted,

Otto Branstetter

Executive Secretary

Chicago, May 1, 1923

To the National Executive Committee

Dear Comrades:

I herewith report as follows:

National Executive Committee

Motion No. 16

By Henry

Submitted April 21. Vote by wire,
 closed April 26.

"Resolution demanding the resignation
 or impeachment of William Howard
 Taft."

Voting Yes: Henry, Maurer, Berger,
 Roewer, Melms (5).

Not Voting: Hillquit, Vladeck (2)

Resolution adopted.

I am in receipt of a communication
 from The New York Call, requesting
 that the National Executive Committee
 insert a one-half page greeting in their
 Fifteenth Anniversary edition; the cost of
 such insertion will be \$50.00. As the
 Committee will not meet in sufficient time
 to act upon this before publication, I am
 submitting:

National Executive Committee

Motion No. 17.

(Executive Question)

"Shall the Executive Secretary be
 authorized to insert a one-half page greet-
 ing in the Fifteenth Anniversary edition
 of The Call, at a cost of \$50.00?"

Ballots enclosed. Vote by mail. Vote
 closes May 10th.

The Party Constitution provides that
 the National Executive Committee shall
 prepare and submit for the approval of
 the Convention, Order of Business and
 Rules. It is also necessary that either
 the Executive Secretary or the National
 Executive Committee make a report to
 the Convention of the past year's act-
 ivities. In view of the fact that it will

be impossible to have a Committee meeting prior to the Convention, I am preparing this material for publication in the May Socialist World, which is to be published prior to the Convention.

I am also calling a meeting of the National Executive Committee to meet at the Hotel Breslin, 29th and Broadway, New York City at 5 P. M. on Friday,

Socialist Party
NATIONAL
CONVENTION
and CONFERENCE
Saturday, 10.00 A. M.
May 19, 1923
Finnish Hall
2056 Fifth Avenue
New York City

May 18th. The purpose of this meeting will be to adopt such additional reports or recommendations to the Convention as your Committee may deem necessary or advisable and to transact such other business as may come before you.

Fraternally submitted,

Otto Branstetter

Fraternally submitted,

OUR PATH TO POWER

(Continued from Page 11)

we can pay \$3.00 to the one who brings in the application. The remaining \$2.00 can be apportioned, I suggest, between the National Office and a National Organizer. It would be enough to furnish the new member with special Party literature and to pay the National Organizer such a compensation as would attract a really highclass business organizer.

You say you don't believe in "commercializing" the Party work thus? We old red-card members don't want \$3.00 or any money for bringing in new members. But how many have you and I brought in this year? Or last year? If the Party must depend on us "volunteers" and our high altruistic impulses, it is doomed.

Here in my own town of Dayton we have the most vigorous Local remaining in Ohio. In an industrial center of 150,000 and more, we have not 200 members. But on our books are possibly 2000 names of men and women who have passed thru, lapsed memberships, people who joined once and drifted away. We have made repeated "drives" by volunteer work to get them back. The tale is an old one in the ears of Party workers. We don't get them back. There is plenty of passive good-will. We lack the knack of spurring that good-will into action. A genuine salesman on a big percentage could do it. I venture to predict that such a salesman in Dayton, on a \$3.00 commission, could reap \$1000, in a few weeks.

And why begrudge him the profit, if he could pour upon the Local such a blessing as 300 or 400 additional members? This is the one thing we most need in order to live, the one thing we are no longer able to get ourselves.

Ohio has a score of cities where there are defunct locals and yet a large and lively Socialist sentiment: Cincinnati, Akron, Youngstown,—big dense industrial centers that could well maintain locals of several thousand each. Among the shop workers there, one could quickly find hundreds who at one time or another held a red card. Put a live wire agent in there who knew how to "get the business"

and in another year Ohio would not be sending one delegate to the National Convention, but fifty.

I am constrained to urge this plan upon the Party because of a belief we are frittering away the day of grace. Huge reactionary forces are accumulating size and momentum, that will crush us and scatter us like chaff unless we too make use of this interval for growth.

FOUR OF A KIND

(Continued from Page 9)

never have Socialism. You may continue that kind of agitation, if such a thing were conceivable, until every man, woman and child in America, was converted to a belief in the principles of Socialism and then you would still not have it. Although every human being knew what Socialism was, and wanted it, you would still have capitalism and all its evils.

That condition would continue year after year, until someone had intelligence enough to get up and say, "Now fellow citizens, we all believe in Socialism. We know that collective membership is preferable to private ownership, that co-operation would be better than competition. Now let us get together and organize for the purpose of carrying our principles into effect."

That "getting together" would be the first absolutely necessary step before the people would be able to put their principles into effect and realize the benefits of Socialism.

It is well to agitate, it is good to educate, but is absolutely NECESSARY to organize. In this day and age of the world, no work, no movement succeeds except through organization. In business, politics, war, religion, sports, in every avenue of human endeavor, organization is the keystone of success. Nothing worth while is accomplished, no victory is won, except through organization.

You may be one of those who believe in the principles of Socialism and, calling yourself a Socialist, have not seen fit to join the party organization. If that is the case, you should do your duty now. If for any reason you have failed, or neglected, or refused to join the organization, resolve now that you will do your part and your share of the or-

DEBS' POINTED PARAGRAPHS

"Rockefeller has a billion dollars and not one real friend."

"Prisons are built by and for the working class. Millionaires do not go there. I have "inside information."

"I manage to persuade myself that I am still young and I am young. My wrinkles are all on the outside. There are none in my heart."

"A tree that in the Spring may wear,
A nest of robins in its hair;
Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

"This beautiful little poem issued from the soul of Joyce Killmer who was murdered in the late slaughter of humanity to make the world safe for murder forever. A typical capitalist standing before some hoary monarch of the forest is not impressed by such sentiments as these but immediately pulls out his pencil and notebook and figures the amount of commercial lumber it contains."

"If I believed in war and advocated war I would be honest enough to go to war. I should insist upon taking my place in the trenches. How many millionaires sons were killed in the war? Did you ever see a one-legged member of the Chamber of Commerce? They were all patriots, super-patriots, every last

one of them—at long range—patriots by proxy."

"If it is not a fair exchange, it is at least satisfactory to Mr. Rockefeller and, judging by the way you vote, entirely so to you. He gets what you produce; you get what he produces. You produce everything and he gets it; he produces nothing and you get that."

"The working class are *hands*; farm hands, factory hands, mill hands, mine hands—hands, hands, hands. Do you understand that in this system you are merely the hands of your capitalist masters, that you are fit only with your horny hands to produce wealth to enrich them while yourselves remain in poverty and dependence?"

"Hands is what you are and hands is what you will remain in the capitalist system; hands to the capitalist head, hands to be calloused and deformed and to become ugly in the service of the capitalist head that looks down with scorn and contempt; the head that looks from the proud eminence of a palace down into the sodden quarters where the hands rest for a little while to reproduce themselves in the form of fresh hands for other heads that are to be served in poverty and misery and degradation, and so on and on forever, and this is what the hands vote for every time they cast a ballot for the Republican or the Democratic Party."

ganization work that is necessary, if ever Socialism is to be a fact.

Get in touch with the party organization in your community. Ask for an application-for-membership card and fill it out. Get into the organization where you belong and line up shoulder to shoulder with the men and women in your community, who are struggling and striving to build up a political movement that will become a power for the advancement of the working class in your city and in

the nation.

When you get into this organization of ours, the Socialist Party, you will, for the first time in your life, if you are a working man, be supporting and building a political party whose ultimate victory means the emancipation of yourself, your family and your class .

BE A SOCIALIST!

JOIN THE PARTY!

DO IT NOW!