

# THE PARTY BUILDER

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## A FEW COMMENTS ON OUR DEBT.

Globe trotters tell us that nowhere else in the world is it so easy to get in debt as in America. Almost any one in this country may run a bill, or borrow money. Experts have worked out how much a man is worth in credit as carefully as life insurance experts have fixed the average expectancy of life.

It was not hard for the National Office to get in debt, once it started to do business on a credit basis. Printers, paper houses, supply companies, express and telegraph companies, and even banks, have been willing to extend us credit. Under the conditions existing this was a great convenience, but in the end nothing paralyzes activity like debt. There comes a time of payment, a day of settlement, when creditors become insistent. Just when you want to go ahead and do big things, the insistent creditor draws the reins on you.

A couple of weeks ago we published a statistical report of the Socialist convention of Germany. The German party has many thousands of dollars in the party treasury and a big reserve fund in the Bank of England, which is not mentioned in the report. Contrast this with our own status as a national organization and then reflect.

It is time that we here firmly resolve that "never again," no more costly experiments; that we will take what we now have and build thereon; that henceforth the "big thing" in our movement shall be the party itself.

The Germans have built a party membership of a million. These members finance the party with cash resources, so that it is almost as powerful financially as the government. This is sense. This is stability. THIS IS POWER.

The splendid work of our German comrades ought to inspire every American Socialist to want to see his party the peer of any in the world. It ought to move him to come to the rescue and put the organization beyond the grasp of the creditor. We ought not to grieve over the past or "grouch" over mistakes. It is far more sensible to profit by them, and as the debt must be paid, let us look matters squarely in the face.

The cash income of the National Office in September was greater by \$1,500 than the operating expenses. This means that we had \$1,500 to pay creditors. At this rate (the debt October 1 was a trifle over \$17,000) we will pull out in eleven months; but this will carry us up to the congressional elections of next year, where the opportunity to do big things will be great and where much will be expected of this office.

This will not do. We ought to clear away this debt by January 1, 1913, so that we can go into the campaign of 1914 unhampered. How?

First—Pay your share of the special assessment. If our 90,000 Socialists would each pay a quarter, the debt would be wiped out and a surplus created.

Second—Restore your delinquent members to the party and get new members. We can handle an increased membership without a dollar of additional expense to the National Office.

Third—Buy more literature of the National Office. Buy buttons, account books for locals, etc. Not only will this give us a profit, but enable us to furnish your literature cheaper even than now.

Fourth—Send more subs. to The Party Builder.

Put this office out of debt. That's the first thing.

The present growth of its income justifies the belief that next year we may be turning out a surplus over operating expenses of \$3,000 or even more per month. We can then do business with cash. Cash means at least 10 per cent reduction in cost of supplies over buying on credit. A surplus means that we can pick out hopeful districts—congressional, legislative, and even counties—mass our strength there and carry them. Cash means that we can send organizers between elections to missionary fields—that we can help weak states, and, above all, flood the country with literature.

The machinery is here. All we need is fuel in the boilers and oil on the bearings.

## ATTENTION SOUTH DAKOTA SOCIALISTS!

### You Must Register!

Comrade Ed M. Jacobson of Sioux Falls asks us to mention the following in the Party Builder:

"The Richards' primary law was approved by the people last fall. This law requires that at least five per cent of the members of any party must be registered with the city auditor or township clerk, personally, not by proxy.

"So, comrades, if we are to be legally represented at the primaries next March, every local and individual member of our party must work hard to get every Socialist registered. The very existence of our party is at stake in this matter, because the majority parties will bar us if they can.

"Our vote last fall was nearly 4,000, and we must have five per cent of this, or 800 registered voters, to be in legal standing at the March primary when we nominate our ticket."

## STITT WILSON IN SALT LAKE CITY.

J. Stitt Wilson, on his way home from the meeting of the National Executive Committee, held two rousing meetings in Salt Lake City, Utah. The largest opera house in the city was hired for the purpose, this being the opening of the municipal campaign. From now on, until election day, our comrades will push the campaign and expect to give the nominees a large vote.

## SPECIAL ELECTION IN WEST VIRGINIA.

A special congressional election will be held, October 14, in the third district of West Virginia, which includes the city of Wheeling. The Socialist candidate is Walter B. Hilton. Hilton is now campaigning the district. He has been indorsed by the trades and labor assembly of Wheeling and has the active support of that body.

Chas. Edward Russell, in addition to making campaign speeches every night in the city of New York, is writing campaign editorials for the New York Call. Russell's visit to Europe seems to have restored his health and vigor and he is throwing tremendous energy into the campaign. Those who are interested in Russell's editorials should get the daily New York Call.

## KANSAS NOTES.

The September report for the state of Kansas shows the following: Cash received \$205.35, cash expenditures \$163.15. This is a much better report than that of August, when the terrific drought held all Kansas in its grip. The September rains produced a late crop of alfalfa and other forage which has considerably heartened the farming population. The movement in Kansas outside of Crawford and Cherokee counties is largely composed of farmers, and the crop conditions have much to do with the financial status of the Socialist movement.

## CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST CHURCH.

According to press dispatches, there has been organized in Pittsburgh, Pa., a new denomination to be known as the Christian Church. It has started with 200 members of the Ames Methodist Church of which Rev. W. A. Prosser was pastor. We are also informed that A. W. Arundal, formerly rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, has joined the new body. An effort will be made to extend the church throughout the United States.

## NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN.

The month of October, according to the New York Call, will witness the greatest campaign the Socialists of New York have ever conducted. After opening the campaign in a monster rally, Chas. Edward Russell will actively canvass the entire city devoting his time exclusively to the campaign. Following the putting out of a million leaflets, (reported in these columns last week) the various ward branches of New York, Brooklyn and the Bronx will continue weekly distribution of literature after the plan originated by Milwaukee Socialists and which they found so successful. In this work many of the union organizations are participating.

## THE JEWISH SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Jewish Federation opened in New Haven, Conn., October 4 with delegates from all over the United States. The reports showed that during the current year more than half a million pieces of Jewish literature were distributed throughout the country. In addition to this distribution, about 80,000 books and pamphlets on Socialism and sociological subjects were disposed of. Six organizers have been in the field since the last convention and addressed 272 meetings during the year. The financial report showed that the expenditures of the organizers were over \$10,000 and that, despite the heavy outlay, the organization is stronger now than since its formation.

## CAMPAIGN IN CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND.

The Socialists of Cranston have nominated a full ticket and are conducting an active campaign. There are many German citizens in this city. Two meetings will be held under the auspices of the German Federation. Emil Seidel will speak at one meeting and the other one will be addressed by Philip Scheideman.

## APPOINTMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLES' SECRETARY.

In compliance with the National Committee's instructions, the Executive Committee has created a Young People's Department in the National Office. Joseph A. Rogers, of Chicago, has been appointed secretary of this new department. We are fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Rogers in this work, as his experience in the Chicago movement, in newspaper work, in unionism and in the Young People's League gives him the knowledge of organization so necessary in the development of any new field of propaganda.

While connected with the Chicago Daily Socialist, Comrade Rogers' excellent management of the Socialist news and political department was largely contributory to the nation-wide circulation of that paper. Comrade Rogers gave up newspaper work to accept a position in the Literature Department of the National Office.

He has been a delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor for several years, and is president of the Chicago Office Employees' Union.

Although intensely interested in every phase of Socialist work, Comrade Rogers' greatest efforts have been for the development of the Young People's movement. He acted upon the Chicago committee which formulated the plan for the nationalization of these groups of young people, which was placed before the National Committee.

## COMMISSION GOVERNMENT DEFEATED IN MINNEAPOLIS.

By a decisive vote of 23,091 against 9,842, the voters of Minneapolis, Minnesota, defeated the commission form of government. Only one ward of the city gave a majority for the proposition. From the outset of the campaign Socialists and unionists fought against it and that their work was effective was thoroughly proved by the vote.

## MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING, OCTOBER 4, 5, 6, 1913.

### Saturday Morning Session.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party called to order at 10:45 a. m., October 4, 1913, at national headquarters.

There were present Victor L. Berger, J. Stitt Wilson, George H. Goebel and James H. Maurer.

James H. Maurer was elected chairman for the day.

Bertha Hale Brown was designated as secretary of the meeting.

The following communications were read:

Letter from S. M. Stallard, reference charges preferred against Local Pittsburgh, Kan., by Clarence A. Lewis. The matter had been referred to the Executive Committee at previous meeting, and no additional facts being presented for their consideration the letter was ordered filed.

Letters from Lee S. Orr, reference situation in Wichita, Kansas. The executive secretary was instructed to inform the comrade that any member of the Socialist party automatically becomes a member of an organization after its reorganization.

Letters from C. E. Reeves, proposing national referendum for the purpose of framing national platform for 1916. It was the sense of the committee that while it would be an excellent plan to discuss planks of platform in advance, it was not within the jurisdiction of the committee, and that the comrade should be so informed.

Letter from Guy C. Miller, with resolutions passed by the Houghton County Central Committee of the Socialist party, reference to striking copper miners of Michigan, requesting the National Office to compile information on the situation and to ask all national organizers to feature the strike, and to hold protest meetings on behalf of the miners.

Moved that as the National Office has sent a committee to investigate conditions in the strike zone and to report to the Executive Committee its findings, action be deferred until such report be received. Carried.

Letter from R. Winsor, reference to controversy in state of Washington. Communication ordered filed.

Adjourned, to meet at 2 p. m.

### Afternoon Session.

Meeting called to order at 2 p. m.

Report of executive secretary.

Moved that financial report of secretary be accepted. Carried.

Moved that question of Lyceum be made next order of business. Carried.

Reading of communication on Lyceum, by Berger.

Moved that statement be issued by the National Executive Committee to the National Committee, incorporating the facts as to the deficit, the number of lectures last year, the number of days' work in the office for the lectures, the amount of money appropriated since June, the cost to the office since that time, and the total cost to the Socialist party of the Lyceum Bureau, stating that these are the suggestions of the National Executive Committee to the National Committee and to the Executive Secretary; that some plan be worked out to utilize the 400 dates already secured.

Carried unanimously.

Committee to draw up statement to be submitted to the National Committee, Wilson and Goebel.

Moved that Comrade Katterfeld be instructed to prepare a budget for the Lyceum and to present it to the committee for consideration first thing Sunday morning session. Carried.

Report of Information Department, by Carl D. Thompson.

Moved that in answer to the appeal, made to the Information Department for help in connection with the primary election law of Florida, recently passed, the Executive Secretary write to the Florida state office and ask them to keep the National Office posted on the developments in the election controversy and showing that nothing but lack of funds prevents the committee from taking action at this time; also suggesting that he try the referendum, which is soon to be theirs, to repeal the law. Carried.

Permission was granted to the Hungarian Translator-Secretary, Armin Loewy, to present for the consideration of the Executive Committee a statement of the attitude of the Cook County office toward the foreign speaking organizations.

Statement with reference to this situation from the South-Slavic Translator-Secretary, Alex Susnar, who explained that the controversy was over the question as to whether the foreign speaking branches should purchase their due stamps from the county office or from the federations.

Moved that the State Secretary of Illinois be requested to enforce the national constitution with reference to dues for foreign speaking branches in Cook County. Carried.

Letter from Bernard C. Coleman, under instructions from Local Jamestown, New York, asking the National Office to devise means reimbursing the three comrades who were traveling and lecturing in the state of New York with the Socialist caravan, for the loss of one of their horses, as this loss

made it impossible for them to continue their work, which so far had proven very effective.

Moved that communication be filed and that Local Jamestown be instructed that for lack of funds at the present time it is impossible to go into matters of that kind. Carried.

Letter from M. G. Opsahl, regarding the condition of the Socialist movement in South Dakota with request that the National Executive Committee make investigation of these conditions with the view of regaining harmony among the membership by reorganization, or by any other method that the National Executive Committee might find the most practicable.

Moved that the Executive Secretary make inquiry into situation and instruct the comrade that if he desires action upon the part of the Executive Committee, request for same must be signed by majority of the State Executive Committee. Carried.

Letter from Edward H. Kintzer, inclosing bill for attorney's fee of \$10.00 and bill of \$8.40 for stenographic report of evidence and proceedings of the mayor's court in trial of Anna A. Maley at Monongah, W. Va., for alleged violation of the ordinances of the town.

Moved that bill be paid. Carried.

Letter from Edward H. Kintzer, suggesting that the Executive Committee should sustain an organizer, to be selected by the State Committee, to follow up the work done in West Virginia by Comrades Maley and Parsons.

Moved that Comrade Kintzer be instructed that as considerable funds have already been expended upon that section the committee cannot authorize further expenditure at the present time. Carried.

Letter from C. K. Flanderka, submitting manuscript "Should the Activity of the Socialist Party Be More Extended?" with request that if approved it be published in the Party Builder.

Moved that this manuscript be left to the criticism of the Executive Secretary. Carried.

Letter from Thomas Birtwistle, under instruction from Local Philadelphia, asking whether or not it would be possible to start a Sick and Death Benefit Fund, either under the auspices of the Socialist party directly, or in conjunction with that already established.

Letter ordered filed as outside the jurisdiction of committee.

Letter from J. J. Conrad, inclosing resolutions from Local Springfield, Ill., on the question of the special assessment.

Letter ordered filed.

Adjourned to meet 8 p. m., Briggs House.

### Evening Session.

Meeting called to order 8:30. Present as before.

Letter from Thomas C. Pratt, reference to plan for post card advertising as propaganda. Letter ordered filed.

Letter from Thomas Woodliff, Jr., reference to expulsion from the Socialist party, by Local Fallon, Nev., for violating party rules and signing old party petitions, as reported by State Secretary Justus E. Taylor, and published in the March-April issue of the Monthly Bulletin. Letter ordered filed as outside the jurisdiction of the committee.

Application for position as secretary of Young People's Department, by Harry B. Fish. Filed.

Letter from Charles J. Ball, Jr., addressed to the committee, recommending Kendrick P. Shedd as secretary of Young People's Department. Filed.

Letter from D. Alexanderson, secretary of Young People's Socialist League of Buffalo, recommending Kendrick P. Shedd as secretary of the Young People's Department. Filed.

Application for position as secretary of Young People's Department by Anna Morton Barnard. Filed.

The question of installing the Young People's Department was taken up and Joseph A. Rogers was elected secretary of this department. Such time as the initial work of developing this department does not require shall be devoted to routing of speakers, etc., under the direction of the executive secretary.

Letter from Florence A. Wattles, asking that she be routed as national organizer this winter. Moved that her name be placed on the list of eligible speakers. Carried.

Letter from Clarence H. Taylor, with application for work as national organizer for the South. Filed with recommendation that he be informed that for the present there is no opening for work of this kind.

Letters from William C. Kirk, secretary of Local Lowell, Mass., requesting the National Office to investigate the feasibility of providing literature for the blind. No action.

Letter from Henry G. Burke, foreman of the Workshop for the Blind at Lowell, Mass., with plan for printing such literature on Socialism, and stating that in answer to a notice he had inserted in a magazine for the blind he had received more than one hundred and fifty replies, stating that they were very anxious to have literature printed so that they could read it for themselves.

Executive Secretary instructed to write to the comrade and assure him of the hearty sympathy of the committee in his purpose and to assure him that only the bad financial situation of the National Office prevented them from considering the plan

at the present time, and request that the question be presented to the committee at a later date.

Letter from J. Raphaelson, requesting assistance for Kentucky. Filed with recommendation that Kentucky be made one of the Southern states for special organization work, and that Comrade Raphaelson be so instructed.

Letter from W. W. Farmer, reference to the legal fight now going on in Anderson, Indiana, over the use of the party name, with request that the Executive Committee take action in the matter.

Letter from Ira C. Tilton, reference Anderson controversy.

Moved that Carl D. Thompson be delegated to investigate this controversy in Indiana and report to the committee. Carried.

Letter from William E. Trautman, reference to contributions to the support of strikers at McKees Rocks, and asking that all contributors to the fund demand through the National Office and the Socialist press that Ignatz Klavice be authorized to engage an attorney, payment for whom to be drawn from the funds when released, and also demand of the "Pittsburgh Leader" that they also ask the court for the release of the money, for its return to the original contributors.

Communication ordered filed.

Letter from Christian Larsen, reference to manuscript, "Socialist View of Our National Defense."

Letter filed with recommendation that Comrade Larsen be informed that the party has not settled upon any definite policy upon the subject, and therefore the National Office cannot publish the article.

Letter from Thomas Birtwistle submitting resolution passed by Local Philadelphia, asking that the National Executive Committee be asked to join in demand for investigation into the matter of the Seattle riot with a view to securing the withdrawal of Daniels from the cabinet if found guilty. Communication ordered filed.

Resolutions from Local Salt Lake City on conviction of Patrick Quinlan and Alexander Scott. Filed.

The question of advertisements in the Party Builder was discussed.

Moved that no magazine published in America that attacks the Socialist party as an organization with articles that have the intent of disintegrating the Socialist party should be afforded space for advertising in the Party Builder. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at 10 a. m. Sunday.

### Morning Session, October 5, 1913.

Meeting opened at 10:00 a. m. Present as before.

Wilson was elected chairman for the day. Reading of report of the Woman's Department for July, August and September, by Winnie E. Branstetter general correspondent. (This report was published in full in Party Builder, October 11.)

It was recommended that to meet the demand made upon this department, pamphlets, to be sold at 10c should be published and also a leaflet for servant girls and a leaflet on naturalization to be prepared by Comrade Branstetter.

Moved that an article on naturalization be prepared by Carl D. Thompson, which will not exceed 500 words, to be turned over to the translator-secretaries who shall be urged to have it printed in the various foreign papers. Carried.

It was recommended that a letter should be sent to each person or group interested in the question of naturalization, and articles on the subject be obtained to the end that the work of naturalization should be stimulated.

Moved that the Information Department be instructed to make up a book on naturalization and when such book is prepared the same shall be submitted to the translator-secretaries with instructions to translate and prepare for publication by National Office.

The question of a Woman's Trade Union organizer, which was referred to this meeting at the last session of the committee, was discussed.

Moved to place a woman's trade union organizer in the field as organizer for the party under the auspices of the Woman's National Committee, such organizer to begin work on January 15, 1914, for a period of two months, according to plan recommended by general correspondent. Carried.

Moved that Executive Secretary be instructed to formulate resolutions and forward to the chairman of the United States Senate Committee on Suffrage. Carried.

A telegram from Edward H. Kintzer was read, asking that the committee back up the free speech fight in West Virginia. The executive secretary was instructed to notify Comrade Kintzer that the committee stands ready to consider anything further to be done.

Moved that Adolph Germer be requested to put before the United Mine Workers' organization the question of making donations to help in the free speech fight in West Virginia. Carried.

Moved that all actual outlay incurred by organizers to further meetings, such as advertising, postage, telegrams, etc., is to be paid by the National Office. Carried.

### REPORT OF LITERATURE AND PARTY BUILDER DEPARTMENT.

The following motion was submitted by Goebel: A. That the Party Builder shall be issued on the first and fifteenth of each month.

(Continued on Page 7.)

# Information Department

111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

## PURPOSE

To collect, classify and make available for the members of locals and officials of the Socialist Party all possible data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist the Socialists elected to office with such information as may be required in their official capacities on Municipal, State and National Problems of Administration and Reconstruction.

CARL D. THOMPSON, Manager

FLORENCE MAY SWAN, ETHELWYN MILLS, ELEANOR SPAETH, Assistants

## VALUABLE VOLUNTEER SERVICE—LEGAL AND ENGINEERING ADVICE.

Few things have been more encouraging during our many years of experience in the work for the Socialist party than the splendid way our comrades volunteer service. From the day that we took charge of the work of the Information Department a veritable flood of questions poured in upon us. Had it not been for the splendid service of scores of comrades in all part of the country we would have been swamped a hundred times. But from every direction comrades came forward volunteering to help us in the answering of the questions and the solving of the problems presented.

Gradually we have been able to select those who are especially qualified to handle matter along particular lines and assign questions along those lines to them. In this way we are systematizing the work and securing the best possible service for our inquirers and making the best possible use of the specialists in the Socialist movement.

Among the first and most constant contribution along this line have been from the Socialist attorneys. Realizing as we do that practically none of our attorney comrades are men of sufficient means so that they do not need to earn what they can, the way they have responded to our requests for legal aid is simply splendid.

Some of the problems referred to these comrade attorneys have required days of careful research, and in many cases the preparation of difficult briefs.

For example, the comrades in Sidney, New York, recently were making a fight for a municipal water system. In the course of their agitation they struck several snags that puzzled them. They referred the question to the Information Department. The questions were too much for us. So we referred them to several of our attorneys.

Comrades Solomon S. Schwartz, Leon A. Malkiel, Louis P. Goldberg and Benjamin Marcus each prepared careful replies to all of the questions. The reply by Comrade Marcus consisted of a fifteen-page brief, legal size, of closely typewritten material, giving not only a complete answer to each specific question, but also citations to the state and city laws, as well as to court decision and reports.

In this connection, it is interesting to know that this work is often times very effective. For example, we have just received the following letter from the organizer of the Socialist party at Sidney, N. Y., who, after explaining that being a locomotive fireman he has to work thirteen hours a day and seven days a week, states that he has not been able to write sooner, says:

"It may be of interest to you to know that it was largely due to the agitation and activity of the local Socialists, backed by the Information Department, that an election has been recently held, at which a large majority of the voters voted a bond issue of \$100,000 to establish a municipal water system.

"It has been a long hard fight, and numerous mass meetings have been held at which the comrades took up the fight, with the result that the people, the workers, in this town, are daily becoming more interested in the Socialist movement. And let me say right here that if it had not been for the Information Department and your kind assistance, we would not have dared to tackle the problem. I should not be surprised if it resulted in the election of a complete Socialist administration at the next election.

"I am sorry that at this time we cannot reward you with anything more substantial than our sincere and heartfelt thanks."

We have often wondered what it would have cost the comrades for service of this kind, service that has been repeatedly rendered to different individuals and organizations in the party, since the Information Department began its work. A little investigation showed that this brief alone would in all probability have cost the comrades of Sidney not less than one hundred dollars. There have been at least a dozen similar briefs prepared by these comrade attorneys at one time or another and sent out to the party officials through this department.

And the spirit in which the work is done is the most encouraging feature of it all. The comrades seem not only willing but eager to do all they can to assist the party in its problems.

In other lines there has been a similar spirit shown. We have, for example, in the party comrades who are recognized authorities in their professions—scientists, engineers—sanitary, mechanical and electrical—and experts in many lines. One after the other, as the technical problems are referred to us, we make a search for these comrades

and sooner or later discover them. The questions are then referred to them, and we have been perfectly delighted with the splendid response that has always been received. It would seem at some times as though every service of this technical nature that the party might need is waiting for the call for it.

Nothing can be more interesting nor encouraging than the discovery of these resources, which are available to the comrades without charge, to help them in their constructive work for the cause of Socialism. We trust that the movement will not only avail itself of these splendid opportunities, but also that the party will to the full appreciate the service that is being rendered in these ways.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### The Waste of Militarism.

Q.—Can you give me several large sums of money that the government spends and from which the people derive no great benefit and which could be better spent for the education of the rising generation? I would like to know how these sums compare with the amount spent on the common schools each year.

A.—The most notable of the useless expenditures of the government is that of the maintenance of our military forces. The annual report of the secretary of war for 1911 gives a total expenditure for the department of \$150,242,306.94. The naval appropriation by Congress for 1911-12 amounted to \$126,404,509. Outside of these figures are the sums spent by the different states in the maintenance of state militia, etc., the military schools and naval academies, pensions, the military pageants. So we may easily accept as the price paid for militarism the estimate of \$600,000,000, given by A. M. Simons in "Wasting Human Life." It is, if anything, conservative. The Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1912 gives the total expenditures for common schools in the country for 1911, \$446,726,929.

Perhaps nothing more aptly epitomizes the point of comparison you wish to bring out than the statement made by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead to the Thirteenth Universal Peace Congress, held in October, 1904:

"The cost of one first-class battleship, a battleship the maintenance of which requires hundreds of thousands of dollars each year, which lasts only thirteen years, and which, with the pressure of an electric button, is sent to the bottom of the sea—the cost of such a battleship is not only equal to that of the ninety buildings of Harvard University, but of the land as well, the valuation of all the lands and all the buildings, plus the valuation of all the lands and all the buildings of the Hampton Institute, plus the valuation of all the land and all the buildings of Tuskegee Institute."

### Industrial Accidents.

Q.—What is the total number of workers killed and injured in the various industries in the United States annually?

A.—(a) The total number of working people killed in the industries is variously estimated. By John Randolph Haynes, M. D., special commissioner on mining accidents, state of California, quoted by Simons in "Wasting Human Life," the number is placed at 35,000; by W. J. Ghent in his Handbook No. 1, quoted in the National Campaign Book, p. 167, the estimate is 50,000 workers killed annually. We think the latter number is none too large and hold to that.

(b) The total number of working people more or less seriously injured in the various industrial pursuits of the nation is estimated by a number of authorities, including Wm. Hard, in "Injured in the Course of Duty," published by The Ridgeway Company, at 500,000.

Q.—How many working people are killed and injured in the mines of the United States?

A.—(a) Killed, 2,838 (authority, Statistical Abstract of the United States 1910); (b) Injured, 7,830 (same authority).

Q.—How many employes are killed and injured each year on the railroad of the United States?

A.—(a) Killed, in 1908, 3,405; injured, in 1908, 82,487. (Authority, Interstate Commerce Commission reports).

Q.—Have you any data as to the number of widows and orphans or dependents, due to industrial accidents?

A.—There are no statistics covering the United States. In an investigation, however, made by Crystal Eastman ("Work, Accidents and the Law"), it was found that 63 per cent of the fatal accidents in the cases studied meant the sudden cutting off of the sole or chief support of the family. If we take the estimate above given of 50,000 as the total

number of fatalities in the various industries in the United States and count 60 per cent as involving the support of a family, we have 30,000 whose deaths, due to industrial accidents, resulted in the leaving of families in dependence. Estimating three to a family, which is probably conservative, we have 90,000 people left dependent as a result of the fatal accidents in the United States every year.

### Occupational Diseases.

Q.—How many deaths among workers are due to occupational diseases?

A.—The statistics on occupational diseases in this country are as yet incomplete. The government and some of the states have made preliminary investigations, but the field has not yet been thoroughly covered.

The American Association of Labor Legislation estimates in their Review of January, 1911, p. 127, that the total number of cases of sickness of all kinds among those engaged in gainful occupations in the United States is 13,400, entailing an economic loss in wages, medical attention, etc., of \$72,892,860. Of this amount they estimated that at least 25 per cent is preventable. In other words, they estimate the economic loss to the wage workers per annum from industrial diseases at \$193,223,215.

Q.—What are the total number of deaths among the workers due to tuberculosis?

A.—The probable number of deaths among the working classes from tuberculosis per year is 75,250, involving an economic loss, conservatively estimated, of \$540,000 each and every year. (Authority, Bureau of Labor, U. S., bulletin on "Care of Tuberculosis Wage Earners in Germany; whole number 101, pp. 18-19.")

## BOOK REVIEWS.

"The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America," by Frank Hatch Streightoff. Published by Houghton, Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Cloth, 196 pages. \$1.00 net.

This volume is one of the Hart, Schaffner & Marx "Prize Essays in Economics." It is the same series that has the book "Socialism: A Critical Analysis," by Oscar D. Skelton.

This book on "The Standard of Living," by Streightoff, is of especial value and importance. It is a very careful and evidently trustworthy study of the actual living conditions of the working class in America, and we would recommend that Socialist speakers and writers familiarize themselves with the contents of works of this kind. It is of especial value to have back of one's statements in the Socialist propaganda a conservative and trustworthy authority such as is contained in this study.

The work starts off with a study of the standard of living, and after discussing the different elements, tries to lay down a money estimate of a normal standard of living. After a discussion of a number of different estimates, including those of John Mitchell, Professor Albion W. Small and others, the author gives the estimate made by the New York commission as most satisfactory, placing it at \$825 per year for New York City.

In the second chapter are the results of the study of the family budgets in various states and cities; chapter three is a study of the effects of unemployment on the standard of living, and chapter four a study of incomes.

It is in this latter chapter that some of the most valuable data concerning the incomes of wage earners is collected. It covers the earnings of children as well as of men and women, and of the employes on railroads, in coal mines and garment trades, as well as other wage groups.

In chapter five there is an interesting discussion of the housing question, and in subsequent chapters the subjects of food, clothing and thrift are discussed.

The weakest part of the book is, as one would expect, the last chapter, in which the author discusses "possibilities." Here he makes his suggestions as to remedies for existing conditions. This chapter is really not essential to the rest of the book, and it would seem to us that writers who are preparing essays of this kind for publication by capitalist publishing houses and for capitalists readers chiefly would better leave out any chapters on suggested remedies. For, as a matter of fact, no capitalist writer seems to have the courage to get down to "brass tacks" when it comes to a question of remedy. Their suggestions are almost always either entirely worthless or of such ordinary and commonplace generalities as to be better left unsaid.

Aside from this, however, the book is very valuable and should be in every Socialist library.

## INFORMATION.

### Whereabouts of John D. Cowan.

Sometime ago Comrade John D. Cowan suddenly disappeared from his home in Cowan, Montana. Matters relative to his disappearance have been satisfactorily arranged by friends, who are urging him to communicate with his family. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

As Comrade Cowan has been assisting in the work of the Information Department, we feel warranted in urging anyone who may know of his whereabouts to bring this notice to his attention. Or, address Virginia A. Cowan, Box 595, Malta, Montana.

HYNDMAN ON THE DEATH OF QUELCH.

We print below the remarks of Comrade Hyndman, relating to the death of Quelch, the late editor of London, England, "Justice," not alone because of his tribute to a great man, but because this great man was a true proletarian and his intellectual power was due to his own efforts.

H. M. Hyndman said it was a difficult and even a painful task that he had to perform in winding up that great gathering. He had hoped that the service which he now performed for Quelch would have been done by Quelch for him. With the memory of our dead comrade arose the shades of those who have passed away to give their testimony to what he had done. Quelch had had no advantages. He rose superior to his surroundings, until he had acquired a style of nervous English, a mastery of foreign tongues, and had become one of the greatest masters of economics in our whole movement. He was a much more remarkable man than even they knew. He had met many able men in his life, but he questioned whether, with the exception of one, he had ever met an abler man than he whose loss they deplored. Quelch had had nothing but discouragement and disappointment throughout his whole career, but he fought on with an energy which has never been surpassed. His sense of humor was exceptionally keen. This saved him from that distressing malady, the swelled head, which has of late been so common in this country. With all his vigor and capacity he never allowed himself to look down upon the lowest man in the movement. And it was a great work that he had done. Speaking, writing, organizing, inspiring, persistently keeping the red flag flying, he was not working merely to gild the chains on the limbs of the workers. He labored steadily for the complete abolition of wage-slavery. This was because he was inspired throughout his being with that religion of Socialism which animated all those round his grave. We were but at the beginning of the civilization of man, and what we were doing would benefit countless generations to follow. We work on in the full knowledge that what we do will fructify in the millions of years to come. Now the automatic overwhelms the conscious, but once free from the tyranny of capitalism and the pressure of material needs, man will rise to heights of which we cannot at present conceive. This which Quelch had achieved was indeed eternal life. Let us join in similar work for a like but greater result, based on the work which our comrade had done. Let us thank him for never having despaired of our movement, and march forward to the conquest of the future for the workers of the world.

INDIANA NOTES.

The following speakers are still touring the state: Condo, O'Neil, Tillton, Korngold and Wattles.

Comrade J. E. Fisher of Attica sends for due stamps and states that the local has reorganized there after Comrade Oneal gave them a good talk on a recent trip.

Allen County bought more stamps for the month of September than any other county in the state; Marion and other counties will have to hustle to keep up.

Comrade S. G. Garrison writes for information in regard to the Republican party trying to use the Socialist party emblem. State secretary wired to get out a mandate. No party can use the emblem of another party unless that party don't care.

The Socialists of Indianapolis are having the best campaign yet at the factory gates. Comrade Geo. Lehnert, with his big touring car loaded with speakers, leaves the state office each noon hour for the factories to talk to the workers, and the workers are listening.

Socialists of Indianapolis, 20 strong, most all speakers, left home on Saturday, October 4th, for Anderson, where the election commissioners have handed the party emblem over to a fake party. The speakers arrived in Anderson and held a continuous meeting from two in the afternoon till eleven at night.

Comrades from all over the state should help the speakers in the ending of the campaign meetings, and after the votes are counted you should send the returns to this office at once. Use the wires in case of anything of importance.

Comrades, lets carry the campaign right up to the ballot day, and then start it all over just as if election had not taken place. We must get ready for the congressional campaign when we get past the city elections.

COMPELLED TO QUIT.

"The powers that be" have at last "got" our comrade, Rev. Wm. A. Prosser, pastor of the Ames Methodist Episcopal Church of Pittsburgh, Pa. The Methodist conference officials have been after him ever since he did up Raymond Robbins more than a year ago, when the latter was speaking for the Men and Religion Forward Movement. Prosser was a popular preacher and the Methodist officials, not wishing to lose him, tried to get him to change his views. He refused to give up Socialism and has resigned from the church and accepted a call to the Baptist Church at Jeanette, Pa.

This makes five preachers in Pittsburgh who have been forced out of their churches. These are: Dr. A. M. Arundel, who was rector of Trinity Episcopal Church; John G. Still, Rev. E. Fuchs, both of the Evangelical and Lutheran of Pittsburgh; Rev. Aaron Noll, McKeesport, and A. J. Collison of Homestead, Pa. Verily the way of the transgressor of capitalist theology is hard.

CITY IN DARKNESS.

The people of New Castle, Pa., go to and from their homes at night carrying lanterns, as did our ancestors in days of old. During the present administration the contract with the electric light corporations expired. The company wanted a new contract covering a period of ten years, and Mayor Tyler refused to sign for a longer period than would enable the city to equip an electric plant of its own, or to purchase the one now in existence. Because they couldn't have a 10-years' contract, the light company refused to sign any and cut off the city's supply. The mayor has pointed out to them that the laws of the state permit the corporation to go on furnishing lights while the contract is pending and collect a fair rate through the courts, but the corporation knows that it would have to reduce the rate if the matter got into the courts, hence they do nothing. The common people are with the mayor and have sent him hundreds of letters urging him to stand firm.

MISSIONARY WORK IN CALIFORNIA.

Recently a band of Socialist missionaries, headed by J. Stitt Wilson, invaded Lake county, a section of the state that is called the Switzerland of America, and which has no railways. They held a series of meetings in several places in the county and organized three new locals. It is believed that the work on this tour will make it possible to carry the county.

DO WE WANT DEMOCRACY?

By J. E. Snyder.

Recently there has appeared in the Socialist press the suggestion that we need more democracy in the Socialist party. True. But how to get that same democracy is the problem. We cannot have democracy without democrats.

The first essential toward democracy is intelligence. Not necessarily academic intelligence, but a knowledge of life industry and the economic and political status of man.

Besides knowing about Socialism we need to know about the machinery of the party that is internationally organized to promote Socialism. We must feel our responsibility in keeping up and running that machinery.

The propaganda of Socialism has spread round the world, but the propaganda of organization is yet to be learned by the Socialists as a body. Only a few really know much about organization, and the organization into which we pay our dues.

District legislation is one of the fundamentals in the building up of the Socialist party. How many are there who realize the importance, the power and the privilege of petition or the initiative and referendum? We can judge best by our acts. Thirteen thousand votes were cast on the recent party referendum to amend the constitution of the party. About one-seventh of the membership took any part in that important act. Pretty slow? During a recent circulation of a petition in Oklahoma to get fair election law the Socialist party came up four hundred short of enough to file their petition, when one comrade, who was paid by the party to get signatures, held in his grip at home eight hundred names and gave as his only excuse for not bringing them in that he thought there would be plenty without his list.

After nearly a year of pushing a petition for the eight-hour law for the state of California, it is reported that five thousand signatures are still lacking. Strange that such a thing can be possible when there are enough union men in Los Angeles and San Francisco alone to file the petition.

Yes, we all have our kick on the acts of officials, but where does the right come in from a membership of a party that neglects to attend to its own business and delegates it all to officials, and makes a farce out of the referendum by sheer neglect?

The hope of the Socialist party is a united action of the membership on all internal questions and a solid front to the powers that would halt the advance of the working class to emancipation and the ownership of the earth.

The Missouri State Federation of Labor has just closed the largest convention in its history. Many additional demands are made a part of the federation program and all of them things which Socialists have demanded in every platform since there has been a party in this country. There was a strong Socialist group in the convention and an overwhelming sentiment in favor of standing by the St. Louis Labor, which is the leading Socialist paper of Missouri. The sentiment of the convention was tried out on this proposition when a resolution of support to the latter paper was offered on the floor of the convention. A few of the cheap politicians opposed the resolution, but it carried almost unanimously.

WHY JOIN A LEAGUE?

By J. A. Rogers, Director of the Young People's Department.

"Why should I join the organized Socialist movement?" is a question often asked by a girl or boy who is requested to join a Young People's Socialist League.

The youth of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

Life's struggle becomes more desperate as industry becomes more complicated and systematized. There will be fewer chances of success in the future than there are today. No line of industry is free from the power of the machine, even bookkeeping now being done by the iron monster.

The working class will be forced to organize. The most powerful working class movement in the world will exist in the United States. You young men and women should prepare for that coming day. Well educated workmen and women, those who know the philosophy, ideals and the material needs of the movement and how they may be realized, will be largely in demand.

Men and women will be needed to conduct cooperative enterprises; to direct the activities of our industrial organizations; to battle in our legislative halls; to edit our papers, and to do the clerical and executive work under Socialist administrations.

Through the study classes and educational features of the Y. P. S. L. you will be enabled to know the foundation on which to base your future.

Wendell Phillips once advised young men to join some new, unpopular movement. Heed his advice. It is in the Socialist movement that the greatest opportunities for the youth of today exists. And you will be fighting, not only to better yourself, but to free your class from bondage and to build a better world.

The sooner you affiliate with the movement, the sooner you will be able to take advantage of the opportunities which present themselves.

There is no need for you to give up your present pleasures. The leagues will provide plenty of enjoyment. Prepare for the future by joining the Y. P. S. L. and becoming a factor in the Great Working Class Movement.

CO-OPERATION IN ROUTING SPEAKERS.

By Leon Durocher.

"How do you do, you are the speaker, I suppose. Glad to see you. Where do you intend to speak?"

For a speaker, a stranger, to have to run all over town for half an hour or more before he finds a Socialist, and then be met in this manner, after the local has had a couple of weeks' time for advertising, has a most depressing effect.

There are very few organizers that have not experienced cases of this kind. But to put all the blame on the locals would be unjust. There is a lack of co-operation between the state secretaries and the locals.

If the state secretary sends a speaker in a community where he has never been heard of, without a word of recommendation of any kind, and the only advertising a bunch of bills about 5x10 gotten out on the cheapest kind of paper, it is unreasonable to expect that the local boys will be enthusiastic and prepare a big meeting.

If a speaker is not worthy of a good send-off by a state secretary, and of being advertised with bills that are attractive and artistic, he is not worthy of being routed at all, and the sooner he is taken off the field the better it will be for all parties concerned.

The Socialist movement is not a joke. Let us then not treat it in a belittling manner.

It is a well-known fact that no speakers care to try and measure up to ours.

Why then should our comrades and speakers be insulted and humiliated by seeing the picture of some, educators, for that is what a Socialist lecturer is, on the cheapest kind of paper, being laughed at by our enemies, and causing our own boys to blush with shame for the ridiculous attitude they are put into.

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Any one sending name and address of five Socialists will be given a free copy of a red-hot book, entitled:

"Socialism and the Wage Worker,"

By O. C. Wilson,

leader of the late Button Workers' strike at Muscatine, Iowa. Prices on book, one copy, 10c; 8 copies, 50c; 20 copies, \$1.00. Lang Supply Co., Box 62, Muscatine, Iowa.

## Woman's Department

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

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

111 North Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

### THE SOCIALIST PARTY DEMANDS SUFFRAGE.

The Socialist party is throwing its full strength into a nation-wide campaign for an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the extension of the right of suffrage.

Among the hundreds of resolutions which are being forwarded to the joint Senate committee on suffrage will be a resolution from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party.

This resolution, while couched in language similar to many others, will be far different in its effect upon the Senate committee. It will represent, not the request of an individual or small organization of women pleading for the ballot, but the demand of a national political party speaking for over one million voters.

This demand, while worded in the courteous and formal language of a resolution, bespeaks a power and a determination upon the part of the working class of the United States which no law-making body can afford to ignore.

Last year, it will be remembered, the Socialist party circulated a petition throughout the United States, which was presented by our congressman, Victor L. Berger. It will also be remembered that Comrade Berger made the demand for suffrage not as an individual, but as the representative of the Socialist party. This action was unique, as it is the first time in the history of the United States that a congressman voiced the demand of a national political organization in demanding that the women of the working class be given the right of political expression.

Many just and fair-minded congressmen have pleaded for suffrage, but they have invariably done so as individuals. Senator Owens of Oklahoma, one of the most earnest advocates of woman suffrage, in pleading for suffrage is doing so in direct opposition to the Democratic party of Oklahoma, which party has placed itself on record not only as being opposed to the enfranchisement of women, but as standing for the further limitation of manhood suffrage by placing an educational clause, a grandfather's clause, which disfranchises practically all negroes in Oklahoma, and in attempting to place a poll tax qualification upon the right of suffrage in that state.

It has come to be generally expected and understood by the public that when a Socialist legislator or public official speaks, that he does so not for himself, but for the Socialist party, and not alone for the Socialist party of his state, but in behalf of the interest of the entire working class.

We predict that while the resolution of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party may not secure the adoption of a 16th amendment to the constitution of the United States, it will be of great force in lining up those state legislators who will grant every demand of the working class which does not directly jeopardize the profits of their masters, in order to appease the public sentiment for a more just and democratic government.

### TRADE UNION ORGANIZER.

The demand by the Woman's National Committee for intensified propaganda work was again placed before the Executive Committee at its meeting, October 5, with the result that a woman organizer will be placed in the industrial centers, beginning January 15.

It is proposed that the Woman's Committee try out this plan of intensified organization work, and if it proves successful from the standpoint of organization and finance, it will no doubt mark a change in the methods used by our party during the past.

This is the age of specialization in Socialist propaganda, as well as in the commercial field. The time is past when a soap-boxer, with the ability to roll his r-rs can enter an industrial center and organize men, women and young people into a political party.

I do not say this in a spirit of discourtesy to the pioneer soap-boxer. He did a good work, and a great work is still before him in certain communities and under certain conditions, but he cannot fill the bill where concentrated, intensified organization work is demanded. He cannot fill the bill in a campaign to reach the woman voter, or even the woman wage earner. It takes an entirely different type of individual to do this work. We are not displacing the soap-boxes—we are simply placing a specialist at work in our efforts to educate and organize the working class.

### FOREIGN WOMEN ORGANIZE.

The foreign speaking federations are rallying to the demand for more far reaching and effective propaganda among women of every nationality. The Foreign Relationship Committee now has a representative from five federations, as follows:

Comrade Selma Jokela, Fitchburg, Mass., representing the Finnish federation.

Comrade Rozie Polovina, 2315 Clybourn avenue, Chicago, representing the South Slavic federation.

Mrs. F. Newman Schneid, 620 S. Hermitage avenue, Chicago, representing the Jewish federation.

Carrie von der Heiden, New York City, representing the German federation.

Berta Patera, 2633 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, representing the Bohemian federation.

Theresa Malkiel, 141 W. 111th street, New York City, and Lily Lore, P. O. Box 1512, New York City, represent the General movement.

For the benefit of foreign women, a leaflet on simplified naturalization laws is to be prepared by Winnie E. Branstetter, the secretary of the Woman's Department. This leaflet is to be published so cheaply and in a form which will permit of free distribution by local organizations.

A special article on Naturalization is to be prepared by Carl D. Thompson, manager of the Information Department, and submitted to all foreign papers for publication.

A special committee, composed of those comrades who have taken an interest in naturalization work, is to be selected, whose duty it shall be to stimulate naturalization throughout the United States.

### YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.

In compliance with the National Committee instructions, the Executive Committee has created a Young People's Department in the National Office.

Joseph A. Rogers of Chicago has been appointed secretary of this new department. We are fortunate in securing the services of Comrade Rogers, as his experience in the Chicago movement, in newspaper work, in unionism and in the Young People's League gives him that knowledge of organization so necessary in the development of any new field of propaganda.

While connected with the Chicago Daily Socialist, Comrade Rogers' excellent management of the Socialist news and political department was largely contributory to the nation-wide circulation of that paper. He gave up newspaper work to accept a position in the Literature Department of the National Office, and while so employed was elected delegate to the Chicago Federation of Labor, and afterwards as president of the Chicago Stenographers and General Office Employees Union.

Although intensely interested in every phase of Socialist work, Comrade Rogers' greatest efforts have been for the development of the Young People's movement. He acted upon the Chicago Committee which formulated the plan for the nationalization of these groups of young people, which plan was adopted by the National Committee.

### 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, Box 183, San Francisco, Cal.

Bertha Howell Maily, 140 E. 19th St., New York City, N. Y.

Anna A. Maley, c/o Rand School, 140 E. 19th St., New York City, N. Y.

Gertrude Reilly, 306 Shippen St., W. Hoboken, N. J.

May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

General Correspondent (Woman's National Committee.)

Winnie E. Branstetter 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

### WOMAN'S STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

Ariz.—Mary Loy, 316 S. Alarcon St., Prescott.

Ark.—Clara Ware, Brewer.

Cal.—Marion L. Israel, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.

Colo.—Lizabeth William, 2999 Elati St., Englewood.

Conn.—Pauline Snyder, 262 W. Hazel St., New Haven.

Dist. of Col.—Julia Parks, 2463 6th St., N. W.

Washington.

Ga.—Mrs. Al Schwartz, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 37,

Decatur.

Idaho—Laura I. Motley, Twin Falls.

Ill.—May Walden, 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

Ind.—Lilith Martin, 1806 Fairview St., Anderson.

Iowa—Dr. P. M. T. Hanson, 205 Center St., Marshalltown.

Kan.—Zula J. Stallard, Fort Scott.

Ky.—Etta Smith, 2209 Cherokee Pky., Louisville.

Md.—Mrs. Grace Staub, 200 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland.

Maine—Mrs. Georgie Whitten, Searsport.

Mass.—Rosa H. Roewer, 431 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.

Mich.—Annie G. Lockwood, Lockwood Art School, Kalamazoo.

Minn.—Elsie Henry Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.

Miss.—State Secretary is acting as State Correspondent.

Mo.—Hope Berry, 1507 Furnace St., Joplin.

Mont.—Martha Edgerton Plassman, Missoula.

Neb.—Ethel J. Shafer, 3 Rohrbough Block, Omaha.

Nev.—Hazel Smith, Tonopah.

New Jersey—Orra C. Paine, 317 Mountain Road, W. Hoboken.

New Mexico—Mrs. De Roy Welsh, Norton.

New Hampshire—Rose Merkle, 344 Thornton St., Manchester.

North Dakota—Marie Baxter, 514 Alpha Ave., Grand Forks.

Ohio—Mary Southard, 70 E. 15th ave., Columbus.

Oregon—Mary L. Ferguson, Edenbower.

Okla.—Mrs. M. A. Stallard, Snyder.

Penn.—Jane W. Tait, 550 Ridgewald Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh.

Rhode Island—Mrs. Mary Mudrak, 60 Maple St., Providence.

Utah—Eva Smith, 148 S. 2nd W., Salt Lake City.

Vermont—Mrs. Minna Ledyard, Universalist Church, Northfield.

Wash.—Mrs. B. B. Elbe, Box 596, Mt. Vernon, Wash.

West Virginia—Angelia Murphy, Parkersburg.

Wis.—Flora M. Beselack, 911 29th St., Milwaukee.

## A NEW LEAFLET Are Socialists Practical?

### What we have done in the Legislatures

The Socialists last year elected members of the Legislatures of the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Washington, and California.

These legislators introduced many bills, of which more than 50 were actually passed.

Carl D. Thompson of the Information Department has collected the details of their work, from which he has prepared a splendid new leaflet under the title given above.

This is the "dope" you have been waiting for—now get busy and distribute it. Our first order to the printers will be 300,000, so we are prepared for you.

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# THE PARTY BUILDER

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

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Contributions on matters coming within the scope of this paper as designated in Article 7, Section 3, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party are solicited.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for 40 weeks in clubs of four or more. Foreign, \$1.00 per year.

No. 50 Chicago, October 18, 1913

## OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

By Bostrom of Washington.

That no comments to National Committee motions shall be published in the Party Builder when such comments are worded in ill natured, malicious or provoking language.

COMMENT:—It is regrettable that it should be necessary to make such a motion. In commenting upon Motion 5, Party Builder No. 44, Comrade Germer uses the expression, "... while rat sheets, published by anarchists who belong to the party would have their's listed."

Experience should have taught us what the inevitable result of such irresponsible language will be. Angry remarks may perhaps be pardoned in a hand to hand debate, but in writing they are a sign of lack of that mental balance which we have a right to expect in a member of what should be the most responsible committee in the party.

### Proposed National Referendum.

By State Committee of Oklahoma.

That there be added to Article 12 of the National Constitution a new section to read as follows:

Nominees for president and vice-president shall be elected by referendum of the party membership. The call for nominations shall be made on the first day of November of the year preceding the national election. Forty days shall be allowed for nomination, fifteen for acceptances and declinations and sixty for the referendum. Each nominee shall receive ten or more nominations from ten or more locals before his name shall be placed on the ballot. A majority vote shall be necessary to elect. In case no candidate receives a majority on the first ballot, then the two names receiving the highest number of votes shall immediately be submitted to a second referendum, sixty days' time to be given for same.

COMMENT on Motion No. 7, proposing that the requirement of 600 contracts, set by the National Committee as a condition for continuing the Lyceum, be waived, and the Lyceum be continued.

OPSAHL—After reading your explanation of the true condition of the financial end of the Lyceum Department I fully realize that the continuance of same will involve the party in further embarrassment, rather than better the conditions, and as, judging from past experience, the benefit of the Lyceum Department to the party does not justify the continuance, I therefore reconsider my second to the motion of Comrade Nagle and vote No.

NAGLE—Article 5 of the constitution prescribes the duties of the National Committee. Section 1, sub-section (c) of this article directs the committee "to maintain in connection with the National Office a lecture bureau for the purpose of arranging lecture courses for the propaganda of Socialism." It seems to me that the committee should feel impelled to seek a way to make this provision effective so long as it is in the constitution. I do not believe the obstacles are insurmountable, and consequently I vote yes.

RAPHAELSON—I vote yes on Motion No. 7 because I believe the National Office can carry on the Lyceum successfully provided it will be conducted under different methods and different management.

MOTLEY—After reading statement from N. E. C., I vote No on Motion No. 7. I think it would be unwise at the present time to burden our organization with a greater debt, which is almost sure to follow if the Lyceum is continued with less than six hundred contracts.

IRISH—Regarding National Committee Motion No. 7, by Nagle of Oklahoma, I wish to say that my vote in the affirmative, already forwarded, and doubtless received, was given with the assumption that the four circuits for the Lyceum could be arranged on a paying, or at least self-supporting, basis.

If this cannot be done (and as the one best qualified, I leave it for you to decide) you are hereby delegated to change my vote to "No," or, lacking authority to act for me, to return the voting card, together with another, and I will make the change myself.

While a firm supporter and believer in the Lyceum form of propaganda, I am the last member of the

National Committee to place an additional millstone upon the neck of the National Office in the form of an additional deficit.

In any case, give this letter space as comment in order that my position may be clear to fellow-comrades on the National Committee and to our membership in this state.

WILSON—My comment on Motion No. 7 is found in the communication issued by the National Executive Committee to the National Committee, re the same.

## LOSE AND WIN.

By a lack of just 42 votes the highest Socialist on the ticket in Reading, Pa., failed to get the ballot for commissioner. Reading is under a commission form of government and this means that we will have no place on the ballot for the general city election. The same paper that brought the news of the failure to get on the ballot in Reading, also told of a sweeping victory of the Socialists and union labor candidates in Erie, Pa., where we placed eight men on the ballot. Erie has never been a very strong Socialist city until now, and our victory in that place balances the loss in Reading and then some.

## THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

Owing to the fact that there is no campaign in most of the states in the Union this fall, New York has drawn heavily on the outside for speakers and is going to put up one of the greatest campaigns in the history of the American movement. In addition to a host of local speakers the following are touring the state: James J. Kelley, Gustave Strebel, Ella Reeve Bloor, John T. Vaughn, B. F. Ouderkirk, W. A. Jacobs and W. F. Barnard.

## FIGHT FOR MUNICIPAL GAS PLANT.

The Socialists of Holland, Mich., have made a stubborn fight for municipal ownership of the gas plant. The present gas company refuses to make any extensions in the service until the city will agree to advance rates. The presence of Alderman King in the city council and the publicity that has resulted from the work of that body has kept the gas company from getting its added graft from the people.

## THE GERMAN FINANCES.

Official reports of the annual Socialist convention of Germany are now at hand. The various items show rich food for thought and may well be studied and discussed in your local.

In Germany a minimum of 20 per cent of all local dues collected are sent to the central body. For the current year dues collected by that body total 3,672,097 marks, equal to almost one million dollars in our money. In addition to the regular dues, Berlin paid 66,000 marks (\$16,500) and Hamburg, 48,000 marks (\$12,000). The surplus of receipts over expenses amounted for the year to 394,000 marks (\$98,000). This does not represent the actual resources of the party. Comrade Dreifuss of the German Federation says that a large deposit is kept in the Bank of England as a reserve, probably upwards of a million dollars.

The German Socialists pay large sums into the national treasury. They believe in doing this. They believe that one central body having oversight of the party activity is cheaper and more efficient than many small ones. The central body by having abundant resources can come to the aid of any section of the party when assistance is needed. In the general elections of 1903, the central body appropriated for the various districts where aid was needed the sum of 282,000 marks. In 1907, 459,000 marks and 1912, 912,000 marks. The German is not volatile in his temperament. He does not pull off any half baked revolutions, but goes steadily on his way toward his goal. The German capitalist tree is about ready to mature its fruit; and harvest time for the Socialists is not far away.

If you want to keep the members of your local from falling behind in their dues and from losing interest in the local get them on the P. B. list. They may then read themselves where their money goes and what is done with it. Democracy without full and intelligent comprehension of details is impossible.

If you know of any local whose members are not working for the P. B. help us to get them in line. If you live in a city where there are several ward branches go around to the ward meeting and push the paper. We will furnish you back copies for samples whenever you ask for them.

The Party Builder is in receipt of a letter from Walter M. Cook, who is touring Georgia. He says: "I am having successful meetings wherever I go, especially in the farming districts. Georgia farmers are ready for Socialism and will respond if we can get them with our message."

## A CALL TO ACTION.

The following is taken from the California Socialist-Democrat. It refers particularly to that state but the advice given is so good that we pass it along to our readers:

Never in the history of the working class movement has there existed a greater opportunity for success than is now presented to the workers of California. The state election of 1914 is a little more than year hence. This seems like a long time; it is all too short to do what we have in mind.

We can carry California in 1914! Fix this thought firmly in mind: IT CAN BE DONE! Not by Fearful Ann or Doubting Thomas, but by men and women fired with revolt against capitalism and inspired with the constructive cast the ETAOINHTOS spired with the constructive spirit of the new order. We must cast the demons of doubt from our lives. We must rely on the justness of our cause. We must trust one another and work together.

There will be state officials, congressmen, state senators and assemblymen to be elected. Comrades in each congressional, senatorial, and assembly district should, as soon as possible, provide for a campaign committee comprising each separate district, who will take charge of the campaign in that district. The congressional committee should supervise the work in the congressional district, and the assembly committee in the assembly district, etc.

The first work is not to single out some candidate and commence to do politics. We must prepare the ground first. To do so we should place organizers in the field whose specific work would be—not to make speeches or run from place to place delivering lectures, but to organize. Precinct captains should be selected for the precinct in the district, who in turn would develop a corps of workers. These workers should at once canvass the territory and secure the political affiliation and other data of each resident of the district.

Steps should at once be taken to create a literature fund. A literature brigade should be organized and plans laid to cover the district at least twice each month with suitable literature. As the work progresses the logical candidate for each office will appear. It is more than probable he, or she, will be found, not in the lime-light seeking honors, but rather in the ranks working quietly not for self but for the common weal.

Our motto should always be: "Let the office seek the man, not the man the office." We should nominate men for office irrespective of their party popularity in party affairs. The main question should be one of fitness for office. A man may not be a good talker and yet an excellent official.

Comrades, now is the time for us to get busy, and commence to lay our plans for victory one year hence.—T. W. Williams.

The eight-hour day was the very first measure that the Socialists jammed through the city council when they took control of affairs in Zaandam, Holland, which city they captured at the recent municipal election. Those who worked for the city were formerly required to put in 10 hours a day. The Socialists intend to force the shorter workday into private business concerns wherever possible.

In a special election to fill a vacancy for the District of Aarhus in the Parliament of Holland the Socialists won by an increased majority.

# WORKMEN

Insure Yourself in the

## Workman's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.

Three hundred and twenty-six branches in twenty-seven states.

Fifty thousand beneficiary members.

Amount saved in cash reserve, \$669,992.17.

Claims paid since organization—Sick and accident claims, \$3,998,032.88; death claims, \$1,405,554.50.

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.

Benefits—Sick and accident, first class, \$9.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$6.00 and \$3.00 per week (not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life); no sick benefit for women (third class).

Death benefits—\$250.00, uniformly.

Initiation fees—From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, age and classes.

Monthly assessments—First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.

For particulars write to

## Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

Nos. 1 and 3 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

(Continued from Page 2.)

B. That it be sent free to each local secretary and state secretary and members of the National Committee National Executive Committee and to party papers.

C. That the subscription price be fixed at fifty cents per year to other than those entitled to receive it free, except that cards good for one year's subscription shall be sold in lots of not less than twelve at a rate of 25 cents each. These cards shall be stamped with date of mailing to purchaser and state plainly that they are good only if used within one year of purchase.

D. That all subscriptions now on the list, save those for three months, be extended to correspond with change in the period of issuance.

E. That the terms of subscription shall not be changed, nor any special offers in connection with subscriptions be made, except by consent of the National Executive Committee and approval of the Executive Secretary.

F. That the Booster Column be omitted from all future issues.

G. That it shall print no articles or items directly or indirectly advocating or opposing a party-owned press or paper, or headquarters, or particular form of economic organization, and shall print no items or articles announcing expulsions or suspensions from party membership, except such articles shall have been received from the state secretary of the state from which it comes.

H. All matter in it shall first be read and approved by the Executive Secretary.

J. The business part of getting out the paper shall be under the direction of the manager of the Literature Department, and that the sum of \$24.00 shall be the weekly wage of the comrade filling the combined offices.

The motion was taken up seriatim.

**Section A.** That the Party Builder shall be published semi-monthly. Lost. Goebel asked to be recorded as voting yes. Wilson, Berger and Maurer asked to be recorded as voting no.

**Section B.** That it be sent free to each local secretary and state secretary and members of the National Committee, National Executive Committee and to party papers.

Moved that this section be laid over for consideration at the next meeting of committee. Carried.

**Section C.** That the subscription price of the Party Builder be fixed at fifty cents per year to other than those entitled to receive it free, except that cards good for one year's subscription shall be sold in lots of not less than twelve at a rate of 25 cents each. These cards shall be stamped with date of mailing to purchaser and state plainly that they are good only if used within one year of purchase.

Moved that section C be tabled. Carried. Goebel asked to be recorded as voting no.

**Section D.** That all subscriptions now on list save those for three months, be extended to correspond with change in period of issuance. No action.

**Section E.** That the terms of subscription shall not be changed, nor any special offers in connection with subscriptions be made, except by consent of the National Executive Committee and approval by the executive secretary. Carried.

**Section F.** That the Booster Column be omitted from all future issues. No action. Goebel and Maurer asked to be recorded as voting yes. Wilson and Berger asked to be recorded as voting no.

**Section G.** (1) That it shall print no articles directly or indirectly advocating or opposing a party-owned press or paper. Carried. (2) Headquarters, lost. (3) Or particular form of economic organization and shall print no articles announcing expulsions or suspensions from party membership except such article shall have been received from the state secretary of the state from which it comes. Carried.

**Section H.** All matter in it shall be first read and approved by the executive secretary. Carried.

**Section J.** The business part of getting out the paper shall be under the direction of the manager of the Literature Department, and that the sum of \$24.00 shall be the weekly wage of the comrade filling the combined offices. No action. Goebel and Maurer asked to be recorded as voting yes. Berger and Wilson asked to be recorded as voting no.

**Section K.** That neither the Party Builder nor any books or leaflets shall be designated as an official publication or periodical, nor so advertised.

Substitute. All leaflets, books and pamphlets published by the National Office shall bear this statement: "Issued by the National Office of the Socialist party" and no other. Carried.

Goebel then offered the following motion:

A. That no propaganda leaflet or book be issued by the National Office or the Literature Department without the National Executive Committee approving.

B. That the prices for such leaflets or books shall be decided by the National Executive Committee.

That no leaflet or book issued by the Literature Department shall carry the name, as author or otherwise, of the manager or employees of such department.

D. That no leaflet or book shall carry an attack or reflection upon other Socialist books or periodicals not issued by the National Office.

Motion taken up seriatim.

**Section A.** That no propaganda leaflet or book be issued by the National Office or Literature Department, without the National Executive Committee approving. Carried.

**Section B.** That the prices of such leaflets or books shall be decided by the National Executive Committee. Carried.

**Section C.** That no leaflet or book issued by the Literature Department shall carry the name, as author or otherwise, of the manager or employee of such department. Withdrawn.

**Section D.** That no leaflet or book shall carry an attack or reflection upon other Socialist books or periodicals not issued by the National Office. Lost. Goebel asked to be recorded as voting yes.

Moved that the executive secretary shall send weekly a letter or bulletin to the members of the National Executive Committee, in same giving a brief resume of the more important work of the office force and any additional expenditure for help exceeding a cost of \$10.00. Carried.

Moved that wages in National Office shall be determined according to union scale. Carried. Adjourned to meet at 7:30, Briggs House.

#### Evening Session.

Meeting called to order at 7:30. Present as before. The question of the Lyceum was again discussed. Budget for Lyceum for season of 1913-14 read by Katterfeld.

Moved that all necessary preparations for the Lyceum work for the coming season be made in case the motion by Nagle should carry. Carried. Adjournment to meet at 9:30 a. m. Monday at Briggs House.

#### Morning Session, October 6, 1913.

Meeting called to order 9:30 a. m. Present as before.

Goebel was elected chairman for the day.

Moved that previous action that all necessary preparations be made for conducting of Lyceum for the coming winter, in case motion by Nagle should carry, be reconsidered. Carried.

Reading of report of subcommittee on statement to the National Committee reference to the Lyceum.

Moved that this report be mimeographed and sent to the National Committee and to the party press immediately. Carried.

Moved that extract from Germer's letter, bearing upon the question of the Lyceum, be sent out with communication to the National Committee. Carried.

Report of Editing Committee by Wilson.

Moved that manuscripts, "Where You Get Off," by John M. Work, and "Are the Socialists Practical?" by Carl D. Thompson, be published by the National Office. Carried.

Moved that Comrade Katterfeld be paid wages for the two weeks since the exhaustion of funds appropriated by the National Committee for the Lyceum work. Carried.

The following telegram from the Jewish Translator-Secretary was read:

New Haven, Conn., October 1, 1913.  
National Executive Committee, Socialist Party:

Accept fraternal greetings from Jewish Socialist Federation in convention assembled.

J. B. SALUTSKY, Secretary.

Filed.

The question of organizers for the South was discussed.

Moved that Goebel start work in the southern states the middle of January, 1914, for a period of ten weeks, and that state secretaries be requested to make arrangements for meetings. Carried.

Moved that the expense involved by the executive secretary's removal to Chicago from Newport, Kentucky, be reimbursed.

Carried over protest of executive secretary.

Adjourned to meet Saturday, January 10, 1914.

(Signed) BERTHA HALE BROWN,  
Secretary.

#### ANOTHER NEW LEAFLET

Comrade Thompson's first leaflet, "Have the Socialists Made Good?" is now out doing missionary work. It deals with our work in municipalities.

This second leaflet deals with our work in the Legislatures. Copy is ready for the printers and orders may be placed now. Prices, 20 cents per hundred, \$1.60 per thousand, prepaid; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 and over, purchaser paying freight or express.

Address

SOCIALIST PARTY,  
111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

#### THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Receipts for literature are now running close to the hundred dollar per day mark. While activity seems to be general, it is more marked in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio and Kentucky, where local campaigns are being conducted.

The big sellers for the week are the combination book offers—"The Truth About Socialism" and "Wasting Human Life."

Among the leaflets—"Have the Socialists Made Good," "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," Madam, How will you feed your Family?" and "Join the Party" are the favorites.

The sale on each is now close to the 200,000 mark and orders increasing if anything.

A new contract for celluloid buttons has been made at a reduced price, the National Office agreeing to use a hundred thousand during the coming year.

H. A. Shultz of Flushing, Ohio, orders our \$10 book combination.

Robert Tearson of Yonkers, N. Y., gets 5,000 leaflets of 10 different kinds.

Comrade G. W. Hayes orders 250 leaflets, *Have the Socialists Made Good?*, from Osgood, Ind.

Local Astoria, Oregon, sends us \$15.00 for Party Builder, books and buttons.

Comrade Clara LaShelle of Pittsburg, Kansas, orders two dozen copies of the "Truth about Socialism." She says: "We women of Crawford County, Kansas, are starting a study club over the country. We are starting with the "Truth about Socialism."

S. G. Gordon orders 5,000 leaflets for distribution. The order includes nearly everything in the catalog.

E. Allen of St. Johns, N. Y., orders 5,000 of "Have the Socialists Made Good?"

C. M. Church of New Kensington, Pa., sends an order for our \$10.00 book combination.

Comrade J. F. Demlow of Danville, Ill., orders one thousand assorted leaflets.

Comrade R. G. Howell of East Chicago, Ind., dropped into headquarters last week and took out 2,500 assorted leaflets.

Lynn, Mass., comrades get our \$10.00 combination of books.

Comrade Wm. Adams of Wilksburg, Pa., is in with an order for assorted leaflets.

Comrade H. G. Mahony of Vallejo, Cal., orders 25 copies of "Truth about Socialism."

Branch Four of New York City orders our \$10.00 combination of books and leaflets.

Comrade J. E. Dvovak of Denver, Colo., orders one dozen of "The Truth about Socialism."

Comrade J. R. Evermark orders 5,000 new leaflets—"Have the Socialists Made Good?"

Comrade B. S. Guyer of Pine Bluff, Ark., orders 100 copies of "The Truth about Socialism."

Comrade Edwin Merrill of Payson, Utah, sends a four-dollar order for cloth bound books.

Syracuse is in this week for our \$10.00 book combination. It seems that something is missing when Syracuse or Schenectady fails to come across each week.

Comrade Joseph A. Froman of Hamilton, Ohio, orders 50 copies of "Wasting Human Life."

Comrade W. M. Kerr of McKeesport, Pa., orders 100 copies of "The Truth about Socialism" and 150 copies of "Wasting Human Life."

Comrade Christ LeGrand of Montclair, N. J., gets 5,000 copies of "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism."

Comrade W. A. Richardson of New Orleans, La., loads up with sample leaflets. He is preparing for business.

State Secretary Sinclair of Oklahoma hits us with a \$39.00 order for literature.

Comrade T. M. Polk of Patterson, Mo., gets an assortment of leaflets.

Comrade Earl D. Hamilton of East Chicago, Ind., visited us one day last week and ordered our \$10.00 combination of books and leaflets.

Comrade W. Sheffler of Linton, Ind., orders two thousand of "Have the Socialists Made Good?"

Comrade J. B. Davis of Winnemucca, Nevada, has an order for 5,000 leaflets—*Join the Party, Objections to Socialism Answered, and Have the Socialists made Good?*

Comrade Chris Sauers of Erie, Pa., orders our \$10.00 combination of books—"Rush by express." They will use them in the big city campaign, to help elect the Socialist ticket.

LET THE NATION  
OWN THE TRUSTS

**STYLE 25**

**No. 1. CENTS**

## Socialist Pennants

If you have not secured one of these beautiful flags, you have missed some of the pleasure of being a Socialist. They usually retail in stores for 50c each, but I have cut the price in half as an inducement to have you send for YOURS today. Stamps or coin will do. Watch this space next week.

COMRADE AGENTS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Building, NEW YORK

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING  
OCTOBER 4.

Reported last week.....	18,727
Taken off .....	10
	<hr/>
	18,717
New subs.....	516
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	19,233

Beginning next week, the three months subscriptions will begin to come off. Being a new paper the circulation of the P. B. has shown nearly all gain and but little loss, but the time is now at hand when we will have to wrestle with the off problem, and this week, we want to issue a warning to all who have taken quarterly subscriptions that they must now be on the watch for renewals. The Party Builder, counting cost of filling subscriptions (not weekly receipts, which, in August, exceeded expenses by \$300), is running at a loss, not a big loss, and nowhere near what it cost to send out the old bulletin, but still a loss. This loss will be converted into an annual profit when we reach 50,000 circulation, because that figure means that our printer will install a new press and greatly reduce the cost of producing the paper. This mark—fifty thousand—ought to be reached during the winter. Achieving it is purely a problem of reaching the membership of the party. This membership is now approximately 90,000—and it may be fairly assumed that if a comrade will pay his monthly dues, he will, also subscribe for the Party Builder (if he is asked), and find out from week to week what has become of his money, what the center of the movement, the real point from which radiates the activity of the party is accomplishing. The Executive Secretary is anxious to give this information. The progress of the movement in a great measure depends on it.

Comparisons are never quite seemly but it is probably true that the present Executive Committee is giving more attention to party business than any of its predecessors.

This is due in part, to the fact that the movement in this nation has now reached great proportions and demands greater attention, and in part, to the fact that never before in the history of the party have its officials been called upon to pay off a big debt and still keep up the activity and propaganda which the movement absolutely requires.

Two plunges, one a necessity—the National Campaign—the other an experiment—the Lyceum—engulfed the party in a debt which on June 1 approximated \$20,000. It is here on our hands and we must pay it, and the necessity of paying it involves extraordinary measures. It was necessity that produced the Party Builder—the necessity of saving the \$5,000 spent on the old bulletin in order to apply the money on our debt. It was necessity that compelled the literature department to close out books in the storage room at fire sale prices—the necessity of turning assets into cash (which has also turned literature into the hands of actual readers).

Now all this is not worrying us—for good has already come out of it in more ways than one, and who is to say that old mother necessity is not in the end to be the parent of a new era in the National Office.

Mayhap, in after years, Socialist historians may say—"In 1913 the party found itself, after having polled a million votes loaded down with debts and a falling membership. Socialist sentiment was never growing and spreading so rapidly but the party was apparently disintegrating. Necessity forced consideration of the party's true functions and the party officials bestirred themselves to create and promote an organizing propaganda.

"The literature and press of the party began to reflect the change—and 'Join the Party' become the 'shibboleth' that was taken up and passed from coast to coast. The party began to grow by leaps and bounds. The debt was paid and more literature was put out by the National Office in the latter half of the year, 1913, than in the big presidential campaign."

We believe we can see it that way, and we pass the vision on to you.

E. R. Clanin sends a list of 40 from Canton, Ill. He says: "Twenty of these are comrades who are behind in their dues and the local is paying for their subscriptions in order to increase their interest in the party. We enjoy the paper very much and think that you are doing splendid work."

Pittsfield, Mass., adds to its list this week by a total of 8. The sender is E. J. Sullivan.

Coushatta, La., is a new town on the list this week through the efforts of J. W. Cannon.

Comrade Ed. Henry of Indianapolis, Ind., increases the total of that place with a list of 20.

H. A. Burroughs adds 10 more to the list from Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

Louis H. Gibbs sends a list of 18 from Scranton, Pa.

Beverly, Mass., raises its list this week with a total of 14.

John Swardstrom of Hoquiam, Wash., sends for a bundle of 25 for three months. He says: "Hoquiam, Wash., is paying for them. We surely do need something like the Party Builder to stir things up around here."

R. G. Howell of East Chicago, Indiana, brought in person to the National Office a list of 6 annuals. While here he also induced some of the National Office force to do some speaking in the municipal campaign. He says the Socialists are good for at least two aldermen at the coming election.

C. E. Ruthenburg of Cleveland, Ohio, sends a list of 9 this week.

Mrs. Mary Mudrak of Providence, R. I., is in again this week with another list totaling 9.

West Palm Beach, Fla., comes with a list of 10 through the efforts of Peter Baker.

New Boston, Texas, is a new local on the list, scoring with 10 this week.

Comrade Fred A. Mohr has started in earnest to put Auburn, N. Y., on the Party Builder list. His first effort is 34. He closes his letter by saying: "Kindly send me more subscription lists."

Ft. Wayne, Ind., increases its list with a total of 20.

Fourteen more comes from Pittsburgh, Pa., sent by Loretta Seabright.

Sheboygan, Wis., sends a list of 8 through its secretary, Fred Kneevors.

Collinsville, Okla., adds 4 more to its credit through the efforts of J. H. Eskew.

A. B. Young increases the list at Joplin, Mo., with a total of 10.

D. P. Julius sends a list of four from Washington, Pa.

Silver City, Nevada, has been galvanized into life and sends a list of four.

Ernest Moore of Charlevoix, Michigan, sends a list of 20. He is one of the "always on the job" Socialists.

Robert Ormiston of Glengary, Idaho, sends his first list of four to the Party Builder. He promises more later.

Comrade J. H. Reece of Washington, D. C., who is one of our regulars, is in again this week with a list of subscriptions.

Comrade S. Rosenberg of Providence, Rhode Island, who is an efficient worker for the Party Builder, is in again with a list of eight.

E. B. Young of Local Laconia, N. H., sends a list of 18 subscriptions and orders 12 cards. He says: "This is only a preliminary. The main event will come along a little later."

Comrade J. B. Boeck of Truesdale, Okla., orders a bundle of 10.

H. K. Fisk sends two subscriptions from Utica, N. Y., and gets a copy of the Call of the Carpenter.

Comrade A. C. Garrison of Montpelier, Ind., sends a list of five.

W. H. Knowlton of Hastings, Mich., is in with a list of 10.

Arah M. Barton of Lowe, Kansas, sends a list of 10 quarterlies. These are from the drouth section of Kansas.

THE RAND SCHOOL  
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

140 EAST 19th STREET, NEW YORK

Teaches the Social Sciences from  
the Standpoint of SocialismBULLETIN FOR THE YEAR 1913-14  
JUST READY

Courses for the year 1913-14 begin October 5

Correspondence Course in Socialism Prepared by  
ALGERNON LEE  
(Educational Director, Rand School)

## THE EYE OPENER

The liveliest monthly Socialist propaganda magazine in the nation.

One year old, with 75,000 circulation, a record that no other political paper in America has made. Send 10 cents and names and addresses of ten Socialists and get it a whole year. Address

THE EYE OPENER,  
Box 1051, Memphis, Tenn.

## THE LABORER

The liveliest weekly in the South, featuring the editorials of Nat L. Hardy, the paragraphs of J. L. Hicks and a woman's page edited by Winnie Fouraker-Hardy. Eight pages; only fifty cents a year. Subscribe at once and keep in touch with the growing Socialist movement in the South.

THE LABORER

1704 Commerce Street

Dallas, Texas

## MINOT OFFICIALS RECALLED.

As a result of the free speech fight in Minot and the wholesale jailing of working people, the voters of that city have initiated a recall of the present city officials. The Socialists have nominated the following ticket: Arthur LeSueur, D. C. Dorman, E. M. Eisle and Chas. D. Kelso. Minot has commission form of government.

## IS OUR IDEA RIGHT?

Every successful seller of Socialist books sells one book only at a meeting. He describes the merits of the book and convinces.

We have adopted somewhat the same plan in our Literature Department. We have selected one book for our big campaign and are devoting most of our energies to selling that book.

Of course we did not take an indifferent book, nor are we selling a book that we had an oversupply of. We examined the book field with discretion, and selected the best book recently printed.

We made no mistake. In two months we have sold more than 7,000 copies of Benson's "Truth About Socialism." That fact alone shows the value of the book.

Some of the larger Locals have ordered the book by the hundreds. Many individuals have bought them by the dozen. Every traveling agitator must have it in stock, as the demand for it is enormous.

It may be that there is a better book than "The Truth About Socialism," but we have not seen it. Of course we have other very fine booklets. Our catalog (sent free) will tell you all about them. Just now, however, the big Socialist-maker is "The Truth About Socialism." If YOU haven't read it—better order a sample.

## PRICES

1 Copy prepaid - - - - -	25c.	50 by express, prepaid - -	\$ 8.00
5 Copies prepaid - - - - -	\$1.00	100 " " " - -	16.00
12 " " - - - - -	2.00	100 by freight F. O. B. Chicago	14.00

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY

111 N. Market Street

CHICAGO