

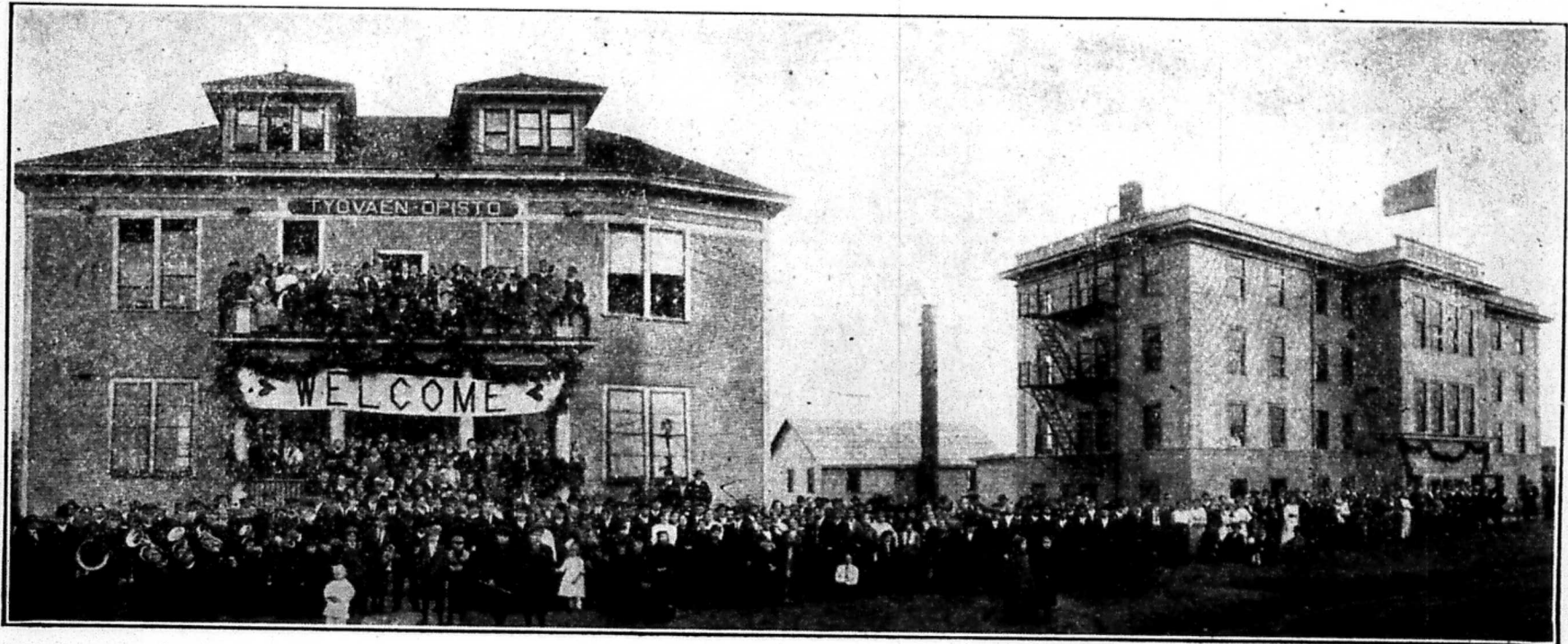
THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF

No. 60

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 27, 1913

Year 25c for 40 weeks
or year outside of U. S.



THE WORKING PEOPLE'S COLLEGE

At Smithville, Minn., which is owned and controlled by the Finnish Socialist organization, the members of which are assessed 50 cents yearly for its maintenance.

IS A PANIC COMING?

The New York Herald has been gathering statistics and data on unemployment, stock and bond prices and general business conditions. From the Herald's statement on unemployment we note the following reports from industrial cities on working conditions:

Altoona, Pa., 2,000 men discharged by the Pennsylvania Railroad during December; Reading, Pa., 1,000 men laid off at the railroad shops; Erie, Pa., over 2,000 men laid off; Scranton, Pa., much unemployment and 40 per cent reduction in business; Wilkesbarre, Pa., about the same as Scranton; Harrisburg, Pa., 10,000 men laid off at shops; Johnstown, Pa., steel mills running 60 per cent of capacity; Philadelphia, Pa., unemployment increasing at an alarming rate; Wilmington, Del., car shops reduced to 50 per cent of capacity; Rochester, N. Y., 1,000 men laid off in shoe industry in one week; Binghamton, 10,000 men idle; Buffalo, N. Y., unemployment increasing especially in iron and steel industries; Cleveland, Ohio, steel trust shutting down many plants, and thousands out of work; Cincinnati, O., 2,000 men laid off in last two weeks in shops; Toledo, Ohio, auto factories running but 65 per cent of capacity; Columbus, Ohio, 2,500 idle in railroad and steel industries alone; Kalamazoo, Mich., over a thousand men laid off during the month; Grand Rapids, Mich., the same; Chicago, Ill., unemployed estimated at 100,000; Milwaukee, Wis., 15,000 unemployed; Los Angeles, Cal., unemployed estimated at 30,000; New York city, unemployed said to exceed 150,000.

* * *

And so the dismal reports read.

The financial reports as issued by Wall street show the frame of mind of investors as follows: "The average price of bonds has fallen to almost the low level of 1907, at which time bonds were selling at the lowest price recorded in 100 years of our history. Reports of business failures and liabilities show that they are greater than for any period since 1907 and are increasing rapidly.

Conditions abroad in financial circles are no better than here. British consols are selling at the lowest price in eighty years, while in France securities are reported lowest in several decades.

A circular issued by the W. W. Irwin Company of Wall street says: "It will probably be a great many years before another such universal crisis develops as that now responsible for an estimated shrinkage in the value of all listed securities of approximately \$5,000,000,000."

Press reports from Washington say that President Wilson is greatly worried over conditions and is pressing the banking bill through Congress in the hope that the expansion of bank currency will

relieve the condition. The Republican congressmen are already beginning to use the words "panic" and "depression" in their talks on the administration.

Now what is the matter?

Every well-informed Socialist knows that depressions must come and that one is due soon.

Panics are of two kinds:

First—Those precipitated by concerted action on the part of big interests and which have a definite selfish purpose. For example—it is now known that the panic of 1907 was brought on the country by the steel trust in order to effect the merger of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company. Panics have been brought about several times by the National Bankers' Association creating a stringency of money for the purpose of forcing favorable action on measures in which banks were interested or for the purpose of preventing legislation inimical to the business of private bankers.

In studying the depression that is now threatening to become very serious we must not overlook the fact that the railroads are determined to increase freight rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission has thus far operated to prevent a raise of freight rates. On the other hand, the railroad employes, nearly 2,000,000 in number and all powerful if they were federated (and which they are approaching very rapidly) have been asking and getting increased wages. The railroads are now striking back by discontinuing construction work, the buying of new material and building of new lines. It will be noted that of the thousands of men laid off, reported above, most of them are in steel mills or railroad shops.

The banking interests of the country, while able to prevent Congress from passing a law which would give the government the control and the issue of all paper money, yet are by no means suited with the bill passed.

The tariff bill, while the changes were insignificant, still did somewhat reduce duties.

The capitalist class is not willing to consent to any reduction of the rate of exploitation, no matter how trifling. These things may have their bearing on the present depression.

But there is another kind of panic which comes not at the will of the capitalist, but in spite of him. This we call an industrial depression and is the inevitable result of the system itself. The capitalist system involves the doing of business for what is called profit—and profit is surplus value; taken from the working class in the process of production.

The working class, including farmers, form 80 per cent of the population. These produce the wealth of the world. Somebody must purchase wealth, when it is produced, and necessarily 80 per cent of the purchasers are these same wage workers and farmers. When the wage earner has produced \$10.00 worth of wealth, for which he receives only \$5.00 in wages how can this worker buy back \$10.00 worth of products when he has only \$5.00 with

which to buy. In this process of capitalist production, with its constant taking of surplus value, a surplus of unsold products is bound to result.

What becomes of the surplus?

Some of it is wasted. Simons explains this in "Wasting Human Life." Some of it is sold in the markets of the world, but remember that all nations are competing for the world's markets and the capitalists of other nations have on their hands the same problem that confronts the American capitalists: "How to sell surplus products produced by the workers, which the workers cannot buy."

Some of the surplus is used up by the capitalists and their retainers.

Some of it spoils in transit and storage.

The remainder piles up in stores and warehouses, which in time become full and overstocked. Then orders cease at the mills and factories. These shut down, just as they now are doing, from lack of orders. With men out of work their purchasing power decreases, business stagnates, not from decrease in natural wants, but from sheer inability to buy.

Thus come panics. They are inevitable.

In this country the Democratic party is "lucky" enough to get possession of the government about the time when panics in the natural course of events are due. A panic in Wilson's administration will wipe the Democratic party off the map.

No wonder that Wilson is worried.

Well may he be.

Not so long ago one Grover Cleveland arose to fame with the speed of a rocket, only to sink into oblivion with the rapidity of a falling stick. Men who had voted for him and called him the savior of the country, later in the panic of 1894 and 1895 hung him in effigy.

Wilson and Bryan are men of personal integrity and high ideals, but these assets will avail the country nothing in times of financial stress. If the storm bursts, no relief need be expected from Washington.

There is nor can be relief under capitalism.

A panic like a storm must wear itself out.

The Socialist party has been expecting this thing to come to pass, fully realizing that when it does come, millions of people will have to suffer. The picture of hungry and suffering people which thoughts along this line call to mind is not pleasant to contemplate, but it is the penalty which the masses must pay for their ignorance. And we may be sure that never again will such a thing be necessary, for with the coming of this panic there is a Socialist party with press, speakers and organization ready and able to interpret its meaning to the people. And the people will not take the things as mildly, as they did in 1893. Understanding will give purpose and distress will make action a certainty.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

General News

GET MAJORITY OF COUNCIL.

Seven members of the City Council have been elected by the Socialists of Bernburg, Germany. This gives them a total of sixteen seats out of thirty, a majority of one.

SECOND IN BULGARIA.

The Socialists are now the second party in Bulgaria as a result of the recent elections. The government still has a majority in Parliament, but most of the other parties lost heavily.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Socialists elected one councilman in Fairmont, W. Va.

Two Socialist constables have been elected in Kentucky, one in Hopkins County, and one in Lewis County.

ARREST ITALIAN SECRETARY.

Arthur Villa, national secretary of the Italian Socialist party, was arrested in Rome while participating in a demonstration in front of the Chamber of Deputies. He was charged with insulting the police. Great indignation over his arrest has been expressed throughout the country.

ENGLISH REDS GAIN AGAIN.

Socialists gained two new seats at Birkenhead, England, and one seat at Wakefield. At Keighly two seats were contested the Liberals and Conservatives combining on a Liberal for one seat and a Conservative for the other. The fusion was successful both Socialists being defeated.

CHINESE SOCIALIST HERE.

C. S. Kiang, one of the leaders of the Chinese revolution and a Socialist, is now in this country, having been forced to flee from China in order to save his life. Comrade Kiang recently delivered an address in Seattle on the Socialist movement of China. Kiang is well educated, having been minister of education in one of the provinces. While in this position he became a Socialist and started to apply some of his new ideas to the educational system. He organized a system of education for girls and this brought him under the suspicion of the viceroy and he soon lost his place. He has also been professor of history and the Japanese language in Peking University. Kiang started a Socialist paper at Shanghai, which was suppressed. He was also private secretary to the present president of China at one time. While in this country Comrade Kiang will make a study of the Socialist movement and our educational system.

WHAT A LIVE LOCAL IS DOING.

New York City, December 13, 1913.

Party Builder, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades: At the last meeting of Branch No. 4, Local New York City I made a motion which was carried that we send \$6.00 to you for the Party Builder 3 months to 60 addresses of registered Socialists who are not party members and who live in the territory covered by our branch.

We are going to send a circular letter to each of them telling them of our action and ask them to attend our meetings and join the party.

Will try to put another list through later.

Fraternally yours,

EDWIN W. WHEAT.

Now, this is real constructive work—work that will tell in the months which follow.

In addition to talking to these 60 non-party Socialists for three months through the P. B., we will at the expiration of their subscriptions send them another letter from the National Office with such enclosures as bear most heavily on the necessity of joining the party in order to promote more efficient work for Socialism. Branch No. 4, New York, has invested, in addition to the \$6.00 sent the P. B., perhaps \$3.00 more or a total of \$9.00, to reach in the most effective manner possible 60 Socialists. We presume the dues in New York are 25 cents monthly. Suppose that out of these 60 persons selected, 15 join the party and stick. Their dues for a year will amount to \$45 of which the local will receive \$18.00, the county \$9.00, the state \$9.00, and the National Office \$9.00.

The local will get back all it spent and much more and so will the National Office. The state and county will profit without any expense.

These 15 new members will become party workers and they will get still others to join. They will learn to do real party work and thus decrease by so much the burdens that now fall on a few.

Six dollars or any number of dollars spent in this manner is not really expended but invested.

Suppose now, instead of Branch No. 4 doing this work, alone, a thousand locals were doing the same thing at the same time. Can you figure out where the circulation of the P. B. would be in a few months and what would happen to the party membership?

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

THE SITUATION IN MICHIGAN.

Echoes of the conflict in the peninsula of Michigan have proven once more that, as always in the struggle between capital and labor, it is the most helpless—the little children of the poor—that bear upon their frail bodies the bitter scars of privation. And often in the history of industrial conflicts it is the thought of a hungry child at a fireless hearth that has weakened the courage of the fighter and lost him his victory in the struggle for his own.

Yanco Terziel, executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, was in the National Office during his recent visit to Chicago on business connected with the strike in the copper district. Speaking of the prospects of continuing the struggle, he said:

"Prospects are better than at any time since the beginning of the strike five months ago, and the boys are determined that it shall be a fight to a finish. The decision of Judge O'Brien (which has caused the emissaries of the company to charge him with being a foe to law and order) relative to his injunction against parading by strikers, and by which the hundred and thirty-nine strikers found guilty of violating the injunction were released without fine or punishment; the assurance of a congressional investigation—these and other encouraging features of the struggle have fired the hearts of the miners with renewed hope and confidence.

"But it is a tremendous conflict, and labor must come to the rescue of its own. The Calumet & Hecla Company threatens to resort to one of the worst weapons of capitalism—eviction. All property in the district is owned by the company, and if it should succeed in evicting the strikers for non-payment of rent, 75 per cent of the population would be homeless, for there would be no chance of housing the thousands vitally concerned in the struggle. Ten or twelve in a family is the rule rather than the exception among the striking miners of Michigan—thirty thousand children homeless!

"President Moyer is now before the grand jury, and fifteen others have been subpoenaed to appear before that body. For the first time in fifty years a grand jury has been called, and this one is composed of men working for the company. And every one of them is a member of the Citizens' Alliance. This organization was formed in the copper district some time during the month of November, its avowed purpose being to hasten the end of the strike by forcing the officials of the Western Federation of Miners to leave the district, claiming that they were agitators and a menace to its future welfare and prosperity. Mahon and Wadell are at the head of the organization. Those who remember the Independence depot explosion in Colorado some years ago, by which sixteen strike-breakers died horribly, will recall that a member of the Citizens' Alliance in a deathbed statement confessed himself guilty of that atrocity. The grand jury is called for the purpose of 'investigating' so-called crimes of the strikers. The fact is that the Alliance has made every attempt to incite to violence in their purpose of discrediting the strikers, and the Western Federation of Miners, and to this end thugs and gunmen have been imported. Judge O'Brien has granted an injunction to the Western Federation of Miners against the Citizens' Alliance which prohibits the latter from making any attempt to force the officials of the Federation to leave the district.

"Last week President Moyer proposed that the company should select two men, that the miners should also select two, neither of whom should be members of the local union or of the Federation, with a fifth to be selected by the governor of the state or by the president of the United States, but this the company refused to consider, as it has refused to consider all other proposals for arbitration.

"And so the fight goes on. The Western Federation of Miners is spending \$35,000 every week to maintain the struggle. Appeals for aid so far have resulted in contributions amounting to, approximately \$90,000, of which sum about \$15,000 has been contributed by organizations of the Socialist party."

LABOR NOTES.

Prospects of bringing the Reid-Murphy and the Collins-McNulty factions of the electrical workers together appear brighter. An agreement has been reached between the heads of the factions and the officials of the A. F. of L., which will be sent out to a referendum vote for approval. Reid recently resigned as head of his union.

The union men of Philadelphia forced the City Council to elect a committee to try to settle the garment workers' strike by going to the City Hall en masse.

Detective Burns has been given the reward of \$10,000 offered by the state of California for the Times' dynamiters.

How gunmen were supplied with revolvers and booze money in the Indianapolis strike has been brought out by an investigating committee.

DUTCH HAVE "RED WEEK."

The Socialists of Holland recently held their "Red Week," during which every party member strives to secure new members and to increase the circulation of the principal party organ, "Het Volk." There were over 5,000 new members secured, and also several thousand new subscribers to the paper. One of the largest halls in Amsterdam was rented all week by the Socialists. Here a nightly fete was held and the news of the work received.

BIG VOTE IN NEW YORK.

The official count of the New York state vote at the recent elections has just been completed. It shows that the Socialist candidate for chief justice of the Court of Appeals, Henry L. Slobodin, received 61,586 votes, or about 1,800 less than that cast for Debs last fall. This is considered an enormous vote for an "off" year. In 1908 Debs received 38,451 votes, and in 1910 Russell, for governor, received 48,984 votes.

NON-PARTISAN ECONOMY.

The Milwaukee "non-partisans" who went into office on the cry of economy, have cost that city just \$2,419,969 more than the Socialists for the two years they have been in office. They have not only spent that much more money, but have nothing to show for it. Socialist Tax Commissioner Arnold showed the manner in which the old parties let the corporations get by with their taxes by increasing the total assessed valuation \$26,000,000 when none of the non-partisans expected to see an increase of over \$15,000,000 at the most.

CHURCH MUST TEACH SOCIALISM.

"The church must be more sincere, more democratic, and must preach a little more of Socialism before the laborer will come back to it."

This was the statement made by Rev. Charles Stelzle while speaking in Detroit.

"Men who have stood high in churches have tricked the laboring man on the outside," said Stelzle, "and the fact has been spread abroad. These men have been so buffeted; they have been so ill-treated and so often tricked that they are suspicious of every man who claims to be doing something for them."

Stelzle is a well-known labor writer, and has been a fraternal delegate from his church to many of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

AID GIVEN MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

The charge is often made by opponents of Socialism that the Socialist party has never aided union organizations in any way. That this is untrue is well illustrated by the present strike of the copper miners in northern Michigan.

While it is impossible to secure a correct statement of the money contributed by Socialists, present figures as published by the Miner's Magazine show that they have given almost one-sixth of the total contributions to the strike fund. In addition to this there are many amounts given by individual Socialists, which are not counted and also many from Socialist societies.

There are over 2,000,000 members in the American Federation of Labor. There are 100,000 members of the Socialist party. If the members of the American Federation of Labor had contributed as liberally per member as those of the Socialist party, they would have given \$369,275. Local unions and individuals of the American Federation of Labor gave five times as much as the Socialist party to the strike fund, though it has twenty times the membership. The American Federation of Labor gave a little over three and one-half cents per capita, while the Socialist party gave a fraction over fourteen cents per capita. Of course, it must be remembered that the members of the American Federation of Labor are constantly being assessed, for local strikes as well as national strikes.

Up to December 11 there was a total of \$88,221 contributed to the Michigan strike fund, of which \$14,366 was given by the Socialist party, as shown by the following statement:

National Finnish Socialist Federation.....	\$10,023.08
South Slavic Socialist Federation.....	2,176.89
National Office Socialist Party.....	1,135.65
Sent direct by Socialist locals and lecturers	1,030.73

\$14,366.35

The Socialist party has not only contributed liberally in this strike, but has done so in all great industrial struggles. It is impossible to give the exact amounts, because much of the money never came through the National Office and no separate account of Socialist contributions was kept by the unions. In the Lawrence strike, where such an account was kept, five times as much was sent direct to Lawrence by Socialist locals as was sent through the national headquarters.

Following is a statement of the total amount of money given by the Socialists to assist labor unions since the establishment of the party:

1902—Anthracite Miners' strike fund.....	\$ 9,967.15
1906—Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	4,141.79
1907—Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	10,810.48
1908—Western Federation of Miners' defense fund	1,003.88
1909—Swedish strikers' fund.....	6,318.91
1910—Swedish strikers' fund.....	302.43
1910-11—Garment Workers' strike fund...	10,601.54
1912—Lawrence strike fund.....	18,630.97
Ettor-Giovanitti defense fund	417.50
Timber Workers' strike fund.....	307.25
Muscataine strike fund	147.03
Little Falls strike fund.....	833.39
Michigan Miners' strike fund.....	14,366.35

\$79,025.57

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 ADOLPH GERMER, 303 G. A. T. Building, Denver, Colo.
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1355 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 WALTER LANFERSIEK

Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Address all communications to
 SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

December 27, 1913.

Official Business

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

December 22, 1913.

To the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is submitted for a vote of your body Motion No. 8, proposed by Develin of Maryland, and seconded by Chase, Duncan, Houck, Maurer, Irish and Reynolds.

Motion No. 8.

In accordance with Section 1 (j) of Article 5, it is moved that the National Committee recommends to the membership of the party that the constitution be amended BY THE MEMBERSHIP by substituting the following proposed application form for that portion of Section 5 of Article 2 following the words "All persons joining the Socialist party shall sign the following pledge":

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class, and the necessity of the working class organizing itself into a political party for the purpose of obtaining collective ownership and democratic administration and operation of the collectively used and socially necessary means of production and distribution, hereby apply for membership in the Socialist party.

"I have no relations (as member or supporter) with any other political party.

"I am opposed to all political organizations that support and perpetuate the present capitalist profit system, and I am opposed to any form of trading or fusing with any such organizations to prolong that system.

"In all my political actions while a member of the Socialist party I agree to be guided by the constitution and platform of that party."

The vote will close January 12, 1914. Please use the enclosed voting card.

Fraternally yours,
 WALTER LANFERSIEK,
 Executive Secretary.

December 19, 1913.

Executive Secretary, Socialist Party,
 111 North Market Street, Chicago.

Comrade: I hereby register my protest against consideration of the motion by Develin, proposing amendment to the National Party Constitution, as such action on the part of the National Committee is most positively prohibited by the provisions of Section 9, Article 5, of the constitution.

Yours in the revolution,

FRANKLIN PIMBLEY,
 National Committeeman for Florida.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

December 17, 1913.

I am sending you herewith galley proof of two national referendums that have received enough seconds to go to a vote. They are very similar. One of them received the required number of seconds a day before the other one.

Query: Shall both be submitted?

Shall the second received be declared out of order?

Any suggestions as to the manner of submitting in case you are of the opinion that both should be submitted will be appreciated.

December 15, 1913.

Herewith is submitted for vote of your committee the following motion by Wilson:

"That the resolution passed by the National Executive Committee under which the advertisements of the International Socialist Review and the New Review have been debarred space in The Party Builder, be rescinded."

December 22, 1913.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is submitted for a vote of your body the following motion by Goebel:

"1. That action on, or application of the Wilson motion of the 15th inst. relating to the ads of International Socialist Review and the New Review be held in abeyance until the next meeting of the National Executive Committee on January 10, and at that meeting consideration be given to the following proposed rules in connection with The Party Builder:

"a. That no advertisements of any periodicals or publications other than The Party Builder shall appear in The Party Builder.

"b. That each three months there shall be published in The Party Builder two lists of publications (periodicals) one list to appear under the heading of Socialist party publications, and containing the list of all periodicals owned by members of the Socialist party, the other list to be made up of publications like the Miners' Magazine and Pearson's Magazine, this list to be headed by a statement that the publications named, while not in any way connected with the Socialist party, yet as a regular thing contain Socialist articles.

"c. That The Party Builder print advertisements of no books or pamphlets except over the address of the Socialist party as selling agent, and on which the profits connected with the handling of same goes to the national organization."

COMMENT.

Under this rule no publication can complain of unfair treatment, as all will be treated alike, and all have their publication called to the attention of the members once quarterly. Again, under the proposed rules, the National Office will itself get the benefit of its special market, instead of being lost in the shuffle of many conflicting advertisements. Publishers should not complain, as all they would have to do would be to offer the National Literature Department a discount as good or better than the discount they give others, and then if the book is such as the National Office can handle, it would be advertised as for sale by the Literature Department, and the party would get the profits. Certainly, if the National Office is to get out its own books it should reserve as much as possible of the advertising space of The Party Builder for its own wares, instead of accepting a lot of ads and thus having its own lost in the general assortment.

Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, December 18, 1913.
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro.—Yours to hand of recent date, enclosing check for five hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-one cents (\$570.71), as a donation from the Socialist party, National Office, Chicago, Ill., for which please find receipt herewith enclosed.

Kindly extend our sincere thanks to the National Socialist party and assure them that we appreciate this generous donation.

Thanking you, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) ERNEST MILLS,
 Sec'y-Treas. W. F. M.

Petersburg, Alaska, Nov. 14, 1913.

National Secretary, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—For business reasons I am leaving unexpectedly for Minnesota and can no longer serve as provisional territorial secretary.

If I had known of this sooner I would have notified you in ample time to make another appointment. I will, however, leave such papers and material as has accumulated in the office in the hands of a responsible comrade, who will attend to the matter until a new appointment is made or a permanent secretary elected, providing I must leave before a new appointment is made.

Besides the routine correspondence I have conducted two referendums, the last one adopting a constitution. Have sent out call for nomination of secretary and territorial committeemen under the new constitution.

This is all that has been accomplished during my incumbency. I regret very much that I could not see this to a finish. The office has entailed some work on my part, but I am glad that I have had the opportunity of serving the cause.

Will let you know later who has volunteered to fill my place until new appointment is made.

I enclose herewith the report of the cash outlay during the summer. I request no compensation for my services.
 Fraternaly,
 CARL A. SWANSON,
 Provisional Territorial Secretary.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Comrades in one of the Western states desire information as to one Josiah Fenton. Who is he and what are his relations?

Information is also desired as to the whereabouts and history of F. G. R. Gordon, one time member of the Socialist party, now opposing it. Can anyone help us out?

The Eye-Opener, a weekly issued at Memphis, Tenn., desires to communicate with parties who have a press large enough to print a weekly. The Eye-Opener desires to remove to a new location. Address, Ben Franklin Allen, Box 105, Memphis, Tenn.

In the Auditorium of Springfield, Mass., there will be a debate between David Goldstein, the renegade Socialist, and Comrade Geo. Spiess, Jr., organizer of Local Hartford, Conn.

"The Party Builder reaches me every week, and always brings good cheer and makes me exceedingly hopeful for the future."—L. R. Robinson, Chattanooga, Tenn.

A NEW CHAMPION OF SOCIALISM.

A new Socialist paper comes to our exchange table. Its name is "The Worker's Chronicle," its size 8 pages, and its editor—Geo. D. Brewer.

Success is written all over its pages. Its arrival is timely for the party was without a local press to fight its local battles.

It is a thoroughly Socialist party paper, too, and believes that its subscribers should also take the Party Builder, as the following article in comment of the local party work and the P. B. fully demonstrate:

Work in Pittsburgh.

Comrade Clarence Lewis, who has been working in the capacity of organizer and literature distributor for the Socialist party in Pittsburgh for the past two months, has, in addition to taking a political census of the city, covered the town twice with Socialist leaflets. The next thing to be done in connection with the plan of work being carried on here, besides the continuous house distribution of literature, is to send the Party Builder, which is the official paper of the Socialist party of the United States, to every address in Pittsburgh where there is one or more Socialists. In this manner we will reach about two thousand Socialists in Pittsburgh with the best paper on organization published. With the method, and the personal work of Comrade Lewis and the co-operation of every party member, Pittsburgh local should triple its membership inside of next few months. Plans for other lines of work have also been decided upon and several are under advisement. By the free distribution of leaflets there have been hundreds of people in Pittsburgh interested in Socialism who had never before given it a serious thought or else were extremely opposed to it. Constant systematic distribution of literature is what built up the Socialist party in Milwaukee, Butte, Schenectady and practically every place where the movement has become strong. Socialism is going to be the big issue in Pittsburgh from now on.

HOW THEY DO THINGS IN KANSAS.

Eastern Socialists and especially those of the cities have little conception of how campaigns are carried on in the West, where towns are small and numerous, and where propaganda is done among the farmers. The writer of this article was raised on a farm in the West and is well acquainted with farm life and farm psychology. He sees no reason why farmers cannot be as easily converted to Socialism as other people who toil.

For nearly two months last fall, I was in the thick of the big congressional campaign in the third district of Kansas and addressed during that time many meetings composed almost entirely of farmers. When election returns came in quite a number of rural townships were carried by the Socialist party. We did not elect our candidate for Congress but we did poll over 12,000 votes, and after a few weeks of rest the district organization began the campaign of 1914.

Something like a dozen preachers helped to "stump" the district last fall and one of these is now devoting his entire time to field work for the party. He is a Baptist preacher who left a lucrative position to become a Socialist agitator. He was formerly an evangelist. This man—Reverend Madison—goes into the rural communities and conducts Socialist "revival meetings." He stays from one to two weeks, visits around in the daytime, just as a typical preacher does and conducts his meetings in the evening. He is having remarkable success. Crowds gather to hear him in increasing numbers and the meetings proceed with all the fervor of an old-time revival. He has already covered two countries thoroughly and is now in the third. I have been following his work closely for a couple of months and I am gathering information for a later report. Madison it seems is solving the problem of how to build a permanent movement in the rural districts.

WASTING HUMAN LIFE

Third Edition

Critics agree that this book is the greatest indictment of capitalism so far produced by an American Socialist.

Its superior merit is attested by the fact that—It has run to its third edition in less than a year. It has been the favorite among speakers and organizers who sell books at public meetings.

It is an example of what the Literature Department will do in the future, in that it is a twenty-five cent book in size, but a ten cent book in price.

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SOCIALIST PARTY,
 111 N. MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Information Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, Director

PURPOSE—To collect, classify and make available all data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist elected officials with such information as they may need in the discharge of their duties. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Information Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

STARTING RIGHT.

Hamilton Socialists Take Counsel in Preparation for Their Administration.

Shortly after the election of the Socialists in Hamilton, Ohio, the local sent to the Information Department of the National Office and officially requested the head of the department to come to Hamilton to confer with the elected officials and the members of the party relative to their municipal problems. In response to this request the director of the department went to Hamilton and spent Saturday and Sunday, December 6 and 7, in conference with the elected officials and members of the local.

Readers of the Party Builder will recall that in the election just passed the Socialists carried the city of Hamilton, electing the mayor, solicitor (or attorney), city clerk, city treasurer, municipal judge and five out of the nine aldermen. This gives them practically complete control of the city administration.

In addition to the elected officials, under the charter of Hamilton, the Socialists have the power of appointing the director of public service, which office carries with it the management of the water works, gas plant, electric lighting plant, streets and public buildings. It also has the appointment of the director of public safety, which covers the police and fire departments. Therefore, it is apparent that the Socialists have a more complete control than usually falls to their lot in the capture of a city of this size.

The comrades in Hamilton, however, have no illusions. They do not expect to inaugurate the co-operative commonwealth during the next two years. Neither do they expect that giving the city a good and efficient administration, as they fully expect to do, will insure their re-election. They carried the city by a plurality of only a little more than one-third of the vote. However, they are determined to do the very best they can with the degree of political power that has been entrusted to them.

The city of Hamilton has progressed further than most cities of its size (population 38,000) in the matter of public ownership. The city owns the water-works, gas plant, electric light plant, and, of course, the public parks and various public buildings. Moreover, up to last year, when the disastrous flood did considerable damage to all of the public works, the municipal utilities were making a fairly good record. The water works, for example, showed a profit of \$16,478.06 in 1912; the gas plant, which furnished natural gas, showed a profit of \$2,852.08, and the electric lighting plant a profit of \$30,876.57, in addition to supplying the lighting of the streets of the city without charge. This, it must be admitted, is a fairly good showing for a city of this size. The floods, however, damaged all of the public plants, and it is quite natural that the record for the next year will not be so good. However, the situation is a very interesting one for the Socialist administration to enter.

The street car lines are owned by a private company; so also is the garbage disposal plant and the hospital used by the city, which belongs to the Sisters of Mercy, to whom the city has been paying a prescribed amount each year for the care of its indigent citizens.

The Socialists of Hamilton will take office the first of January. All the elected officials have been very busy, indeed, in sincere and earnest efforts to prepare themselves as thoroughly as possible for their forthcoming duties. Some of the problems considered at the conference may be of interest and significance to the Socialists entering administrative offices elsewhere.

Labor Measures.

It was agreed by all that as soon as possible after the Socialist officials came into control the wages of the municipal employes would be raised, establishing a minimum of at least \$2.25 per day, the present rate being \$2.00. Some of the comrades were in favor of making it \$2.50, but weight was given to the consideration that the budget made it impossible for the administration to spend more than a certain prescribed amount. On that account it was agreed that it might be better to raise the wages gradually, especially in view of the increasing number of the unemployed. All agreed that the eight-hour day should be immediately established.

The problem of the unemployed is one that is sure to require an increasing amount of attention, and plans were discussed for the establishment of some kind of an employment agency to do whatever could be done towards finding work for the unemployed.

The subject of factory inspection came in for a very earnest discussion, the question being as to just how much authority the health department might have in this direction. The commissioner of health is not a Socialist, but is said to be in sympathy with the administration and willing to

do whatever is reasonable in these matters. It will be seen, however, that this situation presents a problem.

Legal Problems.

In spite of the vaunted home rule law of the state of Ohio, it is more and more becoming apparent from court decisions that the cities of Ohio are far from enjoying complete home rule. Innumerable problems of a legal and technical nature confront the Socialist administration. Fortunately, the Socialists succeeded in electing one of their own number as city attorney, or solicitor, as he is called. They have also been fortunate in having elected the new municipal judge, also an attorney. It will be seen, therefore, that at the very outset the administration has in its personnel comrades who are competent to assist in the legal problems. These attorneys have been very earnestly devoting themselves ever since election day to the study of the legal problems involved, in order to be prepared to render valuable assistance and advice to the administration upon all legal matters.

Electric Light Rates.

It seems that the rates charged for electricity by the municipal plant in Hamilton vary greatly. Residence districts are paying 8 cents per k. w. h., while the downtown districts pay 2½ cents per k. w. h., and it is understood that some of the big concerns have even lower rates. The Socialists have stood for a uniform rate, and it was proposed to reduce the rates to a universal 3-cent basis, that being the lowest rate practical under present conditions. It developed in the conference, however, that such a move would result in losing to the municipal plant the patronage of at least the larger portion of the business section of the city, which is now getting light at 2½ cents and which would undoubtedly shift immediately to the private plant if the municipal plant raised the rate to 3 cents, as proposed. It was, therefore, generally agreed that the administration should reduce the rate in the residence districts from 8 cents to 6 cents per k. w. h., as a first move in the readjustment of the rates, leaving the rate in the business district at 2½ cents for the present. The general plan will be to reduce the rates until all are brought down to a uniform basis. The engineers estimate that electricity can be purchased and delivered in Hamilton by the municipal plant at 1¾ cents, so that the city would be safe in working towards a 2¼-cent universal rate. Data collected by the Information Department from a number of the most successful electric lighting plants in the United States was studied and left with the comrades.

Waterworks.

In the municipal water works the problem again is one of the adjustment of the rates, and the administration will work towards a uniform rate. A study of the plant makes it evident that there is a considerable waste of water. Consideration was therefore given to the question of the practicability of a water waste survey, in order to discover the leaks and increase the efficiency of the plant. Reports of several cities having successful plants were supplied to the officials.

Police and Fire Departments.

Some time and discussion was given to the possible re-organization of the police and fire departments. The double platoon system, which enables the firemen to be on duty for twelve hours and off twelve hours, was discussed. It was estimated that this reorganization would require seventeen additional men, and an additional cost of \$16,000 per year, but the comrades believe that such a change would be well worth making.

The Socialists believe that there are more policemen on the force than are really required, and they are seriously considering reducing the force here, in order to increase the efficiency of the administration in other directions where it is needed.

Municipal Research Bureau.

It was reported by the mayor elect, Comrade Hinckley, that members of the faculty of the Miami Valley University are willing to devote some time and assign some experts to the work of municipal research to help the administration. As this service was offered practically without charge, the administration will very likely take advantage of it.

Garbage Disposal.

The present system of garbage disposal in Hamilton is very unsatisfactory. Different methods were proposed for handling the situation. On the whole, the Socialists in charge of this problem incline to the reduction process and have proposed that the old building that had been erected for an incinerator plant many years ago and abandoned as useless, could be brought into use. All that would be needed would be the installation of modern reduction machinery and the use of auto trucks for the collection of garbage. It was decided that this and other methods should be investigated, and after full consideration the best process would be adopted.

Streets.

The problem of street construction, repair and cleaning were discussed and material on these subjects secured for those who had charge of these problems. Specifications for the different kinds of paving, which have been carefully worked out by Socialists who are competent in these lines, were presented as well as material on the best methods of street repair and cleaning.

Flood Waters.

One of the problems agitating the minds of the entire population in Hamilton and in other cities in the valley is the question of flood waters. This is emphasized, of course, because of the disastrous flood of last year, from which Hamilton suffered as much in proportion, if not more, than the other cities in Ohio. All kinds of proposals are being made for the solving of this problem, and the Socialists are being constantly asked what their solution of the matter will be. After a long and earnest discussion it was decided that the administration would wait for the forthcoming reports of the various engineering concerns that were studying the problem. These, then, would be submitted to men in the Socialist movement who are competent to judge of problems of this kind, for their advice. Meanwhile, the general position of the administration will be that there can be no solution of the problem of protection from flood waters apart from a combined effort of all of the cities in the state in the flood district. Therefore, the Socialists of Hamilton may suggest to the state organization of the Socialist party to initiate a referendum, under the referendum law of Ohio, calling upon the state Legislature to appropriate funds to properly dredge the river and build dykes so as to protect the cities. One advantage of this measure would be that it would help to solve the unemployed problem.

It was also agreed that this problem should be put up to the United States Congress. This will then be made an issue in the coming congressional campaign. If Congress could be persuaded to assist the state in the protection of the cities from flood waters by the inauguration of suitable public works, this again will tend to relieve the increasing pressure of the unemployed.

Vice.

One of the serious problems being earnestly considered is the question of vice. Every Socialist knows, of course, that there can be no solution of the problem of commercialized vice under the capitalist system, and yet a Socialist administration cannot ignore the problems that it presents. After a long and eager discussion it was decided that the administration would call upon the national organization of the party for specific advice and information as to the best methods of handling this subject.

These, of course, are only a part of the more pressing problems that face the incoming administration, which the conference discussed. There is also the subject of a new city hall which must be built; the problem of weights and measures; of housing, building inspection and city planning. There are the proposals for a better provision for the public market, and the Socialists are eager to find a way for the construction and operation of a municipal slaughter house and coal yards. The problems are being given careful and earnest consideration, and the last best word that has been written or spoken upon the problems of municipal government is being sought by the municipal administration. The comrades have provided themselves with the most recent and reliable books on municipal problems as recommended by the Information Department and have also subscribed for some of the more valuable technical magazines along these lines. Everything promises that the Socialists will do for Hamilton what they have done for the other cities where Socialist administrations have made good records for the party.

WANTED: TWENTY-FIVE WRITERS.

We are constantly receiving in the Information Department articles clipped from the local papers in different parts of the countries, from comrades who are asking for help to answer them.

Many of these articles require special and careful research work, but a great many of them could be answered by any Socialist writer very easily.

However, there are so many requests of this kind, and there are so many things like this to do, that it is impossible for the Information Department to cover them all. If we had 25, or even 10, comrades who would be willing to take one apiece of such articles as these, and prepare answers to them, it would be a great assistance.

We think that the comrades in every part of the country should watch their local papers, and when anything appears that is untrue or unfair to Socialism, they should be ready to make an immediate reply. Many of the comrades are anxious to do this kind of work, but are unable to do the writing themselves. We, therefore, call for volunteers to help us in this line of work.

If the comrades will indicate their willingness to serve in this matter, we shall put their names on our list, and when we receive requests of this kind, shall forward them to you for your answers. In this way an immense amount of good propaganda material could be gotten out during the year. Who will help us?

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

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

SOCIALIST PARTY, Woman's Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

I, THE CHILD!

A little child shall lead them.

I, the child, greet you on every road and path. I smile at you. I love you.

I fill your hearts with love and kindness. I, the child that whispers words of love to you in the twilight hour. My hands, that are soft as velvet, cling to your neck in confidence. I that join my laughter with the songs of birds.

The future of the world depends upon me. If I grow great and good the world will be better.

If I am neglected, warped and twisted, future society must suffer for it.

I, the child, who should know no mission but that of affection and love, am being sacrificed on the altar of capitalist greed.

I curse you in terrible tones from the dark alleys. My face is wrinkled as the parchment upon which the fathers wrote the constitution and the declaration which you use to uphold your mastership and slavery.

From joyous freedom and life in the open I am forever denied. I am blunted and deformed from long hours of work in the cotton mills, textile factories and sweatshops. My lungs are full of lint and my system poisoned past recall.

From my bed of rags I call you to account. My blood is upon your hands. My misery and suffering lies at your door. You who believe in profits, who believe in exploitation, who believe in robbing little children of their right to play and make the world happy by the light of laughter in their eyes.

I say you are guilty against this great wrong and deprivation you have brought upon me—the child that must work, and starve while working.

I speak in the voice of millions who are being forced to give up every shred of that to which childhood is entitled.

Before I have reached manhood or womanhood I reached the senile decay of old age. You who must reckon for this, take warning. Your child may be with us, or the child of your child.

Hear my voice as I cry of hunger. Hear my voice when I cry for one glimpse of fresh air and green grass. Hear my voice as I cry to run and play as the lambs in the meadow.

Hear my groans that go up in the black smoke of the factories. See my bloodstains as you wear the shoddy results of my hours of ceaseless toil. Every thread bears a heartache. Hold it to your heart and say: "Poor little children, whose lives lie entombed here in this garment."

I stand in the battle-scarred ranks of labor with father, mother, brother, and sister to fight for our freedom.

I, the child of work, can only be free when the workers of the world own the means of life.

I, the child slave of capitalism.—The Labor Gazette.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE KIDDIES.

By Emanuel Julius.

The children!—it's all for their sake. Babies—born and unborn—are what we have in mind when we build, plan, fight! Socialism will bring us a little more bread; Socialism will bring our babies more life, more laughter, more happiness, more music, more sunshine—more love! And that is why our movement is so intense, firm, determined. It's all for the sake of the kiddies. We are building for to-morrow.

We used to believe that self-preservation is the first law of nature. We know better now. Race preservation is the first law of nature. This law not only applies to the higher and gentler forms of life, but to the beasts of the jungle as well. They—meaning, in most instances, the female—are ready to sacrifice life itself that the species may be continued. Of course, it isn't necessary for me to dwell on this point. It is understood. I merely wish to show that crude selfishness is not the law of life. Animal life, essentially, is moved by a constructive altruism. This altruism finds expression in the desire of life to build for the future. And we are no exception to this rule. It applies to us with full force and telling effect. And I am optimistic enough to believe that this inherent self-sacrifice is not growing weaker in the human family. I believe that it is growing stronger, mightier, more powerful!

I believe that Socialism is, at the basis, a movement of the future, a children's movement. We want our children to be educated. We want them to be healthy. We want them to have beautiful, ennobling surroundings. We want them to know the glories of art, music, poetry. In other words, we want them to live beautiful lives.

We can actualize our desires only by freeing ourselves. By freeing ourselves, we build for the future, for the children. Our mission towards posterity is to break our chains. Otherwise, our children will be slaves, will live dull, brutal lives, will know nothing but the killing effects of toil.

We must free ourselves, that is our duty! We must take this world from the hands of a parasite class. We must become the owners of this earth. Otherwise, we will remain slaves. We cannot be free so long as the machines, the mills, the factories, the railroads, and so on, belong to a small class of parasites. We must take the means of life and place them where they belong—with the workers. That's Socialism. That's building for the future. That's planning for the children!

CHILD WELFARE WORK.

The Federal Children's Bureau at Washington, established in 1912, issued as its first publication this year, a bulletin telling how to save the lives of babies, in line with the theory that the national government ought to do as much to aid mothers in the rearing of children as it does to aid farmers in the raising of calves. The bulletin elaborates the following outline as the method for such work:

Encouragement of breast feeding; inspection of milk supply; milk stations; baby clinics; visiting nurses; special care of expectant mothers; instructions to mothers; little mother leagues; destruction of flies; and other features, including attention to housing conditions, thorough watering of the streets, fresh air and ventilation.

Miss Lathrop, head of the bureau, says: "The efforts of city health officials have resulted in the last ten years in reducing the general death rate in cities below that of the rural districts and villages. This reduction in the general death rate is an encouraging indication of what is possible of accomplishment in efforts to reduce the infant death rate. Babies die of diseases which to a large extent are preventable, and thus when welfare work is directed toward saving their lives, the response is immediate and decided."

"In certain large cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, the result of systematic summer baby saving campaigns has been shown in a reduction of between 30 and 40 per cent in the deaths of children under 2 years of age in the wards where the work was concentrated."

"Practically the only limit of the good results to be obtained by enthusiastic campaigns, lies in the financial side of the question. The investigations of the children's bureau indicate that the principal impediment to effective work in the health departments of most cities is the lack of adequate funds for carrying on preventive measures intelligently, and experience certifies the truth of the motto of the New York health department: 'Public health is purchasable; within natural limitations a community can determine its own death rate.'"

BABY PAWNS IN LABOR'S BATTLE.

The helpless children have always been used as pawns in every struggle between organized capital and organized labor.

The capitalists know full well that if a strike can be continued until the babies cry for bread the victory will be theirs.

Because of this fact, whenever any attempt has been made to care for the strikers' children, it has met with the greatest opposition on the part of the capitalist class.

In Lawrence men and women were beaten, clubbed and bayoneted in the streets by the police and militia for trying to send their children away to friends till the strike was over. The reason for the strikers taking this action was brought out at the congressional investigation of the Lawrence strike.

Socialist Congressman Victor L. Berger introduced a resolution for an investigation of the strike conditions in Lawrence.

One of the witnesses called to Washington to testify was Samuel Lipson, a striker. The following conversation took place between him and Congressman Berger:

Mr. Berger: "How many children did you send away from town?"

Mr. Lipson: "About 200 altogether."

Mr. Berger: "About 200 altogether? Was it not the underlying motive to make it easier for the strikers to live by having 200 mouths less to feed?"

Mr. Lipson: "Why, certainly; we know well that when the child is between the parents and the mill owner we will be compelled to go to the mill when we hear the cry from the child, 'Give me something to eat!' We do not care for ourselves; we can stand it to win a piece more of bread. But that innocent child does not understand that."

Mr. Berger: "So it is simply that the mill owners gain by keeping the children in Lawrence; they break the strike this way?"

Mr. Lipson: "Certainly."

Mr. Berger: "So it is the case of reconcentrado camp, as they used to call them in Cuba and South Africa, when they would drive the women and the children of the Cubans or the Boers into reconcentrado camps and starve them there, and thus the Spanish would force the Cubans, or the English would force the Boers, into submission. Was that the idea in Lawrence?"

Mr. Lipson: "Yes."

Mr. Berger: "Did you have friends in New York who were willing to take your child?"

Mr. Lipson: "Yes, they are glad to take the child until the strike is over, you know."

Mr. Berger: "It is, then, a sort of vacation for the child?"

Mr. Lipson: "It is a vacation for the child, because we receive letters—I have got some with me—we received letters and postal cards from the child saying he is enjoying the best day of his life. * * * He is well taken care of; they sent him at once to school up there. I did not want to send him, as he is in the second grade, and I thought he would not be promoted if he stays out of school a few weeks. But in New York they sent him to school up there just as he did in Lawrence, and he will be promoted. * * * I received letters daily from my children saying that they are happy; they have new clothes, and they are eating there every day as they used to eat at home on Sunday; and they have so much to eat that if the parents have not enough they want them to come over to New York and they will give it to them. * * * Many women were frightened by the police to call their children back and also sent the landlord up and the landlord said to these women: 'If you are not going to call your children back we will put you out of the house.' And one woman said, 'I received letters from my children saying they are happy, and I don't know what to do.'"

The attitude of the employers at Lawrence and the testimony of this striker before the congressional investigation committee should make every person realize the importance of making some systematic and organized effort on behalf of the helpless little ones in strike districts.

Every man and woman of the working class, every person in whose veins runs the red blood of true manhood and womanhood should throw their energy behind the efforts of the Socialist party to establish a PERMANENT STRIKE-CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND.

LINCOLN, LABOR AND SLAVERY—A truthful review of the annals of American history, by Herman Schleiter, editor New York Volkszeitung. Price, \$1.10, postpaid. One of our HONEST HISTORY SERIES.

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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.

A Socialist who is not a party member may be made one by interesting him in party affairs. The Party Builder will excite such interest—therefore push it among Socialists, non-party members. This is the sure way to build your local.

The Future Belongs to the Youth

Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

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

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

In That Future Lies Socialism

THE UNEMPLOYED YOUTH.

Thronging the streets of our large cities today are hundreds of thousands of idle men, looking for work with none to be found.

With the close of the harvest season there is a great influx of migratory workers to the cities.

They gather in the cheap lodging house districts; swamp the employment sharks and finding their hunt for work futile "carry the banner" or find a place in the bread line.

It has been the general impression that these men are all old veterans of industry who have been tossed aside to make room for the faster and more youthful worker. This is not true.

In walking through the lodging house district of Chicago, I was surprised to find a large number of young men among them—youths between eighteen and twenty-five years of age. Some of them were skilled workers who had lost their positions in other towns and come to Chicago with the expectation of finding work.

One of them with whom I spoke was a garment worker—a cutter—about twenty-five years of age. He had come from New York hoping to secure employment. His funds gave out and he had to economize by renting a twenty-five-cents-a-day room. That day he had walked the streets of Chicago for ten hours, distributing hand bills for a retail merchandise house for \$1.25.

Nor was he the only skilled worker who was in a similar situation. There were thousands of others who were also in a position where they would be willing to work for the same amount. In fact, eight men had been selected out of a crowd of almost forty who applied for the work which he had done that day, though most of them were unskilled workers.

It is from the unskilled workers that the vast majority of these men come. And it is among these that you are surprised by the great number of youths.

Young men who have never had an opportunity to secure an education. Men, some of whom had started to work in the mills, mines, shops and factories when they were seven years of age. Men whose brains were dwarfed and whose bodies were stunted. Men whose physical energy had been sapped and who were aged before they had yet tasted youth. Men whose faces were lined and haggard and drawn—old young men, by-products of the capitalist system.

In one of the missions in Chicago the place is packed every night with 250 men, a large percentage of whom are youths—lying on the floor with only newspapers for bedding. Among them will be found young men wearing white shirts and collars, men who have been out of work several months and whose clothes have not yet grown seedy. This is only one place in this great city.

And after the holidays their numbers will be vastly increased. Thousands more will join their ranks. Youths will seek the places of older men and girls will seek the places of both. Among them will be young men ambitious to rise in the world, willing to sell themselves for a pittance and unable to find a buyer.

Unable to find work, many will sink down into the mire of despair and degradation. They will become moral degenerates, social outcasts and dangerous enemies of the society which produced them. They will haunt the barrel houses and dives. All the finer instincts in them will be blotted out and for the price of a few drinks, they will sell themselves to any crooked politician for any crooked purpose.

Nor is this condition of affairs confined to the male sex; the women are victims of the same economic and industrial conditions. It is true they do not parade our streets and fill our cheap lodging houses in the same great numbers as men, but they are affected in much the same way.

While most of them have some home ties—relatives who can tide them over a time of industrial depression, many of them have not. To these there is always the "easiest way." They secretly secure some "gentleman friend," which step later leads them to houses of prostitution. Practically all the girls in the red light districts are girls of the working class, who wanted the joy and fun and happiness of life to which they are all entitled. And because they secured it in the only way society allowed them to, they are forced to wear the scarlet letter. The only wonder is that their numbers are not greater.

It is against all this that the Young Peoples' Socialist Leagues are waging their fight. It is against this crushing of our young manhood and womanhood that they are protesting. It is the social system which is responsible for these monstrous outrages against our youth that the young Socialists are trying to overthrow.

We want every youth to have his or her fullness of the good things of life. We want them to develop physically and mentally. We want them to have recreation and enjoyment. We want them to have good, wholesome association. We want them to realize that these things can only be accomplished in their fullness by the abolition of the present social system and the establishment of Socialism. This is the purpose of the Young People's Socialist Leagues.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Many young people's leagues are having difficulty in establishing classes and also in securing lecturers. Others are neglecting their educational work. It is important that work of this kind should be carried on.

It is not necessary to limit your lecturers to Socialists. Teachers and professors from local schools and colleges can be secured to give scientific talks. Editors of local papers and magazines, students of special subjects, ministers and lawyers can be found who would willingly talk to you. After the lecture an open discussion should be held, and any false statements a speaker makes can then be brought out. You want to get your opponent's point of view as well as your own. It is best to limit your lectures to one hour and discussion to one-half hour. Spend the rest of the evening in dancing or a social time. This will bring out the young folk who will not come to listen only to a lecture. Those who come after the first hour should be charged an admission. This will make them come in time to hear the lecture.

It is found difficult to get teachers for classes to serve for nothing. If it is possible to get a class of twenty students a charge of ten cents a night could be made. Many teachers would be willing to accept this amount as compensation for the time and trouble which they spend on the classes.

Every league should try to establish at least one class in some study or other. The educational work should not be neglected.

INTEREST THE YOUNG FOLK.

Every young Socialist should subscribe for the Party Builder. It is in this paper that they can secure ideas on organization which will prove valuable in league work. In this paper they can secure the news of the movement. All this will keep them interested in the work of the Young People's Socialist Leagues and enable them to carry forward the work of the organization. You can secure seven subscription cards for \$1.50.

CHILD LABOR.

Sources of Information.

Compiled by Information Department, Socialist Party, 111 North Market street, Chicago.

- 1. Socialist National Campaign Book, 1912, pp. 176-180. National Office, 25c.
2. Children in Textile Industries—Spargo; and The Children of the Poor—Debs. Leaflets issued by National Office. Samples free.
3. The Bitter Cry of the Children—Spargo. Cloth, \$1.50. National Office.
4. Encyclopedia of Social Reform—Bliss. Article on Child Labor, pp. 170, ff.
5. National Child Labor Committee, 105 E. 22d street, New York. Owen R. Lovejoy, secretary. Write for leaflets and list of publications. The following are among the publications of the committee:
The Child Labor Bulletin, quarterly, \$2 a year. August, 1912, number on Child Labor Laws in All States, 50c.
6. American Association for Labor Legislation, 131 E. 23d street, New York. Legislative Review No. 5, Child Labor, Summary of Laws in Force, 1910, 50c.
7. United States Bureau of Labor—Bi-monthly Reports: No. 52, May, 1904, Child Labor in the

United States, (out of print). No. 59, July, 1905, Laws relating to child labor in European countries, pp. 302-319. No. 62, January, 1906, Laws relating to the employment of children in the United States, pp. 197-285, (out of print). No. 73, November, 1907, Laws relating to the employment of women and children, pp. 665-816. No. 80, January, 1909, women and child wage earners in Great Britain, pp. 1-85. No. 89, July, 1910, Child labor legislation in Europe, pp. 1-413. No. 96, September, 1911, Employment of children in Maryland industries, pp. 466-487.

8. Report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage Earners in the United States, prepared under direction of U. S. Commissioner of Labor; printed as Senate Document No. 645, 61st Congress, 2d Session, 1910. Nineteen volumes of which the following deal with child labor: I. Cotton Textile Industry, 1044 pp. II. Men's Ready Made Clothing, 878 pp. III. Glass Industry, 970 pp. IV. Silk Industry, 592 pp. V. The Beginnings of Child Labor Legislation in Certain States, 225 pp. VI. Conditions under which children leave school to go to work, 310 pp. VII. Juvenile Delinquency and its relation to employment, 177 pp. VIII. Causes of Death Among Woman and Child Cotton Mill Operators. XVIII. Employment of Women and Children in Selected Industries.

Note.—The government reports mentioned under Nos. 7 and 8 are usually found in public libraries. They can probably be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or some of them may possibly be obtained free from the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

9. National Consumers' League, 105 E. 22d street, New York, has published a 14-page leaflet on Child Labor in Tenements, illustrated, and a 7-page leaflet on A Privileged Industry, by Florence Kelly (pickling, canning, drying and packing fruits).

10. Poverty—Robert Hunter. Chapter on The Child, pp. 190-260. National Office. \$1.50, 1912.

11. Labor Problems—Awards and Sumner. Chapter on Woman and Child Labor, pp. 19-67. Macmillan Company, New York, 1910. Bibliography.

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No. 61

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The literature sales for December—providing, of course, they keep up to the end of the month—will total much more than last month. This is due to the fact that we are reaching more people with our advertising and getting more orders from individuals.

This was inevitable as soon as the National Office could get publicity. The Party Builder has given us some publicity. Circular letters have also helped.

We are reaching the great Socialist public, which includes a million or more people, and letting them know that we are prepared to sell Socialist literature covering a wide latitude of subjects, and selling at a price within the reach of the working class.

I say we are reaching the public—not by any means all of our public, but some of it.

The part we are reaching is small, but we are reaching five times as many people as we did in July, when we began, and by the time a year has rolled around we will be reaching five times as many as now.

In the natural course of events this department will grow until we can bring out not only leaflets and pamphlets, but cloth-bound books also, with the capitalist profit squeezed out.

The old adage has it: "We must creep before we walk."

This department is in its creeping period. The walking will come afterwards.

The more you help us creep, the sooner we will be able to walk.

Orders for the week are still heaviest on "The Trust About Socialism" and "Catholic Church and Socialism," with Ameringer's books beginning to show signs of action.

The printer has just delivered the first edition of John M. Work's book, "Where You Get Off." It is now ready for delivery. Better order one copy for a dime. You will then want wholesale lots.

Our ten leaflet packet is now beginning to boom. We are going to make this an endless chain system of propaganda and advertising matter for insertion in letters is being prepared, which will start the chain.

Following are characteristic orders for the week: Five Hundred each of **Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered** and **Join the Party**, to J. M. Rice, Meadville, Pa.; 100 **Truth About Socialism**, to Fred B. Chase, Boston, Mass.; 100 **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to Mrs. Henry Hoffman, Erie, Pa.; 10,000 leaflets, **Are Socialists Practical**, to George Spiess, Hartford, Conn.; 1,000 assorted leaflets, to J. S. Tatman, Chickasha, Okla.; 1,000 assorted leaflets, Ralph Roberts, Labette, Kan.; 12 **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to W. H. Pepper, Scranton, Pa.; 12 **Call of the Carpenter**, two **Truth About Socialism**, to J. E. Shafer, Omaha, Neb.; our \$10 book combination, to S. W. Sample, Parsons, Kan.; one dozen **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to J. O. Lane, Otterbein, Ind.; 10 **Truth About Socialism**, to S. G. Clay, Altoona, Ala.; 1,000 **Socialists and the Sword**, to George Kirkpatrick, New York City; our \$5 book combination, to John Sagel, Bethlehem, Pa.; 100 **Socialism: What It Is and How to Get it**, to G. R. Roberts, Northfield, N. Y.; 12 copies of the **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to Charles E. Manvell, Evansville, Ind.; 1,000 **Most Frequent Objections to Socialism**, 50 copies of the **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to George Ludwig, Manhattan, Nev.; one dozen **Truth About Socialism**, to Gordon Demarest, Paterson, N. J.; 5,000 assorted leaflets, to John Canright, North Platte, Neb.; one dozen **Truth About Socialism** and one dozen **Wasting Human Life**, to G. L. Goodwin, Fort Pierce, Fla.; one dozen **Truth About Socialism**, to F. Martin, Chico, Cal.; W. D. Mallory sends \$7.50 for combination book orders from Bremerton, Wash.; 200 copies of "The Farmer," to W. R. Snow, Bowman, N. D.; 100 **Catholic Church and Socialism**, to Fred G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio; our \$5 book combination, to Mrs. Edna Surliff, Morristown, S. D.; E. Blom sends \$3.75 for leaflet packages; one dozen **Truth About Socialism**, to Nelson B. Keyes, Unionville, Conn.; 1,000 leaflets, **The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered**, to Henry Brand, Oneida, N. Y.; 5,000 leaflets, assorted, to Fred B. Chase, Boston, Mass.; 50 **Spiritual Significance of Socialism**, to Florence Wattles, Williamsport, Pa.; 5 **Truth About Socialism**, to J. W. Swihart, Fremont, Neb.; 12 copies of **Wasting Human Life**, to Henry Kahler, Cottonwood, Minn.; 6 **Truth About Socialism**, to J. J. Brucha, Syracuse, N. Y.; 2,100 assorted leaflets, to H. D. Morrison, Montrose, Colo.

Five dollars for assorted leaflets to Dr. C. A. Scribner, Louisville, Ky.

Five "songs of Socialism" to J. P. Stewart, La Junta, Colo.

Twelve copies "The Truth About Socialism" to J. B. Davis, Winnemucca, Nev.

Our \$5 book offer to W. H. Frohriep, Sharon, N. Dak.

One dozen "The Catholic Church and Socialism" to Mrs. Cora Donohue, Arlington, Wash.

Two "Call of the Carpenter" to Daniel Miller, Nappanee, Ind.

Two dozen "The Truth About Socialism" to I. N. Malzahn, Bemidji, Minn.

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While published both for men and women of the working class, The Coming Nation intends to make its propaganda among women more intensive than ever, and with woman suffrage on the increase, it finds cause to extend its slogan to **A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916** and a **50 PER CENT WOMAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY!**

Woman suffrage today is no longer a movement. It is a strong political factor. Socialism will find its strongest ally in the woman voter. Therefore, let's get her into the Socialist party—let's show every woman voter and suffragist why she should be a Socialist, and let's do that by getting The Coming Nation into the hands of every housewife and woman worker. Do this and we'll achieve The Coming Nation's slogan!

Every woman's correspondent, every committee, every man and woman in the Socialist party should start now and have his or her local to get subscriptions and bundle orders of The Coming Nation, and to make a specialty of pushing it among women.

Get into action NOW—everybody. Each reader of The Party Builder should send in at least one subscriber to The Coming Nation. Work for the realization of the slogan: **A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTERS IN 1916** and a **50 PER CENT WOMAN MEMBERSHIP.**

Address, The Coming Nation, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill. Subscription, 50 cents a year. Get your bundles of 100 or more at 2½ cents a copy.

One hundred copies of "The Catholic Church and Socialism" to Edw. C. Stoddard, Springfield, Mass.

Five copies of "The Truth about Socialism" to W. H. Lentz, Sandpoint, Idaho.

Ten thousand assorted leaflets to "The Rand School, New York City.

Mr. Phillip Rappaport, who died Sunday, December 7, 1913, will be missed by the Socialists of Indianapolis, as he was an old-time Marxian Socialist. When called upon by the Socialists for contributions he was always a liberal contributor, and at the time of his death remembered the cause by a liberal contribution to Local Marlon County.

A souvenir of prison labor will be sent to any one sending a bound volume on Socialism. Said book will be placed in prison library. SECRETARY, Mitchell, S. D., Local, Box 357.

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Arthur Dalton (London, England), ex-soldier, journalist, lecturer, poet and author, has an entirely new and strong drama, expressive of Socialist sentiment, anti-militarist, and modern thought; and suitable for production by Socialist clubs, etc. This is a set of new ideas woven round an old-fashioned plot of the gripping dramatic type.

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OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party, National Office, 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill.

Entered as second-class matter, November 20, 1912, at the postoffice, Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

No. 60 Chicago, December 27, 1913

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR DECEMBER
13, 1913.

Total last week	17,184
Taken off	437
<hr/>	
.....	16,747
New subs	894
<hr/>	
.....	17,641

GOING UP.

That's the story which the circulation figures tell this week.

And the best of it is that the names we are now putting on the list are of the kind who "stick."

In our three months' list many subs were paid for by others. They were selected from the ranks of near-Socialists and non-party-member Socialists.

Occasionally some one opposed to Socialism would get on and order his paper stopped.

Perhaps a dozen such instances have occurred, a thing in itself remarkable considering the fact that hundreds of such names were put on. It is still too early to give results of this crusade among non-party Socialists for new members. We await the result of this month's membership campaign and reports from locals.

We have other plans of a similar nature for the spring election period, which in due time, will be announced to the locals. In the meantime, let us close up this month strong.

We should like to present the Executive Committee on January 10 with a report that will start off about like this: "The circulation of the Party Builder is now 20,000." Now, to make it possible to write such a report, you will have to send in about 3,000 new subscriptions before January 10. This number will cancel the "offs" and provide sufficient "ons" to bring us up to the 20,000 mark.

Can you do that in holiday time?

I think you can.

The general opinion is that everything else must let up holiday week to buy Christmas presents.

The rule, that there is nothing doing at Christmas time except presents does not apply to Socialists, for the biggest thing in the world to a genuine Socialist is Socialism.

Now, suppose you say it this way: "The National Office force has been straining every nerve to boost the party and they, too, are entitled to a little Christmas cheer."

And we have been working under extra steam.

Nearly the whole office force is working overtime these days.

The Woman's Department has sent out 10,000 letters advertising Children's Day.

The Rip-Saw gave us the names of 10,000 of its subscribers for sample copies and letters from the National Office, and for two weeks this office has been like headquarters the last week before election.

The great mess of material we have been sending out, will land on the public right in holiday time.

We are closing the old year and entering on the new. The auditors are in the office inspecting the accounts.

The books for 1913 will soon close. You have the one week between Christmas and the New Year to add your mite to the total, and your mite may be—it will be, if all of you co-operate—the one last thing that will enable us to write the year 1913 "GREAT" in the annals of the party.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION GETTERS.

Ed. M. Wheat, New York City, list of 60 subs.
Ed. Stoddard, Springfield, Mass., list of 52 subs.
Frank Geisler, Twin Falls, Idaho, list of 20 subs.
A. G. Craig, Jersey City, N. J., list of 15 subs.
Wm. Jones, Martins Ferry, Ohio, list of 14 subs.
Geo. Peterson, Ridgefield Park, N. J., list of 13 subs.
John Tenant, Goldfield, Nev., list of 12 subs.
W. U. Armstrong, San Rafael, Cal., list of 11 subs.
W. N. Herlet, Erie, Pa., list of 10 subs.
Mrs. R. M. Woody, Columbus, Ohio, list of 10 subs.
H. N. Daniels, Chicago, Ill., list of 10 subs.
F. W. Schick, Burlington, Ia., list of 10 subs.
A. L. McAdoo, Cincinnati, Ohio, list of 10 subs.
Edwin Firth, Huntington, W. Va.
Thos. C. Hawley, Lodi, Cal., list of 10 subs.
Henrik J. Schmidt, Brooklyn, N. Y., list of 10 subs.
Frank Taylor, Pawtucket, R. I., list of 7 subs.
John F. Charlton, Schenectady, N. Y., list of 7 subs.
G. R. Roberts, Northfield, Vt., list of 7 subs.
A. J. Meir, Maplewood, Mo., list of 6 subs.
Geo. B. Orendorg, Batavia, N. Y., list of 6 subs.
J. H. Snider, Fairmont, W. Va., list of 6 subs.
Edw. Kintzer, Clarksburg, W. Va., 6 subs.

John B. Mowles, Sugar Grove, Pa., list of 5 subs.
O. F. Leonard, Concord, N. H., list of 5 subs.
Andy Stoehr, Elmwood Place, Ohio, list of 5 subs.
Clinton Simonton, Cumberland, Md., list of 5 subs.
E. Mair, Pittsburgh, Pa., list of 5 subs.
Mart Wendt, Providence, R. I., list of 5 subs.

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Author of **WAR—WHAT FOR?****TIME:** For the six weeks beginning February 1st.**TERRITORY:** That included by Pennsylvania, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Memphis, Joplin, Kansas City, Omaha, Fargo, Duluth, Hancock, Detroit, Toronto and Albany.**RATE:** \$20.00 per lecture, my expenses to be paid by myself. (This is the same rate the National Campaign Committee charged for my campaign trip in 1912.)**ASSIGNMENTS:** Will be made (few or many) on **JAN. 15. PREFERENCES,** as always in such matters, "**FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.**" **IT IS AGREED** that route is to be arranged to economize railway fare.)**ADVERTISING:** 200 posters, 22x13 inches, two-color, high-grade (half of them on stiff card stock) prepaid for \$3.00. Mounted cuts, 25 cents each; 200 posters furnished free, prepaid, to Locals that accept the lecture for this territory now at the rate above and also purchase 100 **War—What For?** at the regular rate, \$27.50, cash, freight prepaid. Books by freight, to be sold before or at the lecture, should be started in good time.**POSSIBILITIES:** Local Manchester, New Hampshire, cleared \$45.00 on the book-and-lecture plan on Dec. 1, 1913.**COMMENT:** "In my judgment, your lecture, **THE IRON FIST**, recently delivered here, was the best of the entire course. . . . I have said neither more nor less than I mean. . . ."—Professor J. E. Kammeyer, Department of Political Economy, Kansas State Agricultural College.

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