

The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 62

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WHAT THE NATIONAL OFFICE SHOULD BE DOING

Recently we have had a series of excellent articles by Comrade Thompson on the work that the National Office is now doing. These articles undoubtedly were found interesting and instructive by our readers. Most of our readers do not understand the magnitude of the work of this office, not having seen it in action. Any mental picture must at best fall short of the truth, however. Nearly every visitor to the National Office is surprised at the mere size of the office, with every inch of available space occupied usefully. And when the various activities are explained, they leave enthusiastic and proud of the party of which they are a part.

Yet there are activities which should be carried on by the National Office that have either not yet been attempted, or which are not now being pushed. Under the above heading we shall print a series of articles on some of the things that we should be doing through collective effort, but which this office either has no authority to do or no means to carry into effect.

First of all, we may say that the National Office should be the heart and center of the American Socialist movement; we fear this is not the case now, nor has it been so in the past. In order to be what it ought to be, members must be convinced of the fact that big things ought to originate in the National Office. They must be made to realize that whenever a crisis of any nature arises, the first and loudest call to action must come from the National Office. The organization will never be what it ought to be until this condition exists.

The primary requisite to bring about this condition is that the National Office have a voice. Not a squeak. It has a voice now in The Party Builder, such as it is. It should be a roar. A paper with a circulation of twenty thousand is little better than a squeak. The organization should be able to speak to every member within a week's time, and in thunder tones. This would be power. It may be that the need for such a means of communication will be experienced before we possess it.

If The Party Builder had even one hundred thousand subscribers, the usefulness of the party, its prestige, its power, would be immensely enhanced. Those who are loyal to the party will do whatever they can to see that every member is a subscriber. The subscription price is as low as it can possibly be put until the circulation reaches 100,000; then it will be lowered. The postal laws forbid a free subscription list and therefore it cannot be sent in that manner to the members even if it could be afforded.

* * * * *

With a medium of communication such as The Party Builder should be there are many things that this office could do, and do more successfully than any other agency in the party. And these things are not such as to interfere with the proper activities of states. There is a proper field for the operation of the state organization, and another field for the national. Where nation-wide scope is essential to success, there the National Office should do the work.

Some of the things that we will discuss in the coming series will be: A Socialist Plate Matter Service for Newspapers; A Correspondence Course in Socialism; A Continuous Service of Socialist Lecturers; Organizing Work Which Organizes; Teaching Locals How to Do Business; Building a National Headquarters; A Department to Promote Co-Operative Effort; A Party-Owned Printing Plant, etc.

Each of these activities is peculiarly within the scope of the National Office, and cannot be economically operated by any state organization.

Most of the above activities will pay for themselves after once started. Certainly there are some of the Socialist papers that would be willing to pay a reasonable price for a page of plate matter; and by this means a local paper would be made possible in many places which now find it impossible to carry a paper.

A correspondence course in Socialism would pay for itself, and the personal contact with the individual would result in great good.

Some of the minor organizations affiliated with the party, like the Finnish Federation, have speakers in the field practically all the time. It would appear that the national organization ought to be able to

do as much. They manage to do the work without great loss, and we should also be able to do it.

Building a national headquarters would be no task at all for the party. We are now paying interest on \$50,000, although we pay it in the shape of rent. If we paid it in the shape of interest on a mortgage it would not amount to much more, and then we would have an office that would be adapted to the needs of the organization.

Teaching locals how to do business. At least half of the locals transact their business in a slipshod way. Often this gives rise to endless dispute, and sometimes disruption.

Real organization work cannot be made to pay. This and the last mentioned activity cost money to carry out, but they are vitally necessary.

The co-operative movement is an important phase of working-class activity. In England the co-operatives are now in the control of the non-Socialists. What this means may be realized when we say that they do a business of more than three hundred million dollars per year. We should not make the fatal mistake of waiting until these societies are full-grown before we pay attention to them. Nearly every day requests come to the Information Department for plans and material on starting co-operatives.

A party-owned printing plant is not at present a necessity, but it will undoubtedly be one of the activities of the not distant future, and should be considered in the general scope of future plans. The party ought to have not only a political program, but also a business program. If we had definite plans for the expenditure of the party's money, there would be less likelihood of the money being spent in ways not approved by the membership.

The party should be undertaking some of these tasks, to say the least. All could not be undertaken, but they should be considered. They are offered as suggestions only. When we have a National Office carrying out a well-rounded sphere of activity, we will see Socialism grow, the membership will increase more rapidly, and we will have an agency that will make for the emancipation of the workers ten-fold more effective and powerful than our present efforts.

COWLES-DUROCHER DEBATES

Thirteen of the Cowles-Durocher debates have been held in the large and small towns of North Dakota.

The Socialists and non-Socialists are agreed that the arguments produced for and against Socialism are the ablest that can be presented.

The attendance has been large at every place, leaving the Locals with a surplus of from \$5 to \$15 after paying all expenses.

The decisions by the audiences so far indicate that the Socialists will win a majority of the debates as they seem to appreciate the advantage to be gained by doing so.

We are also glad to state that this plan of propaganda is creating a surplus for the State Office instead of the customary deficit, as we are getting all proceeds from literature sales.

This plan is a success, 1st, because the Socialists push the sales of enough tickets before the meetings to insure against loss; 2nd, because the debate has great drawing power; 3rd, because these debates are not the customary harangues and are based upon fundamentals. They are educational for Socialists as well as non-Socialists. Therefore, all get an understanding of the forces that move society in its irresistible flow.

I shall be pleased to furnish more definite information regarding the debates to anyone interested.

HENRY G. TEIGAN,
State Secretary,
Box 717, Minot, N. D.

SOCIALISTS FORCE COMBINATION.

Akron, Ohio—Fearing the growing Socialist strength the Republicans and Progressives have combined in this county. This was formerly a strong Republican county until the Progressives came into existence. At the last election, realizing the split in the two parties insured the election of a Socialist mayor, they virtually united, the Progressives polling more than 4,000 votes while the Republicans got 800, the Socialists 3,700 and the Democrats 2,300. Notice has been given the state executive committees of both parties of the amalgamation.

HOW THE RAILROADS HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE PANIC.

In this article I shall undertake to show that the railroad corporations have knowingly and intentionally contributed to the present industrial depression; that they have done this for the purpose of securing an increase in freight rates, and that the Wilson administration is planning to grant the demand of the railroads for increased rates.

The most conspicuous shut downs and lay offs of working men have occurred in railroad shops, steel mills, and factories depending on railroads for the consumption of the bulk of their output.

In normal times, there are approximately two millions of men employed in railroad work. These include trainmen, trackmen, switchmen, office employees and construction workers. Allied with the railroad industry is that of steel and iron and to some extent lumber. These industries include the making of steel rails, steel cars, steel for bridge work and the making and repair of engines. The lumber industry is called on in car making, building of depots, freight houses and for railroad ties. Keeping the roads in order, alone, requires an annual expenditure of millions of dollars for new equipment. The building of new lines, new spurs or feeders, as they are called, to trunk lines, requires large supplies of iron and lumber products. Perhaps we are well within the mark when we say that three millions of men are, in normal times, engaged in work that directly or indirectly concerns the railroad industry. Now if at any time the railroads decide to reduce the amount of construction work done, or for a season, to get along with old equipment and thus curtail their orders for engines, cars, etc., or again for a given period to discontinue the building of new lines, the effect on the steel, iron and lumber industries is immediately felt. Cutting down orders for the kind of material used by the railroads not only results in the shutdown of mills and factories but also the laying off of large bodies of railroad men engaged in construction work, and this unemployed army, vast in proportions, is added to the already swollen ranks of the partially or wholly unemployed which in this country even in good times is never inconsiderable.

This is exactly what has happened.

The railroad interests some time ago decided to demand of the government an increase in freight rates, and to secure their demand, the railway corporations have gone on a "strike."

Working men are not the only people who may strike. The capitalists may strike also and in that act, paralyze business.

The railroad problem is this:

The farmers and the majority of the working class are opposed to higher freight rates. To the grangers more than any other class is due the state laws reducing passenger fares, and the regulation of railroads by state commissioners.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is the product of granger agitation and this commission, under pressure of popular opinion, has thus far prevented any considerable increase of freight rates. Thus, it may be said, is pressure exerted on the railroads from the top.

On the other hand, the railway interests are equally harrassed by their employes who because of the constantly increased cost of living are demanding more and more wages. The two million railway employes are for the most part organized into craft unions consisting of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, switchmen, telegraphers and various shop crafts. These several crafts have of late been manifesting a strong tendency to federation and this tendency is bound to continue until some day the vast army of railway employes will be able to ask for substantial reduction in hours, increase in pay, and back up their demands with the irresistible force of numbers.

Thus is pressure exerted from the bottom.

"No increase in freight rates," has been the slogan of the farmers who constitute 40 per cent of the voting population. "Shorter hours and more pay" is the cry of the railway employes.

Railway stockholders and bond holders are caught in the squeeze. The big melons so frequently cut in former years, by which is meant the division of money among the magnates from sales of watered stock, is not so frequent these days. Railroad improvements and new lines are financed as a rule not from the earnings of the road, but from new bond sales.

(Continued on Page Six)

WHAT WE ARE DOING FOR THE MICHIGAN STRIKERS.

The next day after Moyer arrived in Chicago bearing in his body the bullets of the Michigan copper mine owners, there was a meeting of the National Office heads of departments and the foreign translators.

It was one of those occasions when the blood runs faster and the soul of man is stirred to the depths.

"What can we do for the struggling miners," was the question asked.

Thousands of dollars have gone through this office to buy food for the men on strike and their families, over ten thousand dollars donated by the Finns alone.

Money is important but there is a time in a strike when an aroused public is of far greater consequence.

The time for unanimous protest from the ranks of labor had come; a protest that would put more fear into the halting administration at Washington than the capitalists were able to inspire.

Fortunately we had in this office the name and address of every union secretary in the United States. These, with the Socialist locals, made a total of 15,000 labor organizations which could be reached by mail.

It would require \$250 to pay for postage, printing and labor and this had to come not from strike donations, but out of our treasury.

The foreign federations said almost as one, "We will help," and soon laid over \$100 on the table from their own treasuries.

Everybody said, "Go ahead."

A letter and resolutions were quickly drawn. The printing presses were started on a night run, a clerical force was set at work, and soon the message was in the mails speeding on its way to arouse united protest from ocean to ocean.

In addition to this, the wires were used to reach our press. Victor Berger by wire moved the appointment of an official investigating committee.

The Socialist party functioned with the greatest speed in its history, with the result that congressmen began to prick up their ears and take notice.

The administration began to hear things and for the first time to see things. There was hurrying to and fro of the mine operators.

The capitalist papers hurried correspondents to the scene of action to put the best possible face on the action of mine operators, and to quiet the public in its demand for investigation.

A settlement of the strike must now come or an investigation by Congress is inevitable.

Following are the letter and resolutions sent from the National Office:

MICHIGAN STRIKE SPECIAL.

Brothers and Comrades of the Labor Movement:

Pass these resolutions at once and forward one copy to your congressman at Washington, and another to the president of the United States.

The government has had in its possession for weeks the findings of the Department of Labor, made earlier in the strike. These facts have been suppressed. Now, let us, by vigorous and united effort, force the government to act.

Let us demand public ownership with all our might.

If we can force an investigation, that will force a settlement, because these copper barons can never stand the light of day.

Much depends upon united and immediate action. We are sending out this call to every local labor union in the United States, and to every local of the Socialist party.

Unless your union or local has a meeting within 48 hours of the time this reaches you, call a special meeting AT ONCE. Pass the resolutions and get them into the mail.

Also get every possible organization, outside of the labor and Socialist locals to take similar action.

Then get the resolutions published as widely as possible in your local papers.

Flood Congress with resolutions, letters, petitions, telegrams.

Drop everything else you have in hand and DO this. It is the most vital and tragic crisis in the labor struggles of America for years.

We must not fail our brothers now. Get busy.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,

Executive Secretary.

Socialist Party.

Resolutions.

To the Honorable, the President and Congress of the United States of America:

Whereas, Thousands of miners in the copper regions of Michigan, as well as in other parts of the United States, have been for months engaged in a terrific struggle with the mine owners; and

Whereas, In this struggle the workers have encountered atrocity and outrage, have seen their members murdered, their property destroyed, their homes ravaged, their children killed, the editors and publishers of their papers arrested, thrown into jail and refused release bail, their leaders shot, violently assaulted, dragged through the streets of the city, and driven out of the state; and

Whereas, In all the copper region all semblance of right and justice, is suspended and a reign of violence and terrorism prevails, while labor and industry are paralyzed; and

Whereas, These events demonstrate conclusively the utter incapacity of the present mine owners to operate the mines of these regions, either in justice to labor or in safety to the communities, or in harmony with the welfare of the people of this nation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the undersigned hereby demand of the Congress of the United States to take steps as follows:

First: That a thorough congressional investigation of the whole strike situation be made immediately, and the findings be published at the earliest possible moment;

Second: That the government take immediate steps to acquire possession of the copper mines, and operate them under union conditions.

OPEN HEADQUARTERS.

The Socialists of Washington, D. C., have opened a new headquarters in the heart of the business section of the city at 811 E street, N. W. They have the entire second floor of the building. Comrades visiting the capital are requested to visit the headquarters.

ELECTION RETURNS.

R. A. Rigg, secretary of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, has been elected alderman in that city, receiving 1,467 votes as against 702 for his opponent. Rigg was the Socialist candidate for provincial delegate from Manitoba to the Canadian house last year and made a strong race. He had the support of the Trades and Labor Council.

TO VOTE ON EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Eight-Hour Law bill will go on the ballot for a referendum vote of the people of California, enough signatures having been secured to the petition. The bill was originated by the Socialists of Oakland.

The Socialist party of the state has demanded that Governor Johnson call a special session of the Legislature to provide for the unemployed in the state. The coast is probably affected more by unemployment than any part of the country.

COURT AGAINST HATTERS' UNION.

The United States Court of Appeals recently rendered a decision against 200 members of the Hatters' Union ordering them to pay \$252,130. The case started in 1902 when a strike of the hatters occurred against D. E. Loewe & Company of Danbury, Conn. The union was prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust law and the case has been in the courts ever since. Over 30 of the original 240 defendants have died and two have gone insane. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

STATE SECRETARIES CO-OPERATE.

The state secretaries of the Socialist party in the New England states recently held a conference for the purpose of co-operating in the work of propaganda in that section of the country.

Those present at the conference were Fred Irish of Maine, John P. Burk of New Hampshire, Mabel Folland of Vermont, Fred Chase of Massachusetts, James P. Reid of Rhode Island, and S. E. Beardsley of Connecticut.

The conference was made a permanent affair, S. E. Beardsley being elected secretary.

It was decided to route Oscar Ameringer through the states beginning January 15 to be followed by Fred Hurst and Anna Maley.

A call was also issued for the submission of manuscripts for pamphlets on the subjects of the New England Railroads, the Textile Mills and the New England Farmers.

All speakers desiring dates in New England during the coming year are requested to write to S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby, Conn.

ALWAYS LOYAL.

Terre Haute, Ind., December 22, 1913.

Dear Comrades:—My subscription expires December 31, 1913. Please renew me to December 31, 1914.

With best wishes

Yours fraternally,
EUGENE V. DEBS.

REFUSE TO SELL COAL.

In an attempt to put George R. Lunn and associates out of business in Schenectady the Schenectady County Coal Company has refused to sell them any coal.

After the city had been enjoined from selling coal last year, Lunn organized this co-operative company to take over the city's business. He maintains he will force the Schenectady Company to sell him coal by placing the matter in the hands of the Public Service Commission or the Interstate Commerce Commission. A warm fight is being looked for.

A NEW SONG BOOK.

A most valuable addition to the list of Socialist books has just been received by this department. It is Kenrick P. Shedd's new song book entitled "Some Songs for Socialist Singers."

Shedd's song book is something that the movement was badly in need of. It has not got that large number of heavy, solemn tunes that most of our song books have. Instead it is full of light, happy, old-time airs, for which Comrade Shedd has written some good up-to-date words.

These songs have all been used by Shedd in his work in the Rochester young people's movement and proved so successful in arousing the enthusiasm of the young folk that he decided to put them into book form. He has discovered that there is nothing like music to put life and spirit into a young people's organization.

These books are being sold at cost. Write to Kendrick P. Shedd, 46 Bly street, Rochester, N. Y.

MINISTERS FOR SOCIALISM.

Over 700 members of the Presbyterian Ministerial Association (fully 600 of whom were preachers) held their annual dinner in New York recently. A number of subjects were assigned to half a dozen speakers but when Prof. Charles R. Erdman, D. D., of Princeton University, got through discussing the theme, "Socialism and the Church," all those who followed him seemed to forget the topics which they were to handle and also talked Socialism.

"When you consider," said Prof. Erdman, "how greatly Socialism has grown within the past few years right here in these United States, where many of our cities have Socialist mayors, and there are over 300 large towns which have Socialists in their councils, while in membership it has reached nearly a million, I say this is something which you not only cannot afford to ignore, but which you must take into account. Socialism stands for national control of our great industries. I think that would be a good thing. And let me tell you that through the organized church has nothing to do with organized Socialism, there are many other good features of the system we know by that name. The church has nothing to fear from Socialism, rather in God's name let her get in and purify it." Concluding, Prof. Erdman said that he was strongly "in favor of Socialism."

Judge Thomas C. Crain, who followed, was to have spoken on the "Purpose and Method of the Ministry," but also switched onto Socialism, saying it was the great cry of the masses against existing evil, and if the church had a word for Socialism, Socialism also had a word for those churches which neglected to put in practice the precepts of the Master.

Rev. W. H. Morgan also steered off his course and declared that "Socialism was but the expression of a true democracy. The teachings of Jesus were intensely democratic. He walked in the open among the people and taught them daily as he mingled with them. He preached doctrines which had a practical application to their daily life, and Socialism is the outgrowth of those doctrines."

"WHERE YOU GET OFF"

When a man threatens another; when he wishes to assert authority; when he desires to convey the thought that he is about to use power to enforce a command, he says: "I'll show you 'where you get off.'"

Comrade Work has borrowed this slang sentence for the title of his book.

He shows the worker that the capitalist has it in his power to tell the worker "where to get off."

This he does in four chapters, while in the fifth and last he shows the worker "WHERE TO GET ON."

This is a book for the wage worker.

Every word goes straight to the man, who is told by this system "where to get off."

Price: Single copies, 10 cents; 1 dozen, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$3.00; 100 copies, \$5.00—all prepaid.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY

111. N. Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

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

January 10, 1914

Official Business

REPORT ON REFERENDUM "B."

	Yes.	No.
Alabama	63	0
Arizona	93	8
Arkansas	127	3
California	932	79
Colorado	286	6
Connecticut	327	65
Delaware	51	0
Florida	192	15
Idaho	228	2
Illinois	1,058	482
Indiana	688	167
Iowa	316	20
Kansas	378	14
Kentucky	121	11
Louisiana	95	0
Maine	116	12
Maryland	133	11
Massachusetts	589	547
Michigan	537	109
Minnesota	741	71
Mississippi	48	1
Missouri	484	125
Nebraska	116	34
Nevada	245	8
New Jersey	578	425
New Mexico	68	0
New York	1,691	1,254
North Dakota	260	6
Ohio	890	121
Oklahoma	747	14
Pennsylvania	1,708	326
Rhode Island	118	89
South Carolina	16	7
South Dakota	67	0
Texas	538	10
Utah	60	5
Vermont	17	9
Virginia	59	1
Washington	639	87
West Virginia	232	5
Wisconsin	633	304
Wyoming	49	0
Alaska	16	1

Total16,398 4,455
 The following states came in too late to be counted: Oregon, New Hampshire, District of Columbia.

COMMENT ON MOTION NO. 8.

Relative to Amendment to National Constitution.

Chase: This motion simply means that the National Committee acting under the provisions of the constitution, recommends this amendment to the membership for a vote, and does not mean that the National Committee, by voting in favor of this motion, itself amends the national constitution. The National Committee clearly has a right to recommend to the membership any amendment it pleases and the membership may accept or reject same.

Usually matters pertaining to the constitution, etc., are left to the closing hours of a national convention and we do not get the best results. This proposed form has been carefully worked out by committeemen from various sections of the country and should be considered on its merits.

Sadler: I vote NO on Motion No. 8 as I do not think the slight change merits the expense of a National Referendum at the present time.

I do not find the proposed motion to amend any more binding, and if a change is needed this can be done in convention.

Wiltse: I vote YES on Motion No. 8 for the reason that it makes plain the object of the Socialist party.

Cohen: I vote NO on the proposed motion because I do not think the form offered is satisfactory. To illustrate: The next to the last paragraph is so carelessly drawn that we might suppose fusion would be acceptable under certain circumstances. I think changes in the wording of the platform and constitution can be more carefully made at the National Committee meeting or national convention.

Gaylord votes no. "I do not see the urgent need of this change in the constitution. On any other than urgent need I am opposed to changing the constitution except as the result of careful consideration and upon discussion."

EXECUTIVE CORRESPONDENCE.

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."

Voting yes: Wilson.
 Voting no: Berger.
 Declined to vote: Maurer.
 Not voting: Germer, Goebel.
 No action.

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."

Voting yes: Berger, Maurer, Goebel.
 Not voting: Germer, Wilson.
 Carried.

Motion by Berger: "That committee, consisting of Russell, Stedman, and Berger, be appointed to investigate the copper strike."

Voting yes: Maurer, Wilson, Goebel, Germer.
 Carried.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Proposed National Committee motion by Beery of Ohio: "That the \$36.70 forwarded by Charles Wallace to the National Office as dues purporting to represent the paid-up membership of a faction of the Socialist party of the state of Washington be returned to said Charles Wallace by the National Secretary immediately following the adoption of this motion, if adopted."

Note by Executive Secretary.—A check was received at the National Office with a letter asking that dues stamps be sent therefor from Comrade Charles Wallace. As this office recognizes only one authority in a state, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee for their action, but no dues stamps were sent. No recognition has been given the organization represented by Comrade Wallace. The matter will come before the committee at its meeting January 10.

FEBRUARY WESTERN COMRADE.

The February number of the Western Comrade is fresh off the presses. In this number appears a fine photograph of Winnie Branstetter, head of the Woman's Department of the Socialist party. Frank E. Wolfe has a strong working-class fiction story, which he calls "Getting Olga's Eyes." Wolfe, it will be remembered, produced the famous Socialist moving picture film, "From Dusk to Dawn." The February Western Comrade also contains a strong article on "Mexico's Fight for Bread," by William C. Owen. Eleanor Wentworth begins a series of articles on feminism. Emanuel Julius has a fine article on the problem of immigration. On the cover, Charles Tracy, the famous Socialist artist, has a fine cartoon. Sample copies may be had by sending ten cents to the Western Comrade, Box 135, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wanted: Can any of our readers who have been collecting clippings or other material supply us with further items of this nature, concerning the destruction of food-stuffs, etc.? If so, we shall greatly appreciate it.

THE SOCIAL EDUCATOR

(Subscription, one year, 25c)
 It is issued monthly, is devoted to Socialism, and is the official organ of the Mail Order and Parcels Post Union. Edited and printed at home by
IRA C. TILTON, Valparaiso, Ind.

FUND FOR STRIKERS' CHILDREN.

Bertha H. Brown, Chicago, Ill.	.50
Winnie E. Branstetter, Chicago, Ill.	.25
Dan A. White, Chicago, Ill.	.50
John Wilson, Chicago, Ill.	.25
Janet Korngold, Chicago, Ill.	.25
Seymour Stedman, Chicago, Ill.	.25
Comrade	.06
Local Blaine, Wash.	1.50
M. J. Riley, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Mary Hicks, Bainbridge, Ga.	.12
Rosa Heingen Roewer, Roxbury, Mass.	.25
Gertrude Scholl, Utica, N. Y.	.15
John M. Work, Chicago, Ill.	.50
F. E. Pick, Sandusky, Ohio.	.25
Collected by Dr. J. L. Harkinson	1.50
R. L. Weight, Pittsburgh, Pa.	.22
Local Conneaut, Ohio	5.00
Harry Narschner, Erie, Pa.	.20
Local Audubon, N. J.	1.00
Woman's Cent. Com., Denver, Colo.	10.00
Sidney Hillyard, San Louis Obispo, Cal.	1.00
Paul Paulsen, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Emery Meyer, W. Pullman, Ill.	.50
Geo. B. Diekert, Indianapolis, Ind.	.25
H. J. Hilliard, Sound View, Conn.	1.00
Otto S. Jessen, Aurora, Ill.	1.00
Tyelfth Ward Bohemian Branch, Chicago, Ill.	3.00
Local Union No. 447, U. M. W. of A., Arcadia, Ks.	2.20
Branch No. 1, Hoboken, N. J.	3.00
List of Irene Benton, Grenada, Minn.	3.75
Local Lindsborg, Kans.	10.00
Local Bath, Pa.	2.50
Clotilda Mayford, Alton, Ill.	.25
Ada Walker, Springfield, Ill.	1.00
Otto E. Fischer, Chicago, Ill.	7.50
L. Uhlman, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Branch W. Sayre, Pa.	2.00
Moulders' Union No. 44, Quincy, Ill.	5.00
Local Troy, N. Y.	.20
Local Kent, Ohio	1.00
Fifth Ward Branch, Winfield, Kans.	1.00
Branch No. 2, Local Providence, R. I.	3.25
Miss Josephine Nixon, Geneva, Ill.	1.00
Charles Gutman, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
J. F. Altaffer, Aline, Okla.	1.00
Alice T. Crecher, Ann Arbor, Mich.	3.00
Alfred Marsh, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
John Fromholz, Cleveland, Ohio	.50
Mrs. M. M. Rapp, Reading, Pa.	1.90
Eleventh Ward Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
J. T. Montross, Utica, Ohio	5.00
Local Orlando, Fla.	5.00
Branch No. 14, Lithuanian Federation, Baltimore	2.78
A. M. Lindeman	.75
Bohemian Branch, Allegheny, Pa.	3.00
First Ward Branch, Paterson, N. J.	2.25
Henry Rettig, Manhattan, Mont.	5.00
M. Anderson, Minneapolis, Minn.	.50
Daniel LaFortune, Lansford, N. D.	2.00
Hattie C. Duntan, Akron, Colo.	.25
Local Jarves, N. D.	3.00
Grafton Local, Wash.	1.20
Elwood R. Faler, Tiffin, Ohio.	.50
W. E. Lang, Cameron, W. Va.	1.75
Collected by Geo. R. Humnoff, Dayton, Texas.	1.80
Osnabrock Presbyterian Church, Milton, N. D.	5.00
Local Un., No. 206, U. M. W. of A., Seymour, Ia.	4.00
Adolph Germer, Walsenberg, Colo.	7.00
Minturn Local, Colo.	3.00
Collected by Ulrich Grill, Oatman, Ariz.	7.20
Local Goldroad, Oatman, Ariz.	2.50
Ammon A. Hennessy, Lisbon, Ohio.	2.00
P. S. Nagle, Kingfisher, Okla.	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Crosby, Oakland, Cal.	1.00

Total to end of Dec. 27.....\$154.13

MACHINISTS' STRIKE, ERIE, PA.

Local Toledo, Ohio	\$ 3.04
Local Philadelphia, Pa.	.92

Total to end of Dec. 27.....\$ 3.96

STRIKERS IN IRELAND.

Local No. 5, New Britain, Conn.	\$ 5.00
Leschke & Pletcher, Cigarmakers, Hartford, Ct.	12.00

Total to end of December 27.....\$ 17.00

MICHIGAN AND COLORADO STRIKERS' CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FUND.

Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.	\$166.95
Socialist Party of St. Louis, Mo.	245.65

\$412.60

COLORADO STRIKE FUND.

Local Philadelphia, Pa.	.50
C. Blumenthal, St. Louis, Mo.	1.50
Twentieth Ward Branch, Cincinnati, Ohio.	7.90
Local Chelsea, Mass.	3.00

Total to end of Dec. 27.....\$ 12.90

HOP PICKERS' STRIKE FUND.

Local Philadelphia, Pa.	\$.50
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Total to end of Dec. 27.....\$ 3.50

WEST VIRGINIA ORGANIZATION FUND.

Fourteenth A. D., Branch No. 2, Polish, Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$ 3.50
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The election of party officials in Michigan closed December 25. Frank Altonen, Negaunee, was re-elected national committeeman. Joseph Warnock, Harbor Springs, was elected state secretary and national committeeman.

By recent convention the Socialist party of Mississippi re-elected I. M. Raymond secretary, treasurer and also national committeeman for the year 1914.

By recent referendum, J. Raphaelson was re-elected state secretary of Kentucky.

BIGGEST OFFER EVER.

The Socialist Co-Operative Publishing Co. of Iola, Kansas, which publishes a chain of more than forty different weekly Socialist papers, eight of which have each a circulation ranging from 1,000 to more than 5,000 weekly, wants every Socialist local in the United States to have one of these co-operative papers come to their local every week, and will send Freedom's Banner, one of the chain, to any Socialist local forty weeks for only ten cents.

Freedom's Banner is a four-page, seven-column paper, just the size of the Appeal to Reason, and will be sent only to Socialist locals or secretaries of Socialist locals at this price. Address Freedom's Banner, Iola, Kansas.
 No. 65

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

COUNTRY SCHOOLS FOR COUNTRY CHILDREN.

The best material which we have found concerning the improvement and socialization of the country schools is contained in the annual report for 1912 of the superintendent, O. J. Kern, of the Winnebago County schools in Illinois. The United States Bureau of Education at Washington has printed a special edition for its own use and distribution. A copy of the report can probably be secured without charge, by application to Mr. Kern, mentioned above, at Rockford, Illinois, or to the Bureau of Education.

The introductory slogan of the report is, "Let Prosperity Come to the Country Schools!" and the supplementary slogan, "Community Building Through Co-Operation!"

The report goes on to say that an effort is on foot to bring prosperity to the teacher through increased salaries. The principal chapters of the book deal with better health conditions; an attempt to make country life attractive by providing a combination park and recreation center at every country school; the characteristics of a farmer's high school, and a course of study that relates to country life.

The first chapter, dealing with the improvement of school buildings and grounds, takes up the subject of hygienic seating, ventilation, heating, libraries and pictures, more attractive grounds and new school houses. An exhibit is made of the school socials, which are making the schools the social and civic centers of the neighborhood, and at which the attendants contribute small sums to the picture, library or playground funds. For the year ending June 30, 1912, there was raised by 47 districts at school socials, \$1,638.27. The amount raised in the eleven years previous was \$10,190.59, making a total for the twelve years of \$11,828.86.

In the second chapter Mr. Kern speaks of the large sums of money that have been appropriated for playgrounds in recent years, but almost entirely in the great centers of population. On the other hand, the open country already possesses natural advantages that no amount of city money can buy. What is needed is to create sentiment among the country people to conserve and add to those natural advantages and at the same time to develop the social and recreation spirit of the country life. Three points in the country school recreational movement are discussed, and the results shown: equipping school grounds with inexpensive playground apparatus; play festivals held at three points in the country; recreations thru the grange and the country church.

The third chapter discusses the consolidation of schools. A central school is formed by the grouping of three or four small schools at a central point with a well equipped building under the direction and management of trained teachers. This central school will be the true interpretation of country life to the boys and girls, and will teach the up-to-date farmer of the future something more about the principles of his business. It cannot help but stimulate better and larger crops. But simply to be able to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is not living up to the highest possibilities of farming. Add to the idea of a richer social life, with the school as the social center for the larger community life, and farming becomes a means and not an end, and country life citizenship takes on a deeper significance.

The course of study in the Harlem Consolidated schools is outlined. Among them is agriculture, which includes courses on agronomy, soils, types and breeds of farm animals, animal husbandry, and farm management. Domestic science and sewing are treated with equal thoroughness. Agriculture is also taught in the seventh and eighth grades, with an attempt to interest pupils in the chief industry of the community by a direct study of the plants, animals, soil, etc., rather than by mere text-book work. A community fair was held under the direction of the school and the grange. A plowing match was also conducted, which was a revelation to visitors from less developed sections.

The fourth chapter is devoted to nature study agriculture. The great need here is trained teachers, and these will come when farmers demand them and pay the price. The object of this is to satisfy the country child's right to be educated in terms of his environment, and to help the country school quit unmaking farmers by pointing to the city as the only place to make a worthy career.

The report includes a ten years' summary of the activities of the Winnebago County Farmer Boys' Experiment Club, which now has 1,000 members. Under the auspices of this club and the Girls' Home Culture Club five annual educational excursions have been made to the agricultural colleges of three states. These excursions included 594 adults and 548 boys and girls.

The whole report is profusely illustrated with artistic pictures of every description, and is replete with appropriate quotations.

OF INTEREST TO MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

Publications of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway, New York City.

Through the kindness of the above bureau the Information Department is in receipt of a number of their reports, containing matter of considerable interest and importance, among them the following:

(1) "Making a Municipal Budget," a fifty-page pamphlet dealing with the general problem of budget and making and covering particularly a study of budget-making as specifically applied to the health department of the city of New York. It contains sample pages with titles for the various budget appropriations in the department, an unsegregated budget, 1906, and the segregation of payroll proposed by the bureau for 1907, together with other information bearing upon the technical work of budget making.

(2) An address "To Mayors, Comptrollers and Auditors," on the subject of municipal accounting, a sixteen-page booklet dealing with the subjects of proper accounting, city's indebtedness, its property, its resources and other matters in the realm of finance and accounting. (Price 25 cents.)

(3) "School Progress and School Facts," a 75-page booklet on the subject of the study of school methods, particularly the school reports in the city of New York; urging greater uniformity and completeness in the matter of school reporting as a basis for the improving of conditions. (25 cents.)

(4) "Report of Investigations for the Associated Charities of Syracuse, N. Y.," made by the training school of public service conducted by the Bureau of Municipal Research, on (a) the Syracuse public schools and (b) the Syracuse board of health; a 12-page pamphlet giving a resume of the significant facts disclosed by the survey and the study of the schools and the health department of Syracuse;

(4) "Report of Investigations for the Associated Charities of Syracuse, N. Y.," made by the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York City, on (a) finance, budget and accounting methods of the city of Syracuse, and (b) the Syracuse department of Charities;

(5) "New York's Budget Kindergarten," a brief explanation of the New York budget exhibit;

(6) "Report of Survey of the Department of Health and the Department of Education, City of Atlanta, Georgia," by S. G. Lindholm; a 44-page booklet containing the report of Mr. Lindholm of his survey and study of the health department and the schools of Georgia, a very interesting and valuable study in these two departments of an important city.

All of the above publications contain material both valuable and suggestive for all municipal officials, as well as for those interested in municipal problems and progress.

BOOK REVIEW.

The Social Center, by Edward J. Ward, published by D. Appleton & Company, New York, 1913; \$1.50, 337 pp., appendix, index. National Municipal League Series, No. 4.

In every neighborhood we have a building which is community property, which, with very little remodeling, could serve as an appropriate social center, the common gathering place, the head and heart quarters of the society whose members are the people of that community—the school house. The first natural step would be to make the school house the voting place of the precinct because any other civic headquarters "could never gather about itself the significance of common obligation for the future, which is embodied in the schoolhouse." A strong plea is made also for the economy of using the school house, instead of erecting separate buildings for these new purposes. The point is illustrated by the fact that nearly twenty million dollars has been spent in Chicago for the duplicate building and ground equipment, to supply only seventeen neighborhoods, whereas if this same amount had been expended on the enlargement and equipment of the school house and grounds, every neighborhood would be well provided for.

As the mainspring of our associated life is the expression of our will at the ballot box, the prime function of the social center should be the maintenance of a voters' league—a real public voters' league, where the people shall hear themselves from experts concerning the city's problems, where opposing candidates for office shall in calmness and fairness present their claims, where the people shall tell what they want and find out how to get it. Half of the book is devoted to an elaboration of these ideas.

Young people's associations are shown to be a natural development from the political and social discussions of the adults, and plans are drawn for clubs for boys, young men, girls and young women, including in their objects, social gatherings, dramatics, debates, study classes, gymnasium work, lectures, dances, etc. The author firmly believes that a proper development of these and kindred activities would vastly improve the health, intellectual life, happiness and moral welfare of the youth of the community, and would go a long way toward counteracting the influence and attractions of the saloon and dance hall, and toward abolishing the steady procession to the haunts of vice in our city neighborhoods.

Two possibilities of the work of the social center are of especial interest to Socialists. First, that it shall be a public district employment office, working in conjunction with the employment agencies of the city and the state, and the second would be the establishment in the school of a public health office, whose official would try not only to observe and treat the diseases of the citizens, but to remove the conditions and causes underlying them. In every district there should be employed a physician, dentist, school nurse and visiting teacher nurse, whose functions should be not only to treat the diseases and promote the health of the school children, but to instruct the mothers of the neighborhood in the care of their children.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Banking City Funds.

Q. The city of Allentown, Pennsylvania, (55,000 population) has just come under a Socialist administration, and one of the officials writes us as follows:

"At our first stated meeting, there was an ordinance introduced to direct the city treasurer to keep the city funds in the depositories where they were at present, and under the same conditions. I at once inquired of the conditions and found that the city never had been in the habit of getting interest on daily balances. I then insisted that the city demand interest on its money and that the placing of city funds be done only after the banks had been invited to bid for the business.

"At our very next meeting, the favored bank bid three per cent, providing that we did not require them to pay on the balances in June and August. Upon inquiry I find that during those two months we have our heaviest deposits.

"I shall be obliged to you if you will tell me of your Milwaukee experiences and send me data. How did you go about it there and what were the results? Did you direct your treasurer where to place the funds, and what effect did the direction have on the validity of his bonds? I am advised by the solicitor of a near-by city that we may have to back-bond the treasurer. What is meant by back-bonding? How is it done?"

"This has made a great lot of talk in the city." A. C. B. Whitnall, city treasurer of Milwaukee under the Socialist administration, has, at the request of the Information Department, answered these inquiries as follows:

"I recommend the practice we have in Milwaukee; viz., the banks which solicit city deposits are requested to file with the city clerk a bond, to be approved by the finance committee of the Common Council. These bonds may be personal, or written by a surety company, or a deposit of your own city bonds. The amount of, or size of, the bond need not be enough to cover deposits during tax collection. Our larger banks filed a \$200,000 bond, although the deposits in February and March were as much as \$400,000 for a short time.

"They pay two per cent. Two of our larger banks do not take any; none of them appreciate it, because the deposits are abnormally large at one season, and so low at another, that it is difficult for them to loan it to advantage, for so short a time. On the other hand, if they did not accept it, and the money were put in a city treasurer's vault, such a large amount of currency taken from circulation would cripple the banks.

"You or your bondsmen should not be liable for funds deposited in banks designated by your city Council; whether they require a bond of each bank or not should not affect your liability. You should get a written opinion on this from your city attorney. This establishes your authority. It is not fair for a bank to ask exemption for two months. If they ask it because deposits are too heavy, let them fix the limit, above which deposit the surplus elsewhere. Your policy should be to get the Council to designate two or more banks, and then treat them impartially.

"Your city charter doubtless provides for your banking, and your Common Council may overlook some of the provisions by following custom for a long time. But if you are working for improvement, you had better frame up one or more resolutions directing your city attorney to render his opinion, and get a friendly alderman to introduce it. In this way you safeguard yourself while being aggressive."

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gertrude Breslau Fuller, 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.
Lena Morrow Lewis, Fairbanks, Alaska, Gen. Delivery.
Bertha Howell Maily, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
Gertrude Reilly, 396 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.
May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Address all communications to

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

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST WOMAN'S CONFERENCE.

Dear Comrade:—

In August, 1914, an International Socialist Congress will be held at Vienna. At the same time the Third International Conference of Socialist Women will be held. It will precede the International Congress and our sisters in Australia will use their best efforts to have the Conference well represented and organized.

The Socialist women in all countries now have the task of organizing a delegation to the Conference and directing the attention of the women to the subjects proposed for the agenda.

The Congress has, of course, to deal with the reports on which our international intercourse depends. But besides these matters we must look to the general political and social conditions and to the problems which arise from them for Socialist women. With regard to the matters for discussion I propose the following subjects:

- (A) Woman suffrage.
- (b) Legislative protection and social care for mother and child.
- (c) High cost of living.

As to woman suffrage, I am of the opinion that there is no necessity for the Conference to deal with the theoretical side of the question. Since the Copenhagen Congress events have clearly shown the dangerous, reactionary character of a limited suffrage. They have destroyed the last illusion that middle-class women would ever stand hand in hand with Socialist working class women for a democratic adult suffrage. Therefore there will scarcely be a single country where the Socialist women still approve and support the endeavors of the middle-class women for women suffrage. We know that the campaign for full suffrage to all adult women is a very important part of the working class struggle for emancipation. In connection with the class struggle we must press forward with greater force for democratic adult women suffrage; our work must become more vigorous. For this purpose we must profit from the experience of the countries where women are enfranchised, where the practical results of woman suffrage can be observed and studied.

In my opinion the Conference should treat the matter in the following way:

We should hear short reports or papers of about a half an hour's length by Socialist women of such countries as mentioned above.

The discussion of state and national suffrage should be opened by speeches of a delegate from Finland, Norway and the United States.

The discussion on municipal suffrage should be preceded by reports from Denmark, Sweden, Norway and England.

I am convinced that such a proceeding will insure us of a thorough discussion of the subject, a discussion which will prove fertile in new thoughts and suggestions for our practical work.

As for the second subject proposed for the agenda, it is possible that we will have (as at Copenhagen) a discussion of the principle of legislative protection for working women. Labor legislation is a very important part of the legislative protection of the mother. In some countries the action to be taken by Socialist women in regard to legislative measures for working women is not yet quite clear.

The National Congress will have on its agenda the question of labor legislation in general. Nevertheless it seems to me that there is now necessity for us to put a special report on our Conference agenda regarding our attitude to the principle of legislative protection of working women. Our conception of it can be clearly and strongly emphasized in discussing and formulating the various legislative measures we claim. The rest can be left to the discussion; we may keep it in the right road by good arrangements for the Conference and a discerning firm management of the standing order. I think that it would be advisable to deal with the whole matter in a way similar to the question of woman suffrage. That is to divide it accordingly to the different views of the problem before us and to prepare for the debates by a good short report on the various groups of measures we are to fight for. For instance, the following division seems recommendable:

- a. Legislative protection of woman labor.
- b. Legislative insurance for the care of pregnant and confined women and infants.
- c. Local administrative measures to make easier the burden of the housekeeping wives and mothers in the laboring classes and to support them in performing their duties. Also measures which are

apt to favor the integral development and education of the children.

d. Measures by which the organized class may protect motherhood and childhood, such as committees for the protection of children, holidays' excursions, Socialist children's schools, etc.

Of course, it is possible to divide and group the whole subject before the conference and make more subdivisions. But as the time we have to spend will rather prove short, I think it preferable to abstain from dealing too much with details. As reporters on the different sides of the question we should nominate comrades from Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Italy.

It seems to me that the conference will have plenty of work, if we deal thoroughly with the managing matters and the two subjects spoken of. Nevertheless I propose a third question for the agenda which is now, and will probably remain, in the foreground of our propaganda. It is the high cost of living. Perhaps we could divide the subject into these parts:

- a. Capitalist production as a cause of the high cost of living.
- b. Duties and taxes as causes of increased prices.
- c. The fight of the working class against high prices and their consequences. (Under this head we would consider the work of the Socialist and labor parties, the trade union organization and the co-operatives.)

I have not yet thought of the countries we might confer the drawing of the reports on these questions. I ask you to examine the above proposals and suggestions of your country. In general they have been approved by Comrades Zietz of Germany and Popp of Austria, with whom I have conferred.

I also ask you to secure the opinion of the working women's organizations as soon as possible, as to other proposals for the agenda. All proposals must be in my hands by the end of January. They will be forwarded to the international correspondents of the Socialist and working women in all countries which maintain intercourse with the international secretary. If the rate and the manner indicated above are observed, the proposals can be made known in time by the comrades of all countries and there can be an international change of suggestions and proposals.

In March or the early part of April a meeting of the committee elected at the Copenhagen congress to prepare the next conference, shall take place. This committee consists of the International Secretary, two representatives of the German comrades and two representatives of the Austrian comrades. Of course the committee would like the comrades in other countries to send a delegate of their own to this meeting if possible. The committee has to discuss all proposals for the agenda, to examine them carefully and to draw a provisional agenda. It has to nominate the reporters for the different matters on the agenda and to prepare for the management of the conference. The place and date for the committee meeting is not fixed as yet. All information concerning it will be forwarded in time.

It is important that the reports on the Socialist women's movement in the different countries be forwarded to me in time to be translated and printed. They must embrace the period since the Copenhagen conference in 1910. The reports should arrive by the end of April. Necessary supplements may be sent later or given at the conference.

I hope you will inform the organizations of Socialists and working women in your country of this circular as soon as possible.

Wishing you great success in your work, I remain, with Socialist greetings to one and all,

Sincerely yours,

CLARA ZETKIN,
Stuttgart, Germany.

BEN WILSON'S DATES.

Ben F. Wilson made the National Office a pleasant call last week. He has just finished a tour of Canada which included about 40 engagements. Returning through Ohio, he spoke at a number of places just before reaching the National Office. He reports the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of his experience and says that everywhere, the cause of Socialism is growing.

His dates are as follows:—Mulberry, Kansas, January 10th; Burlingame, Kansas, January 12th; Hutchinson, Kansas, January 13th; Garden City, Kansas, January 14th and 15th; Syracuse, Kansas, January 16th; Lamar, Colorado, January 17th; Raton, New Mexico, January 18th; Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 19th; El Paso, Texas, January 20th; Clifton, Arizona, January 21st; Safford, Arizona, January 22nd; Globe, Arizona, January 23rd; West End, Arizona, January 24th and Phoenix, Arizona, January 25th.

WOMAN'S COMMITTEE MOTION.

Motion by Bertha H. Maily:

"That Woman's Day the year 1914 be made a universal protest against the action of the Russian government in its treatment of the Russian revolutionist, Kathrine Breshkovskaya, who, having made her escape from exile in Siberia, was caught and returned to the authorities:

"That an outline of the life and experience of Kathrine Breshkovskaya be furnished to all locals intending to observe Woman's Day for the use of its main speaker on that occasion, and also to all speakers for that day who desire it; and

"That this motion be communicated to the International Bureau in order that such Socialist organizations in Europe as intend to observe Woman's Day may also make this matter a cause for protest.

"I suggest this general subject for Woman's Day because I believe that the women of the Socialist party of the world should recognize the outrageous conduct of the Czar and his government against a fearless woman revolutionist, and should by these means force more general public attention to the barbarous treatment of a woman who, in spite of her years and sex, has endured unbelievable suffering for the cause of liberty."

Shall Janet Fenimore Korngold act as national organizer, doing intensified organization work in industrial centers?

FREE READINGS FOR THE BLIND.

A public service, which is often overlooked, and which could easily be instituted elsewhere at little or no expense, has just been put in operation in the Chicago Public Library.

Commencing December 6, free readings for the blind are being conducted in the twenty-six branches of the library. The forenoons of the first and third Saturdays of each month have been set aside for the purpose.

One hundred and fifty readers have been selected from a large number of volunteers willing to enlist for this service. The assignment of readers has been made so as to permit the work to go on simultaneously at the main library and in the branches.

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 130 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.

Price, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.60 per thousand; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or more, you paying freight or express.

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

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Oscar Ameringer's Books

The Socialist Party now owns a limited supply of Ameringer's best books—

Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam.

Price, 10c per copy, 90c per dozen, \$4.50 per hundred, prepaid.

Socialism: What It Is and How to Get It.

Price, 10c per copy, 50c per dozen, \$2.50 per hundred, prepaid.

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The
Future
Belongs
to the
Youth

Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

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

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

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

BUILDING A MOVEMENT.

Over sixty new young people's Socialist leagues have been formed throughout the United States during the past two months.

The Socialist party organizations are just beginning to realize the importance of the young people's work. Even some cities in the South are now undertaking this work and hope to meet with success.

Practically every large city in the nation now has a young people's organization and those that have not are rapidly falling into line. Many of the smaller places are also forming leagues. In the little town of Centralia, Washington, they have an organization of forty young people.

We must not only organize new leagues, but we must keep them in existence after they are organized. It is a different thing to get a new league in proper working order. There are many obstacles when beginning work.

The locals of the party should assist the new leagues in every possible way. After a few months have passed they will be on their feet and probably able to fight their way alone, but in their early days it is especially important that the leagues should receive encouragement and support from the older Socialists.

In case a league fails, the young people lose heart and it is a difficult thing to reorganize it.

Leagues should also make things so interesting that they will be constantly adding new people to their membership.

Some leagues which are now in existence have twice the number of names on their rolls as there are actually in the leagues. People join the organization and drop out within a few weeks because things are made dull and uninteresting.

Make your meetings live and bright. There is no necessity of getting into an all-night wrangle over some trifling matter. A few do all the wrangling and the many are bored. If an executive committee is elected, most of the business which comes before the league can be discussed by them in a quite, dispassionate manner and better results attained.

Start your meetings promptly on time. The sooner the business is transacted, the sooner you will have time for other things.

Open the meeting with song. This puts the crowd into a pleasant mood when starting the evening's work and also develops a much neglected phase of Socialist work.

Limit your business to one hour and follow it with a lecture, dancing or a social evening of some sort. This attracts the young folk and makes them return, while a dry business meeting will drive them away.

While it is not necessary to make your organization a mere pleasure club, you must mix pleasure with your other activities in such a manner that you can teach the young people Socialism and also hold them. If it is constantly preached to them by speakers and there is nothing else to interest them, they will drift away.

Y. P. S. L. NOTES.

A convention of the Young People's Socialist organization in New York City will be held Sunday, January 11, for the purpose of forming a city organization.

At present there are ten leagues in the city with a combined membership of about 400 members. Each body has its own constitution and by-laws and there is little co-operation between the different leagues. This convention will create a central body to consolidate all the leagues and will frame a constitution to govern the actions of the leagues.

Each of the five Socialist party locals in New York have elected delegates to help in the work. The party and the leagues are just beginning to co-operate.

There is a big field for the young folk of New York to work and it is thought that they will begin to accomplish big things after they have formed a strong organization.

The young Socialists of Pittsburgh recently started to work and have now organized three Young People's Socialist leagues. They held several meetings in the public school buildings but the board of education has now placed a ban on them. The young folk are getting publicity in the capitalist papers as well as in the Socialist papers.

Vallejo, Cal., has started work organizing a young people's league. They are planning to rent a building for permanent headquarters and to have it open every night. A night school will be established in connection with the league. The Socialist party local and the league will co-operate, the league having a representative at all meetings of the local.

A young people's organization of about 300 members exists at Schenectady, New York. This league has been in existence about one year and a half. It maintains its own headquarters, sub-letting space to the local of the Socialist party.

The Socialists have just reorganized the league in Reading, Pa. A league existed in this city two years ago but went to pieces owing to lack of interest. A new enthusiasm has now seized the young folk and they intend to make this league a success. They have forty members to start.

DOINGS AT LAKEWOOD, NEW YORK.

Lakewood, N. Y.
December 30th, 1913.

Dear Comrades:—

Greetings from Local Lakewood. Can you spare a little space in the Party Builder to inform the comrades that Lakewood is on the map?

Fraternalism in Local Lakewood, Lakewood, N. Y., has indeed been exemplified. Comrade Geo. Rew, a grocer and owner of the building in which our hall is located donates use of hall and two ante-rooms where we could meet seven days in the week if need be. Other members, to meet repairs, have donated money, painting, electric lighting, and decorating. The hall is decorated in a very fine shade of red and no one deserves so much credit as does Comrade Rew, who so generously furnished the hall which the comrades could beautify in return for his sincerity in our great cause. Lakewood is a summer resort on Lake Chautauqua and comrades are always welcome at Lakewood's headquarters.

Tuesdays 7:30 p. m. is regular meeting time.

Fraternally yours,
LOCAL LAKEWOOD,
T. C. Gardner, Sec'y.

Every Socialist should know the songs of the Socialist movement.

Every Socialist organization should make the singing of Socialist songs a part of each meeting.

Give the Socialist movement a musical spirit.

We carry in stock the following song books, words and music:

"Songs of Socialism," by Moyer, 20 cents a copy; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 a dozen.

"Morris' Socialist Songs," 10 cents a copy; 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

LEARN SOCIALIST SONGS

A NEW LEAFLET FOR CITIES.

The particular attention of all locals having municipal elections is called to the fact that a new leaflet entitled "HAVE THE SOCIALISTS MADE GOOD?" is now in the hands of the printers. It deals with the records of our city administrations, compiled from facts gathered and verified by the Information Department of the National Office. It is bona fide and official. The Socialists in every city where an election is to be held this fall are face to face with the combined opposition of Progressives, Republicans and Democrats. In a sense, we are on trial. Our efficiency and ability to make good is challenged. In this leaflet are the facts about what we have done. Let us have your orders in quantities of 5,000 or more, if possible. The price in 5,000 lots is \$1.00 per thousand, you to pay freight charges; \$1.60 per 1,000 under 5,000. If you want them rushed, they will be sent express collect.

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

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

(Continued from Page One)

But the railroads are already stocked and bonded to the limit and now unless there can be an increase in rates, new bonds cannot be sold.

In this dilemma, the roads have struck for higher pay and have said not another rail, engine or car will we buy until our demands are met.

Having "struck" and struck hard, they have presented their demands to the Wilson administration for a five per cent increase in freight rates.

Will the administration grant the demands? The answer is easy. Wilson and the Democratic Congress must make concessions. To do otherwise is to see the smoke die out of the chimneys, the rumble of discontent from ocean to ocean.

The railroads are going to get what they want. This is already indicated in the columns of the big capitalist press.

Let us see what a five per cent increase means. Nearly three-fourths of all railway earnings are from freight, so that an increase of five per cent in freight rates amounts to nearly four per cent increase in the net earnings of the roads, or approximately an annual rate tax on the American producers of over one hundred millions of dollars.

This increase of rates will permit the rebonding of the railroads, for four per cent is about the interest rate paid on bonds.

Give it to them? Of course Wilson will give it. What else can he do?

It is the price of prosperity.

The increased rates means the building of new lines, as well as the repair of old. New bridges, new depots, new engines and new melons to be cut by the roads. Ultimately, it means the hum of factories, full dinner pails and more exploitation of the workers.

Yes, the administration is preparing for great future prosperity, but to get it the capitalists had to be assured of greater graft, richer exploitation than they have enjoyed for decades.

It stamps this administration as the greatest asset the capitalist class has had since the days of the carpet-bagger and reconstruction.

The alternative, of course, is the government ownership of railroads. But who will propose it in Congress?

Since Victor Berger left Congress, the mantle of the people's champion has fallen on no one big enough to wear it. There have been rumors that Senator Kenyon of Iowa has a government bill in preparation. If it comes, it will, of course, have no chance of passage at this session.

But government ownership is inevitable. When the railroads are granted the new rates, and the railroad construction is revived on a colossal scale, as it will be, idle men will once more be employed, and being employed will organize. Labor unions grow in times of expansion, not in periods of depression. The railroad employes will organize more thoroughly than they are now and they will federate. Then will come demands for higher wages, for the employes will insist on sharing the prosperity of the roads.

On the other hand, the farmers are not going to sit quiet under greater freight exactions, nor will the working class outside of the railroad industry be quiescent, for an increase in rates will by so much increase the cost of living. The same influences that have operated in former years will be against an increase of rates. The same old squeeze will catch the railroads, the next time a demand is made for an increase in rates, government ownership will result.

It is time for a wide-spread knowledge of the inner workings of the railroad industry. Chas. Edward Russell, in his masterly way, has been telling the story of railroad exploitation from month to month in Pearson's magazine. The National Office now has on the press, a ten cent booklet by Carl D. Thompson, which is the latest word on the question. A nation-wide agitation is coming which will not be healthy for the greedy capitalists.

In the meantime, perhaps a more serious question confronts us. How severe will the present depression become before industry can be revived by the capitalist class?

To President Wilson and Congress, it presents this problem. Will the depression now on grow to such dimensions before it is checked as to create a popular feeling that will sweep the present administration out of power at the next election?

It is the shadow of the bread line that lurks by the pillow of President Wilson and has followed him on his Mississippi vacation where he is trying to recuperate his tortured nerves. Perhaps, too, there is an occasional twinge of conscience.

Capitalism is a hard task-master. While the capitalist class rule they will have what they want, and woe to the president or the Congress that says nay to their demands.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

"The significant thing about getting subscriptions for the P. B. is that no one as yet has refused to subscribe. This is my 4th list. Simply all that is required is to ask and surely anyone can do that. With a little effort, we should have at least 75,000 subscriptions at the end of 1914."—E. C. Stucke, Garrison, N. D.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

The Literature Department

At this writing no detailed information can be given as to December sales of literature.

We are invoicing, which means that we are burning the "midnight oil" or rather the corporation electricity.

Invoicing, as we are conducting it, requires the counting and valuation of everything within the four walls of the office. It is a tedious and laborious task, but in no other way can we account to the membership for our stewardship of what the party owns in the way of property.

The business of this office is now separated into departments, each charged with wages, material, etc., so that when the auditors finish their work, next week, the membership will know exactly what each department has cost and what it earned. Previously it has all been lumped together, so much for printing, postage, express, supplies, etc., and all charged to the general office. No one knew whether or not the literature department was making or losing money, for nothing was charged against it but purchases of material.

My report next week will show the conduct of the department for six months, as completely separated as though it was a distinct business enterprise of the party. So also with the Party Builder.

Sending out the Michigan strike resolutions has also involved the office in a week of most strenuous work.

In the midst of all this came two referendums to be sent out, one a proposed change in the constitution, the other nomination ballots for international delegates and on top of all this, there were two holidays—Xmas and New Years. We waded through it and kept reasonably sweet but we will all draw a sigh of relief when it is over.

Purchases for the week include the following as examples of what the comrades are ordering.

Our \$5.00 book combination to A. A. Schroeder, Wabasso, Minn.

One dozen "Socialism, What it is and How to Get it" to H. J. Enstrom, Moberge, S. D.

Assorted books to the amount of \$5.00 to Dr. J. A. Rice, Live Oak, Cal.

Our \$3.00 combination of books to D. Hasbrouck, Orchard, Palisades, N. J., and \$2.00 for assorted books.

One thousand Join the Party to Frank Schwab, Weekawken, N. J.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Arthur Lancaster Higgins, Conemaugh, Pa.

Books to the amount of \$11.00 to Fred Walchli, Bellaire, Ohio.

One thousand Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered to C. A. Kengott, Evansville, Ind.

One dozen Catholic Church and Socialism to J. B. Thomas, Louisville, Ky.

Forty-seven assorted books to Addison W. Barr, Worcester, Mass.

Twenty-five "Truth About Socialism" to Clarence L. Dawson, Newcastle, Ind.

One thousand assorted leaflets and one thousand Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family? to Jack Horner, San Antonio, Texas.

One hundred Truth About Socialism to R. Williams, San Diego, Cal.

One dozen Catholic Church and Socialism to W. B. Mason, Akron, Ohio.

Two dozen Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam to H. Halperin, Hamilton, Ohio.

One dozen Catholic Church and Socialism to R. R. Calhoun, Flint, Mich.

One hundred Catholic Church and Socialism to Wm. Humphrey, Seattle, Wash.

Fifty copies of "How We are Gouged" to Dr. C. Whitehead, Newago, Michigan.

Two thousand assorted leaflets to Grace B. Marians, Trinidad, Colo.

Twenty-five "Truth About Socialism" and 50 Wasting Human Life to Fred Lincoln Pattison, Deland, Fla.

Twelve "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" to Jos. M. Tremont, Hamilton, Ohio.

One dozen "Truth About Socialism" to L. Ganson, Odessa, Wash.

Two hundred "Wasting Human Life" to Chas. W. Schlott, Reading Pa.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Andre Bolger, Watertown, N. Y.

Twelve "Catholic Church and Socialism" to J. W. Richman, Washington, D. C.

One hundred "Socialism, What it is and How to Get it" to Fred G. Strickland, Dayton, Ohio.

Five thousand "Woman, Comrade and Equal" and 5,000 "What Will You Do With Your Ballot" to Clarence A. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kan.

Twelve copies "Wasting Human Life" to A. L. Studer, Alamosa, Colo.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Chas. Esse, Two Harbors, Minn.

One thousand assorted leaflets to E. F. Wickam, Vocatello, Idaho.

One dozen "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," 2 dozen "Socialism, What it is and How to Get it" to Mrs. Thos. Price, Marion, Ind.

Five thousand leaflets to E. A. Vogel, Yonkers, N. Y.

Twelve copies of "Wasting Human Life" to Arthur W. Calhoun, Maryville, Tenn.

Five thousand assorted leaflets to Ethel J. Shafer, Omaha, Neb.

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RED PENNANT



HARD ENAMEL
GOLD PLATED

(Exact size)
Screw or Pin Back

Only 25 cents each, prepaid.

PRICES TO LOCALS, PREPAID.

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5 to 12.....15c each
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"AN EMBLEM TO BE PROUD OF"

Make all remittances payable to

LOCAL READING, S. P.

628 Walnut Street,

62 Pd

Reading, Pa.

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.

WHOLESALE PRICES

100 express prepaid.....\$6.50
200 or more, freight, f. o. b. Chicago,
per hundred.....5.00
50 copies, express prepaid.....3.50
25 copies, express prepaid.....1.75
12 copies, by mail, prepaid.....1.00

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SOCIALIST PARTY,

111 N. MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CIGARS

Highest Quality—Union-Made—Havana Filler

Our Leader—KARL MARX

A cigar worthy of the name. Other brands to suit all tastes and pockets.

The Commonwealth Co-Operative Assn.

(Established 1905)

628 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.

Box of 50, prepaid, \$1.85, east of Mississippi.
West, \$2.00.

FOR

Send postal for illustrated circular describing other brands and prices. Sure to find something to suit you. You owe it to yourself to give us a trial.

All profits revert to the Socialist Party.

Reference: R. B. Ringler, Pennsylvania State Secretary.

SOCIALISTS

No. 62pd

SOCIALIST PENNANTS

This style is a favorite for home decorations. If you did not order your flag last week, why put it off any longer. It will only take a minute of your time to slip a 25c piece in an envelope and say, "Send me flag No. 3." Do it while you are in the notion. Are you watching this space every week?

I HAVE A GOOD PROPOSITION

FOR AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. MITCHELL,

Tribune Building, New York.



No. 3

COMRADES, LOOK HERE—RUBBER STAMPS

Every comrade should have a rubber stamp with his address for stamping books, papers, also for return address on envelopes, etc. Here is a bargain, and if you get a set and are not satisfied, I'll gladly return your money. A neat stamp with your name and full address, one stamp with Socialist emblem, and one best self-inking pad for only 50c, cash with order. (Send cash or money order; don't send postage stamps if you can avoid it.)

If you want any other kind of a stamp for special purpose, tell me what it is and I will quote prices. Address R. L. CATHCART, 901 Dorey St., Clearfield, Pa.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

For Classes and Individuals.—For all who wish to learn the principles of Socialism. Thorough and simple. Week by week you receive a lesson. Books recommended for reading. Questions given for study. Final paper criticised and returned. Send for Bulletin to.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

140 East 19th street, New York City.

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Rhymes of Revolt

A booklet of stirring revolutionary verse by a new writer.

A startling, intimate appeal to HUMANITY!

Opens a new field in poesy.

Every page crammed full of real human interest.

Striking! Startling!

Price, 15 Cents.

Address Muscatine County Socialist,
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Insure Yourselves in the

Workmen'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

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A Magazine of Personality

\$1.00 Per Year

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Edited by

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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.

RAND BOOK STORE

Connected with the Rand School of Social Science.
140 East 19th street - - - New York.

DEBS' MEMENTO

A Debs photograph, not a half-tone, set in a beautiful design, emblematic of labor, 7x13. With acrostic and Socialist verse. Every friend should have this memento of the best loved comrade in the movement. Locals and comrade agents wanted to handle this. Single copy, 20 cents.

ELLIS B. HARRIS,

1305 Ogden Avenue, Superior, Wis.

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THE PARTY BUILDEROFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

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3, 1879.

No. 62 Chicago, January 10, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK
ENDING SATURDAY, DECEM-
BER 27, 1913.**

Reported last week.....	17,756
Taken off	575
	<hr/>
	17,181
New subscriptions	492
	<hr/>
	17,673

This is what you handed us for a Christmas present.

The call of your own "Kiddies" evidently took precedence over the "first born" of the party.

However, you did not neglect us entirely and we will not register a complaint.

We expected it and hence were not disappointed and the same kind of a report must be looked for in the statements for the three weeks covering the holiday period.

They will be light, but not bad.

We are not going to have that 20,000 for the Executive Committee but they are all sensible comrades and some of them experienced newspaper men and hence able to appreciate what you have done.

Some of the letters from our more enthusiastic workers suggest impatience that the locals don't pick up the P. B. and give it a hundred thousand circulation.

The P. B. is not the kind of a paper that invites a mushroom growth. It is not sensational; it does not appeal to prejudice or passion; nor is it in any sense frivolous.

Pick out the periodicals with big National circulations (religious and anti-religious journals, fiction magazines, newspapers, etc.) and you will find that they are often of the character indicated above.

If the P. B. were free to enter the propaganda field its circulation would climb a great deal faster than it does, but it is not.

The constitution rigidly restricts it to a bulletin of party affairs and the constitution as interpreted by the N. E. C. has been honestly obeyed.

Perhaps it is as well that the P. B. is confined to the propaganda of organization for it is the one paper in the Nation that is filling this field and all experienced Socialists fully realize that if there is one thing paramount in the needs of the party to all others, it is organization.

So let us fulfill our manifest destiny.

Building the party is not so intoxicating as hurling our propaganda weapons at the enemy, but it is a work that must be done if we are ever to succeed in capturing the powers of government.

So the call of the New Year is for more volunteers who will be Party Builders; more men and women who will resolve to keep pegging away at your party members who are not subscribers to this paper, until they do become intelligently interested in the party organization, and also Party Builders.

There are 70,000 such, exclusive of the members of the foreign federations. Over 50,000 of these do not now take the Party Builder but they do pay dues. The fact that they pay dues, is the best evidence in the world that they will subscribe for the Party Builder if you keep after them.

This is the way to get the 50,000 circulation, and when we can put 50,000 loyal party members behind the P. B., we will have a Socialist party that will function with many times its present power.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

- Geo. Goebel, Newark, N. J., list of 12 subs.
- Theo Lockwood, Cleveland, Ohio, list of 12 subs.
- T. C. Hall, Missoula, Mont., list of 12 subs.
- C. Johantger Brooklyn, N. Y., list of 11 subs.
- E. C. Stucke, Garrison, N. D., list of 11 subs.
- Carl Agard, Fort Wayne, Ind., list of 10 subs.
- John M. Powers, Cataldo, Idaho, list of 10 subs.
- Boston Socialist Party, Roxbury, Mass., list of 10 subs.
- Gus. Sandberg, Canton, Ill., list of 10 subs.
- Socialist party of Indiana, Anderson, Ind., list of 8 subs.
- Allen Eichelberger Langdondale, Pa., list of 7 subs.
- J. Kietz, Paterson, N. J., list of 7 subs.
- A. Marians, Trinidad, Colo., list of 6 subs.
- Frank H. Ceis, Mae, Fash., list of 5 subs.
- David Weiss, Carbondale, Pa., list of 5 subs.
- Robt. R. Calhoun Flint, Mich., list of 5 subs.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub. cards for \$1.50.

THE IRON FIST

Comrade Edwin F. Johnson of the Twenty-second Ward Branch of Local Philadelphia, Pa., accepting a date for "The Iron Fist" lecture trip, by George R. Kirkpatrick, to begin February 1, 1914, writes (December 31, 1913) this unsolicited comment.

"You will remember giving us the lecture, The Iron First, the early part of the present year (1913). This was, you know, a great success. We cleared Seventy Dollars over all expenses. This showing was made with a branch membership of 24. Your meeting put new life into the branch, and we can now report about 100 members and a new headquarters.

Terms, \$20.00 "flat rate."

The assignment of dates for locals accepting a lecture for this brief trip will be made on January 15. The trip will be very brief.

Territory to be served by lecture trip beginning February 1: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, northern Kentucky, western Tennessee, eastern Kansas, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, eastern North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, southern Ontario, West Virginia towns on Ohio River.

Send postcard for 25 new leaflets ("Hot Stuff"), containing 25 red-hot FACTS which the War Department is not giving to the public with pleasure. This is first-class, anti-militarist literature, 25 samples free. Send also a postcard request for New "War—What For?" Circular for literature agents and for any one needing employment, showing How to Sell Books and How to Finance a 50-book or a 100-book purchase with little or no capital.

Address **GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK,**
Lock Box 473, Madison Square Station, New York City.

Leaflet Packet No. 1

Ten leaflets folded, inserted in an envelope, addressed and mailed for 2½ cents per packet.

"Have the Socialists Made Good?"—Treats of the work of our Socialists in city and town administrations.

"Are the Socialists Practical?"—Deals with the work of Socialist members of the Legislature.

"The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered."—Takes up all the stock objections and answers them briefly and clearly.

"Join the Party."—A plea by Chas. Edward Russell to Socialists who are not party members.

"Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?"—A discussion of the high cost of living by Victor L. Berger.

"The Boytown Railroad."—One of Fred D. Warren's best stories. Young people will read it.

"Woman, What Will You Do With Your Ballot?"—We are enfranchising millions of women. This leaflet puts the question of what they will do with that ballot squarely up to them.

"Private Property."—In this leaflet John M. Work clearly defines what is and what ought to be private, and what public property.

"Why You Should Be a Socialist."—This is by Theresa Malkiel, one of the best woman writers in our movement.

"The National Platform."—The best statement of Socialism and the "issue" since the Communist Manifesto.

These ten leaflets combined are a powerful appeal to reason. Together, they make forty pages of reading matter—almost a book. We will mail them to addresses furnished, at cost—2½ cents per packet.

Specify in your order, Leaflet Packet No. 1 and address—

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111 N. Market St. Chicago, Ill.

THIS IS
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CHEAPEST
AND BEST
PROPAGANDA
OFFER
EVER MADE

TRY THIS
ON
THE
FARMERS



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

SAM W. BALL, 6442 Bishop St., Chicago.

The Catholic Church and Socialism

The Catholic Church has attacked the Socialist party. This causes a STRANGE, ABNORMAL CONFLICT, fierce and vital, which every citizen must understand in order that it may be stopped. Both Socialists and Catholics have misunderstood the issue.

In **The Catholic Church and Socialism**, FRANK BOHN addresses CATHOLIC WORKERS REGARDING SOCIALISM AND SOCIALISTS REGARDING THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. To this is added the now well-known classic on Socialism by the late FATHER THOMAS McGRADY, for fifteen years a distinguished Catholic priest.

This booklet should be distributed by the hundred thousand. LOSE NO TIME.
Price, 10 cents; 75 cents a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred.

Address, **SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago**