

The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 65

CHICAGO, JANUARY 31, 1914

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\$1.00 per year outside of U. S.

SOME THINGS THE NATIONAL OFFICE SHOULD BE DOING.

Lecturing and Propaganda Work.

It seems to be a theory that the National Office cannot do any routing of lecturers unless we have money to lose on them. Very little of such work has been done in the past year, and the reasons ought to be investigated.

I submit that the National Office should be in a position to use such speakers as Eugene V. Debs, Charles Edward Russell, Victor L. Berger, J. Stitt Wilson, Emil Seidel, John Spargo, Ben Wilson, Oscar Ameringer, Kate Richards O'Hare, etc. There are others that we ought to be using who might be mentioned along with these.

Every one of the above mentioned speakers has all the dates he or she wants, and not one of them speaks under the auspices of the National Office. Why?

When you, Comrade Carpenter, or Stonemason, or Bricklayer, have a job offered to you at fifty cents more per day, you usually kiss goodbye to the old job and tackle the new one that pays the fifty cents extra. But, of course, Socialist speakers are not human beings like you are; they give up the job that pays \$3.50 for the job that pays \$3.00. At least that is what you expect them to do.

Well, what's the answer?

The answer is simply this, that you have a ruling of the National Committee, acting under Article 5, Section 1 (f) of the constitution, that says all speakers shall receive \$6.00 per day and railroad fare. Every one of the speakers mentioned in the above list is making more than that much money now, and you are hamstringing your National Office by a rule that has no sense in logic or in reason, unless the purpose is to prevent the National Office from doing the work it ought to be doing.

I don't believe there will be a flat rate for speakers even under Socialism, and here we are trying to establish a flat rate under capitalism. It is absurd.

There is no doubt that every one of those mentioned, and others as well, would prefer to work for the national organization for less pay than they can get from capitalist lyceums. We know this to be true in some cases. And yet on account of a rule that won't work we must lose their services. Even if the rule did work, and forced them to work for the party at the scale laid down, I doubt the justice of the rule.

One of the peculiarly foolish angles of the proposition is that some state secretaries are doing the work this office should be doing, and are routing some of the best speakers. The national organization cannot do it, but there are no such restrictions on the states! Is that fair? Even if it is fair, is it best for the party?

Socialists teach that the law of economic determinism governs the actions of men, and yet there comrades thoughtless enough who expect a comrade who can get \$200 a lecture from a capitalist lyceum to speak for the party for \$6.00 per day and railroad fare.

The rule ought to be placed on the basis of common sense. There ought to be a minimum wage, as the unions have; but no union prohibits any employer from paying \$100 per day if he sees fit. A minimum wage, yes; but a maximum, NO.

We submit the following as a better rule: "The National Office may route speakers on such terms as may be agreed upon between the Executive Secretary (or Executive Committee) and the speaker, but in no case shall the pay be less than \$6.00 per day and railroad fare."

This would give a flexible working rule, and then men and women could be employed who could draw big crowds, as well as those who cannot do so and who cannot demand the same pay. There is no discrimination against the man or woman who cannot draw the big crowds.

It may as well be recognized that the party will never have the services of the top-notchers until the rule under discussion is changed, in some manner.

A new rule, such as the one suggested, would unify our propaganda work, and permit of its being done without a loss the year round. It would enable the party to use its lecture talent instead of this same talent being farmed out to capitalist bureaus. It would not prevent them from working for states or papers on the subscription basis, if

they so desired. It would simply place the National Office on the same basis as the various states and private publishing houses.

The flat speaker rate is a relic of the old S. L. P. It is impracticable, promotes free-lancing by the very speakers who ought to work under the auspices of the party on account of their prominence, and makes for confusion and disorganization. Finally, and this is unanswerable, it denies the party their services.

STRIKERS' CHILDREN CLOTHED.

Strike-Children's Relief Fund Gives Relief to Children in Michigan and Colorado.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist party has authorized the purchase of shoes and clothing for the children of strikers in Michigan and Colorado out of the Strike Children's Relief Fund.

In compliance with this motion, we have purchased, by wholesale, and shipped to C. E. Hietala, secretary of the Michigan headquarters, Hancock, Mich., the following articles: Two hundred eighty-nine girls' shoes, ages 5 to 16 years; 270 boys' shoes, ages 5 to 16 years; 510 pair of hose; 480 suits of underwear; 131 boys' suits; 73 boys' pants; 96 girls' coats, ages 5 to 16 years; 50 girls' sweaters.

And to C. W. Sellers, 1438 Sixteenth street, Denver, Colo., the following articles: Two hundred ninety-three girls' shoes, ages 5 to 16 years; 270 boys' shoes, ages 5 to 16 years; 510 pair of hose; 480 suits of underwear; 126 boys' suits; 66 boys' pants; 96 girls' coats, ages 5 to 15 years; 50 girls' sweaters at a total cost of \$3,000.

Further shipments will be made from the National Office into the strike districts from time to time. The Socialist locals and union organizations continue to send contributions to the strike-children's relief fund.

We are in receipt of a telegram from the secretary of the Colorado strike district to the effect that 8,522 children, ages one month to 16 years, are in dire need of shoes and clothing.

The secretary of the strike district of Michigan reports 2,000 boys and 2,000 girls, ages 5 to 16 years, in need of shoes and clothing.

The various funds being collected through the Socialist party and the union organizations will not be sufficient to relieve the sufferings of this number of children. Comrades throughout the United States should assist in this work by shipping clothing, slightly worn, into these districts.

Send all clothing intended for the Colorado strike district to C. W. Sellers, 1438 Sixteenth street, Denver, Colo. All clothing intended for the Michigan strike district to C. E. Hietala, care Kansankoti Cafe, Hancock, Mich.

THE STRIKE REPORT.

We printed seven thousand extra copies of the P. B. containing the report of Russell, Berger and Stedman on the conditions in the Michigan strike field.

The first order for these extras came from the Finnish Propaganda Committee of the Northern Peninsula. It was for 10,000 and accompanied by a check for \$50.00. We filled it in part and wrote the secretary of the committee that we would bring out the report in leaflet form. We also wrote the Michigan local secretaries advising them to the same effect, and requesting them to make up an order immediately.

This leaflet will do good if distributed immediately. It will be put on the press with our million run. How many shall we have printed? Let us know how many you can use at once, as we will not put the leaflet on the press but once. Price same as other leaflets; \$1.60 per thousand prepaid. \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or more, purchaser paying freight or express.

WIN IN PORTUGAL.

For the first time in the history of Portugal, the Socialists have succeeded in electing some of their candidates at the municipal elections just held. In Oporto, the second largest town in the country, the Socialists elected eleven members of the city council. They also elected a number of members in the northern towns.

THE AUDITOR'S REPORT.

The report of the auditors, printed in this issue, gives the exact statement of the business of the National Office for the past six months.

It shows total assets, including all the assets of the former lyceum department, amounting to \$21,727.41 against total liabilities of \$13,694.08 leaving a balance in our favor of \$8,033.33. In other words, if we closed up the business of the National Office, we would have \$8,033.33 on hand.

It is interesting to compare our present condition with that of July 1, 1913, when the last audit was made.

At that time the total assets of the office were \$19,371.04, including the lyceum department, against \$18,568.77 liabilities, leaving a balance of \$802.27, or only 10 per cent of our present balance. We have therefore gained \$7,231.06 since July 1.

Our liabilities, or debts, on January 1 amounted to \$13,694.08 against \$19,371.04 for the first of July, which means that we have paid off \$5,676.96 of the debt during this period. In addition to paying off the latter amount, we have paid out more than \$1,000 on the item "appropriations" under the heading "charges" under Exhibit No. 2. Also the Executive Committee cost for this period was \$978.68, referendums have cost \$162.58, international dues, \$249.11; the trip of Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare to the International Bureau, \$400.00, all of which have been paid.

For the first time we have an itemized table of the departmental expenses of the office, given in Exhibit No. 3. The figures in this table are not absolutely exact, such items as rent, telephone, stationery and supplies, and general expense, being charged on a pro rata basis. But on the whole it is fairly exact and will give a basis for future work.

We have had the auditors make up a comparative statement of the Literature Department and the Party Builder, in order to discover the progress of those two activities, for it is in these two departments only that we either lose or make money.

In the past the cost of "overhead" expenses has never been charged to the Literature Department. We now find that we did a business of \$10,276.46 against \$7,762.92 for the first half of last year, and that during the first half we lost \$1,843.07 and in the second half \$837.37.

We find that the operating expenses of this department for January 1 to July 1 were \$4,276.98 or 55 per cent of the total income from sales, while during the latter half of the year the total operating expenses were \$4,470.09, or 43 per cent of the total sales. Even though the department has been operated 12 per cent more economically, the cost of operation is still too high, and must be brought down to not more than 35 per cent of the sales. Many capitalistic concerns expect their operating cost to approximate 50 per cent of the selling cost, but they charge accordingly. Our prices, on the other hand, are low, in order that the sale may be wide-spread. The gross profit during the first six months of the year was 31 per cent, while during the second half the gross profit was 35 per cent, which means that when we get the department running on a basis of 35 per cent there will be no loss.

The showing of the Party Builder is excellent, although here also is a loss. No paper was ever built up without some loss in the first year of its existence, at least a paper of the nature of the Party Builder.

The total receipts were \$3,878.70 and the total expenses, including wages, were \$4,947.51, leaving a net loss of \$1,068.81 for the six month period.

Against this showing, the old bulletin cost the party \$2,819.03 for 6 months not including wages, which were not charged but which would have been a considerable item.

The members are urged to examine all of the accompanying tables, as many facts can be gleaned therefrom. We pay about \$200 each six months for this information, and every member should be familiar with the larger matters involved in these reports.

THE FOREIGN FEDERATIONS.

Finnish.

Perhaps the biggest work of the Finnish Federation of late has been the raising of funds for the Calumet strikers. Nearly \$12,000 had passed through the hands of the translator-secretary on December 31, and money is still coming. The Finns are backing their comrades on strike with splendid loyalty and self-sacrifice.

Three new branches have been organized by the Finns since January 1, and several in December since last report was made in these columns. These new branches are as follows: Bingham, Utah; Bogota, N. J.; Fall River, Minn. The regular organizers, four in number, are working all the time.

The Federation has adopted a universal system of bookkeeping for locals which includes five account books and three receipt books. Over 160 sets were purchased within two weeks after books were ready for delivery.

Polish.

Since last report, the Polish Federation has organized the following locals: Women's branch in Chicago, 21 members, and Hartford, Ark., nine members.

Two organizers are now doing active work—one in New York, and the other in Pennsylvania.

Bohemian.

Bohemian branches have been organized during the last 30 days at Astoria, N. Y., with 14 members, and at Passaic, N. J., with 10 members.

A change has been made in the publication of the weekly edition of Spravedlnost, which formerly was both a daily and weekly. The daily is continued, but the weekly has been discontinued, and in its place a bi-weekly at 50 cents per year, "The Zapmy Lidu" ("Interest of the People") is to appear. The price of the daily has been raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per year.

No organizers are at work this month, but arrangements are being made for a spring tour to include the municipal campaigns.

Slovak.

The Slovak Federation, though one of the smallest of all, is making splendid progress. During the month since last report new locals have been organized at the following places: Black Top, Ohio, with 14 members, and South Chicago, with eight members. The official weekly periodical of the Federation, Rovnost L'Udu, has been doubled in size and its circulation much increased.

The Slovak Federation of Hungary will hold its annual convention February 1 and 2 in Pressburg, which is an industrial city and strongly Socialist.

Scandinavian.

The Scandinavian Federation has been doing only routine work during the holidays. Some funds have been raised during this time, and preparations are being made for extension work in the West, where until this year no organizing work was ever done.

South Slavic.

New locals have been organized by this Federation since December 1 at Pueblo, Colo., with 24 members, and Pittsburg, Kas., with 18 members.

The Federation has suffered a regrettable loss in the death of Comrade Milan Glumac, who was the first editor of Rodnika Straza, which was founded seven years ago in the city of Chicago. He was born in 1882 in Austria, and came to this country for the purpose of assisting his comrades to establish a press. He was a victim of tuberculosis, and for the last two years of his life knew he was facing death. He stuck to his post to the end, doing his last editorial work four days before his death. The body was cremated at the Montrose cemetery.

During the latter part of December and first of January, Comrade Susnar, translator-secretary, visited the Calumet strikers and helped by his counsel and encouragement in keeping the ranks of the strikers intact. Comrade Susnar leaves next week for New York to attend an executive meeting. While on the trip he will speak at the following places: McKees Rocks, Allegheny, Primrose, Woodlawn, Ellsworth, Mariana, New Brighton, McKeesport, East Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Bessemer, Clairton, Monessen, all in Pennsylvania. Branches already exist in these places, but the trip is so arranged as to permit of side trips in unorganized fields.

German.

The German Federation has organized new locals since December 15 at the following places: Glen Carbon, Ill., 25 members; Houston, Texas, 23 members; Salt Lake City, Utah, nine members, and McKees Rocks, Pa., 30 members.

Comrade Emil Seidel started on his second speaking tour January 4. He will spend 30 days in New York City and New Jersey. He is meeting with splendid success. In New York City he is visiting all friendly unions and soliciting the members to join the Socialist party. Writing of his trip he says: "My first visit in New York was to the slaughter-house workers of Brooklyn. The fruit is ripe. We shook the tree for 50 minutes and there fell 63 apples in the form of applications for membership in the party. The joy you can better imagine than I can write it, but that was only the beginning. In the afternoon we visited Butchers' Union No. 274. In order not to fall behind Brooklyn, the comrades there collected \$25.75 in application fees—103 new members of the party from this one union."

With success like this, the German Federation is proving the necessity of its existence. Seidel is still going at the same gait. In March he must return to Milwaukee for his campaign, but there will be

three organizers in the field without Seidel. Oscar Ameringer starts work for the Federation January 25, his first dates being in Chicago. He will then go East and continue speaking till March 15, when he also will return to Milwaukee. Ernest Unter-mann will start February 13, touring California and other western states, coming as far east as Ohio. He will be out until the end of April. An organization trip from New York to North Dakota and return will be arranged for Bruno Wagner. North Dakota is hopeful territory and has many Germans and German Russians who are coming into the party.

Italian.

The Italian Federation has been spending all of its energy during the two months past on building up and improving the Italian Socialist paper, La Parola Dei Socialisti. Beginning February 17, the paper will be increased in size to six pages.

Hungarian.

Comrade Loewy, Hungarian translator-secretary, is making a tour of the eastern states this month, lecturing and organizing. His work is being cared for in his absence by his daughter. So far on his tour, he has organized one new local at McKees Rocks, Pa., with 30 members.

UNITED MINE WORKERS ENDORSE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES.

By J. L. Endgahl.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 22.—The Socialist principles of national ownership and democratic management of the coal mines of the country and all public utilities was unanimously endorsed by the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, here today.

The United Mine Workers has a membership of approximately 500,000 and is the largest organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

This action followed closely upon a scathing attack upon the Gompers policy of the American Federation of Labor.

"Reactionary, fossilized, wormeaten and dead" were the four words used by Duncan McDonald, leader of the Illinois miners and a member of the executive board of the miners, to characterize the Gompers policy.

Shaft is Launched.

McDonald's attack came during the discussion on the resolution favoring the industrial form of organization as against craft unionism. By an overwhelming vote the convention endorsed the idea of industrial unionism.

McDonald said that he as a delegate of the mine workers had attended the Seattle convention of the federation and was almost thrown out bodily for supporting a resolution favoring industrial unionism.

"The conditions in the American Federation of Labor are about as Delegate McDonald has stated," said President John P. White of the miners. "So far it has been impossible to get an industrial unionism resolution passed by that body."

"The time is coming soon, however, when the labor leaders will have to see that in industrial unionism lies the only hope of the labor movement in this country."

(Copy)

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Denver, Colo., January 22, 1914.

Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, Secretary,

The Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Bro:—Yours to hand of January 20, enclosing check for five hundred dollars (\$500.00), a donation from the Socialist party, National Office, and one for one hundred and forty-five dollars and five cents (\$145.05) for the children of Michigan, and one hundred and forty-five dollars and ten cents (\$145.10) for the strikers' children of Colorado, and I have turned the latter over to the United Mine Workers, and enclosed herewith you will find receipts for the same.

I assure you we appreciate these generous donations, and we sincerely thank you for your efforts. Trusting you will extend our thanks to the St. Louis local, Socialist party, and the International Socialist party, I remain

Fraternally yours,
ERNEST MILLS,
Sec'y-Treas. W. F. of M.

ROCHESTER REDS BUY LAND.

The Socialists of Rochester, N. Y., have just secured a piece of land 100x130 feet, adjoining their present headquarters, the Progressive Working People's Lyceum. The land consists of two lots and five houses.

Owing to the great increase in membership in the Young People's Socialist League, the Children's Socialist School, the labor unions, and lodges which rent meeting places, it was deemed advisable to prepare for expansion in the near future.

It is said the price of the land was in the neighborhood of \$10,000.

CALL FOR CONVENTION.

The Socialists in the Fifth district of Kentucky held a convention on January 11, which was represented by Locals Louisville, Valley Station and Oakdale, and issued a call for a convention to be held about July 4, for the purpose of nominating a representative for United States senator. The object of the comrades who are pushing this proposition is to devise ways and means of getting a representative from every local in the state at this convention for the purpose of arousing state-wide interest in Socialism. The call has been forwarded to the State Executive Committee, and is endorsed and backed up by State Committeeman J. L. Stark.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

LETTER

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 19, 1914.

Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—At a meeting of the Delaware State Executive Committee, this date, it was decided to send you this request, that you make clear to the National Committee the effect of Motion No. 8, recommending to the membership to change the application form.

Will you please publish your ruling in the next Party Builder, January 24, in accordance with your letter to Comrade Houck, December 29, that it may be clearly understood what further steps are necessary to enact this proposed change in the constitution?

Fraternally,
FRANK A. HOUCK,
State Sec'y-Treas.

Reply.

Chicago, Ill., January 26, 1914.

Frank A. Houck, Wilmington, Del.

Dear Comrade Houck:—Answering your letter of the 18th inst., will say that, in my opinion, the carrying of Motion No. 8, recommending a change in the application form, amounts simply to a resolution.

The wording of Article V, Section 1 (j), under which this motion was made, is very clear, viz.: "To recommend to the membership of the party amendments to the constitution." Taken in connection with Section 9 of the same Article, which provides that . . . "the submission of proposed amendments to this constitution, and all other affirmative actions of the committee, shall be taken at its regular or special meetings," it seems to me plain that the power to initiate national referendums does not lie in the National Committee, except in session, and therefore this motion is not the equivalent of initiation. It is simply the opinion of the National Committee, and as such will be viewed by the membership, and if in their judgment the amendment is a good one, it will be properly initiated under Article XV of the constitution.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours fraternally,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

REPORT ON LITERATURE DEPARTMENT AND PARTY BUILDER.

National Executive Committee, The Socialist Party, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen: At the request of your secretary, Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, we have prepared the following comparative statements from the books of account, which have been audited by us.

Exhibit No. 1—Comparative profit and loss account, literature, local supplies and button department for the six months ended June 30, 1913, and December 31, 1913.

Exhibit No. 2—Statement showing the cost of publishing the "Monthly and Weekly Bulletin" for the six months ended February 28, 1913, as compared with the cost of the "Party Builder" for the six months ended December 31, 1913.

We believe that these statements are self-explanatory and that no comment in regard to same is necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
ERNEST RECKITT & CO.

Exhibit No. 1.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.

Comparative Profit and Loss Account, Literature, Locals' Supplies and Buttons Department for the Six Months Ended June 30, 1913, and December 31, 1913.

CREDITS.	Six Months	
	Ended June 30, '13.	Ended Dec. 31, '13.
Sales	\$7,762.92	\$10,276.46
CHARGES.		
Gross cost of sales	\$5,328.79	\$6,643.74
Wages	1,378.00	1,641.91
Freight and express	895.22	700.96
Printing, postage, etc.	961.52	1,201.91
Rent and miscellaneous expenses	1,042.46	925.31
	9,605.99	11,113.83
Net loss	\$1,843.07	\$ 837.37
Free literature and supplies included in above sales and charged to the expenses of the General Office	\$1,325.22	\$ 662.20

Exhibit No. 2.

Statement Showing the Cost of Publishing the "Monthly and Weekly Bulletin" for the Six Months Ended February 28, 1913, and the Cost of the "Party Builder" for the Six Months Ended December 31, 1913.

PARTY BUILDER.	
Cost of printing and postage	\$4,138.41
Wages	809.10
Less income from subscriptions and advertising	\$4,947.51
Loss for six months ended December 31, 1913	\$1,068.81

MONTHLY AND WEEKLY BULLETIN.	
Cost of printing and postage	\$2,819.03
(On account of the uncertainty as to the amount of wages spent on this work, none is charged against same.)	
Income, none	\$2,819.03
Loss for six months ended February 28, 1913	\$2,819.03

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 LANPERSIEK

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 31, 1914

Official Business

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Raphaelson of Kentucky:

"That upon the request of any state organization the columns of The Party Builder shall be opened at least once each month for any state party official matter.

"That the above party official matter, together with any state news items, may be inserted either in a state, sectional or national edition of The Party Builder, at the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

"That the Executive Secretary be given sixty days' time after the adoption of this motion to work out a plan for the state and sectional editions of The Party Builder, containing the state's official business.

Comment.

The cost of printing and mailing state bulletins is much greater than having it inserted in The Party Builder. The added cost to The Party Builder in handling the state's matter will be compensated by the gain in circulation because of the state matter.

The state organizations pay the bills of the National Office and are entitled to its service.

It is unsocialistic and unreasonable to deprive ourselves of the use of our machine, The Party Builder, and waste money and energy on state bulletins.

The Appeal to Reason has demonstrated the practicability of state and national editions.

Charles F. Nesbit has resigned as national committeeman of the District of Columbia. According to the District constitution, the district secretary, J. W. Richman, officiates as committeeman pending the regular election.

E. W. Theinert, Albion, R. I., has been elected national committeeman for 1914.

By recent referendum, T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville, has been elected state secretary of Texas.

Peter J. Holt, state secretary of Utah, notifies the National Office of the expulsion of J. H. Zenger from the Socialist party on charges of his having gone to the capitalist press with a story calculated to reflect on the city convention of the Socialist party.

ERNEST RECKITT & COMPANY

Certified Public Accountants
 London, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis.
THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.
 Auditor's Report for the Six Months Ending December 31, 1913.

National Executive Committee, The Socialist Party, Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen: We have made an examination of the Books of Account of the General Office of the Socialist Party for the six months ended December 31, 1913, and of the Lyceum Department from July 1, 1913, to the date of its closing, about September 30, 1913, and now submit our report thereon, together with the following exhibits:

- No. 1. Balance Sheet as on December 31, 1913.
- No. 2. General Income and Expense Account for the six months ended December 31, 1913.
- No. 3. Departmental Income and Expense Account for the six months ended December 31, 1913.
- No. 4. List of Sundry Accounts Receivable as on December 31, 1913.
- No. 5. List of Amounts Due to Organizers, Party Officials and Workers as on December 31, 1913.
- No. 6. List of Miscellaneous Creditors as on December 31, 1913.
- No. 7. List of Appropriations Unexpended as on December 31, 1913.

At the time of the discontinuance of the Lyceum Department all of its assets and liabilities were transferred to the general books and such of same as remained at December 31, 1913, are included in the above-mentioned exhibits.

Balance Sheet (Exhibit No. 1).

The figures disclosed by the balance sheet are, in our opinion, correct.

The inventories were taken by your office staff and we did not verify the quantities; we, however, satisfied ourselves in regard to prices and as to its arithmetical accuracy.

The value of the furniture and fixtures is as disclosed by a physical inventory of same, which resulted in decreasing this account \$153.59 more than it would have been decreased by writing off 5 per cent depreciation for six months, as has been the practice in the past.

General Income and Expense Account (Exhibit No. 2).

The net income over expenses for the six months ended December 31, 1913, before charging off the Lyceum Department deficit, as disclosed by this statement, is \$11,563.32, as compared with \$7,410.96 for the previous six months, or an increase of \$4,152.36.

Departmental Income and Expense Account (Exhibit No. 3).

In this statement we show the expenses and income of the various departments for the past six months. We wish to point out that some of the expenses, such as rent, general expenses, etc., have been distributed

by estimating the amount chargeable to each department, but we believe that the distribution of some is equitable.

Exhibits No. 4, No. 5, No. 6 and No. 7.

These exhibits show the details of certain items appearing in the balance sheet.

Audit.

We have made a thorough audit of the books of account, including the Lyceum Department, and are pleased to state that same were found in very good order.

The monthly statements of cash receipts and disbursements, as published in the "Party Builder" for the months of July to November, 1913, inclusive, were compared with the cash book, and with the exception of a few small typographical errors, were found to agree.

There does not appear to be any uniform rule in regard to sales of literature by organizers, some report profit on sales, which is charged to them, while others do not report profit on sales and consequently none is charged to them.

From our observation we are of the opinion that the office is being conducted in an efficient and business-like manner. We, however, believe that if the various departments could be segregated by the erection of partitions or separate rooms, the standard of efficiency would be increased to some extent.

Respectfully submitted,
 ERNEST RECKITT & CO.

Exhibit No. 1.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.

Balance Sheet as on December 31, 1913.

ASSETS.	
Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$ 5,088.10
Library.....	807.86
Inventories:	
Locals' supplies.....	\$2,839.51
Literature.....	7,636.28
Buttons.....	304.08
Office stationery and printing.....	698.75
Insurance unexpired.....	44.08
Postage.....	16.73
Cuts and electros.....	750.00
	12,289.43
Accounts Receivable:	
Locals, states, etc.....	\$ 910.32
Sundries (for details see Exhibit No. 4).....	323.79
	1,234.11
Cash:	
In bank.....	\$2,282.91
On hand.....	25.00
	2,307.91
	\$21,727.41

LIABILITIES.

Accounts Payable:	
Organizers, national committeemen, etc. (for details see Exhibit No. 5).....	\$2,687.17
Washington State Committee.....	100.00
Miscellaneous creditors (for details see Exhibit No. 6).....	7,920.26
Appropriations unexpended (for details see Exhibit No. 7).....	1,646.32
West Virginia Organization Fund.....	22.05
Strikers' Children Fund.....	\$767.43
Less expenses.....	199.45
	568.28
	\$12,944.08
Notes payable (Foreman Bros. Banking Co.).....	750.00
National Office, surplus.....	8,033.33
	\$21,727.41

Exhibit No. 4.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.

Detailed List of Sundry Accounts Receivable as on December 31, 1913.

Chicago Daily World.....	\$ 47.78
Social Democratic Publishing Co.....	7.00
P. Mitchell.....	7.70
Jewish Labor World.....	8.88
County Office, Socialist Party.....	9.43
State Committee, District of Columbia.....	20.00
The Rand School.....	41.50
International Printing Co.....	10.50
South Slavic Section (campaign loan).....	50.00
Arizona State Organization (campaign loan).....	21.00
Socialist and Labor Star.....	100.00
	\$ 323.79

Exhibit No. 3.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.

Departmental Income and Expense Accounts for the Six Months Ended December 31, 1913.

Expenses.	Literature, Locals and But-tons Dept.	Party Builder.	Executive Dept.	Informa-tion Dept.	Women's Dept.	Trans-lators' Dept.	Young Peoples' Dept.	Total All De-partments.
Cost of goods sold.....	\$ 6,643.74							\$ 6,643.74
Wages.....	1,641.91	\$ 809.10	\$2,699.49	\$1,852.17	\$ 882.44	\$5,078.00	\$198.00	13,161.11
Freight and express.....	700.96							700.96
Printing, postage, etc.....	1,201.91	4,138.41	583.97	198.72	344.24		25.47	6,492.72
Advertising.....	180.00							180.00
Rent.....	466.00	50.00	125.00	100.00	16.00	332.02	16.00	*1,105.02
Furniture and fixtures, depr'n..	71.59	71.57	186.30	100.00				429.46
Stationery and supplies.....	73.38	36.68	73.37	73.38	36.68	110.08	36.67	440.24
Telephone and telegrams.....	5.00	5.00	84.03	10.00	2.00	40.00	2.00	148.03
General expenses, light, water, etc.....	85.22	42.61	85.22	85.22	42.61	127.83	42.60	511.31
Insurance.....	44.12		22.00					66.12
	\$11,113.83	\$5,153.37	\$3,859.38	\$2,419.49	\$1,323.97	\$5,687.93	\$320.74	\$29,878.71
Income.								
Sales and subscriptions.....	10,276.46	3,878.70						14,155.16
Net expense (transferred to Exhibit No. 2).....	\$ 837.37	\$1,274.67	\$3,859.38	\$2,419.49	\$1,323.97	\$5,687.93	\$320.74	\$15,723.55

*The total amount of rent paid during the six months was \$1,150.02, of which amount \$45.00 has been charged to the Lyceum Department.

Exhibit No. 5.
THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.
 Detailed List of Amounts Due to Organizers, Party Officials and Workers as on December 31, 1913.

Prudence Stokes Brown.....	\$ 15.00
H. F. Kendall.....	15.00
W. L. Garver.....	20.00
Mary L. Geffs.....	15.00
Emil Seidel.....	175.00
J. L. Engdahl.....	100.00
T. J. Lewis.....	15.00
W. J. Millard.....	40.00
Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.....	63.20
G. F. Parsons.....	70.00
Frank Aaltonen.....	10.00
C. J. Ball.....	20.00
S. E. Beardsley.....	15.00
A. Carlson.....	20.00
Lewis J. Duncan.....	45.00
Frank A. Houck.....	15.00
Jas. Hoogerhyde.....	10.00
Chas. Reese Fennimore.....	2.50
Fred Hurst.....	126.99
Louis Kopelin.....	2.56
W. S. Bradford.....	8.90
N. A. Richardson.....	376.95
C. G. Hutchisson.....	20.00
T. E. Latimer.....	15.00
Arthur Le Sueur.....	44.70
J. Foster Nichols.....	15.00
Gustave A. Strelbel.....	10.00
A. F. Wiltse.....	10.00
W. E. McDermott.....	100.00
Morris Hillquit.....	75.00
Kate Richards O'Hare.....	15.60
Anna A. Maley.....	100.00
Carrie W. Allen.....	45.00
Wm. F. Barnard.....	50.00
Ernest T. Behrens.....	75.00
Wm. Bessemer.....	70.00
Jas. F. Carey.....	87.20
Geo. Willis Cooke.....	45.00
Amy G. Edmunds.....	20.00
Geo. F. Hibner.....	90.00
C. B. Hoffman.....	100.00
Walter Huggins.....	20.00
Robert Knight.....	65.00
Guy H. Lockwood.....	38.12
Caroline A. Lowe.....	6.95
Chas. S. Wallace.....	75.05
W. B. Killingbeck.....	43.75
Luella Twining.....	269.70
	\$2,687.17

Exhibit No. 6.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.

Detailed List of Creditors as on December 31, 1913.

Outstanding credits.....	\$ 209.40
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.....	398.85
National Rip Saw.....	500.42
H. G. Adair.....	2,530.33
A. B. Dick & Co.....	103.76
The McMillan Co.....	105.84
B. W. Huesch.....	332.85
James H. O'Neil Co.....	280.00
Frank J. Kain & Son.....	69.75
Partridge & Anderson.....	59.43
John F. Jordan.....	33.25
Sullivan-Blakely Printing Co.....	57.25
Holder's Stationery Stores.....	41.02
Equity Series.....	15.26
Library Bureau.....	15.50
U. S. Express Co.....	638.21
Pilcher Hamilton Co.....	30.68
F. S. Webster Co.....	1.50
J. W. Butler Paper Co.....	66.94
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....	212.82
H. H. Hoffman Co.....	22.75
A. C. McClurg & Co.....	7.63
W. F. Rees.....	21.00
Empire Novelty Co.....	125.00
Schlick's Storage and Express Co.....	80.25
Ernest Reckitt & Co.....	128.33
Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co.....	2.00
R. G. Badger.....	2.68
G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	.87
Metropolitan Magazine Co.....	6.00
Fred'k A. Stokes.....	2.00
Chas. Scribner's Sons.....	7.74
Hale-Crossley Printing Co.....	23.82
John Lane Co.....	.61
Grosset & Dunlap.....	.50
The National Socialist.....	58.87
The Newton Co.....	13.44
The Century Co.....	3.92
Co-Operation.....	2.24
Seare Chemical Works.....	9.25
Doubleday, Page & Co.....	95.56
Baker & Taylor Co.....	4.86
Municipal Journal.....	3.00
Schenectady Citizen.....	62.75
Svenska Socialisten.....	28.50
Buffalo Socialist.....	18.12
Appeal to Reason.....	1,204.19
Pearl Printing Co.....	22.55
Bastian Bros.....	187.92
The Survey.....	2.75
M. C. Logan.....	.50
Lockwoods Art School.....	7.00
Charlton Co.....	1.00
Women's Trade Union League.....	2.10
A. M. Simons.....	57.50
	\$7,920.26

(Continued on Page Six)

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

UNION WAGES ON PUBLIC WORKS.

The Information Department has been trying to find out how many states there are that have laws now in operation, which require the payment of the union scale of wages to workmen engaged in the construction of state buildings, and in other public works. Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, has sent us the following information concerning New York state:

"In New York state an eight-hour 'public works' with a 'prevailing rate of wages' law was enacted by the Legislature in 1897. It was amended in 1899 and 1900. The 'prevailing rate of wages' clause of that act was decided unconstitutional, and later, the penalty for the violation of the eight-hour clause, was declared unconstitutional.

These unfavorable court decisions caused the organizations of labor of New York to resort to more efficient safeguards, and an agitation for constitutional amendment was immediately commenced, with the result that in the elections of 1905, the people, by means of the referendum, voted favorably upon the following proposed amendment to the state constitution:

ARTICLE 12—MUNICIPALITIES, LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

(Sec. 1, (as amended, 1905). The Legislature may regulate and fix the salaries, the hours of work or labor and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the State, or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State, or by any contractor or sub-contractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.)

The New York Legislature of 1906, immediately responded to the will of the people and enacted the present very efficient law, in accord with the spirit of the constitutional amendment above referred to. In 1907 the Legislature extended the scope of the law. In 1908, the Williams Engineering Company sued Comptroller Metz of New York City for refusal to pay for public work done, (construction of a public sewer), in violation of the law. The contractor secured a mandamus, directing payment. The comptroller appealed. The Court of Appeals reversed the lower court and sustained the law, with this very significant and suggestive expression:

(The constitution . . . was amended because it did not confer power upon the Legislature to fix and regulate the hours of labor in doing public work, or the wages to be paid. . . . The Legislature acted under the amendment and re-enacted the precise law, the overthrow of which by the courts made the amendment necessary. . . . The people in exercising their supreme power did not do a vain act, but effected a definite purpose. . . . We uphold the statute simply because the people have so amended the constitution as to permit such legislation. The command of the people made in the form prescribed by law, must be enforced by the courts.)

The history of this effort should be sought by members of organized labor in other states; no better example exists. Its great and final success is illuminating. The faithfulness and resources of the men of labor is a lasting tribute to their sterling ability and devotion to duty, and similar procedure should be recommended in other communities where inquiries may be made concerning this method of establishing and maintaining wage rates."

In addition to the above, Mr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, has written that there seem to be two states which specifically mention that union labor rates of wages shall be paid. These are Oklahoma and Nebraska. The Oklahoma law reads: "Union labor shall be employed throughout in the construction of all capitol buildings, when possible to procure same." The Nebraska law reads: "In all cities governed by this act (those with population between 25,000 and 40,000) where work is performed upon the streets, sewers, boulevards or in parks, etc., or by virtue of any contract with any person, company or companies or corporations, for such city, it shall be done by union labor, and be paid for at the rate of \$2.00 per day; Provided, that when skilled labor is employed by the city, said labor shall be paid the current scale of union wages."

In these laws regulating wages on public works, practically all states either specify a rate of \$2.00 or \$3.00 a day, or else state that wages shall be paid at the prevailing rate for the trade in the community where the work is done.

BOOK REVIEW.

"The Truth About Women," by C. Gasquoine Hartley (Mrs. Walter Gallichan). Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, 1913. Cloth, 404 pp. Price, \$2.50 net.

This book is the outcome of many years' study of the conditions of women in this country and abroad, and is an outspoken expression of the writer's faith in woman as the predominant and responsible partner in the relations of the sexes.

It is divided into three parts; the biological section (origin and early relationship of the sexes); the historical section (the mother-age civilization, and woman's position in the great civilizations of antiquity), and the modern section, which deals with the present day aspects of the woman problem, the differences between man and woman, and the relations of the sexes.

Naturally it is the last or third section that is of the most interest, as it presents the conclusions of the writer. The discussion of marriage, divorce and prostitution come in chapter X. The author discusses the institution of marriage quite frankly and fearlessly, pointing out its obvious limitations and abnormalities, yet adhering decidedly to the monogamous form.

The discussion of divorce is also frank and the author concludes: "There can be no possible doubt that if marriage is to remain and become moral there must be an easier dissolution of its bonds."

On the subject of prostitution the writer presents the results of intimate personal study of the question and puts forth interesting theories. She recognizes the economic forces operating in the direction of prostitution, but denies that it is fundamental. She says:

"Remove the economic pressure and no woman will be driven, or likely to be trapped, into entering the oldest profession in the world; but this does not say that she will not enter it."

The book does not attempt to offer any constructive proposals for the solution of the problems involved.

"Handbook of Municipal Accounting"—by the Bureau of Municipal Research (New York City). Cloth, 318 pp. \$2.00 net, postpaid \$2.14.

This book is prepared by the Metz fund from descriptive and critical data collected and recommendations made by the Bureau of Research of New York City. It is an exhaustive and technical exposition of what is called the "scientific" system of accounting and reporting for municipalities, intended to produce complete, accurate and prompt least possible cost. It is perhaps the only work on municipal accounting thus far available which tells what to do and how to do it.

That the methods described are applicable to a city of any size is claimed by the authors, due to the fact that they have already been adopted by New York, the largest American city, and by Montclair, New Jersey, a town of less than 25,000 inhabitants.

The book contains chapters and discussions of such subjects as the revenues and expenditures of the city and how to keep their accounts; appropriation and fund accounts, showing how to handle such subjects as contingent liabilities, provisions for uncollectable taxes and the like.

One feature that is emphasized is the necessity of having an accurate account at all times of what the city owns, as well as what it owes. This necessitates the discussion of the valuation of permanent property, steps necessary to establish property accounts, inventory, etc.

There is considerable discussion of the subject of unit costs, of municipal store keeping and the steps necessary to accomplish such systems. All of the matters are illustrated elaborately with charts and exhibits, showing the actual forms in which the accounting methods are cast by the various cities using them.

The whole book is the outgrowth of the work done by Comptroller Metz of New York City in 1909 in his work of re-organizing the city's accounting. This work was followed up by his successor. In 1912 the comptroller of the state of New York, "in prescribing a system of accounting for cities of the second class, acknowledged that many helpful suggestions were obtained from the precedent established in New York City. The new accounting plan outlined for the federal departments by the president's commission on economy and efficiency conforms in essential principles to the plans herein outlined."

The book is entirely too technical for the layman, but should be of value "to those upon whom rests the responsibility" of conducting the financial accounting systems of a city.—C. D. T.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Electing the Presiding Officer in the State Legislature.

Q. Can you inform me whether Socialists in legislatures vote for non-Socialist candidates for speaker of the House? In past years I have had a majority, but this year there are four parties represented in the House, none of them having a majority, and it is possible that I shall hold the balance of power. I should, therefore, like to know the custom followed by Socialists in other cities and countries. (From Charles H. Morrill, Socialist member of the Massachusetts State Legislature.)

A. So far as I know this matter has never been acted upon officially by the party, or any rules laid down. At any rate, no national convention has ever dealt with the matter, although some of the state organizations may have, without my knowledge. It would seem, therefore, that this question should first of all be submitted to the state organization of your party in Massachusetts. It is barely possible that they may have a ruling in the matter, and if so, that, of course, would be your guide.

The custom of the Socialist members of various governing bodies in American cities and foreign countries is as follows:

In the State Legislature of Wisconsin the Socialists elected to that body have observed the following custom: They always nominated a candidate of their own for speaker and voted for him on the first ballot. After that, however, they have always thrown their strength to the candidate of the old parties whom they believe to be the more impartial and fair, as the presiding officer. As the speaker of the House has the appointment of committees, and the power to grant, or neglect to grant, the floor in the Assembly, they have considered it of considerable importance that a fair-minded speaker should be chosen, rather than to vote for their own candidate who could not be elected, thus running the risk of having an inferior speaker elected.

In the state Legislature of Illinois the comrades voted steadily for their own candidate to the end. Speaking of the subject, however, the comrades made clear the idea that they did not regard it contrary to their principles to vote for a capitalist candidate, had a situation arisen in which their votes would have broken the deadlock.

In Washington, the only Socialist member of the state Legislature voted for the candidate who he thought would be better for the party. In this he incurred the displeasure of the officials of the party, who thought he should have either nominated himself or refrained from voting.

As to the custom in foreign countries, the translator secretaries of the various foreign federations in the National Office gave the following information in regard to their respective countries:

1. In the German Reichstag the Socialists have repeatedly voted for a non-Socialist presiding officer.

2. The Socialists in the Finnish Parliament have always abstained from voting for the presiding officer, until the last session, when they elected their own candidate.

3. The policy of the Italian Socialists in Parliament at present is to abstain from voting for the presiding officer.

4. The policy of the Socialists in the Parliament of Denmark has been to vote on the first ballot for their own candidate, and after that to give their votes to the candidate most acceptable to the Socialists. The same is true in Sweden and Norway.

SEND ON PRESS CRITICISMS OF SOCIALISM.

In answer to a "wanted" paragraph in the Party Builder some weeks ago, about fifty comrades have signified their willingness to write replies to press criticisms of Socialism, appearing in their local press, which comrades do not feel themselves capable of handling. With the services of these comrades the Information Department is now prepared to handle almost any criticism of Socialism that may appear in the local press. If your local paper attacks Socialism, or misrepresents it, or presents matters to which you think a reply should be made, if you wish our help—send us the article.

Always be sure to give the name of the paper and the date on each clipping. And remember that it will take from a week to ten days to get a reply back to you. And if the matter requires special research, it will require longer.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The High Cost of Living," by Karl Kautsky. Translated by Austin Lews. Published by Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1914. Cloth, 114 pp.

"A History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup. Fifth edition, revised and largely re-written by Edward R. Pease. The McMillan Company, agents for the United States. Cloth, 490 pp. \$1.50.

"Out of the Dark," by Helen Keller. A collection of essays, letters and addresses on physical and social vision. Doubleday, Page & Co., 1914. Cloth, 282 pp. \$1.00 net.

"Co-Operative Finance," by Herbert Myrick. Illustrated. Orange Judd Comnay, 1912. Cloth, 327 pp. \$2.50.

"Reference Book on Juvenile Welfare," by William Lester Bodine. Published by the author, 4517 Magnolia Ave., Chicago. Cloth, 221 pp.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Gertrude Breslau Fuller, 209 E. Rellance 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, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.
May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Address all communications to

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

WOMAN'S DAY, MARCH 19, 1914.

Prepare NOW for Woman's Day celebrations.

The day for holding our national Woman's Day meetings was changed from the last Sunday in February to March 19, in compliance with action of the Woman's National Committee, 1913.

This action was taken in order that this day might be an international celebration instead of national, as several European nations are celebrating March 19.

Socialist and labor papers throughout the United States will issue special editions during this week. Our Socialist writers are already contributing articles for these special editions. Every available speaker, man and woman, will be drafted into service.

Special programs are being prepared in the Woman's Department for use in those districts and locals where a speaker cannot be secured. Over 300 of our Children's Day programs were used in this way. We intend that the National Office press service for Woman's Day special editions will be as good as was the Children's Day service.

In speaking of the Children's Day service, Arthur Brooks Baker, editor of the Workers' World, says editorially:

"For some years the National Office of the Socialist party has been syndicating a weekly news bulletin, which is widely reprinted in the Socialist papers. Recently, on the occasion of Children's Day, the woman's correspondent, Mrs. Branstetter, compiled a large amount of "copy" by writers from all over the country. Much of it was the best work of our best writers. Many readers remarked that the issue of Workers' World in which this syndicated matter appeared was the best ever published, and it probably was. It had variety in material, style and point of view."

Socialist papers desiring special press service for Woman's Day edition should make application for same immediately.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

Motion by Maily:

"That Woman's Day be devoted to protest meetings against Katherine Breshkovskaya's exile."

Voting Yes—Anna A. Maley, Bertha H. Maily.

Voting No—Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Gertrude Reilly, May Wood-Simons.

Motion lost.

Motion by Reilly:

"I move an amendment to Comrade Maily's motion that the committee prepare suitable resolutions on the exiling of Kathrine Breshkovskaya, to be forwarded to Socialist locals and adopted by them in connection with the regular Woman's Day celebrations, and that all Socialist and labor papers be urged to publish the resolutions and articles regarding the life and exiling of Kathrine Breshkovskaya in connection with their regular Woman's Day editions."

Motion closes February 5, 1914.

The names of Janet Fenimore Korngold, Spring Lake, Mich., and Mary L. Geffs, of Denver, Colo., were submitted to the Woman's Committee for appointment as organizers, to be placed in industrial centers for intensified organization work, upon the terms indorsed by the National Executive Committee at its October meeting, as follows:

"The National Office to bear one-third of the financial responsibility of such an undertaking, the remaining two-thirds to be borne by the state or local organizations, or to be divided one-third each between these two."

The name of Comrade Korngold was indorsed by a majority of the Woman's National Committee and by the National Executive Committee. Comrade Korngold began work in Chicago, January 16, for at least one month's work.

Motion by Reilly:

"That at the coming meeting of the National Woman's Committee, each of the language federations be urged to send a representative."

Voting Yes—Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Alma M. Kriger, Bertha H. Maily, Anna A. Maley, Gertrude Reilly.

Not Voting—Lena Morrow Lewis, May Wood-Simons.

Motion carried.

Motion by Simons:

"That a reporter be elected by the Woman's National Committee to prepare a report for presentation to the international conference."

Voting Yes—Gertrude Breslau Fuller, Alma M. Kriger, Bertha H. Maily, Anna A. Maley, Gertrude Reilly, May Wood-Simons.

Motion carried.

Nominations are now in order for a reporter of the committee in compliance with above motion.

Yours fraternally,

(Signed) WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER,
General Correspondent Woman's
National Committee.

WOMEN EMPLOYEES OF FORD MOTOR CO. NOT TO SHARE COMPANY'S PROFITS.

The Ford Motor Company will at once put into operation a profit sharing plan by which \$10,000,000, representing approximately one-half the profits of the company, will be distributed annually among its employes. According to the press statements announcing this plan, the women employes will not share in the distribution of profits, "not being considered the economic factors that men workers are," although the women as well as the men will have increased wages.

In California, where women vote, 200 men employed in the garment makers' trade recently went on strike, not because of dissatisfaction with their own wages, but because the wages of 150 women employed in the same trade were too low. The employers then offered to increase the wages of the women at the expense of the men (that is, by lowering the wages of the men) and the women, not to be outdone in generosity, refused to accept the increase. California women, it seems, are not only economic factors, but are also the recipients of a chivalry based upon equality.

A call for the election of a reporter from each country to the International Socialist Woman's Conference has been issued by Clara Zetkin, international secretary of the Socialist Woman's Council.

The points to be covered by the report are:

- Advance of the working women of the United States toward industrial and political equality with men.
- Numerical strength of women in industrial and political organizations of the United States.
- Legislative protection of woman labor.
- Legislative insurance for the care of pregnant and confined women, and infants.
- 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.
- 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.

CALIFORNIA.

I am enclosing report of standing of locals and branches on January 1, 1914. You will notice that there is a noticeable increase in membership. There is one thing with which I am particularly gratified, viz., a larger number of locals reporting this month than in any preceding one. The number of locals reporting this month was 214, as against 160 last month. There is quite a discrepancy between the membership paid up and the dues stamps sold. This is accounted for in two ways: First, the financial stringency drove a large number of our members to apply for exempt stamps; second, we have been voting on a referendum providing for the abolishing of compulsory dues to the state paper and thus reducing the price of dues stamps to the local from twenty-five cents to fifteen cents. I think the sale of dues stamps will be materially increased this month.

The referendum doing away with compulsory dues to the paper prevailed. The Social Democrat, while still owned by the locals, will be straight subscription. Our experience has been that collecting subscription at so much per month and the consequent necessity of so much additional clerical work is not a success. I believe the Social Democrat will be in better condition than before.

We are going to have a stirring campaign. The comrades in different sections are already nominating candidates for the fall election. We will have the universal eight-hour day bill on the ballot, and we hope to place the minimum wage, right to work, and right to vote measures on the ballot.

THOS. W. WILLIAMS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FROM A FRIEND.

The Party Builder is great, as it gives every comrade an honest and true insight into the "workings" of the Socialist party, to which information he is certainly entitled. No such "doings" with the old parties! There all is mystery, fraud, deceit and graft. Here's success to you, to the Socialist party, and to The Party Builder. May you steadily progress!—C. T. Mayer, Chattanooga, Tenn.

DRY SEALS.

We have had a number of inquiries from locals for "dry seals" and have taken the matter up with manufacturers who have quoted us prices. We can deliver these seals to you for \$2.50. If your local desires a seal send us an order. Make the copy for the lettering plain.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Oscar E. Bates, Socialist, has been elected city commissioner of this town, being the second man out of the five elected. Keedler, Republican, ran first, 48 votes ahead of the Socialist, and, according to law, will act as mayor. However, he states he will refuse to accept the mayoralty, in which case it will go to Bates.

DEMAND REPUBLIC.

The Bulgarian government has not yet called the newly elected Bulgarian parliament together, as it is still trying to win over some of the opposition groups in order that it may have a majority. The Socialist members are demanding the establishment of a democratic republic and a federation with the other Balkan states.

NOTICE.

We, the Socialist local of Fairmont, Marion County, W. Va., would advise all people looking for work not to come to West Virginia, as there are thousands now out of employment.

J. L. DAWSON,
Corresponding Secretary.

READY FOR SOCIALIST PHOTOPLAY?

Comrade Frank E. Wolfe of California, producer of motion pictures, has arrived in Chicago and opened an office at 1018 Ashland block, for the purpose of booking the five-reel photoplay "From Dusk to Dawn." The picture has been shown in the eastern states for five months and has enjoyed a long and successful run in New York City. It is now being exhibited in about fifteen states. Wolfe says he has started his Chicago campaign in response to hundreds of inquiries he has received since a notice of the picture depicting the class struggle was printed in The Party Builder several weeks ago. He has a number of most enthusiastic letters from comrades who have had an opportunity to exhibit or to see the picture. "From Dusk to Dawn" is in five reels and it requires about one hour and twenty minutes to run it. Wolfe is ready to quote a low flat rental to secretaries of locals or to individuals who want to exhibit the film one or more days and nights. He requests that those making inquiries give the population of their city, number of picture theaters and capacity of theater in contemplation. The picture can be had for propaganda purposes if Socialists will urge theater managers to book this feature.

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON TOPICS FOR 3 MONTHS.

Pamphlet Form, 3c Per Copy, Postpaid.

ROCHESTER SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOL,

580 St. Paul Street Rochester, N. Y.
Pd 65

COURSES OF STUDY FOR SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Approved by Socialist School Union of N. Y. City

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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

REPORT OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT FOR OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1913.

To the National Executive Committee:

A total of sixty-four young people's Socialist leagues have been organized since the Young People's Department started work on October 13. These leagues, with the possible exception of eight, were organized as the result of the efforts of this department, all of them being furnished with instructions on how to organize and proceed with the work and also a sample constitution.

Upon starting the work in the Young People's Department, the director of the Woman's Department furnished me with a list of sixty-six leagues which were supposedly in existence. After considerable trouble I found that forty-two of these leagues were in existence and six others were also discovered, making a total of forty-eight leagues.

All of large cities in the Eastern, Central and Western states were immediately circularized, to the number of 220. A circular letter was sent to all lyceum secretaries asking them to push the work and a slip telling of the establishment of the department and its work was sent to all locals at a time when they were being circularized by the National Office. Practically no results were secured from the latter two circularizations.

The state secretaries have been circularized twice and woman state correspondence once. However, up to the present time only a few secretaries have given their active co-operation.

Two press articles were sent to all the Socialist papers and the Appeal to Reason also published an article on the work of the department.

As stated above the result of this agitation has been the organization of 64 new leagues, making a total of 112 leagues now in existence with a membership conservatively estimated at 4,800. In addition to those there are 18 leagues now in the process of being organized.

The work of the head of the department is not entirely confined to the young people's work, from one-third to one-half the time being spent on other work.

In connection with Children's Day, a letter was sent all the leagues asking them to boost this work. A number of the leagues held meetings and entertainments of their own and distributed literature, while others co-operated with the local in celebrating the day.

A plan of work was sent the members of the executive committee some time ago for their approval, but only one member returned the plan with comment. (Other members of the committee stated they approved the plan in its entirety.) I desire the approval of this plan before it is published in the Party Builder or in pamphlet form, though I have been furnishing it to all persons asking for instructions on the organization of young people's leagues.

In some states the work will soon require direct attention from the state headquarters and I suggest that your committee approve the plan of having the state executive committees of the party select state directors of the young people's leagues.

As a means to increase the interest in educational work among the young people, I propose the following and ask for your endorsement:

That a contest for the best essay on "Socialism and the Youth" be initiated among the Young People's Socialist Leagues.

That the leagues select their own judges for the local contests, at least one of whom must be a member of the Socialist local.

That gold medals be given as first prizes and silver medals as second prizes, the medals to be furnished by the national office to the leagues at cost.

That in addition to the local prizes, the national office give a solid gold medal and a solid silver medal for the two best essays submitted to this office by the local first prize winners, the national winners to be selected by the Editing Committee of the Socialist party.

Fraternally yours,

J. A. ROGERS, JR.,
Director Young People's Department.

Party Builder subscribers will never need to be urged to do party work, for, reading as they do, the actual work of the headquarters and of the party from week to week, they are certain to become interested workers.

"I don't see how any live Socialist can get along without the Party Builder."—J. P. Dickey, Auburn, Wash.

NEWS OF THE LEAGUES.

HALEDON, NEW JERSEY.

The young people of Haledon organized a Young People's Socialist League during the summer. Haledon is under the control of the Socialists, and about one month after the league was organized the young people held a ball at which they presented the Socialist mayor with a loving cup. The league is preparing to organize a life-and-drum corps, a public speaking and debating class, and is holding educational lectures in the Haledon public school.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

There are two Young People's Socialist Leagues in Newark, known as Circle No. 1 and Circle No. 2. The first circle was organized in January, 1912. A specialty is made of trips to the mountains and seaside resorts. Educational classes are conducted, and the league has a big library of Socialist works.

Newark Circle No. 2 has been in existence for about one year. The league has devoted most of its time to educational and social work, holding lectures and dances throughout the year. The league held a splendid Children's Day celebration at which over five dollars was collected for the strikers' children's relief fund. The league is carrying on a constant agitation for social centers in the public schools. The plan is to interest as many organizations as possible and have them elect representatives to a general conference, at which demands will be formulated. It is also proposed to hold mass-meetings in connection with the work.

PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY.

The Young People's League of Passaic was formed in July, 1913, after many unsuccessful attempts. The league holds meetings every week, alternating with business and educational meetings. Much was learned by a committee being elected to visit other leagues and study their methods.

VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA.

"We have already enlisted thirty-five members," writes Comrade H. G. Mahoney of Vallejo, Cal. "Before two more months go by we expect to have over 100. We are planning for a big dance for the purpose of bringing our league before the public and giving it plenty of publicity."

SEE SOCIALISM COMING.

"Socialism has been misconceived, misunderstood, misrepresented, ridiculed, mocked and derided, but has grown until now it numbers many millions of advocates," said Judge Horace E. Deemer, justice of the Iowa Supreme Court, speaking before the Nebraska Bar Association.

"There is something taking place in the industrial world which is really an important part of the Socialist movement. The structure of the world of industry is rapidly changing and a world-wide evolution, if not revolution, is going on.

"Conservatives unhesitatingly accept reforms which a generation ago would have been decried as socialistic, and captains of industry are calling the present system of capitalization co-operative individualism, which is manifestly a step toward Socialism."

"I have been very much interested in the Party Builder and have watched its growth from week to week with keen delight. I don't see how we ever got along without it before. I know of nothing more vital to our organization than making it a greater success. We must get it into the hands of every comrade in the U. S. We certainly can never build up an intelligent membership until we do it. It is a great thing to get someone to join our party, but it is a much greater thing to properly educate and hold the member after he once comes in. Of course, I realize that you are fully in sympathy with the above. But I thought that you would be pleased to know that way out here on the coast we are interested in your efforts, and appreciate our opportunities and propose to make the most of them.—Joseph O. Golden, Seattle, Wash.

When you induce a Socialist to subscribe for the Party Builder, you by that means attract him to the power house of the party. We'll supply the "juice" that will keep him alive.

SCORE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Canada—James Simpson, Socialist, was elected one of the four members of the board of control of this city. Simpson led the field of nine candidates. He is one of the vice-presidents of the Canadian Trades and Labor Council and is also a prominent member of the Typographical Union.

(Continued from Page Three)

Exhibit No. 2.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.
General Income and Expense Account for the Six Months
Ended December 31, 1913.

CREDITS

National dues	\$26,721.50
Special voluntary assessment	2,848.09
Deficit fund contributions	82.30
Campaign fund contributions	3.25
Women's National Committee contributions	5.00
Sundry contributions50
Calumet strike circularizing contributions	115.00
Leon P. Chanute, bequest	\$ 875.00
Less expenses, including attorney's fees	145.27
Value of library books, previously charged to expense	729.73
Value of cuts and electros, previously charged to expense	694.33
Discount	231.20
	4.34
	<u>\$31,435.34</u>

CHARGES.

Departmental Expenses (Net):	
(For details see Exhibit No. 3.)	
Literature, locals' supplies and buttons	\$ 837.37
Party Builder	1,274.67
Executive	3,859.38
Information	2,419.49
Women's	1,323.97
Translator	5,687.93
Young Peoples	320.74
	<u>\$15,723.55</u>
General Office Expenses:	
Accounts charged off	\$ 90.35
Advertising	18.00
Postage	49.57
Exchange	60.65
Interest	26.25
	<u>244.82</u>

National Executive Committee expenses	978.68
National Committee meeting expense	12.50
Referendum and ballot expense	162.58
International dues	249.11
Appropriations, Etc.:	
National Educational Committee	\$ 127.16
New Jersey State Committee	190.30
Michigan Strike Committee	61.57
Negaunee defense fight	25.00
West Virginia Investigation Committee	146.60
International Bureau (Kate R. O'Hare)	325.00
Anderson, Ind., investigation	6.55
South Dakota investigation	60.25
Calumet strike circularizing	150.00
Massachusetts state appropriation	271.15
State of Maryland, appropriation	50.00
State of Mississippi, appropriation	90.00
State of North Carolina, appropriation	75.00
State of Louisiana, appropriation	90.00
State of Alabama, appropriation	30.00
State of New Jersey, appropriation	50.00
State of West Virginia, appropriation	90.00
Free literature and supplies	662.20
	<u>2,500.78</u>
	<u>\$19,872.02</u>

Excess of income over expenses, General Office, for the six months	\$11,563.32
Add General Office surplus, July 1, 1913	16,176.34
	<u>\$27,739.66</u>

Deduct Lyceum Department Deficit:	
Deficit as at July 1, 1913 ..	\$15,974.07
Add charges since July 1, 1913:	
Wages	\$ 794.75
Cost of subscriptions	2,743.07
Stationery, supplies and expense	390.02
Party Builder subscriptions to compensate General Office for filling unexpired subscriptions	500.00
Deferred charges as at July 1, 1913, which became worthless on account of discontinuing the Lyceum Department	581.00
	<u>\$5,008.84</u>
Less receipts from locals, etc.	676.58
	<u>4,332.26</u>
	<u>19,706.33</u>

Balance, Surplus, December 31, 1913, as per Exhibit No. 1	\$ 8,033.33
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Exhibit No. 7.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL OFFICE.
Detailed List of Appropriations Unexpended as on December 31, 1913.

Alaska Territorial Secretary	\$ 75.00
Lettish Organization	100.00
State Committee of New Jersey	125.00
State Committee of Pennsylvania	75.00
Slovak Section	25.00
Wisconsin, Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts	481.30
Pennsylvania, Twenty-eighth Congressional District	145.02
Pennsylvania, Twenty-second Congressional District	100.00
North Dakota, Third Congressional District	150.00
State of Mississippi	50.00
State of Louisiana	30.00
State of Alabama	15.00
West Virginia Free Speech Fund	200.00
State Committee of North Carolina	75.00
	<u>\$1,646.32</u>

The Literature Department

The sales of literature so far this month have been what we call normal. There have been few big orders—and yet the total receipts have averaged up with the general run of business.

We are doing a constantly increasing retail business with a noticeable increase of orders for cloth-bound books. This is due to the fact that the comrades are finding out that there is a department in the National Office which is looking after the literature needs of the party.

During the last six months, we have put out about 15,000 catalogs, almost exhausting our edition printed in July of last year.

This catalog is an improvement over previous editions but it is still imperfect.

The Information Department is compiling a list of publications dealing with social and economic questions and when we issue a new catalog, it will contain a much larger list of desirable publications.

The manuscript of a new book by Dan Hoan, city attorney for Milwaukee, on the Failure of Regulation is in type and will be ready for delivery in about two weeks.

The new book will be the first of our 25 cent books. Attention has been given to make-up and binding—the cover to be in two colors and the binding of the best. It will make an attractive volume and suitable for book stand sale.

Our comrades have been clamoring for something that would constitute an answer to the Progressive propaganda and Hoan's book is our answer.

During his nearly four years as Milwaukee's city attorney, Hoan has come into legal contact with every phase of the Wisconsin "regulation law" and no one is better fitted to treat the subject than is he.

The Wisconsin idea has been advertised all over the nation and is the basis of the new nation-wide plan of President Wilson for the regulation of the trusts.

This book is the Socialist answer to this also.

Manuscripts are going to the printers for our big million run of leaflets. There will be five new ones as follows:

- What is Socialism?
- Why the Negro Should Vote the Socialist Ticket. Municipal Ownership.
- Regulations—A Failure and a Fraud.
- Socialist Songs (without music).
- The leaflet on "Regulation" is by Hoan and contains the brief of his book. We have given it another name so that it will not be confused with the book.

The Negro leaflet is by Geo. W. Woodbey, the Negro orator and author of Californis.

The Socialist songs are being printed for the use of audiences in "mass" singing.

These new leaflets will complete our equipment for the spring elections.

We are ready now or will be by February 10th, for the election rush and we are looking for things "doing" in the Literature Department.

AMONG THE BUYERS.

"Library of Socialism" to W. Cardinale, Auburn, N. Y.

Ten copies of "The Call of the Carpenter" and 50 "Where you Get Off" to Ernest Moore, Lansing, Mich.

Fifty "Spiritual Significance of Socialism" to Florence Wattles, South Brownsville, Pa.

One thousand "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered" to Addis W. Barr, Worcester, Mass.

One dozen "Morris' Socialist Songs" to Rosa Conrad, Philip, S. D.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Louis West, Mill Valley, Cal.

One thousand assorted leaflets to C. Carter, Palestine, Texas.

Two dozen copies of "Morris' Socialist Song Books" to F. D. Hadley, Sioux City, Iowa.

Five "Truth About Socialism" to Irvin Gammack, Pasa Robles, Cal.

One thousand leaflets for women to Peter Rasmussen, Portal, N. D.

Twenty-five "Truth About Socialism" to John B. Howles, Sugar Grove, Pa.

One hundred "Wasting Human Life" and 100 "Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It" to J. H. Snider, Fairmont, W. Va.

Five hundred "Children of the Poor" and 500 copies of "Boytown Railroad" to Frank J. Simon, Hardwick, Vt.

One "Library of Socialism" to W. P. Elwain, Seattle, Wash.

"I hardly have the spare time to solicit subscriptions, but I consider our Party Builder all that its name implies—a powerful instrument for the building of a great national organization and shall not feel content unless I help to swell your list of subscribers. This little paper of ours not only acts as a unifying force in the party, but it acquaints the rank and file with their collective strength, and gives us a glimpse of the possibilities of our further development in the future, as suggested in the article 'What the National Office should be Doing' in the issue of the 10th inst."—Julius Marcos, San Diego, Cal.



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.

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We want 1,000 Comrades who will enlist to send us at least 10 subscribers at once. Let us break all records and drive a new wedge into Capitalism with an initial circulation of 10,000. Four pages, 6 columns. Send 10c and get it a whole year. Get up a club of 10.

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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.

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

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

"Socialism and the Wage Worker," By O. C. Wilson,

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

A NEW BOOK OF SOCIALIST SONGS

By Kendrick P. Shedd, manager of the Young People's Socialist League of Rochester, N. Y.

66 new songs with music (79 music pages in all), and the words of 10 more—all of them under the title "Some Songs for Socialist Singers."

Single copies 35 cents, plus 5 cents postage. In quantities of 6 or more, 30 cents per copy, plus carriage.

You can't afford to be without this collection. It's a "hummer" and a "comer."

SING! SING! SING!

Order of the author, 46 Bly St., Rochester, N.Y.

65pd

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.



THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

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

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

Advertising rates, 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 65 Chicago, January 31, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 19th, 1914.

Reported last week..... 17,436
Taken off..... 416

17,020
New subscriptions..... 449

Total to date..... 17,469

There is nothing "exciting" about this report but it shows a gain—as we promised you it would.

There is now little doubt that the gains will be steady and certain.

The short timers are practically all expired; the holiday season is over; the panic has not yet put us out of business and two big campaigns are ahead of us.

All of this makes for growth. Moreover, the experimental days of this paper are over. The comrades are finding out that we can run a paper at headquarters without doing the things that made the old S. L. P. impossible.

The party membership is finding out also that a national voice through which the party can speak is of tremendous importance to the movement.

This has been forcibly instanced in the strike investigation.

The National Office "went to the country" with a demand for investigation. It formulated resolutions and sent them to 15,000 local unions and Socialist locals. It sent an able committee to investigate. It published their report in the Party Builder.

Congress was deluged with demands for an investigation.

The House Committee to which was referred a resolution providing for an investigation, being packed with Southern Bourbon Democrats refused to consider it.

Then telegrams poured into Washington faster than ever and the Democratic caucus began to sit up and take notice, with the result that an investigation is now to be ordered.

The National Office functioned in behalf of organized labor and suffering humanity. It functioned as it never did before because it had the means of publicity—a paper with which to say something.

True, our circulation is not big, but it reaches 5,000 towns and cities and it speaks with the voice and authority of the party.

What we have done, we may do again, and will as the days come and go.

All of which points to this conclusion. Push the circulation of the P. B. and thus help to increase the power of the organized movement.

The plutes do not worry much about unorganized sentiment. They are far more afraid of 200,000 dues paying members of the Socialist party and a press that speaks for them than they are of 2,000,000 unorganized Socialist voters.

OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.

John Decorah, Schenectady, N. Y.—list of 79 subs.
Ernest Weng, East Port Chester, Conn.—list of 42 subs.

Local Haddon Township, Westmont, N. J.—list of 20 subs.

G. H. Gibbs, Scranton, Pa.—list of 11 subs.

H. E. Coffman, Columbus, Ohio.—list of 10 subs.

J. F. Hagar, Buchannon, W. Va.—list of 10 subs.

Mrs. Nancy Carney, Anderson, Ind.—list of 10 subs.

Jennie Babit, New York City.—list of 10 subs.

J. M. Greenwall, Louisville, Ky.—list of 8 subs.

O. P. Ohman, Jamestown, N. Y.—list of 7 subs.

Donald McRea, E. Las Vegas, N. Mex.—list of 7 subs.

A. H. Barles, Homer, La.—list of 7 subs.

J. D. Dickey, Auburn, Wash.—list of 6 subs.

Jos. Fromm, Hamilton, Ohio.—list of 6 subs.

Ed. W. Eisele, Minot, N. D.—list of 5 subs.

J. N. Carter, Omaha, Neb.—list of 5 subs.

Albert S. Kleckner, Reading, Pa.—list of 5 subs.

H. W. Doyle, Downsville, N. Y.—list of 5 subs.

Angelo D. Butler, Medicine Lake, Mont.—list of 5 subs.

O. S. Haldeman, Richland Center, Pa.—list of 5 subs.

Thos. Fagan, Tonopah, Nev.—list of 5 subs.

PROPAGANDA AMONG THE DUTCH.

Local Holland, which is located in the midst of a Dutch settlement has sent us a communication requesting the national office to put them in touch with localities where there are Dutch speaking people. Local Holland publishes a Socialist paper and they are willing to run several columns of matter in the Dutch language if they can be assured of any support outside of their own section. They could also publish leaflets in Dutch. I suggest that the comrades who are interested communicate with A. Vandoesburg, 147 River St., Holland, Mich.

"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.

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The High Cost of Living

This is a question that is worrying the whole population of the civilized world, except the millionaires. The retail prices of food and other necessities have almost doubled since 1895. This means an automatic cut in real wages, even though nominal wages may have risen a little. What is the cause?

KARL KAUTSKY

the literary executor of Marx and Engels, editor of the "Neue Zeit," and generally regarded as the ablest living teacher of Marxian economics, has written a book, which has been translated by Austin Lewis under the title "THE HIGH COST OF LIVING." In it he shows the effect of new machine methods applied to gold production. The book is clear, concise and convincing. Anyone familiar with the elementary principles of Socialism can master this volume in a few hours, and it will give a clear understanding of the livest question now up for discussion.

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Communicate with E. M. PARKER, Sec'y, Box "P," Valparaiso, Ind.

I. S. S. HOLDS CONVENTION.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society in its recent convention in New York City adopted a resolution in favor of an international convention of college Socialists, to be held at the same time as the International Socialist Congress next year. Herbert Kuhnert, representing the German Socialist students, was asked to make preliminary arrangements with the European organizations which were willing to participate.

WORKERS BECOMING SOCIALISTS.

"Either consciously or unconsciously, every workingman is becoming a believer in Socialism."

This was the statement made by Rabbi Louis J. Kopaid, speaking before the twentieth annual convention of the Jewish Chautauqua Societies.

"He has realized that an ounce of meat in this world is more practically valuable than pounds of religious exhortations on the next. And thus the Socialist has gathered into his fold the working men. A new life cry has been formulated which reads, 'Working men, fight, win.'"

"We must show the Socialist by the democracy of the pew, by the democracy of the pulpit, by the democracy of the synagogue and church organizations, by our independence of the patronage of the rich, that religion is not for the classes, but for the masses; not for the few, but for all."

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