

# The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U.S.

No. 75

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## RED WEEK.

### A Glorious Success In Germany.

Germany celebrated Red Week in March. Complete returns are not yet available, but there have been some astonishing results.

Red Week was inaugurated to increase the membership of the German party, and to secure new subscribers to the party press. In these two purposes it succeeded.

At the present time we have news from 261 out of 397 districts. In these 261 districts 116,599 new members were secured and 68,187 new subscribers to the party papers. In Greater Berlin alone there was an increase of 11,000 members and 8,000 new subscribers.

The city of Hamburg is not included in the above count as the district in which it is situated had not made a report. It is known, however, that in Hamburg 10,000 new members were enrolled on the first day.

In Borna-Pegau a shoemaker by the name of Ryssel defeated General Lieberth for a seat in the Reichstag. Lieberth was the organizer of a nation wide association to combat Socialism.

The Socialists now hold 111 seats in the Reichstag.

## THE PARTY-OWNED PRESS.

The following resolutions were passed by the State Convention of the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania:

### On National Party Finances.

Whereas, The National Office of the Socialist Party is heavily in debt, which fact has already hampered the organization and would hamper it still more seriously during the following 1914 campaign; and

Whereas, The greater part of this debt was incurred through supplying the locals with free literature in abundance, and rendering such other gratuitous assistance; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, that we call upon the locals to contribute a certain proportion, say 10 per cent, of the proceeds of social functions, such as picnics, balls, concerts and the like, to the National Office of the party until such time as the indebtedness is wiped out.

### On Socialist Speakers and Literature.

Resolved, That we condemn, as contrary to the interests of the Socialist Party, the use, by free lance or independent speakers, known to or posing before the public as Socialists, of language tending to ridicule or antagonize any man's religious belief or opinion, or advocating tactics or principles contrary to those of the Socialist Party in general, and further, that publishers of Socialist papers be, and are hereby, requested to refrain from printing misleading advertisements pertaining to Socialist literature.

### On Party-Owned Press.

The Socialist Party has outgrown the present somewhat anarchistic condition of the party press. It is wasteful of the financial means and energies of the members of the party. We fully recognize the great services rendered in the past and being rendered now by this press to the cause of Socialism. But there have been instances when unscrupulous and self-seeking individuals used the money and talents of loyal party members for purposes having nothing in common with the interests of the party or even openly antagonistic to the best interests of the party.

The Socialist Party, therefore, declares in favor of an official party press, national, state or local, to be owned, managed and controlled by the party.

## WOMEN JOIN SOCIALISTS.

The woman suffragists of Italy have decided to join the Socialist movement, believing that the Socialists are carrying on a much more effective fight for universal suffrage than they can as a separate organization. The support of the women was largely responsible for the election of many of the 80 Socialist deputies last election.

Missoula, Mont., April 6, 1914.

Socialist Party, Halsted Street, Chicago.

Put Missoula on the map. Both candidates win by safe majority. Have complete control of city.

J. C. HALL,

Secretary Local Missoula.

Butte, Mont., April 6, 1914.

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary, Madison and Halsted streets, Chicago.

We elect three of nine aldermen. With the holdovers from last year, this gives us majority in council for first time. Republicans sacrificed to elect Democrats. Now council stands nine Socialists, seven Democrats. Last Saturday elected another Socialist to school board. Looking fine for Socialist victory county next fall.

DUNCAN.

Girard, Kans., April 7, 1914.

Socialist Party, Halsted and Madison Streets.

H. E. Sauer, candidate of all the capitalist parties for mayor, defeated the Socialist candidate, H. P. Houghton, at the election today by a vote of 639 to 467. Houghton was elected mayor three years ago in a three-cornered fight and then received 314 votes. In today's election his vote increased 34 per cent, receiving 42 per cent of the total vote cast. The election followed a bitterly fought campaign in which Republicans, Democrats and Progressives joined hands in a common desire to defeat the Socialists. Their victory today, however, has been taken with impressive silence by the old party leaders because of the tremendous strength shown by the Socialists. Houghton commented as follows on today's results:

"To have increased the Socialist vote in Girard 34 per cent in one term is most gratifying to us. It shows that we are steadily marching forward and when next election rolls around we will have a clear majority, and then we will win against combinations or any other capitalist party lineup. And what's more, we will then stay in power until Socialism comes in."

LOUIS KOPELIN.

## GET ANOTHER SEAT.

Italian Socialists have secured another seat in the national house by the election of Deputy Beghi from Rovigo. The Socialist secured about 500 more votes than his opponent. Many Socialist votes were thrown out by the election officials on some technicality and the government candidate was declared elected. The matter was taken before the committee of the chamber, which has charge of elections, and the Socialist was given the seat.

## NORTH DAKOTA OWNS PAPER.

The Socialist Party of North Dakota has taken over the Iconoclast and will operate it as a party paper. From indications this venture will prove a success. Support and words of encouragement are received from every quarter.

## RUSSELL TO EDIT "CALL."

The New York "Call," the Socialist daily of that city, has secured the services of Charles Edward Russell as editor. The "Call" has had a hard struggle since it was started on May 30, 1908. The lack of money has made it impossible to secure the mechanical equipment or editorial staff necessary to make the paper what it ought to be. Those who have worked on the paper up to the present time have done wonderful work, sacrificing fat salaries and devoting all their energies to build it up. The "Call" is published at 444 Pearl street, New York City, subscription price \$4.50 per year.

## GAIN 7,000 VOTES.

The Socialist party of Norway gained 7,000 members during the past year, according to the annual report, increasing from 43,000 to 50,000. There are 32 papers in the country, of which nine are dailies. Twenty-four of these are owned by the party. There are 1,803 Socialists in municipal councils, 45 of whom are women.

## THE MEXICAN WAR.

The battle of Torreon serves to demonstrate that the Mexican peon can fight as well as build railroad tracks when given a cause which promises him some liberty and a chance to own a portion of his own native soil.

The economic force that is pushing the Mexican common people into the ranks of the revolutionists is the necessity of free access to the soil. The best lands of Mexico have been acquired by land grabbers, likewise her oil and mineral resources. This has made serfs of the rural population and slaves of the industrial workers.

In Mexico the rural population far outnumbered that engaged in modern industry, hence the supreme demand of the revolutionists is for free land. This is why estates are being confiscated and the grafters driven out.

Madero promised the peons land, but failed to make his promise good. The present leaders of the revolution have made similar promises, and wherever the Constitutionalists are in power the big estates have been opened to public use. This explains some event which have happened lately—perhaps, even has a bearing on the Benton case.

How far the forces of international capitalism will permit this expropriation of the exploiting class remains to be seen. The revolutionists are determined to have the land and promise that there will be no peace in Mexico until Mexico for the Mexicans is an accomplished fact. They say that if Carranza and Villa do not restore the land to the people, there will be more revolution.

The Socialist is opposed to war on principle, but there is no other way in Mexico, and because of this we are rejoicing in the success of the revolution.

## SUFFRAGE PARADE IN WASHINGTON.

There will be a national suffrage procession in Washington, D. C., on May 9. This procession will be the culmination of the nation wide demonstration of May 2 on behalf of the federal suffrage amendment. The resolutions which will be passed at the various state remonstrations on May 2 will be presented on the 9th to Congress, by suffragists who will bring them from the various states.

The procession will be preceded by a mass meeting at the Belasco Theater and the marchers will proceed from that point to the east front of the Capitol.

In addition to the state suffrage delegation, it is also planned to have other groups, representing various professions and affiliations. The Socialists of the country are urged to send representatives to participate in this demonstration in Washington. As we have always advocated woman suffrage, the Socialist section should be the largest and most impressive in the parade.

If possible every local should be represented in the parade. Locals finding it impossible to send delegates should send petitions urging Congress to act favorably on the joint resolution for the woman suffrage amendment; also banners of their locals to be carried in the parade. Every local in the United States should be represented in some way in this demonstration. All communications with regard to the matter should be addressed to Julia Parks, Secretary Women's Central Committee, 2463 6th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

## OUTWIT GOVERNMENT.

During a strike in Vienna, Austria recently, a Socialist was shot by a strike-breaker. The strike-breaker had followed him home and shot him without any chance for defense being given. The murderer was freed after a farcical trial. The Socialist daily paper published an editorial denouncing the court for its action, and the article was suppressed, practically the entire front page of that issue of the paper being blank. The next day the Socialists in parliament brought the matter before the house and the article was read on the floor. It then became "official matter" and the paper was allowed to publish it, which was done in a much more conspicuous place than in the suppressed edition.

## Executive Department

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.  
 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, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois**

April 11, 1914.

### Official Business

#### PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

By the State Committee of Ohio.

"That the relief fund for striker's children be re-established and that a stipulated price be made upon stamps if stamps are used.

**Comment.**

"It has always been the policy of the party to aid all strikers and what better assistance can be rendered the working class, than to establish a relief fund that will take care of the children when the parents are on strike."

#### NATIONAL REFERENDUM PROPOSED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF NEBRASKA.

To amend the present form of application for membership in the Socialist party as published in the Party Builder, February 7, has been seconded by the State Executive Committee of Indiana and Delaware and the District Committee of the District of Columbia.

#### EXPIRED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTIONS.

By Irish of Maine.

That committee composed of National Committeemen from Idaho, Montana and Oregon be sent to Washington to investigate and report to the National Committee and that all moneys now on deposit or which may be received as dues for the dual organization represented by Charles S. Wallace be returned.

By Garver of Missouri.

To require the Executive Committee to reconsider its motion whereby it accepts dues sent in by a pseudo dual Socialist organization pending the next meeting of the National Committee, and that said money now on deposit be sent to the parties from whom they were received.

By Garver of Missouri.

That the following rule be added to those governing the National Committee: "Between sessions, all motions shall be sent to the Executive Secretary and published after receipt in the next issue of the PARTY BUILDER; and all motions seconded before publication shall be held ten days before sent out for a vote."

By Reynolds of Indiana.

That the date of the meeting of the National Committee be postponed for two weeks from the regular time, subject to the action of the membership acting under Referendum "B."

**Comment.**

GOEBEL: As a member of the National Committee I want to be recorded as protesting against your submitting for a vote motions in clear defiance and violation of the National Constitution, as for example, the motion by Reynolds to postpone meeting of the National Committee to a date two weeks later than the date set by the National convention, and indorsed by a general referendum of the membership. What is the purpose of a constitution if not to define the limits in which the officials of the party may act?

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE. Motions by Wilson.

**Motion 1.** That a committee of two of the National Executive Committee be appointed to prepare a brief but comprehensive report for the National Committee, of the activities of the National Executive Committee during the past year, "giving an account of our stewardship."

**Motion 2.** That we request the National Executive Secretary to prepare for the National Committee a special supplementary report of the finances of the party since assuming the duties of the office, June 1, 1913, the report to show particularly the following:

- (1) The lyceum debt as of June 1, 1913, and the total amounts since paid thereon, showing balance due May 1, 1914.
- (2) The amounts due to organizers and speakers June 1, 1913 from the lyceum and the total amount paid and present indebtedness.
- (3) The amounts due to National Committeemen June 1, 1913, amount paid and present indebtedness.

(4) The general indebtedness of the party to "sundry creditors," June 1, 1913, purchases since and present indebtedness.

(5) The amounts collected during the year for various special funds, strike benefits, etc., total of same and balance on hand.

(6) A comparison of the actual assets of the party June 1, 1913, and May 1, 1914, placing all doubtful assets to "profit and loss."

**Comment.**

The object of this motion is to present to the National Committee in a form that can be taken in at a glance the exact financial status of the party, without the necessity of experts to analyze columns of figures. This report can be printed in THE PARTY BUILDER for May 9.

**Motion 3.** That the heads of the (1) Information Department; (2) Woman's Department; (3) Young People's Department, be requested to prepare brief but comprehensive reports of their various offices, such reports as can be read before the annual National Committee meeting, and that the reading of such reports in the order stated be a definite order of business at the National Committee meeting.

**Motion 4.** That the head of the Literature Department also present a very definite report (1) of the literature on hand June 1, purchases since, sales and stock on hand eliminating all comparative worthless stock, or estimating it at saleable value. (2) a Definite financial report of THE PARTY BUILDER showing entire cost of the period, total income, total surplus or indebtedness, showing exactly the status of THE PARTY BUILDER and an estimate of the possible saving to the National Office by the substitution of the same for the former "Bulletin."

Submitted April 6, 1914.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades: Under date of March 27 I wired you for instructions in the matter of the committee elected to go to Washington to investigate the circumstances surrounding the factional party troubles of that state. Up to date I have received replies from but two members of your committee. In my communication of March 27 I informed you that Ramp was in Mexico and could not be reached. I am in receipt of the following from Comrade N. A. Richardson:

"March 30, 1914.

"Dear Comrade Lanfersiek: Will you please notify such parties in Washington as should be notified of this meeting. It is impossible for me to do so.

"I have notified Motley, Ramp and State Secretary Bostrom.

"Fraternally,  
 "N. A. RICHARDSON."

Accompanying the above letter was a notice which Comrade Richardson, as chairman of the committee, sent to the other two members calling for a meeting in Seattle on April 15.

I wish advice from your committee as to whether I shall let the matter rest, trusting that Richardson's notice to Ramp will reach him, or shall I notify the present National Committeeman of Oregon to serve in his place.

Fraternally submitted,  
 WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
 Executive Secretary.

April 2, 1914.

To the National Committee and Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades: The following protest as unanimously adopted by the State Committee of the Socialist party of Connecticut at its meeting in New Haven, March 29, 1914, received for transmission.

"To the National Executive Committee and National Committee of the Socialist Party.

"We, the State Committee of the Socialist party of Connecticut, protest against the submission of National Referendum B, on the grounds that it is unconstitutional and out of order. We claim that the National Executive Committee, National Committee or the membership of the party have no right to suspend the National Constitution. We claim that the fact that this referendum does not close until after the time set for the holding of the National Committee meeting in May will cause endless confusion to the party. That this referendum never should have been submitted upon such short notice. We heartily second the protest of the State Committee of the state of Pennsylvania, and demand that the National Committee meeting be held as called for by the constitution on the first Sunday in May, 1914."

**MOTION BY MAURER.**

Since Referendum "B" is clearly unconstitutional and result cannot be determined until two days after the National Committee convenes, I move the National Secretary instructs state secretaries to refrain from distributing ballots and to ignore such as have already been distributed.

**Comment.**

GOEBEL: Record me as voting YES on Maurer's motion that the National Secretary instruct state secretaries to refrain from distributing Referendum "B" and to ignore such as have been distributed. I vote this way because I am convinced Referendum "B" is in the final analysis an adroit attempt of officialdom to defeat the will of the membership.

Voting YES: Maurer, Goebel.  
 Voting NO: Germer.  
 Noting voting: Berger, Wilson.  
 No action.

I. S. McCrillis, R. R. No. 3, Des Moines, has been elected State Secretary and National Committeeman for Iowa.

Election of party officials in Kansas resulted in the election of G. W. Kleihege, 1615 Boswell avenue, Topeka, as State Secretary and George D. Brewer, Girard, as National Committeeman.

#### ELECTION OF PARTY OFFICIALS.

By recent election John P. Burke was elected National Committeeman for New Hampshire.

The election of National Committeemen in New York resulted as follows:

Morris Hillquit, 30 Church street, New York City.  
 U. Solomon, 444 Pearl street, New York City.  
 Gustave A. Strelbel, 716 McBride street, Syracuse.  
 George R. Lunn, Schenectady.

By referendum closing March 1 I. F. Stewart was re-elected as State Secretary and S. W. Motley as National Committeeman of Idaho. Elda B. Conley was elected State Woman's Correspondent.

Members of the National Committee for Illinois for the coming year are:

Adolph Germer, 505 Farmers' Bank Building, Springfield.  
 J. O. Bentall, 5406 Drexel avenue, Chicago.  
 W. E. Rodrigues, 1058 N. Kedzie avenue, Chicago.

William H. Henry, 108 Pembroke Arcade, Indianapolis, has been re-elected state secretary of Indiana.

#### MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1914.

	1914		1913
	Jan.	Feb.	March
Alabama	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00
Arizona	41.00	35.00	36.00
Arkansas	15.90	32.75	38.55
California	251.85	426.00	256.05
Colorado	55.60	63.00	84.95
Connecticut	81.65	66.85	95.90
Delaware	1.50	.....	1.55
Dist. of Columbia	10.00	10.00	8.55
Florida	36.00	50.00	25.00
Georgia	.....	.....	10.00
Idaho	61.05	54.90	35.55
Illinois	374.20	315.70	381.90
Indiana	112.95	116.90	105.75
Iowa	87.15	53.00	53.20
Kansas	157.80	106.15	112.30
Kentucky	20.00	15.00	15.00
Louisiana	30.00	30.00	30.00
Maine	17.00	22.65	13.50
Maryland	28.60	23.50	26.70
Massachusetts	236.90	207.20	304.50
Michigan	223.85	201.60	117.10
Minnesota	421.35	261.40	277.15
Mississippi	10.00	10.00	10.00
Missouri	108.25	104.00	110.35
Montana	103.50	76.75	89.15
Nebraska	20.50	23.50	30.50
New Hampshire	28.00	37.90	35.55
Nevada	67.75	3.35	56.80
New Jersey	152.75	150.10	153.05
New Mexico	10.00	10.00	10.00
New York	456.00	534.10	448.30
North Carolina	.....	15.00	.....
North Dakota	129.50	100.00	194.80
Ohio	292.90	158.65	310.50
Oklahoma	500.50	401.00	400.00
Oregon	76.40	76.35	74.55
Pennsylvania	374.50	361.10	407.55
Rhode Island	21.30	35.60	23.60
South Carolina	5.00	.....	5.00
South Dakota	15.00	33.00	12.00
Tennessee	15.00	15.00	7.50
Texas	102.50	281.25	179.20
Utah	21.85	39.00	26.85
Vermont	23.50	3.50	24.00
Virginia	22.30	3.00	10.50
Washington	214.45	172.80	133.50
West Virginia	37.80	32.50	49.20
Wisconsin	261.70	119.35	241.30
Wyoming	24.15	54.70	29.80
French Federation	.....	2.35	12.00
Unorganized—	.....	.....	.....
Alaska	40.00	60.00	10.00
Honolulu	.....	.....	.....
Members at large	.55	7.60	.20
	\$5,414.90	\$5,028.05	\$5,119.95

**RECEIPTS.**

Total for dues	\$ 5,119.95
Supplies and buttons	281.72
Literature	1,209.87
Party Builder subscriptions	351.93
Outstanding accounts paid	364.54
Colorado strike fund	4.00
Fund for strikers' children	360.26
Calumet strike fund	199.64
Special voluntary assessment	181.87
On organizing account of Janet F. Korngold	24.00
Refund (Geo. H. Goebel)	33.85
Lyceum deficit	.90
Party Builder adv.	7.25
Savings account, strike children's fund	568.28
Miscellaneous	48.71
Total receipts	\$ 8,756.77
Bank balance March 1	2,714.28
	\$11,471.05



## 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**  
803 West Madison Street  
Chicago, Illinois

### COST OF ELECTRIC CURRENT AND ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES.

The recent investigation of the Potomac Electric Company (a privately owned corporation in the District of Columbia) by the Public Utilities Commission revealed the fact that the cost of producing current is less than 1 cent per k.w.h. (per kilowatt hour), and the cost of distributing is less than three-fourths cent per k.w.h., so that the total cost is considerably less than 2 cents per k.w.h.

The company makes a rate to the average consumer of 10 cents per k.w.h., although it is asserted that a much lower rate is made to the street car companies operating in the District of Columbia.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the government of the United States and several municipal plants in the United States manufacture and distribute (in the latter case) electric current at a cost approximating the figures made public in this investigation.

Electric power at the Post Office Department in Washington was estimated to cost 2.8 cents per k.w.h. during the period May 1, 1907, to April 30, 1908, according to the government document "Cost of Manufacture of Ice by the Post Office Department," etc., (H. R. Report 1627, 61st Congress, second session). This cost is based on a production of 582,978 k.w.h.

The municipal plant in the little city of Winfield, Kan., was able, during the year ending April 1, 1913, to produce and distribute electric current for 1.664 cents per k.w.h.

The municipal plant of Columbus generated current in 1912 for 2.149 cents. This includes generation and transmission costs, administration and insurance costs, loss of taxes, interests and depreciation.

Jacksonville, Fla., does almost as well. The cost of manufacture is 1.02 cents per k.w.h., and the operating expenses are 1.71 cents per k.w.h., a total of 2.73 cents per k.w.h.

The cost of all current sold by the Pasadena (Cal.) municipal plant during the year ending June 30, 1913, was 3.656 cents per k.w.h. This cost includes not only the manufacturing and distribution charges, but interest and depreciation as well. The cost of manufacturing and distributing alone is but 2.222 cents per k.w.h.

This proves to be a very low figure when it is remembered that the Pasadena municipal plant does not have a monopoly in the field it covers. It serves only half the consumers in its territory. The capacity of the plant exceeds 4,000 h.p., while the maximum demand made on the generators does not exceed 2,000 h.p., and this demand lasts only two hours in the early evening.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a similarity between the costs of manufacture in privately owned and municipally owned plants. There is not, however, a similarity in the rates charged. The Pasadena municipal plant makes a rate of 5 cents per k.w.h. for the first 100 kilowatt hours in a month to any consumer. Jacksonville, Fla., makes a lighting rate of 7 cents per k.w.h. for the first 199 kilowatt hours in a month, and in addition to this, recently inaugurated a flat 2-cent cooking and heating rate between the hours of 1 a. m. and 4 p. m. In Wallingford, Conn., residence lighting costs 10 cents per k.w.h. for the first 15 kilowatt hours and 5 cents for all current in excess of that. The patrons of the municipal plant in Fort Wayne, Ind., are able to light their houses for 8 cents per k.w.h. for the first 50 kilowatt hours, and for 5 cents per k.w.h. after that amount is used. In Columbus, Ohio, all current up to 1,000 kilowatt hours a month is sold for 3 cents per k.w.h. Even the comparatively high rates of 10 cents per k.w.h. for the first 50 kilowatt hours and 8 cents per k.w.h. for the first 100 kilowatt hours consumed, which the plants of Lansing, Mich., and Hamilton, Ohio, respectively, charge, are a boon to their customers.

Seattle, Wash., sells current for 6 cents per k.w.h. and Tacoma, Wash., excels its neighbor by making a combined cooking and lighting rate of 1 cent per k.w.h., after the usual amount of current that would in all probability be used for lighting is consumed and paid for at the 6-cent rate. For example: In small houses and apartments the consumer is expected to pay 6 cents for the first 15 kilowatt hours used; after that he is entitled to the 1-cent rate; in somewhat larger houses and apartments the 1-cent rate is not earned until 25 kilowatt hours are used; the occupants of the next larger size dwelling must consume 40 kilowatt hours a month before they may have the 1-cent rate, and so on.

In none but a municipal plant could such a rate schedule prevail. A private corporation would find

it necessary, and does find it necessary, to make concessions to large consumers, and make up for the loss in revenue by charging the small consumer an exorbitant rate. In Tacoma, under municipal ownership, however, this is reversed. After carefully computing the amount of current that would in all probability be used by a certain sized dwelling, a schedule of rates is drawn up, based on that computation, to serve equally and fairly all consumers.

The following are the primary rates charged by a few of the municipal electric light plants in the country:

Six cents in Elvira, Del., Jasper, Ind., Holyoke, Mass., Marquette, Mich., Bonneville, Groton, Marathan and Theresa, N. Y., Blair, Menasha and Whitehall, Wis.

Five cents in Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., Ewart and Marshall, Mich., Springville, N. Y., Brigham, Utah and Arcadia, Wis.

Four cents in Iola, Kan.

Contrast these with the rates which the people of New York, Chicago, Detroit and other large cities where private corporations hold sway are taxed. In New York a consumer must use over 250 kilowatt hours monthly to secure a rate of 9 cents per k.w.h. In Chicago he fares a little better. For the first 30 kilowatt hours monthly he pays 10 cents; for the next 30, 6 cents, and for all over 60 kilowatt hours, 4 cents per k.w.h. In Detroit he gets a primary rate of 12 cents for the first 30 kilowatt hours and a secondary rate of 4 cents per k.w.h.

If he lives in San Antonio, Tex., he pays a primary rate of 18 cents per k.w.h.; if he lives in New Orleans, he pays 17 cents; if in Madison, Wis., 16 cents; in Storm Lake, Iowa, California, Mo., Corpus Christi, Tex., Monroe, Wis., Oswego, N. Y., 15 cents; in Charleston, S. C., McCook, Neb., Roswell, N. M., 14 cents; in Brooklyn, N. Y., Cambridge, Mass., Houston, Tex., Marine City, Mich., Merrill, Wis., New Castle, Pa., Portland, Ore., Providence, R. I., Reading, Pa., Rockland, Me., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., 12 cents; in hosts of other cities, 10 cents, and in a few 9 and 8 cents per k.w.h.

In brief, the rates in municipally owned electric plants average 10 cents downward; in privately owned plants, 10 cents upward.

In reply to the query, Why do you find it necessary to charge such a high primary rate for electric current? the average private monopoly will claim that it must charge this rate because its plant has to be large enough to take care of the maximum demand made upon it, which comes between seven and ten in the evening, when every house is lighted, but that 80 out of every 100 horsepower in the plants lie idle and unproductive twenty hours out of twenty-four because there is no demand for the current.

This is true of the municipal as well as of the privately owned plants. Yet the former do not find it necessary to charge 15 cents, or 12 cents, or even 10 cents for their current. With their maximum rates of 7 cents, 6 cents and 5 cents they are able to make a profit, or at least a sufficient surplus to pay interest charges and retire bond issues within a few years. This is because they are efficiently, economically and honestly managed. They are not overcapitalized. Their watchword is "service," not "profit." They do not make ruinously low rates to attract the large consumer, and then force up the regular rate so high that the average citizen cannot afford to use electric current and his patronage is thereby lost to them.

Two of the municipal plants—the one in Jacksonville and the one in Tacoma—increase their day load by making special cooking and heating rates. This is an example of the good "business sense" which opponents of municipal ownership claim exclusively as their own. If it has been determined that to run an electric plant at full capacity for only four hours costs almost as much as to run it at full capacity for the entire twenty-four hours, then it is foolish for a public utility not to make inducements to its patrons to use its product for at least sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. The additional revenue, of course, will be applied against the upkeep of the plant. And as it has been demonstrated oftener than not that a municipal plant will reduce its rates proportionately with reduced expenses, its patrons will benefit in every direction.

With her new cooking and heating rate, the housewife in Jacksonville uses electricity for cooking three meals a day, for cleaning and for ironing, and finds that her bill at the end of the month averages \$3. In Tacoma she is not so fortunate, for, although the city commissioners handle all electric appliances and sell them at reasonable

prices, the electric cooking ranges are sold by a private concern at a price about three times the price of gas ranges, a price which she cannot afford to pay, even though it would enable her to make use of the lowest electric current rate on the continent.

### MUNICIPAL HOUSING ENTERPRISES.

A law passed in April, 1907, in the city of Zurich, Switzerland, authorized the construction of twenty-five workingmen's houses, containing 225 apartments. These were built from 1907 to 1909, in the industrial section of the city, at a cost of \$486,405. The municipality owns about one-fourth of its area, and therefore suitable sites for the houses were not hard to obtain.

The average annual rental for two-room apartments exclusive of the kitchens is \$77; of three-room apartments, \$105, and of four-room apartments, \$131. These rentals are said to be 15 to 20 per cent lower than those of similar apartments privately owned. The total rentals, which amount to about \$23,450 annually, go first to the payment of a 4 per cent dividend on the capital investment, then to the maintenance and management of the building and an improvement fund, which at the end of 1912 amounted to \$10,036.

In the Friesenberg, an industrial section, the city owns about 56 acres, on which it is proposed to build 370 workingmen's houses.

The city is also constructing 23 houses, with 288 apartments, for the middle classes, in the Riedtli section of the city, for which \$1,046,350 was appropriated in 1910. The first lot of 23 houses, containing 94 apartments, was finished and ready for occupancy at the end of 1912, and all but five of the more expensive apartments were quickly rented. Ten additional houses, containing 39 apartments, were finished in October, 1913.

The rent of these apartments must amount to a 5.3 per cent dividend on the capital investment. The average annual rental for two-room apartments of this class is \$130; for three-room apartments, \$188; for four-room apartments, \$223, and for five-room apartments, \$269.

Zurich also owns houses and apartments for city employes.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, is about to make arrangements for the construction of 10,000 workingmen's houses.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

### BOOK REVIEW.

"Out of the Dark" contains hitherto uncollected magazine articles and addresses. Miss Keller says, "The second article, 'How I became a Socialist,' was printed in the New York Call. Briefly it sums up my position at the present time. Of the articles on blindness, some were written in behalf of work which has since been successfully started. They are, therefore, somewhat out of date. But I have left them unchanged because they record the conditions of the blind at the time they were written, and by no means all the things advocated have been attempted in all parts of the country. There are still states in which the plea of ten years ago is pertinent today." She tells of her eager desire to read all the best Socialist literature; the only Socialist publication she can now read alone is a bi-monthly German Socialist journal, printed in braille. She says, "If I ever contribute to the Socialist movement the book that I sometimes dream of, I know what I shall name it: 'Industrial Blindness and Social Deafness.'"

In the chapter entitled "The Modern Woman" she tells how the modern educated woman tires her with narrowness and superficiality, and suggests that even in her philanthropic instincts a woman might add to her value by a real knowledge of actual conditions. She says: "Any intelligent young woman, like those who write to me, eager to help the sightless or any other unfortunate class, can learn why such important work as supplying food, clothing and shelter is ill-rewarded, why children toil in the mills while thousands of men cannot get work, why women who do nothing have thousands of dollars a year to spend."

The work is permeated with a freshness of view, as if the author were one who knows all our conditions and yet sees the facts through a clearer atmosphere.

The Spiess-Goldstein debate is published and sold by Socialist Party Club, 150 Bridge street, Springfield, Mass., at the following prices: 10 cents each, \$1 a dozen, \$6 a hundred.

Mineral waste in the United States is estimated by the Bureau of Mines to be about \$1,000,000 a day.

Social-Democracy has nothing in common with the so-called state socialism, a system of half measures dictated by fear and aiming merely at undermining the hold of Social-Democracy over the working classes by petty concessions and palliatives. Such measures Social-Democracy has never disdained to promote and approve, but it accepts them only as small installments which cannot arrest its onward march toward the regeneration of the state and of society on Socialistic principles. Social-Democracy is essentially revolutionary; state socialism is conservative. As such they are irreconcilably opposed.—Liebknecht in speech at Congress in Berlin, 1892.

## 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, 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, 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

### BUTTER, EGGS AND POLITICS.

By Ethel Whitehead.

Mrs. Brown was tired. Of course she was. She had milked six cows, gathered the eggs, done a big washing, cooked three meals and accomplished various other things. The work would have been hard enough with all the modern conveniences, but the house was old and inconvenient, the fences were down, the water had to be drawn out of the well, and the pulley was broken. All this should have been fixed, you say, but Mr. Brown said: "Why should I fix it up for some one else." For Mr. Brown was a renter.

Yes and Mr. Brown had a hard time getting enough to pay the rent and Mrs. Brown made the living with her "butter and eggs." She was worn out and sick of everything, thought they had "awful hard luck," but the way the country was run "all right," and a woman had no business "fussing with politics" anyway. Politics was a nuisance. All she knew was that a man came round and wanted your vote, was "real friendly," and talked about tariff, gold standard and a number of other things in which she was not interested and bored her to death.

That is the way she was. But it is different now. And this is how it happened.

Mrs. Brown was making up the butter one morning, when her husband brought a man in. He was a candidate. That was enough for her. And when he began to ask her about her vote she promptly informed him that she was not interested in politics.

"But you have a vote, Mrs. Brown," said he.

"O yes, but I'm not going to vote; I'll leave that to the men."

The man watched in silence for a few minutes then he said: "You're a fine butter maker."

"Yes, but there isn't anything in it any more."

"Why don't you sell the cream, isn't there more in that?"

"O yes, but I kind of hate to stop butter making. So many like my butter, but it don't pay very well."

"Mrs. Brown, if I can show you that politics have a great deal to do with butter and eggs, wouldn't that interest you?"

She looked at him in astonishment. "Must be a queer kind of politics," she said.

"O, I guess not, unless its queer for politics to be sensible. You know, Mrs. Brown, that politics is the science of government?"

"Hum. Mighty queer science!"

"See here, Mrs. Brown, you make this butter, you not only do that but you milk the cows. You have a separator? You bought it yourself. Then you separate the milk. You do all that work. Now when you want to sell the butter, do you figure how much it costs to feed the cows and then put enough profit on it to pay for that, the separator, and your work? You do not do that; you find out what the market price is and sell it at that price. You have nothing to say as to what that price shall be. Suppose you finally decide that it is more profitable for you to sell the cream. Will you fix the price for the cream? Who does? The creamery trust, doesn't it?"

"When the creamery trust first started they had more conveniences for butter making than you have, and could make it cheaper and the price of butter went down for you could not compete with the trust. At first the farmer hauled the milk to them, they separated it, and paid him their price and he took it. He had to. But that made a good deal of work for the trust so they put separators on the market and refused to take milk unless it was separated. Then you farmers were forced to buy separators, and at their price again. There is a big profit on separators, Mrs. Brown. Then the trust gets the railways to haul the cream for them at low rates. Do you think they would have done it for you? No! And yet the railways are running their railroads over land that was stolen from the people and you farmers are part of the people. Yes, I know that Congress gave the railways land, but they took a great deal more than Congress gave them. And what right had Congress to give the people's land to a few who use that gift to force others to pile up riches for them. That is what you farmers are doing, that is what you are doing, Mrs. Brown. Why even if you sell a dozen eggs you are doing it. Eggs that you sell for 15 cents, sell again for 25 cents. You say the storekeeper must have a profit? Certainly he must as long as we run our business in such a way. But why are you wanting to continue our present system? What I am trying to show you is that you are not being benefited at all. You simply have nothing to say about it. If you have stuff to sell you sell it at the price set, not by you, but by the money lords and trusts who run this country. If you ship your produce you have to pay the price that the railroads set. If you buy farm tools, or clothes, or anything else you have

to pay the price set. Why? Because we have a profit-making system. That is, we allow private individuals to own the railways and manufacturing plants that provide us with the necessities of life, and the way they get their pay is by putting on a profit and they make articles as cheap as possible and sell them for as much as possible."

"Well, I never," said Mrs. Brown. "I never thought of all that. But how are you going to fix it, and what has voting got to do with it?"

"What is a political party for, Mrs. Brown?"

"Well, I'm sure I don't know; that's what I'd like to find out. If what you say has anything to do with politics, it's different from anything I ever heard before."

"Exactly! My kind of politics ARE different. We have a beautiful country full of enough good things for all of us. But something is wrong, for only a few get the good things while a large number have to go without anything but the bare necessities. Our political parties have what they call platforms, in which they set forth their ideas as to what is wrong and how to remedy it. The Republican party says everything is fine and all we have to do is to go on in the same way. Why do they say that? Why because the Republican party is made up of, and run by men who are benefiting by our present system. The Democrats and Progressive parties say something is wrong, but they want this same old plan to go on and just fix it up a bit. But there is a party made up of the workers—a party that says this is all wrong and must stop. They say that the trouble is that these men run the country, fix the prices, and dictate the laws, because they own the railroads, land, oil, manufacturing plants and all means of production and distribution, and they say let US, THE PEOPLE, OWN THEM AND RUN THEM FOR OURSELVES. No, of course you don't know how to manage these things, but neither do the gentlemen who own them now, as a general thing. They hire others to work for them—superintendents to manage for them, but they get all the benefit. Why couldn't the people hire these men to RUN OUR RAILWAYS AND FACTORIES for us?"

"Well! My goodness!" said Mrs. Brown. "And what party is that?"

"The Socialist party."

"Oh! But I thought they were against religion and believed in free love."

"Mrs. Brown, if you were in the place of these gentlemen and having a nice easy time while other folks worked for you, maybe you too would say all you could to stop a set of people who were waking people up and had a plan for stopping you. These men control the press and can tell all the lies they want to and they do."

"Perhaps that is true, but what about the farm—don't the Socialists want to take our farms away?"

"Now, Mrs. Brown, how many farmers have a farm to take away? And don't you see that if we go on as we are very long there will not be any farmers who have farms to take away? Here is the point, Mrs. Brown, you have a vote now and if you do not use it you lose your chance to vote for your right to sell your butter and eggs at your own price. When you vote for Socialism that is what you vote for, for you vote to own and control things yourself as co-partner in the great commonwealth. Don't you think you had better look into it, Mrs. Brown?"

"I certainly do," she said.

She did, and now she is a Socialist.

### SOCIALIST PARTY HEADQUARTERS

Dear Comrade:

The shoes arrived, and I assure you that they were thankfully received by the strikers and their families. There has been no other organization who has contributed so freely to this great cause as the Socialist party, and we are not bashful about making this known when questioned as to who are sending these shoes.

The Socialists are practicing Christianity. A friend in need is a friend indeed. The girls of the strikers have been well cared for in the way of shoes, as well as the average size shoe for women. I wrote yesterday to Mr. Sellers, telling him that if he knew of anyone who wanted to contribute shoes here, that we would appreciate ones for boys, sizes ranging from an eight and a half to a two and a half. Another matter has been overlooked here and that is the unusually large women, or I might say, women with unusually large feet. Women who wear sixes to eights have been sorely neglected, sorry to say. You see we deal with forty-seven different nationalities in this strike zone and some of them wear a large shoe.

Our good old friend, Mother Jones, is but a block away, stored down in that poorly ventilated base-

ment under the county court house. She is near, but yet so far. All of us here have asked to see her, but the incessant "no" is our answer. We demanded that she have brand new bedding and an oil stove and those things it would hardly have been safe for them to deny. She gets three good meals daily. Mr McGraw, an organizer from Kansas, goes over six times a day to get her order and returns with the basket of well prepared food.

I didn't intend writing so long a letter, but knew just how interested all of you would be to get a word direct from Mother Jones.

I expect to be here for a month or so. With success to you and the membership in behalf of the Colorado strikers' families, I am

Loyally,  
MRS. GERMER.

### KANSAS REPORT.

This being my final report, I wish to thank you for all the good work you have done in helping me build a good woman's movement in Kansas.

January, February and March has proven very good months for this year. The work of arousing interest in dead locals has progressed nicely and promises to be much better as the spring and summer advance.

The new woman's correspondent is Comrade Julia Smith Hobson of Sedan. She is well known, and will do all possible to win women into the party. Her experience in the third district will help you make Kansas a promising woman's year, if you will give her your full co-operation on the work.

I have sent the entire year's work, and complete letter files to the newly elected correspondent; consisting of a list of 71 women who worked for the woman's state conference. They each wrote to from 25 to 50 women whose names I had in my files. Great good was accomplished by the work done in letter writing during October, November and December.

I have carefully prepared and sent to her a complete list of all the locals with woman's committees and their secretaries, amounting to 80 local committees. Some were not in good standing, or at least do not report very often.

There is a list of about 125 locals that has never reported any women members. This number of locals to begin on, will give Comrade Hobson a good field for work.

There is about 700 women's names and addresses, which I have received as interested or party members, that will be a help in the work.

The Woman's State Conference in Hutchinson outlined a very good plan of work to be carried out in this year. One of the most important subjects was how to reach women in rural districts. I have a leaflet printed entitled "Butter, Eggs and Politics," written by Ethel Whitehead, that will certainly interest the women on the farm and start them to thinking. This leaflet is the same price as all other Women Leaflet literature and will directly appeal to our Kansas farm women. I hope every rural local will send in an order for at least one hundred. Order NOW. Only 20 cents.

Now my good comrades, again I wish to heartily thank you for your assistance in this Woman's Department work; and I fully appreciate the co-operation you have given me.

I hope and trust that the good work will continue to grow and that each of you will help the new correspondent make this a successful year for Kansas.

With the very best wishes to each of you, I am  
Yours for Socialism,  
ZULLA J. STALLARD.

### OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

#### Motion by Kriger.

"I move that Comrade Anna Maley's Plan of work be printed in pamphlet form and that it be distributed by means of the state and locals women's committees and correspondents throughout the locals of the United States. I would suggest that 10,000 of these be so printed and used."

Voting YES: Fuller, Maily, Maley, Kriger.

Voting NO: Reilly.

Not voting: Simons and Lewis.

Motion carried.

#### Comment.

I am submitting this motion with Comrade Maley's Plan of Work to the Executive Secretary.

#### Motion by Maily.

"I move that 500,000 copies of Malkiel's Naturalization Leaflet be printed by the National Office without delay; and that the language federations be requested to print and circulate this leaflet in their respective languages.

Voting YES: Kriger, Reilly, Maily.

Not voting: Maley, Simons, Fuller, Lewis.

No action taken.

### REPORT FOR STRIKE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Receipts to April 1.....	\$5,751.96
Expenses .....	199.45
Clothing shipped to Colorado strike district	2,689.68
Clothing shipped to Michigan strike district	2,689.68
Balance on hand.....	173.15

We are this week forwarding about \$135 worth of clothing to Colliers, W. Va., strike district.

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER.

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.  
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

In  
That  
Future  
Lies  
Socialism

### CHICAGO PLANS TO LEAD.

The Chicago Young People's Socialist League is promising soon to lead all the leagues in the country. Two months ago the work of reorganizing the Chicago young people was started. Instead of having one organization for the entire city, it was decided to form ten branch leagues in different parts of the town. Five of these leagues have now been organized and the membership has gone over 300. It is thought that before two more months have passed the number of members will exceed 500. In addition to the Chicago leagues there has also been one formed just outside the city and several others are contemplated in the country. These leagues will be part of one big organization working together through a central delegate committee with a general secretary.

Each league will form its own baseball team and a schedule of games between all the organizations will be drawn up.

On April 19 the Chicago league will clash in debate with the Milwaukee Y. P. S. L. on the question "Resolved, that the Socialist party should adopt the theory of confiscation as advocated by Fred D. Warren in the Appeal to Reason." Milwaukee will be for confiscation and Chicago against it. The Chicago league has made arrangements to secure one of the largest halls in the city for the affair. The Milwaukee league will charter a special car and run an excursion down to Chicago.

These two leagues are old rivals. The last time they met was in a baseball game, in which the Milwaukee league gave the Chicago organization a severe trouncing. Chicago is hoping to come out on top this time.

### MAINE NOMINATES CANDIDATES.

By referendum vote of the membership the following comrades have been selected as our candidates of the Socialist party in the state of Maine, to be held June 15, 1914:

For governor—Percy F. Morse, Portland.  
For state auditor—Hans J. P. Enemark, Portland.

#### Representatives to Congress.

First district—Harry T. Pinkham, Portland.  
Second district—George P. Larrabee, Bath.  
Third district—W. E. Plummer, Monroe.  
Fourth district—D. William Ross, Mapleton.  
The state convention will be held at Bath, Maine, Tuesday, April 7, at which time the state platform will be drafted, state, district and county committees elected and the 1914 campaign formally launched.

### DAYTON WINS DEBATE.

The Young People's Socialist League of Dayton, Ohio, recently had a debate with the Athenian Literary Society, a church organization, on the question, "Resolved That Woman Should Have the Right of Suffrage."

Comrade Fred Strickland, who conducts a weekly Sunday platform in Dayton, turned his meeting over to the young people for the debate.

The young Socialists defended woman suffrage, being represented by two girls and a boy. The Athenians took the negative side of the argument and had three boys for their champions.

The opponents of suffrage used the old-time arguments of the home being woman's sphere, that politics would corrupt woman and that woman was not as capable as handling worldly problems as man. The Socialists pointed out the fact that woman has now become a vital factor in the industrial and commercial world and that this must necessitate a change in her political status. They also showed that while woman is the home maker she has no voice in the making of the laws which have such a vital bearing on the home. The judges agreed with the young Socialists and awarded them victory.

On Sunday, April 9, the Dayton Y. P. S. L. will entertain the Hamilton Y. P. S. L. J. B. Osborne of California will speak under the auspices of Local Dayton on this date. The Y. P. S. L. will have their meeting in the afternoon, to be followed by a supper.

The Dayton league has been organized only a month and has thirty-four members. They warn Rochester to watch out for its colors.

Want is the strongest poison for the human body and soul. It is the fountain head of all inhuman and anti-social feeling. Where want spreads out its wings there the sentiments of love, of affection, of brotherhood, are impossible.—Ferri, Positive School of Criminology, p. 69.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

### SPRINGFIELD TO VISIT HARTFORD.

The Springfield, Mass., Y. P. S. L. is gaining rapidly in members and now has 55. They have entered the national Y. P. S. L. medal contest for the best essay on "Socialism and the Youth." The league and the Socialist party local are combining for the purpose of celebrating May 1st. A trip will be made by the league members to Hartford, Conn., to visit the Y. P. S. L. of that city on April 19. The Educational Department is doing splendid work and the Athletic department is preparing for a good season of activity. A mandolin and guitar club has been organized under the direction of the Music Department.

### LATEST AND BEST.

"Questions Answered, No. 1," by Fred Hurst. Author of "A Series of Facts," "Cause and Cure of the Depression of American Labor," "Morgan and the Money Monopoly," etc., etc.

A reply to a most consistent and persistent opponent of Socialism, "The Providence (R. I.) Visitor" (Catholic).

25 pointed, pertinent and pungent questions are given a direct answer, lucid, concise, comprehensive and consistent.

You need this book—it is different. It will please the non-Socialist, including the Catholic, and make Socialists of them.

It contains features and knowledge not found elsewhere; worth \$15.00 to the wise Socialist.

The price is 15c—big discounts to agents or locals; order a copy today; ask for discounts to agents; you'll want more when you read it.

Address Fred Hurst, 1310 Cranston St., Olneyville, R. I.

The Easter issue of The Christian Socialist now out is a Sunday-school number. It puts the message of Socialism in terms from which a Sunday-school student cannot escape.

There are Sunday schools in every town, and thirty million Sunday-school scholars in the country. They are at their most impressionable age, and their religious training is their most approachable point.

The Sunday-school number of The Christian Socialist is supplied for \$1 a hundred copies in bundles. Will you not see that every Sunday-school scholar in your city gets a copy?

Address The Christian Socialist, 5457 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

### STUDY COURSE IN SOCIALISM.

Students are constantly asking for a study course in Socialism suitable either for individuals or classes.

We have it in the following study course:

All the books listed below are cloth bound.  
Social Forces in American History, by A. M. Simons .....\$1.50  
Elements of Socialism, by John Spargo.. 1.50  
History of Socialism in the U. S., by Morris Hillquit ..... 1.50  
Facts of Socialism, by Jessie Wallace Hughan ..... .75  
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific, by Frederick Engels ..... .50

Total value, retail .....\$5.75

We will send the set, express prepaid, for \$5.00.

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY,  
803 West Madison Street - - Chicago, Ill.

### SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC

The National Office carries in stock three different collections of Socialist songs with words and music.

Some Songs for Socialists. By Kendrick P. Shedd. This is a book of 80 pages, large size pages, 7x10 inches; price, 50c; dozen lots, \$4.50.

Socialist Songs, with Music. By William Morris (English Poet). Price, 10c; dozen lots, \$1.

Moyer's Socialist Songs. By Harvey P. Moyer. Price 20c; dozen lots, \$2.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY,  
803 West Madison Street - - Chicago, Ill.

### AN OPEN LETTER.

Comrades: Shall the woman vote prove an obstacle or a help to Socialism in the next presidential election? This question only YOU can decide.

Women vote in 11 states now—4,000,000 strong. Soon they will vote in all states. All Congress has to do is to pass an amendment enfranchising women, and the thing is done.

The COMING NATION (formerly The Progressive Woman, established 1907) is here to make the woman voter a Socialist. It is the only Socialist magazine printed in English devoted mainly to women. It is so different, so unique, and occupies a field of its own, that YOU, YOUR comrades, and EVERY WOVAN cannot well afford to be without it.

The woman voter must go forward with you—with the movement! She shall be your comrade, millions of her, in the army of world redeemers, the Socialist movement. The COMING NATION can do the work, can garner the harvest for YOU if YOU plant the seed. It's been doing this as The Progressive Woman for seven years.

If you want the woman vote to boost Socialism in a big, steady way, if you want to see the realization of The Coming Nation's slogan: HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916, then take a piece of paper, see your friends and neighbors, jot down their names for a year's subscription, especially fill the paper with names of women subscribers, your wife, the other man's wife, your daughter, or somebody else's daughter!

Yours for HALF A MILLION SOCIALIST WOMEN VOTES IN 1916,  
(Signed) JOSEPHINE CONGER KANEKO,  
Publisher and Managing Editor  
THE COMING NATION.

Address The COMING NATION, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill. Fifty cents per year; a club of five yearly subs \$2. Bundles: 30 copies, \$1; 50 copies, \$1.50; 100 copies, \$2.50. Make a motion at your next meeting to have your local order a bundle every month. Send today for advertising matter.

### A POSER FOR THE CATHOLICS

The Live Issue, an official organ of the Catholic Church, recently devoted two columns on its front page attempting to show Why Catholic Workers Should NOT Be Socialists.

We see announcements in the Catholic newspapers declaring war on the Socialist movement. To this end the Knights of Columbus are planning to hold lectures AGAINST THE SINISTER MENACE OF SOCIALISM in every important city in the United States within the next few months.

Scores of Catholic newspapers and magazines are being started for the avowed purpose of destroying Socialism.

Mary E. Marcy has prepared a new booklet entitled WHY CATHOLIC WORKERS SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS in which she explains a score of points upon which we are persistently misrepresented by the Catholic Church.

You will want to LOAD UP with this book. The only way to refute those who attack us is to SPREAD THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM.

Some of the points discussed in the book are:

1. Why Catholic Workers Should Be Socialists.
2. Socialism and the Family.
3. Private Property.
4. Confiscation.
5. Do We Disagree?
6. Are Socialists Patriots?
7. Religion.
8. The Class Struggle.
9. Socialism and Labor.
10. Socialism and the Churches.
11. How to PROVE YOUR FRIENDS.

Why Catholic Workers should be Socialists is 10c a copy; \$1.00 a dozen; \$5.00 a hundred, express included.

### CHARLES H. KERR & CO.

118 West Kinzie Street CHICAGO

### AMONG LITERATURE PURCHASERS.

Fifty Pocket Library and Party Builder to B. L. Bobroff, Milwaukee, Wis.

Twelve Wasting Human Life to Thos. McGee, Pueblo, Colo.

Classic Library to Albert F. Meissner, Butte, Mont.  
Classic Library to E. W. Burke, Corpus Christi, Tex.

Twelve Truth About Socialism to W. M. Doyle, Mobile, Ala.

Five thousand New Leaflets to C. B. Anthony, Pueblo, Colo.

Two hundred Wasting Human Life to Ernest Moore, Lansing, Mich.

Twelve Wasting Human Life to Chas. M. Albrecht, Honolulu.

Ten thousand What Is Socialism? to Maurice L. Paul, Evergreen, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One hundred Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It to Perley Doe, Somerville, Mass.

Five thousand Assorted Leaflets to A. P. Greenwall, Ridgway Branch, Pa.

Twelve Catholic Church and Socialism to C. A. Morrow, Valley Junction, Ia.

Five thousand Assorted Leaflets to H. G. Tiegan, Minot, N. D.

### The Literature Department

The month of March holds the banner for literature sales, not only for the year 1914, but also for that portion of the year 1913 which covers the term of the present administration.

The March sales are \$2,861.27. The nearest approach to this figure was in October, 1913, when our sales aggregated \$2,182.33. The big sales in October were due in the main to the state campaigns in Ohio, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky and Maryland.

The March sales are due in part to the spring elections, though our largest single order (a half million leaflets) came from New York City, where no election is held this spring.

Our records show that during the months of January, February and March, this office has sold a total of 1,910,207 leaflets. Nearly two-thirds of these, or 1,245,800, were sold in March.

The titles which were in the greatest favor were the following:

- Have the Socialists Made Good?.....127,900
- Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?..118,820
- Municipal Ownership ..... 91,370
- What Is Socialism..... 84,545
- The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered ..... 78,205

The sales by title for the big month of March alone are as follows:

- Old leaflets .....284,000
- Are the Socialists Practical..... 11,425
- Boytown Railroad ..... 47,900
- Catholic Defense ..... 7,750
- Children of the Poor..... 2,580
- Children in Textile Industries..... 10,000
- Digger in the Earth..... 5,500
- Elizabeth Stanton ..... 2,500
- Frances Willard ..... 17,210
- Have the Socialists Made Good..... 79,395
- Join the Party..... 56,625
- Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?.. 77,855
- Most Frequent Objections ..... 27,645
- Municipal Ownership ..... 91,370
- National Platforms ..... 13,300
- Private Property ..... 49,200
- Regulation ..... 27,720
- Socialist Party and Woman Suffrage..... 8,930
- Socialist Songs ..... 1,720
- Socialists and the Sword..... 1,075
- To the Union Man's Wife..... 45,250
- To the Working Women..... 40,800
- To Wives of Toilers..... 2,880
- Votes for Working Women..... 40,000
- Wage-Earning Women and the Ballot..... 1,180
- What Is Socialism?..... 84,545
- Why the Professional Woman Should Be a Socialist ..... 2,780
- Why the Negro Should Vote, etc..... 26,980
- Why Socialists Pay Dues..... 6,700
- Why You Should Be a Socialist..... 44,650
- Wimmin Ain't Got No Kick..... 45,200
- Woman: Comrade and Equal..... 3,030
- Woman's Need of the Ballot..... 2,500
- Woman and Politics..... 8,550
- Woman, What Will You Do With Your Ballot? ..... 30,775
- Michigan Strike Report..... 36,300

Total .....1,245,800

The foregoing statistics give us considerable satisfaction, as no doubt they will all loyal comrades. They speak for themselves, and in speaking testify to the tireless energy of our Socialist propagandists.

Some other things might be said also. During the ten months of the present administration we have brought out the leaflets which are now selling in such volume. Our new leaflets are good. They are put up in readable and instructive style. They are constructive. They have that element which the modern newspaper writer denominates "punch." The comrades are buying them, which proves that the National Office can sell its products if it will offer for sale what the people want. If it does not do so, then all the preaching of party loyalty we may do—all the scolding we may indulge in, to those who buy their literature elsewhere—will do no good.

The average Socialist would rather buy his literature from the National Office, the institution that is party-owned, than elsewhere; but he will not strain his loyalty to the point of buying an inferior article of the party when he can buy a better one elsewhere.

My successor during the next administration year, whoever he may be, will do well to remember this. If I have contributed anything to this department, it has been this: I have tried to get "live stuff," and to cheapen its cost of production so that prices could be lowered to purchasers. Sales have increased to the degree that this has been done.

The generality of laborers in this and most other countries have as little choice of occupation or freedom of locomotion, are practically as dependent on fixed rules and on the will of others as they could be on any system short of actual slavery.—J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., Bk. II, Chap. 1.



### BE A SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST SPEAKER

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.

SAMUEL W. BALL, 6345 Loomis St., Chicago

### The Christian Socialist

5457 Drexel Avenue  
CHICAGO

\$1.00 a Year. Club of 4 for \$2.00  
Twice a Month

CHAS. L. BRECKON, Bus. Manager  
(69-72)

Edited by IRWIN TUCKER

EDITORIAL STAFF { EDWARD ELLIS CARR  
THOMAS C. HALL  
CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL

The Federal Census of 1910 gives the religious population of the country at 82,417,147; the Protestant population is placed at 65,415,241. These constitute available and absolutely necessary material for the propaganda of Socialism.

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SEND 2c STAMP FOR SAMPLE.

Year	Number of Members		Sick and Accident Since Organization	Death	Amount Saved In Cash Reserve
	Men	Women			
1885	116	—	\$525.90	\$150.00	\$6,062.57
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	3,600.00	35,265.38
1895	10,992	1,924	310,846.07	75,581.00	89,773.35
1900	21,616	4,123	1,002,398.32	253,731.35	220,323.38
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	587,740.96	438,501.72
1910	37,743	7,524	3,236,004.12	1,087,845.77	744,453.98
1913	42,344	8,022	4,149,132.13	1,468,273.25	

Table showing status of the society at end of years stated, in 5 year periods

**WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND**  
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We have now in stock the following books by the great German Socialist, August Bebel:

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

# SOCIALISTS

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**THE PARTY BUILDER**

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Managing Editor and Business Manager.  
A. W. RICKER, Circulation Manager.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 W. Madison St., 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. 75 Chicago, April 11, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SAT., MARCH 28, 1914.**

Last week .....	18,491
Taken off .....	215
	<hr/>
	18,276
New subs .....	384
	<hr/>
Total .....	18,660

This office is arranging a subscription lecture tour for Comrade Ralph Korngold through the states of Indiana and Ohio. The tour is scheduled for June. The terms are as follows: The local agrees to sell a minimum of 200 tickets at 10 cents each, the ticket to be good for admission to the Korngold lecture and a three months' subscription to The Party Builder.

This is an experiment. If successful in the initial tryout, there is no reason why it may not be repeated in every state in the nation. Let us hope it will be a great success, as no doubt it will be.

The plan as outlined gives the local a lecture, practically free, for it is not a difficult matter at all to sell 200 tickets at a dime each.

It adds a large list of new readers to The Party Builder in each community, who will thus become acquainted with the details of party work. It furnishes an opportunity to recruit new members, both at the meeting and subsequently. It provides the occasion for selling the latest and most up-to-date literature of the National Office. It will also stimulate the distribution of leaflets.

It is up to the Indiana and Ohio comrades to make this experiment a success and thus open the way for a nation-wide campaign.

But it will not do to rely on subscription lectures to keep The Party Builder list growing. These lecture subscriptions do not pay, in a commercial sense—that is, they will not pay The Party Builder. The organization, however, will benefit, and that is the all-important thing.

If you believe this paper is of value to the party, you must keep up your work for it. Prove that you believe this during the next 30 days before the National Committee meets.

**SUB HUSTLERS.**

- H. M. Carricappe, Huntington, W. Va., 10 subs.
- Frank Bauer, New York City, 8 subs.
- Wm. F. Freeman, Allentown, Pa., 7 subs.
- L. F. Rosenkranz, St. Louis, Mo., 7 subs.
- W. H. Stockhouse, Centralia, Wash., 6 subs.
- L. D. Alden, Lignite, N. D., 5 subs.
- Chas. Darius, Upper Montclair, N. J., 5 subs.
- I. N. Stoughton, Turtle Creek, Pa., 4 subs.
- Chas. Esse, Two Harbors, Minn., 4 subs.
- A. Levin, Springfield, Mass., 4 subs.

"I am talking P. B. to the comrades with all my might. We are straining every point here to get us a circulating library, and when this work is off our hands I think I can get a whole bunch of subscribers. I believe every comrade in the country should read the P. B."—E. W. Burke, Corpus Christi, Texas.

"I am well pleased with the Party Builder. It is full of party news and the workings of the National Socialist Party."—D. J. Dumas, Allen, Ala.

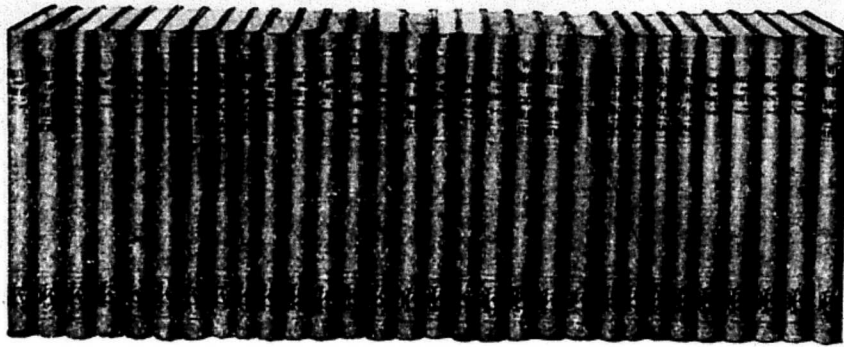
"The endless chain method of literature distribution is a splendid one. Enclosed find the names of 18 (some comrades, others prospective members). Have made the leaflet proposition of 2½ cents per name known at the local meeting. The idea was cheerfully received."—Go. F. Wensick, Lebanon, Terrace Maplewood, Mass.

**APPOINT A P. B. AGENT.**

Has your local taken up the appointment of a P. B. agent?

The regular officials of a local are: Financial secretary, recording secretary, literature agent and organizer. It is now proposed to add another, viz., Party Builder agent. The plan as outlined consists of appointing the subscription agent and purchasing for his use seven sub cards for \$1.50. This initial outlay is all the local ever need make, for the sale of cards will keep the treasury supplied. On our part, we will agree to supply you, free of cost, necessary sample copies of the paper to be used in soliciting subs.

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30 Cloth Bound Books.	TITLES.	Price of Set \$10.00 Prepaid.
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I hereby certify that the comrade whose name is signed above, is a member of the Party in good standing. I believe he is worthy of credit and will make good on his payments.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Secretary of Local \_\_\_\_\_ Give Name of Local.

N. B. This offer is made to party members only, and we require the certification of your local secretary as evidence of your standing.

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