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AL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

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MAY DAY.

May Day has always been a day of rejoicing. In olden time the children were gaily dressed, with garlands about their happy brows, the maypole was raised and decorated with greens and golden flowers, and all made merry at the passing of winter's bitter cold. In those days winter for the poor was a time of misery and death, and they feasted and sang at the coming of the spring when they could really live.

May Day was the coming-together day. The folk met on the common, for there was common land in those days, and men struck hands with friends they had not seen in many a moon. The youth met in happy mood and paid court to budding womanhood, in the spring time of the race.

So May Day has always been the common man's day. It is yet. Men meet on May Day, to celebrate the future time when we shall truly live, but some of the joy of their meeting is gone; temporarily only, for they are meeting to bring back the joy.

Men no longer consent to live the simple, rigorous, narrow life of their fathers. They have awakened to the truth that they are being robbed and exploited and denied the life to which their toil entitles them, all through the greed of a master class. The awakening has struck deep into every fibre of their being, and instead of meeting on May Day simply to celebrate the coming of animal comforts, they meet to celebrate the coming of the great social change, the revolution.

Aye, it is something more than merely a celebration of what MAY come; it MUST and WILL come. For man will not forever suffer in hunger and cold in a world of plenty. Pregnant with promise are our celebrations.

We meet today, not as in olden time around the maypole, but in a great assemblage, to discuss our wrongs and to plan our remedies. A holy determination to see justice done inspires us all. Intelligence rules in the minds gathered to the celebration. We march in solid phalanx, a silent warning to those who would oppose our will. We have been slaves of men; slaves of passion; slaves of appetite—we will be MASTERS, not of men, but of ourselves.

Our lot has been to serve, to toil, to sweat, and finally to pray for deliverance from our misery. We have served men; we shall serve humanity; we toil and sweat, but only for a little while; we know that our deliverance is near. We have ceased to pray; we have answered our own prayers by arising to our feet, demanding the fullness of liberty and life. We have been meek and humble, we are now courageous and confident. A great abiding joy is in our hearts.

In our hearts we celebrate the day. Soon shall the mother no longer toil, with the puny babe her dry breast. Her babe shall be a wonder child, and shall be given a mother's love and care. Such work shall be her joy.

Soon shall the budding flower of humanity, the child, gambol in care-free innocence in the flowery meadows and under the shady trees; not yet, O heartless men of stone, but soon!

Soon shall man and woman live in the consciousness of a fuller life and a nobler destiny. We shall be more than animal, we shall be MAN.

Now full many a flower is born to blush unseen, but then there shall be flowers of men and women, eager to do great and glorious deeds. There shall be such love as the world has never known; there shall be such babes, endowed with such great gifts, as shall make of this old world a place fit for man to live. His brow shall strike the clouds and he shall at last be free!

"Men of Labor, heirs of glory,
Heroes of unwritten story,
Nurselings of one mighty mother,
Hopes of her and one another,
Rise like lions after slumber,
In unvanquishable number,
Shake your chains to earth like dew,
Which, in sleep, has fall'n on you!
Ye are many, they are few."

MAKE CLEAN SWEEP.

At Kreeton, Mich., the Reds elected their entire ticket consisting of a supervisor, clerk, treasurer, road commissioner, two justices of the peace and a number of the board of review. This was the first time a ticket was ever put in the field.

ON TOP IN ABERDEEN.

E. E. Nieland and E. A. Milette were elected councilmen by the Socialists of Aberdeen, Wash., at the late elections.

ELECT SCHOOL TICKET.

Socialists of Prosperity, Mo., defeated an old party fusion ticket, electing their entire school board ticket. They made the campaign on free text books and an open school auditorium for the use of the people.

WIN TWO COUNCIL SEATS.

Two councilmen and one member of the school board were elected by the Socialists of Hobart, Okla. There was a united opposition against them.

WIN AT NORTH PLATTE

North Platte, Neb., joints the red column by electing A. E. Bell councilman. Socialist candidate for mayor last year polled 240 votes in entire city. Bell secured 493 votes.

GAIN TWO SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

Two school directors were secured by the Socialists of Pasorobles, Cal., winning with 382 votes. The great progress made by the Socialists here is shown by the fact that they secured but 91 votes two years ago.

STRIKERS' CHILDREN.

Conference of British Womans' Labor League urges the branches of the Women's Labor League to set on foot in their districts similar organizations to the league of the strikers' children which has been established by labor and Socialist organizations in London.—Proposed by all London Branches (The Labor Woman.)

SEE VICTORY IN OKLAHOMA.

"The prospects of victory in this state grow brighter each day," writes H. M. Sinclair, state secretary of the Socialist party of Oklahoma. "The organization has or will pass the 10,000 mark this quarter unless there is a big unforeseen slump at this time.

"The municipal elections here astonished even the Socialists and have been no small amount of worry to the old party politicians.

"Most notable of the hundreds of victories are the following:

"In Durant, the home of the machine candidate for governor on the Donk ticket, we were successful in electing one alderman, lost another by a few votes and the names in the other two wards were shifted so the comrades refused to vote. Vote in Durant in 1912 was, Democrats, 599; Republicans, 125, and Socialists, 71. There were only two tickets in the field this time.

"In Hobart we elected two councilmen and lost the other two to the Democrats. Vote at this place in 1912 was, Democrats, 357; Republicans, 193, and Socialists, 55. They also had only two tickets in the field.

"In Peoria we elected the entire Socialist ticket against the combined opposition of the old parties, with the exception of one councilman. The vote at Peoria in 1912 was, Democrats, 147; Republicans, 138, and Socialists, 72.

"In Krebs we elected three of the four councilmen giving us control of the council. This is the result of a long drawn out contest in which the old parties all went to bed together.

"In Muldrow we increased our vote from 19 in 1912 to 90 this year.

"Same good reports from every corner of the state. We will clean them up this fall if all forces work harmoniously for victory."

WHY GO TO MEXICO? HOW ABOUT COLORADO?

"Will you, for God's sake, and in the name of humanity, call on your citizenship to demand of the president of the United States and both Houses of Congress that they leave Mexico alone and come into Colorado to relieve these miners, their wives and children who are being slaughtered by the dozens by murderous mine guards?"

This is the plea of E. L. Doyle, secretary-treasurer of District No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, which includes Colorado, Utah and New Mexico, in a telegram received by The Milwaukee Leader from Denver.

Indications are that mine guards intend to murder all strikers who refuse to go to work at company's terms. One boy, 11 years old, murdered when he ran to get a drink of water for mother who had lain in cellar to gain protection from hail of bullets.

"Many children were driven back by the bullets of uniformed gunmen into the blazing tents and burned to death. Gunmen guard all roads. Passengers on trains say scores of men and women are lying on the prairies in the ruins of the tent colony.

"Society women offer to nurse injured men, women and babes but are refused. More than score of women and children probably smothered or murdered in most terrible massacre in American industrial history.

"The water supply was cut off early Monday. Women and babes forced to lie in ditches and cellars 24 hours without food or water.

"Murderous guards are keeping up attack on men and all may be slaughtered."

The Ludlow tent colony, according to Secretary-Treasurer Doyle, housed 1,200 striking coal miners and their families. The attack was made by 150 mine guards, commonly known as gunmen, wearing militiamen's uniforms and with state equipment. In their attack they used six machine guns.

THERE IS WAR IN COLORADO.

All eyes are turned on Mexico. Meanwhile more human beings are being killed in Colorado than in the war. Less than a score of Americans have been killed in Mexico; in Colorado, it is said, 300 men, women and children have been slaughtered by the private armies of the mine owners and the state militia.

As workers, we must not permit our attention to be drawn from the workers' cause. Our brothers in Colorado are asking for decent living conditions; they have been on strike for months. The Rockefeller interests have said they will go to any limit before they will deal with unions. In carrying out their designs they have hired gunmen, have the use of the militia, and every advantage of modern war. The governor of Colorado, a notorious capitalist tool, has asked for the regular army.

Militia and soldiers have always been used to crush labor. We must be on guard now, to see that our striking brothers are protected.

Pass resolutions demanding neutrality on the part of the military-forces and protective measures in the interests of the miners. Demand the government ownership of the mines.

The mine owners have shown disregard for every consideration of human welfare. Let us now show what an aroused working class can do, in spite of the jingo war talk and military preparations.

RE-ELECT THREE ALDERMEN.

At the late election in Belleville, Ill., the Socialists re-elected their three aldermen, T. J. Mitchings, William Jample and William J. Sauer.

THE FOREIGN FEDERATIONS.

We have not made a report for our readers on the activities of the foreign federations since moving to our new quarters, so in the following items we will report for the present year.

Finnish Federation.—This federation is growing with its usual vigor. Organizers are kept constantly in the field, agitating and organizing. New locals have been organized since March 1 at Wellfleet, Mass., and Phelps, Wis. The Finnish local at De Kolb, Ill., celebrated the first Sunday in April, the completion of a new \$6,000 opera house. The building was not only completed, but paid for by a local comprising 90 members. A. W. Ricker, from the National Office, was the English speaker. The Michigan Finns have organized a co-operative store movement which is being extended to every locality where the Finnish Socialists are organized.

Scandinavian Federation.—Since the first of the year new Scandinavian locals have been organized at Superior, Wis., Green Bay, Wis., Boone, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Providence, R. I. and Indianapolis, Ind. The circulation of the Scandinavian papers is showing a healthy growth. The "Social Demokraten" (Danish Norwegian paper) has been enlarged from four to eight pages weekly.

Slovak Federation.—This federation is one of the smallest but it is growing splendidly. Since the first of the year, new locals have been organized at the following places: Kelares, Pa., Masontown, Pa., Landsford, Pa., Kudahy, Wis., Bellaire, Ohio, Prince George, Va., Jefferson Park, Chicago, Newark, N. J., Hamilton, Ohio, and East St. Louis, Ill. The translator secretary, comrade Paul Bruchtel, personally organized some of these locals while on a lecture tour. The federation now publishes two weekly papers, one having recently been started in New York City. Two new singing clubs have been organized, one in Kenosha, Wis., and the other in Cleveland, Ohio. A young people's league has been organized in Chicago. A move is now on to organize a Socialist mutual sick and death benefit society. There are 600,000 Slovak people in this country and it is thought that an insurance society will help to interest them in Socialism.

Hungarian Federation.—Since January 1 the following new locals have been organized: McKees Rocks, Pa., Long Island City, N. Y., Elizabeth, N. J., Buffalo, N. Y., and a Chicago Woman's Branch. Comrade Adelbert Henney is now on an organizing tour which is to extend through Ohio, Pennsylvania, and western New York. A prominent Hungarian comrade from the fatherland, Izabados Zador, has come to this country to assist his American comrades. He will do editorial work with the New York paper "Elore" now a daily for three months, and then will make a speaking tour. On April 12, occurred at New York City, the tenth anniversary of the Hungarian paper, "Elore." Ten years ago it appeared as a monthly. It is now a daily. The anniversary celebration was the means of raising \$3,000 for the paper.

German Federation.—The German Federation was one year old March 1, 1914. During the year of its experience nearly 150 branches have been organized, all of which are in good standing. The organization began with a total membership of 3,000 and during the year 2,000 new members have been added. The new branches organized during the year are distributed by states as follows: California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Ill., 6; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 1; New York, 2; New Jersey, 4; North Dakota, 5; Oregon, 1; Ohio, 2; Texas, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 2. These new branches have a total membership in good standing of 600. At the present time three organizers are at work—Emil Seidel in the West, Joseph Mosler in the East and Ernest Untermann, who is finishing a nation wide tour. Seidel is engaged for the summer and dated to August 1. One of the surprises to the federation is the success met with in organization work in the rural districts of North Dakota. The woman membership is growing very rapidly.

Bohemian Federation.—New locals have been organized since January 1 by the Bohemians at Astoria, N. Y., Passaic, N. J., Berwyn, Ill., and Cleveland, Ohio. Three women branches have been added: Berwyn, Ill., Morton Park, Ill., and Thirty-fourth Ward, Chicago. Two organizers have done work during the present year in Pennsylvania. At the present time no organizers are working. This work will be resumed during the summer. The federation now has a total of 58 branches and membership of 1,600, which is an increase of 400 members for the year. The party papers are all in good condition and growing in circulation.

Polish Federation.—New Polish locals have been organized since January 1 at Fairpoint, Ohio, Oil City, Pa., and Providence, R. I. The federation will hold a national convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., beginning May 1 and which will be attended by from 50 to 75 delegates. This federation now has 148 locals in 20 states and a membership of about 1,900 which is about the same as a year ago. This does not mean that there has not been a growth. For a number of years there has been two Polish federations in this country. One has been ultra-industrial and ultra-Polish while the other has pursued a policy identical with that of the other federations. The two sections were combined in April, 1913, but they did not dwell together in peace and the industrial section withdrew in October of last year taking away 21 branches and 400 members. The regular federation has therefore really increased its membership and is now in good condition. One organizer is at work in Massachusetts and one

lecturer in Minnesota.

South Slavic.—The following new branches have been organized since January 1 by the Slavic section: Pittsburgh, Pa., Pueblo, Colo., Pittsburg, Kan., Kline, Mont., Polas Park, Ill., Rock Springs, Wyo., Kenosha, Wis., Davis, W. Va., St. Louis, Mo., Winter Quarters, Utah, Bismark, Pa., Hartford, Ark. and San Francisco, Cal. No organizers are out at this writing but two will commence work the latter part of April, one in Minnesota and the other in Wyoming.

BATTLESHIPS VERSUS SCHOOLHOUSES.

An oft repeated fact is the one to the effect that the cost of a modern battleship represents the cost of so many public schools. Agitation against this shameful waste has been confined to attempts to prevent the building of warships. According to The Christian Science Monitor, of April 20, it remained for Dr. Repetto, the newly elected Socialist deputy in Argentina, to announce that once the two new dreadnoughts are completed, he will introduce in the Chamber a resolution providing for their sale. The funds so raised he intends to have appropriated to build more and better schoolhouses.

Although Argentina has made great advances in educational matters, this progress has been chiefly among the better classes. If Dr. Repetto's measure will pass, which is very doubtful, the mass of the people will have better schooling, and "thereby," remarks The Monitor, "a way may be found for building the nation's greatness in terms of intelligence rather than in terms of force."

PARTY GROWTH IN INDIANA.

The state secretary of Indiana writes this office as follows:

"With but one exception, and that the month of February, 1913, March has been our best month in selling dues stamps. Without no speakers in the field at all, I was able to organize six new locals by correspondence and reorganize four of the old ones. This will be the 'Red Year' of Socialism in Indiana and the comrades are trying to double the membership."

ELECTION AT DOWNER'S GROVE.

During the last year a Socialist local was organized at Downer's Grove, Ill., a village 22 miles from Chicago. The local placed a ticket in the field for the spring election held last week and polled 46 votes. Inasmuch as this is the first time the Socialists have ever placed a ticket in the field, the members of the local are much gratified at the showing made.

THE RED SPECIAL.

Just now when the specter of warfare hangs over the land, when every agency of capitalism is urging the nation on to red handed war, it is essential that the Socialist party and Socialists should exert themselves to the utmost in protest against it.

War means the burning of gun powder, the manufacture and sale of cannon and rifles, the purchase of supplies and the building of war vessels.

The powder trust, the steel trust, the ship building trust, the woolen trust and every other exploiting agency is for war.

War means profits and profits are dearer to capitalists than human life.

War once begun, no one can tell where it will end.

A jealous world looks on the encroachments of the capitalist class of this nation.

South America, with its Latin population, sympathizes with Mexico.

Japan has its eyes on the Philippines.

War with Mexico might mean an international conflict.

And all because a drunken savage would not fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the American flag.

So far, the administration at Washington, or at least part of it, is being reluctantly driven into hostilities.

Every capitalist agency at Washington is bringing pressure to bear on the president to cause him to hurl the troops across the Mexican border.

The only organized force in America which from principle and policy is opposing war is the Socialist party.

Undoubtedly the saner clearer minded portion of the American people is opposed to war.

But the people have no press except the Socialist press.

In this emergency we must use our resources to the utmost to crystalize the opposing public sentiment.

Unions and Socialist locals must act.

Labor has all to lose and nothing to gain in this struggle.

The little red edition of the Party Builder contains in brief, concrete form, the best and most effective things that may be said against the war.

We have made a price of three dollars per thousand for the Red Special.

This price is below cost of production but this is no time to count cost.

This is a National crisis.

If the hosts of labor act promptly and place their stamp of disapproval on the senseless and inexcusable war NOW, before the shedding of blood crazes the public and causes the suspension of reason, we may save the day. If we hesitate, all will be lost.

The Open Forum

PROTEST.

"We, the Executive Committee of Idaho, in regular meeting assembled, hereby enter our protest to the National Committee against the unwarranted action of the National Executive Committee in the withdrawal of National Referendum "B" 1914. Believing that the constitution gives the National Executive Committee no authority to interfere in any way whatever with a motion which as been "properly initiated," and that such action unchallenged will establish a dangerous precedent, we call upon our National Committee to carefully consider person guilty of such arbitrary action in future party business."

I. F. STEWART,
State Secretary.

Nampa, Idaho, April 4, 1914.

Dear Comrade:

I hand you herewith a partial list of the delegates to the Maine State Convention. I had an opportunity to address the convention upon general organization problems. We particularly discussed the necessity for literature distribution in each town, small territories to be assigned to each worker and the woman's leaflet and the general leaflet put out with each distribution. Would it not be worth while for the literature department to address these comrades, send them a catalog with leaflet list marked, and a few pairs of sample leaflets, and remind them that they are to bring this matter before their branches for action? I think propaganda as well as the business of the literature department might be greatly stimulated by planful effort of the field workers in connection with the National Office. I notice that New York has ordered a very large supply of leaflets for their work. I notice also that they are going out on the plan of 25 families to each worker. That was exactly our plan in the Rand School this year and we advertised it a good deal in The Call. Leaflet distribution has failed because of the lack of organization in putting the leaflets out. Two or three have been called upon to do it all. I recommend to our workers that instead of confining their agitation to campaign time, they campaign the rest of the year and the other fellow's arguments won't have so much effect in campaign time. Of course, eternal repetition is the price of getting anything done, but nowhere have I found a local but that agreed that the small district and regular work proposition is a good one. If we could push a little from several sides we might get some action worth while. I sometimes wish that all speakers were tongue-tied and then the locals would have to get out and do their work as it can most effectually and cheaply be done, by distribution.

Fraternally yours,

ANNA A. MALEY.

Everett, Wash., April 5, 1914.

Be it resolved, by Local Everett, Third Ward, Socialist party of Washington, that we demand of the National Office, that they put dramas and motion picture shows on the road instead of so many lecturers and speakers. Be it further

Resolved, That we especially recommend Comrade Maynard Shipley's drama, "The Call of Conscience," for their consideration.

J. P. CAMPBELL,
Chairman of Session.
JOHN KATTLEY,
Secretary of Local.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 20, 1914.

To the Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party of the Twelfth Congressional District of Indiana.

Greeting: I have been instructed by the Allen and DeKalb County locals to call a mass convention in Fort Wayne, Ind., Saturday, May 9, at 7:30 p. m. I have secured the Assembly Room of the Court House for that date.

The purpose of said convention is to nominate a candidate for Congress, and to perfect a district organization to take charge of affairs in said district.

The "red card" will be accepted as a credential, and any member in good standing will be entitled to a vote.

County secretaries will please notify all branches in their respective county.

JOHN SKRUNSKELL,
Acting District Secretary.

WHAT SAN FRANCISCO WILL DO.

I received the Party Builder of April 4 this morning and read with interest your remarks as regards the new 16-page pamphlet by Benson on "Henry Ford," etc. Now, I feel that San Francisco can use at least 20,000 copies of this pamphlet, and to get the money to do it with I make the following proposition, and I am enclosing herewith \$1.00, for which I ask you to send us 250 copies as soon as they are off the press. We will give to each comrade or sympathizer one of these sample copies free of charge, providing he gives a sum of not less than 25 cents to a fund to be used for distributing the pamphlet in this city. I feel that we will have no trouble in finding 250 comrades who will see the force of this as an educational factor and be glad to get a sample copy at this price.

M. P. CHRISTENSEN.

San Francisco, Cal.

Comrades:

I want to congratulate the National Office on the shape in which you have put out "The Failure of Regulation," by Hoan.

It is both a credit to the National Office and an aid to the literature committees. An additional good feature is the manner in which the "gist of the case" is given in the two opening pages. Those two pages alone are worth the price to any one needing an outline for a speech or article on this subject, or information thereon for use in everyday life.

GEORGE H. GOEBEL.

This office is in receipt of a letter from Comrade Ben F. Wilson, in which he says: "I have just concluded a lecture tour through San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley here in California. Have had forty-two meetings in thirty-six days, all of which were largely attended and the interest and enthusiasm most encouraging. I am returning home for a week's vacation with my family, after which I shall make another tour as follows: Hollister, Cal., April 29 and 30; Tracy, Cal., May 1; Ripon, Cal., May 2; Ceres, Cal., May 3; Kerman, Cal., May 5, 6 and 7; Lone Pine, Cal., May 9; Keeler, Cal., May 10; Independence, Cal., May 11; Big Pine, May 12; Bishop, Cal., May 13; Goldfield, Nev., May 16 and 17; Tonapah, Nev., May 18 and 19; Youngton, Nev., May 20; Mason, Nev., May 21; Simpson, May 23; Carson City, Nev., May 23; Silver City, May 24; Reno, Nev., May 25.

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CARL D. THOMPSON, Director

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THE STRUGGLE FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN OREGON.

The public spirited citizens of the state of Oregon, in their efforts to keep their state in the lead as to constitutional provisions, are engaged in their periodical struggle for proportional representation in the election of members of the state Legislature.

In 1908 the people proposed, by initiative petitions, and passed at popular election, what is now section 16 of article II of the constitution, under which proportional representation and preferential voting laws would be constitutional. Previous to this, in 1907, a proportional representation amendment was introduced in the Legislature and indefinitely postponed. Following the 1908 amendment, a proportional representation bill was introduced in 1908 by Senator Selling, and received a little more consideration than the proposal in 1907 but did not pass.

In 1910 the People's Power League proposed a constitutional amendment to include proportional representation, rather simpler than Senator Selling's bill. The people themselves rejected it by a small majority, chiefly because it provided an increase in salary for members of the Legislature. Again, in 1912, the league offered an amendment with the same object, but this was rejected by a large majority, supposedly because most of the sponsors were active in the single tax and other unpopular causes.

At the present time a constitutional amendment is being proposed by initiative petitions, providing for proportional representation in election of state legislators. The measure has been reduced to the simplest possible form. The wording is as follows:

"Article II of the constitution of Oregon shall be, and hereby is amended by inserting therein after Section 16 and before Section 17, the following section which shall be designated in the constitution as Section 16a of Article II.

Article II.

"Section 16a. Every legal voter may vote for any one candidate in the state for representative in the Legislative Assembly and no more. The voter may write or stick on the ballot the name of the candidate he or she votes for when it is not printed on the ballot. The sixty candidates who receive the highest number of votes throughout the state shall be thereby elected.

"A candidate's name shall be printed on the official ballot only in the district in which he or she resides. Every candidate nominated for representative may have not more than twenty words printed with his or her name on the official ballot giving the name of the industrial, commercial or political organization or party by which the candidate is nominated, and his or her pledges to the people.

"The votes for the election of representative in the Legislative Assembly shall be counted, canvassed and returned, and certificates of election issued, in like manner as heretofore in the election of joint representatives from districts of two or more counties.

"All provisions of the constitution and laws of Oregon in conflict herewith are hereby abrogated and repealed insofar as they conflict with this section. This section is in all respects self-executing."

With this measure in operation, it is anticipated that the various parties would proceed in order to get their just proportion of representatives into the Legislature:

There are 60 representatives in the Oregon Assembly. The 60 candidates in the state receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected, regardless of the district from which they come, and any party that can command the support of one-sixth of the voters of the state for one candidate, will be sure of his election. For example: Multnomah County is one district which elects twelve representatives; the Socialist party vote is sufficient to elect one representative, but not quite enough to elect two; the party would probably nominate only two candidates in that district, and then urge the members in one or more adjoining districts to write in on their ballots the names of one or the other of the two Multnomah candidates. There is no other representative district in which the Socialist party alone has cast sufficient votes to elect a member. Therefore the convention would probably nominate one candidate in one of the most favorable districts and ask all Socialists in perhaps a dozen adjoining counties to vote for that candidate by writing or sticking his name on the ballot.

Most of the districts of Oregon elect two or more members. In any district of two members, the party having the largest vote is sure of electing one, but it must have more than two-thirds of the whole vote to elect two. Assuming that it has more than a two-thirds majority of the votes, the

minority or minorities need not lose their vote, because they can write or stick on their ballots the names of their own party candidate nominated in another district.

The provision allowing the voter to cast his ballot for one candidate anywhere in the state is inserted to insure representation for any minority which is equal to one-sixtieth of all the voters in the state. Without this provision, a minority would have to have its proportion of the vote in the limited district to insure representation. For instance, Multnomah County is the most populous district in the state and is entitled to 12 representatives. If the elector was limited to candidates in the district where he resides, no minority of less than one-twelfth could be sure of electing a representative from Multnomah County; in districts entitled to elect only three members, no minority of less than one-third could be sure of electing its representatives. The provision requiring nominations in the districts, as at present constituted, will in practice insure the election of representatives residing in the district; but by making the election at large for the whole state, it is possible for a minority not exceeding one-sixtieth of all the voters of the state to be sure of electing its own representatives.

It is hardly conceivable that so many of the voters of any district would be dissatisfied with all the candidates living in their district that they would all, or nearly all, vote for the election of candidates living in other districts. But if that should be the case, the voters thus choosing their representatives from other districts would be clearly within their rights, not only under this amendment, but under the fundamental principles of representative government.

This measure provides the simplest and most effective method for securing representation for minority parties of which we know. The plan is unique and quite different from the measures heretofore advocated by the friends of proportional representation in the United States. But so far as we can see, it meets the requirements of the situation in Oregon.

The proposal is endorsed by the Oregon State Federation of Labor, the People's Power League, the Farmers' Society of Equity, the officials of the State Grange and Farmers' Union, and is managed by the Bureau of Proportional Representation, under the direction of Nettie Mae Rankin, 1030 E. Main street, Portland. Miss Rankin is a Socialist party member.

The petitions are being vigorously circulated. Many of those behind the movement are Socialist party members. It is, to use the mildest term, unfortunate that the Socialist party of Oregon has refused to give the measure official support, on account of factional differences as to policy within the party ranks.

However, the Socialist party, nationally and internationally, stands unreservedly for the principle of proportional representation, and it is to the credit of some of the Oregon Socialists that they are helping in the agitation for a measure that will give the Socialist party fair representation in the state Legislature. If the measure passes, a conservative estimate would indicate that ten Socialist representatives could be sent to the Oregon Legislature in the election of 1916.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE CARPENTER AND THE RICH MAN. By Bouck White. Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, New York. \$1.25. Cloth, 339 pp.

Does the higher criticism make for social revolution? Bouck White says, "Yes. I am a graduate of Union Theological Seminary. Some of my comrades of the revolution look coldly on the seminary up there shouldering Columbia University; they regard the men engaged in modern biblical scholarship as a set of academic owls, quite blind to and unconcerned with the economic upheaval of our time. Vastly in error. The professors at Union, and whosoever teaches the higher criticism, are doing more than perhaps any other one group, to advance the social revolution."

"Christendom reposes upon a book, the Bible. So long as that bible was supposed to teach peace and quietness, Christendom had peace and quietness. But now comes biblical scholarship and shows, by cool masterly science, that the Bible is one long cry for human and popular rights, against the arrogance of the moneyed mighty."

WANTED.

Ernest D. McDougall writes that there is a good opening for a Socialist lawyer in Cheyenne, Wyo. Lawyers interested will please address him, stating fully as to physical make-up and educational equipment.

There is a good opportunity for a Socialist doctor in Cardwell, Mo., which has a Socialist administration. P. A. Fitzgerald, mayor, will give particulars on application.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

ATTENTION SOCIALIST LAWYERS.

The Information Department of the Socialist party is compiling a list of lawyers in the United States who are Socialists and members of the Socialist party. Next week we shall publish the list of names of such lawyers so far as we have them and request all Socialist attorneys everywhere to look it over carefully.

If you are an attorney and a member of the Socialist party and your name does not appear, and if you wish to add your name, please write us full name and address. Or if you know of some attorney who is a party member and whose name does not appear, please let us know and we shall write to such, and if agreeable to him, have his name enrolled.

This list was first compiled by M. L. Clawson, 714 Odd Fellows Building, Indianapolis, Ind., who, with a number of other attorneys, formed a sort of Socialist lawyers' organization for the purpose of assisting the Socialist party in its legal problems. The list has proven of great assistance to the party, especially through the Information Department. Indeed, it has become virtually a legal department of the party. Already a great number of comrades have been helped out of serious legal difficulties, and many locals and even state organizations of the party have received legal advice and assistance that has been invaluable.

After publishing the last and collecting all possible additions and corrections, it is our purpose to reprint it in vest pocket pamphlet form.

There are two objects to be accomplished by the publication of this list: First, and foremost, is the service it may render to the Socialist party. The object of the forming of the Socialist lawyers' list as originally stated by Mr. Clawson is as follows:

"Our aim is to collectively use the Socialist lawyers of America and the world in the class fight against capitalism.

"Our object is:

1. "To render all legal advice and services to the state and national organizations of the Socialist party.

2. "To render all necessary legal services and advice to the locals.

3. "To render all necessary advice in defense of those men and principles that are involved in the class fight by furnishing citations, briefs and suggestions absolutely free.

"Of course, when retained by an individual connected with the Socialist movement, we would be entitled to a reasonable fee, but wherever the organization is on the defensive the services and advice should be free.

"The Socialist attorneys, working as a unit, would be a mighty factor in the fight. Let us enlist for the war, render all the services we can to the Socialist cause, believing and knowing that it is for humanity's uplift and no sacrifice is too great."

Already these attorneys have rendered invaluable service to the cause, service which the party would not have been able to hire if it undertook to pay commercial rates. And without a doubt there is a tremendous field of possible service to our common cause in this direction in the future.

However, the list and the service has not been without its benefits to attorneys themselves. There are frequent inquiries for attorneys' services received by the department. All such are naturally directed to the ones whose names appear on our list. Occasionally an attorney desires information of a legal nature from other parts of the country, or in some cases comrades desire a change of location or a new opening. Frequently a local organization writes us for any attorney to come and locate in its community. We have already located several comrades in this way.

In these and in many other ways the party machinery can be of service to our legal comrades in return for such services as they render the party. Thus the whole idea works to the advantage of the party and the individuals as well.

Watch for the list next week and give us your name if it is not there, or send us the names of others who should be included. Address Information Department, the Socialist party, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

Book Review

"CHRISTIANIZING THE SOCIAL ORDER." By Walter Rauschenbusch. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York. Cloth, 493 pages; \$1.50.

"Socialism is far and away the most powerful force for justice, democracy and organized fraternity in the modern world."

"Socialism is the highest nemesis of capitalism, and follows it like its shadow."

"There is no way of taking the wind out of the sails of the Socialist ship, except to sail alongside of it and in the same direction."

The above are a few quotations from Rauschenbusch's most recent book. It is perhaps his best contribution, surpassing his former work on "Christianity and the Social Crisis" in that it comes nearer to the constructive problems of re-organizing society.

He discusses the present social awakening in the different religious organizations of the world, and points out the fact that the Christianizing of the social order was the very aim with which Christianity started, and undertakes to point out the various lines along which the present social order must be reconstructed, in order to bring it into harmony with the Christian ideals and purposes.

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, 304 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.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

April 25, 1914.

President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.
In the name of two hundred thousand Socialist women voters we make urgent protest against the sending of American workers to kill their Mexican brothers we urge the immediate recall of forces from Mexico. We also demand protection for Colorado miners and their families from murderous attacks of militia. We maintain that life should be protected before property. As mothers we know the cost of life and we protest that governments have no right to destroy what has cost so dear.

ALMA M. KRIGER,
BERTHA MAILY,
ANNA MALEY,
GERTRUDE REILLY,
MAY WOOD SIMONS,
GERTRUDE BRESLAU FULLER,
LENA MORROW LEWIS,

Woman's National Committee Socialist Party.

Attested by:

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER.

MOTHERHOOD IN A MAN'S WORLD.

Our friends across the water give us occasional food for thought.

A little while ago we noted that it had been proposed to give to a certain Madame Amet the coveted red ribbon of the Legion of Honour. She was the mother of twenty-two children—all living. It was thought to be only fitting that one who had so amply fulfilled the noblest of woman's duties—motherhood—should thus be honored.

From Germany comes a different point of view—as we might expect. A certain tailor, who married at twenty, has at the age of fifty-three, had twenty-four children by his first wife and eleven by his second. When six sons out of the twenty-six children living, were serving simultaneously in the German army, the Kaiser sent for the tailor, entertained and tipped him, and told him "to keep up the good work."

In this case fatherhood is honored—the mother is ignored.

In England we are not bothering about honors—not for women, anyway—but about the birth-rate! Church and state lecture the women of England on the subject.

"More children, more and more, do your duty, perform the noblest duty of motherhood! And when the babies are there, you shall have no right to them, you shall not even be a parent in the just eyes of the law."

The birth-rate is the great thing—not so much is talked about the death-rate. Having registered that baby, the interest in it seems to die—like the Kaiser, they say, "Keep up the good work."

Is motherhood confined to the mere producing of babies?

Can a mother with twenty-two or twenty-four children really be so good a mother as one who, with care and forethought, guards her small family from the overcrowding, want, dirt, misery, that are the invariable attendants on these enormous families among the poor? They seldom happen among the well-to-do—they can't afford them!

"I've buried five—I've 'ad eleven, that I 'ave."
We all know that pitiful mother's plaint—the waste of life appals us. The dilapidated mother, and the wizened, stunted little ones, cry out to us far more than any decreasing birth-rate. The small sop of 30s "maternity benefit for fathers" scarcely smooths the difficulties out of the "glorious mother's" path.

If there were only this one fact staring us in the face—the utter misunderstanding of the real work of motherhood and its vast importance—we women ought to be claiming our share of citizenship. If in all this muddled world there were only this muddle on the part of the fathers, the mothers ought to be crying out for the power to help straighten it out.

Legion of Honor for the mother with twenty-two children!

Kaiser's pat on the back for the father with thirty-five! (food for powder).

We women take another point of view. We look at the death-rate, at the long list of the feeble-minded and diseased—consumption, rickets and fits—we think of the conditions given to the women who are performing this "noblest work"—the slums, the sweating the drinking; and we say that our conception of that duty, and the joy and pride it should bring with it, is so far ahead of man's—as he legislates for it—that until a child can be born in fitting surroundings, and to a reasonable chance of health and happiness, that child should not be born at all.

From "The Vote."

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS.

At all meetings and demonstrations held on May 1 and 2, it is desired that the following resolution be passed:

"Resolved, That this meeting calls upon Congress to pass immediately the Bristow-Mondell resolution which is now before it proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to every member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives from this state."

The Bristow-Mondell resolution which the demonstrations over the country on May 2 and the culminating procession in Washington on the 9th are designed to support, reads as follows:

"Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

The resolutions which are passed on May 2 will be presented to the members of Congress at the conclusion of the suffrage procession in Washington on May 9. The resolutions should be sent to Miss Mary Brennan, chairman Petition Committee, 1420 F street, Washington, D. C.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Finland.

In no part of the world do we find women so well organized as in Finland, where resistance to oppression has evidently made all thinkers progressive.

At the Working Women's Congress, held there this autumn, 75 branches of the Socialist Women's League were represented, and it was reported that there are 12,000 women in the Social Democratic party, and that there are 13 women in Parliament.

The questions discussed at the congress were most interesting, and included equal education and maintenance for all children and young people; equal wages for equal work for men and women; and the provision of central kitchens from which working families could procure their food, and so that the labors of the housewife might be lightened.

The congress criticised the work of the Socialist party in Parliament thinking they had accomplished too little for women and children, but were pleased with the report presented by the Socialist women representatives.

Finnish women have their own weekly paper, helped by the Socialist Democratic party.

In spite of the law forbidding Austrian women to belong to political organizations, special propaganda has been carried on, so that more than 3,000 new members have been enrolled in the last few months, and there are now more than 23,000 women Socialists.

The Socialist societies carry on a systematic system of education by means of lectures, good literature, concerts, classical performances and discussions, and have their own woman's paper.

Hungary.

In the sister country of Hungary, in spite of many difficulties, the number of Socialist women is increasing and their paper has 7,000 subscribers.

The country is chiefly agricultural and there are not the big factories that we have in England, but industry in developing, and as it does the workers are organizing and standing together in opposition to the ruling class. They may not form Socialist organizations, but they manage to carry on propaganda.

It is wonderful how, under these adverse circumstances, so many women have become Socialists. At their conference in October there were 68 delegates, and they dared to speak about the miserable lives of working women, in spite of the presence of detectives.

There is no special women's organization, as this is forbidden, but the trade unions contribute for propaganda.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

If interested write

J. S. LEHMAN, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS.

(76-79)

WOMAN AND FREEDOM

By Theresa S. Malkiel.

Just out. A neat 16-page pamphlet on the woman question. Just the thing you have been looking for. Price, 5c; 25 for \$1; \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1,000.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY,

15 Spruce Street, New York City.

(78-79 pd)

RED WEEK IN BERLIN.

The result of Red Week in Berlin, Germany, is in the increase of 2,424 women members of the Socialist party, or one-fourth of the new membership of that city. Why should not New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Chicago meet this record during the American Red Week?

SUFFRAGE CALENDAR—SEE IT GROW.

Full Suffrage for Women.

Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Alaska.

Presidential and Municipal Suffrage.

Illinois.

States Where Amendment Is Now Before Voters.

State	House	Senate	Goes to Voters
Montana	75-2	15-2	1914
Nebraska by initiative			1914

Nevada	49-3	19-3	1914
North Dakota	77-29	31-19	1914
South Dakota	70-30	41-2	1914

States Where Amendment Has Passed One Legislature and Must Pass Another.

Iowa	81-26	31-15	1916
Massachusetts	168-39	34-2	1915
New Jersey	49-4	15-3	1915
New York	125-5	40-2	1915
Pennsylvania	131-70	26-22	1915

States Where Initiative Petitions Are Under Way.

Missouri	1914
Ohio	1914
Oklahoma	1914

States Where Legislature Meets In 1914.

Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Virginia.

WANTED—SOCIALIST TEACHERS.

The National Socialist Teachers' Bureau of the National Office is in a position to secure lucrative and congenial positions for first class Socialist teachers. It is customary for school boards to sign teachers' contracts for the coming school season prior to the expiration of the current term.

If you wish us to place your name upon our list it is important that you place yourself in immediate communication with this office. Our lists both of Socialist teachers and officials desiring Socialist teachers are almost ready for distribution. We urge your immediate attention to this matter.

For further information address Winnie E. Branstetter, director of the Woman's Department, National Office.

"THE MOST TIMELY PAMPHLET OUT"

Stenographic Report of Debate Between DAVID GOLDSTEIN and GEO. SPIESS. Question: "Resolved, That the principles of Socialism are not opposed to Christianity."

Listened to by 4,500 people—3,000 turned away. Just the Thing to Spread on Davie's Route. Single Copies, 10c; One Dozen, \$1, One Hundred, \$6.00, prepaid.

Address **SOCIALIST PARTY,** 150 Bridge Street, Springfield, Massachusetts. (76-79)

COMMON SENSE

The warmest monthly Socialist propaganda paper ever. First Issue Out March 1, 1914.

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 a circulation of 100,000 by July 1. Enlarged to eight pages. Send 10c and get it a whole year. Get up a club of 10.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, Kenton, O.

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THE EYE-OPENER

Moved from Memphis, Tenn., to Chicago for larger machinery. Growing by leaps and bounds. Big press is hot now rolling off the Big Special April

PETER COLLINS EDITION,

which puts this great fraud to rout. Sure 'nuff hot. Subscribe now and don't miss this big special, 20c per year; 10c in clubs of five or more. Price raises in Sept., so subscribe now. Send dime and addresses of ten friends and get it a year. Address

THE EYE-OPENER, Box 757, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A Socialist who understands fully the processes of the manufacture of black powder and dynamite is wanted by comrades who contemplate the starting of a powder mill in a western state. Address Information Department.

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

THE CAPITALIST PRESS AND WAR.

For the past two years American capitalists with large interests in Mexico have strived their hardest to involve this nation in a war with our southern neighbor. They have at last practically succeeded in their purpose.

The capitalist press throughout the United States, led by the Hearst sheets, is doing its mightiest to arouse the American people to demand such a war. Up to the present time their efforts have been somewhat in vain, for the people fail to respond as they did in 1898.

The American people have no reason to invade Mexico. They realize that there are forces behind President Wilson pushing him into a war which he does not want. It is the Standard Oil interests, the owners of the great mines and the feudal land owners such as Hearst and Charlie Taft, who are lashing the country into war.

That this is to be a war, not for the elevation of the Mexican peon's condition, but for the purpose of having American arms back up American capitalists in their exploitation of the Mexican workers can be seen from the following quotation taken from an editorial by Arthur Brisbane in Hearst's Chicago American:

"They (the American soldiers) will give up their lives gladly, knowing that they are ending a rule of terror, and of torture, and at the same time adding to the greatness and territory of their country and to the permanent happiness and welfare of the land that is to be CONQUERED.

"Soon you will read and study the map of a great and new part of the United States, now called Mexico.

"And that new map, included in the United States, with the Rio Grande running through it, not cutting it off, will be the newest section of the UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA."

It is to be a war of conquest if Willie Hearst and other American capitalists have their way. Willie is unable to secure the armed forces of the country to back him up in his exploitation of the people as he did in Chicago and Boston in his fight on the newsboys and pressmen. Therefore he wants the United States to send thousands of American boys into Mexico to learn the art of murder, to murder Mexican workers and be murdered by them in return—all that Willie Hearst may squeeze the American peons for more profits.

It is the young men who furnish the great bulk of the invading army. It is the young workers whose flesh will fly, whose bones will crack and whose blood will stain Mexican soil.

Hearst fears the revolutionists far more than he does Huerta. His main objection to Huerta is that the de facto president is unable to wipe the revolutionists out of existence and give Hearst the protection he wants. FOR THE REVOLUTIONISTS ARE RESTORING THE LAND TO THE MEXICAN PEOPLE. HEARST OWNS THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF LAND IN MEXICO WHICH WILL BE CONFISCATED SHOULD THE REVOLUTIONISTS BE TRIUMPHANT AS THEY CONTINUED TO MEET WITH GREATER SUCCESS. HEARST'S CRY FOR AMERICAN INTERVENTION BECAME EVER GREATER.

In an editorial in his Chicago Examiner he says: "We are not sending our boys in blue to aid Villa or to advance the interests of any Mexican faction that has been murdering Americans with impunity.

"They are sent there to defend the lives of American citizens still in Mexico, and of any who may hereafter go there; to protect lives first, but to protect in the end all American rights of life, liberty or property.

"WE ARE SENDING THE FLOWER OF OUR YOUTH to Mexico to vindicate the honor and dignity of the Stars and Stripes, and to maintain our flag, flying from the city of Mexico to the Rio Grande."

It is to be the flower of American youth that is to be butchered that Hearst's millions may not be impaired. And they are to do it "to protect lives first."

Willie Hearst has such a high regard for the lives of the workers. It is not two years ago that he had a private army riding the streets of Chicago shooting down working men. The outrages committed by his hired thugs and gunmen at Lead, S. D., are still fresh in the minds of those familiar with labor struggles. And this is the man who wants "the flower of our youth" sent to Mexico "to protect lives first."

Again I wish to quote from a Hearst-Bisbane editorial:

"How much will the war cost. The Mexican Consul General says it will cost FIVE HUN-

DRED MILLIONS. That may be true. THE UNITED STATES CAN AFFORD IT. The territory that would be added to the United States would be cheap at five thousand millions.

"* * * * * There will be some waste, some carelessness. But we have the ships, the guns, the men already. They might as well be working in Mexico, WHERE THEY ARE ALL ANXIOUS TO BE, as walking up and down in the barracks of the navy yards at home. The chief difference will be the powder and shot and transportation."

Nothing is said of the cost in lives, of the homes laid waste and the lands devastated; nothing of the broken American homes, the fatherless children or the sorrow and remorse of American mothers who might bring forth food for cannon.

And it is to cost ONLY FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

In an article by Ella Wheeler Wilcox in the next column to the editorial from which the above quotations are taken, the statement is made that "Of the 100,000,000 people in the United States 80,000,000 are without lands or homes of their own."

With 80,000,000 people without lands or homes of their own we are going to spend FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS to butcher a few hundred thousand Mexicans serfs and thousands of "the flower of our youth" that Willie Hearst and his kind may heap their coffers still higher.

This FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS COULD FURNISH EVERY FAMILY IN THE UNITED STATES WITH A REAL HOME. It could give employment to every unemployed man in the United States at productive labor. It could give every girl or boy under eighteen years of age employed in our mills, mines, shops and factories a university education and an opportunity to become real men and women. With this amount the government could probably purchase the telephone system of the country or any one of a dozen similar things.

And this is a war, says Hearst, that "must surely be destined by God." What crimes are committed in Thy name.

It is nice to sit in an editorial chair and tell others why they should go to the front and "die for their country." The killing of a few deluded working class boys makes fine "copy" to be played up in seven column scare heads on the front page. It swells the circulation and increases advertising. It is fine to talk to hundreds of thousands through the printed page and tell them what a beautiful thing it is to give up their lives for the purpose of "adding to the greatness and territory of their country."

And Arthur Brisbane and his fellow journalists are such an unselfish lot. Far be it from them to take any of the glory away from you. Do you suppose that they would go to the front where the guns spit their fire and lead? Well, I should say not. They would never take the chance of being a hero away from any one else. They will let you go to the firing line and receive all the honors—and lead and steel. Instead they are willing to modestly sit in the editorial sanctum and herald to the world your brave acts and advise others to also go forth and seek laurel crowns.

It is time that the young Americans, who are to furnish the chief food for Mexican canno, revolt against this attempt to initiate a campaign of wholesale murder. Let every Young People's Socialist League in the nation hold mass meetings and send resolutions to President Wilson and your congressman protesting against any attempt to involve this nation in the throes of such a struggle. Already they are giving ear.

PROTEST AGAINST COLORADO OUTRAGES.

The German Federation of the Socialist party has sent the following official protest to the president of the United States:

Woodrow Wilson, President of United States.
The German Federation of the Socialist party calls your attention to the terrible murder of more than fifty people, mostly women and children, by the militia of the state of Colorado and demands of you immediate steps that the cold blooded slaughter of helpless working people may cease.

The Federation considers this a far greater blot upon the honor and flag of this country than the trival occurrence at Tampico. We expect your patriotic feelings to rebel just as much against these real outrages as they do the fancied offenses in Mexico. Should your administration delay protection to the miners, we shall call immediately upon our members and sympathizers to provide ample means that the miners may protect themselves.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

THE CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE DEBATE.

One of the most inspiring sights ever witnessed by the writer was the crowd at the debate in Chicago between the Milwaukee and Chicago Young People's Socialist Leagues on the question of "Confiscation." The hall was thronged with 500 bright looking, enthusiastic young people in whose hands lay the future destinies of the Socialist movement. Very few old faces could be seen among them. They represented the rising generation.

I wish that every old Socialist could have been present at that gathering. They would no longer ask what good the Young People's Socialist Leagues can accomplish.

There were 150 young people from Milwaukee among them who had come to Chicago in a special car. That car undoubtedly brought to Chicago the intellectual cream of the young folk of that city.

The debate brought out the fact that Milwaukee is producing some orators and logicians who will prove valuable assets to the party in Milwaukee in the near future. They carried off the honors of the day. There were four speakers on each team and the Milwaukee boys showed they had things organized in true Milwaukee fashion. Arguments were put forward which would have made some of the older speakers realize that they had a few things to learn.

The Chicago boys were not well prepared for the contest but showed that they had at least one speaker who would be an honor to the Socialist movement on any occasion.

In the recitations and musical numbers both leagues showed they had some excellent talent. Milwaukee's Mandolin and Guitar Club of twelve pieces, being directed by one of the girls, was an imposing sight.

And the spirit of the entire affair was truly inspiring. I have attended many meetings, both Socialist and non-Socialist, but there was never a gathering like this that ever came under my notice. It was an educational treat. It was a social joy. It was a day well spent.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50



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Style with the
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803 W. MADISON ST.
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One can show his loyalty
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Price, 50c. Half-dozen pairs, \$2.50
One dozen pairs, \$4.50

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison Street
CHICAGO, ILL.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

The Literature Department

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

The big thing of the week has, of course, been the Mexican war and the proclamation of the Socialist party stating its attitude toward hostilities with that country.

This was the big thing because for several days it occupied the attention of the secretary and heads of departments. We were besieged with telegrams and letters urging action.

What we did is now history.

In times of war or threats of war a nation has hysteria.

This hysteria is created by the public press. The capitalist interests having an almost exclusive monopoly of the daily newspapers is able to quickly create a public sentiment.

The Socialist press being almost entirely weekly reaches the people about the time they are recovering from the hysteria.

All of the American people were not stampeded by the war headlines of the papers.

There were a million Socialists scattered through the nation who kept their heads. They wanted something in printed form to use as anti-war propaganda. We did the best we could with a special edition of the Party Builder.

War and threats of war draw attention away from other propaganda and it was to be feared that the Mexican trouble would interfere with our literature distribution.

We have made our protest and now we should remember that the class struggle remains as evidenced by the killing of the Colorado miners.

We urge you therefore to bring your minds back to the work in hand which is the education of the American workers.

The industrial struggle in the factories, shops and on the railroads kills more people annually and maims more than could possibly result from an invasion of Mexico.

This is of far more consequence. We may not be able to stop the army from marching into Mexico but we can stop the exploiting of our workers and their slaughter at home, by educating our brothers and sister workers.

The half million edition of the "Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" is now ready. Let us put out these pamphlets quickly. The pamphlet will be a good antidote for the salute to the flag at Tampico.

A new booklet is just off the press by Ralph Korngold published by the National Office, entitled "Are there Classes in America?" The retail price is 10 cents. It is written in Korngold's best style and you know that is good. You will find it just the thing to hand to that hard headed friend of yours who dislikes to think that we have classes in "free America."

We are now splendidly equipped with books and booklets for use in the campaign. With such books as "The Truth About Socialism," "The Failure of Regulation," "Wasting Human Life," "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam," "Where You Get Off," "Public Ownership of Railways," "Are there Classes in America?" "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired," you cannot say that this office has not brought out up-to-date material for propaganda purposes.

The above booklets are suited to the times. They deal with live issues and in a constructive way.

Think of them when you decide to buy literature.

Five thousand assorted leaflets to Fred Cammer, Rochester, N. Y.

One thousand **The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired** to Egbert Baker, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One **Library of Socialism** to Charlotte Prichard, Zanesville, Ohio.

Twelve **The Truth About Socialism** to Hayden S. Stevens, Attleboro, Mass.

Ten thousand **Assorted Leaflets** to Harry R. Timkey, Lockport, N. Y.

Three thousand **Regulation** to W. E. Stein, Eau Claire, Wis.

Five thousand **Assorted Leaflets** to Frank F. Benson, Terre Haute, Ind.

Fifty **Pocket Library** and P. B. to Robt. Love, Bemidji, Minn.

Fifteen thousand **Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered** to Jos. Warnock, Harbor Springs, Mich.

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 to Socialism, "The Providence (R. I.) Visitor" (Catholic).

Twenty-five 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.

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BENSON'S BOOKS

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	Men	Women	Sick and Accident	Death	
1885	116	—	\$525.90	—	\$150.00
1890	2,919	252	35,014.57	—	\$6,062.57
1895	10,992	1,924	310,846.07	—	35,265.38
1900	21,616	4,123	1,002,398.32	—	89,773.35
1905	28,470	5,912	1,962,960.82	—	220,323.38
1910	37,743	7,524	3,236,004.12	—	438,501.72
1913	42,344	8,022	4,149,132.13	—	744,453.98

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THE PARTY BUILDEROFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY
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Managing Editor and Business Manager.
A. W. RICKER, Circulation Manager.Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National
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3, 1879.

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 78 Chicago, May 2, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING
SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1914.**

Last week	19,056
Taken off	208
	<hr/>
	18,848
New subs	366
	<hr/>
Total	19,214

The circulation figures continue to move in the right direction. The above figures do not tell the story of the P. B. these days for we are now getting returns from locals and individual comrades in response to our letters sent out last week to locals and this week to the "Army."

When we began our work in the office, we started a worker's card list. The name of every comrade who has sent us subscriptions during the last ten months has been placed on a card and filed. As more subs were sent this fact was recorded so that we have an accurate record of what subscription work has been done for the paper and who did it.

The list had never been used for circularizing until this week, when a two-color letter was sent to all names on the "Army rolls."

We were somewhat surprised to find that we had nearly three thousand names. Thus we are able to say that we not only have twenty thousand comrades who read this paper but we have three thousand who work for it and do their best to get others to read it.

We have asked the three thousand to buy seven sub cards immediately as a means of financing with our own cash the National Committee meeting. Within thirty-six hours after these letters started to go out the first response came from Comrade Hugh McGee of the Twenty-first Ward of Chicago. Others are coming now, also many responses from local bodies.

Again we urge you to buy cards.

One dollar and a half is not much for one comrade, but when multiplied by six thousand locals and three thousand individual comrades, it means a tremendous sum of money.

It is easy, too, for within a few hours after you get your cards you can have your money back by selling them.

It means money for the convention and subscribers for this paper.

It means that the National Committee, seeing that you are willing and ready to come to the assistance of this office, will feel more free to provide for even a better paper than we are now giving you.

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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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**THE BOMB-SHELL
THAT HENRY FORD FIRED**

The Socialist movement of the world claims many of the great writers. Many honored names are on the list, but the man whose name has been attached to more pieces of propaganda literature than any other is Allan L. Benson.

The National Office sold in 1912 two millions of his pamphlet, THE GROWING GROCERY BILL, which created a sensation, being one of the cleverest and most timely pieces of literature ever written.

He also wrote THE USURPED POWER OF THE COURTS, a stinging indictment, much needed at the time, and no less valuable now. The National Office has distributed 200,000 of this pamphlet.

Last summer THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM came out; one of the clearest and most readable expositions of Socialism ever written. More than 50,000 of this twenty-five-cent book have been sold, and it is still a steady seller and will be for years.

Recently Pearson's Magazine printed an article by Benson, called THE BOMB-SHELL THAT HENRY FORD FIRED, a piece of work as monumental as The Growing Grocery Bill. It will appeal to the farmer as well as the city wage worker; to the business man, big or little; to the professional man, to the wife and mother. Just as The Growing Grocery Bill was the biggest stunt in 1912, so this will be the big thing in the coming congressional campaign.

Benson shows that Henry Ford proves most of the Socialist claims. We have said that the worker under Socialism could have a living equivalent to what a \$2,000 income could give him under capitalism. Ford, the automobile maker, gives his floor sweepers \$5.00 a day, and his more skilled workmen more than that, and yet he is giving back to them, in increased wages, only half his profits. Benson shows how the trusts and all big business COULD AFFORD to do what Ford has done, and PROVES IT. So our claims have not been dreams. We have been practical, we have been awake, and it is up to you to awaken the other fellow.

You must read this pamphlet. You must distribute a million this summer. I assure you it is the "goods" and you need not hesitate. We believe enough in this pamphlet to print a half million of them right off the bat, and we know that will not be enough. One little request in The Party Builder has brought advance orders for more than 50,000, even before its printing was assured. We cannot promise another edition, so if you want to use this in your district, you had better get your order in. You will not find another piece of printed matter with such a general appeal and at such a cheap price.

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