

MILWAUKEE PARTY BUILDER

CIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 82

CHICAGO, MAY 30, 1914

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COURT UPHOLDS SOCIALIST.

Carl F. Ringer, the Socialist building inspector of Milwaukee, who was removed from office by non-partisan Mayor Bading, has been reinstated by the State Supreme Court. The court held that Bading exceeded his authority and had acted unlawfully in not giving Ringer a hearing. Under the decision Ringer will assume the duties of office and receive full salary from the time of his discharge.

ATTEMPT TO OUST PRIEST FAILS.

An attempt was made to oust Rev. John Yates, priest of the Episcopal Church at Middletown, Ohio, because he participated in the campaigns in this section speaking in behalf of the Socialist party. Some of the vestrymen demanded that the bishop of that district remove him or they would resign from the church. They were told they could resign. Yates is now speaking to a packed church every Sunday as a result of the publicity secured.

MOVE FORWARD IN ENGLAND.

A summary of the recent municipal elections in England shows a net gain of 80 seats to the Socialist and Labor forces. There were 494 candidates nominated and 196 elected. Twenty-six seats were lost and 106 gained. This makes more than 200 working class representatives sitting in municipal councils in England.

ENDORSE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Christian Socialists of Belgium, at their recent conference, endorsed the entire program of the Socialist party and advised all religious workers to support it. The resolution adopted says:

"The national congress of Belgian Christian Socialists sends fraternal greetings to all the comrades affiliated with the international labor movement.

"Whereas, The church, faithless to the spirit of Christ, has too often placed its forces at the disposal of capitalism, we are nevertheless persuaded that there are many Christians who are ready to accept the economic principles of Socialism, and

"Whereas, The hour has now come to give our active support to bring about the certain triumph of universal suffrage, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the religious workers should be true to their oppressed class and give their votes solidly to the candidates of the Socialist party."

REDS WIN IN FLORIDA.

Socialists of Lakewood, Florida, secured control of the town in the recent municipal elections, electing the mayor and also two commissioners. Lakewood is under the commission form of government.

WANT UNION OF LABOR FORCES.

An attempt is being made by the Toronto Labor Council, which is the strongest body of its kind in Canada, to unite the forces of the Canadian Labor party and the Socialist parties into a compact movement of the working class, supporting one set of candidates at all future elections. A committee has been elected to place the proposition before the different political organizations.

TWENTY-ONE NEW SEATS SECURED.

A net gain of twenty-one seats was made by the Socialists of Scotland in the municipal elections which took place lately. Two mayors were elected at Aberavon and Mossley. Prior to the elections the Socialists had only sixteen seats on the municipal councils of Bonny Scotland. They won twenty-five new seats and lost four, leaving a total of 37 Reds now sitting in the municipal legislative bodies.

GAIN TWO SEATS.

Two new seats were added to the seven now in their control by the Socialists of Berne, Switzerland, the Socialist vote being 47,000 as against 39,000 cast for the Clericals. Two other seats were also secured—one at Tun and one at Lengnau.

KORNGOLD'S PARTY BUILDER TOUR A SUCCESS.

On May 20 Ralph Korngold completed a seventeen days' tour of Ohio and Indiana in the interest of the Party Builder. His meetings were held on a subscription basis to the party organ, the requirement for a meeting being the sale of two hundred tickets at ten cents each, a ticket carrying with it a three months' subscription to the Party Builder.

This trip was an experiment suggested to the National Office by Comrade Korngold, who, with the Executive Secretary, was anxious to determine whether lecture work under the management of the National Office could be made self-supporting. During the past year the national organization has labored under such heavy financial burdens that it has been impossible to conduct lecture and propaganda work to any considerable extent. This has been a matter of regret to both the National Office and the locals throughout the country.

Comrade Korngold has demonstrated, however, that lecture work need not result in financial loss to the party. More than that, he has shown that such work may be made a source of considerable revenue. He has turned in to the National Office a surplus of \$126 from his seventeen days' work. This amount will still be somewhat increased when a few locals meet their still outstanding obligations.

Much of the financial success of the trip is credited to the literature sales, to which the National Office reserved the right. About sixty-five dollars worth of literature was disposed of by Comrade Korngold at these meetings.

While neither the Executive Secretary, Comrade Korngold, nor all the locals concerned, are entirely satisfied with the outcome of the experiment, it is believed that it points the way to successful propaganda work and lecture courses. The time allowed for preparation for the trip was too short, it is realized. A few locals found it impossible to dispose of their quota of tickets on this account. The widespread unemployment was also a cause of failure in a few instances. Nevertheless, most of the locals made good, and a few sold more than the two hundred tickets required.

The Party Builder gains about twenty-four hundred subscribers as a result of this work.

In view of the very evident success of this plan of work, Comrade Korngold recommends its extension. Now that the Party Builder is to become a news and propaganda paper, it will be still easier to combine lecture work with the circulation of the party paper. It is suggested that the National Office offer a course of three first class lectures on a subscription basis to the party paper, each local undertaking the course to sell four hundred tickets at 25 cents each, each ticket carrying with it a three months' subscription to the paper. The National Office hopes in a short time to be able to announce more definitely its plans for this work for the year just beginning.

ELECTION OF INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY AND DELEGATES.

The result of the recent referendum as tabulated elsewhere in this issue results in the election of the following comrades:

For International Secretary—Morris Hillquit.
For International Delegates—Victor L. Berger, Emil Seidel, Charles Edward Russell, Oscar Ameringer, George R. Kirkpatrick.

By an election just closed in Indiana, James Oneal, 831 North Third street, Terre Haute, has been elected national committeeman for 1914.

WRIGHT EDITOR OF "CALL."

Chester M. Wright, formerly city editor of the Milwaukee Leader and the Chicago Daily World, and late editor of the California Social-Democrat, has been selected as the new editor of the New York Call. The statement that Charles Edward Russell had assumed the editorship is now claimed to be untrue. Wright is undoubtedly one of the best newspaper men in the nation. He has generally worked behind the scenes unknown.

HEAD OF S. L. P. DIES.

Daniel Le Leon, head of the Socialist Labor party, died in Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York. His son, Solon Le Leon, and a number of party members surrounded him at the end. More than 6,000 people attended his funeral.

De Leon was born in July, 1852, on the Island of Curacao, off the coast of Venezuela, and was educated at Hildesheim, Germany, and the University of Leyden, Holland, from which latter institution he graduated in 1872. He was a master of the German, Spanish, Dutch, Latin, French, English and ancient Greek languages and was able to read Italian, Portuguese and modern Greek.

He was an honor graduate of the Columbia Law School and was afterward for six years lecturer on international law at Columbia University. As a reformer he came into the Henry George movement in New York City where his activity brought him in contact with Socialists. He studied the theories of Karl Marx and realizing that the workers had nothing to hope for from reform movements he joined the Socialist Labor party in 1888 in which he shortly became one of the most active members.

He took an active part in the Knights of Labor and in the formation of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance in 1895. During the split in the Socialist ranks in 1897, which resulted in the formation of the present Socialist party, De Leon led the forces of the S. L. P. against those who broke away and ever afterward was uncompromising in his opposition to the Socialist party.

De Leon translated many Socialist classics into English and was a voluminous writer. He was editor of the Daily People until its suspension a few weeks ago and of the Weekly People.

OKLAHOMA METHODS.

Comrade H. M. Sinclair, State Secretary of, and National Committeeman from, Oklahoma breezed into the office on Saturday. He brought with him a large fund of Oklahoma enthusiasm. Since he has been in office as state secretary he has reduced his avoirdupois fifteen pounds but increased his fighting weight by several tons.

During the last year Oklahoma has grown in membership from 3,000 to over 10,000 and is now running New York a close race for first place in size of membership.

The Oklahoma farmers have not raised a crop for so long that they do not know what a full sized ear of corn would look like but they somehow manage to pay dues and distribute Socialist literature.

Early this year, Comrade Sinclair sent out a circular letter asking the farmer comrades to cooperate in the renting of land for "Socialist Cotton Patches" broom corn, wheat, oats, potatoes and anything that can be turned into money this fall. He asked the farmers to form associations and elect one of their members as manager. The manager will superintend planting, cultivating and harvesting all the crops, calling out all hands when assistance is needed. At such times, the family will come along with lunch baskets and all will work and picnic. Sinclair estimates that 5,000 acres of ground will be planted for Socialism. Most of this will be in cotton which is never a total failure. An acre of ground will produce at least \$25.00 worth of cotton net, so you can figure something on what Oklahoma resources will be this fall.

Comrade Sinclair is getting out a 64-page campaign book of which 200,000 copies will be printed and distributed. The size of this order will reduce the price to a minimum—less than half a cent per copy.

Sinclair says they are sure of one congressman and there are two other possible districts.

Lincoln County held a mass convention a couple of weeks ago by 1,500 people. Sinclair says they have six counties in the state which have Socialist locals in every precinct. The encampments will soon begin and will last all summer.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, IN SESSION MAY 10, 1914.

(Continued from last week)

DUES RECEIVED JUNE, 1913—APRIL, 1914.

Alabama	\$ 160.00	Nebraska	263.00
Arizona	290.60	Nevada	356.10
Arkansas	365.35	New Hampshire	328.30
California	3,026.05	New Jersey	1,845.00
Colorado	658.70	New Mexico	89.00
Connecticut	790.00	New York	5,653.65
Delaware	23.05	North Carolina	66.00
Dist. of Col.	135.55	North Dakota	909.15
Florida	265.00	Ohio	2,993.65
Georgia	40.00	Oklahoma	2,906.45
Idaho	482.20	Oregon	765.40
Illinois	3,593.85	Pennsylvania	4,798.30
Indiana	2,223.55	Rhode Island	298.40
Iowa	610.00	South Carolina	50.00
Kansas	1,043.80	South Dakota	232.50
Kentucky	191.00	Tennessee	116.50
Louisiana	240.00	Texas	1,385.65
Maine	197.10	Utah	289.00
Maryland	241.30	Vermont	130.05
Massachusetts	2,650.40	Virginia	126.40
Michigan	1,675.70	Washington	2,092.95
Minnesota	2,910.85	West Virginia	458.00
Mississippi	74.05	Wisconsin	2,319.00
Missouri	1,012.60	Wyoming	342.90
Montana	783.30	French Federation	26.35

Unorganized.

Alaska	\$ 285.40	Members at large	24.10
Honolulu	20.00		

The Congressional Campaign.

The National Committee during the past year levied a voluntary assessment on the membership to pay off the debt. No enthusiasm was shown about it, total receipts on same being about \$3,600.

In order to procure funds for the campaign, I suggest that your committee call for a one-day wage fund, to be paid by every member on the first of September, and to be devoted only to campaign purposes. There are several districts that should have special help, and no other practical plan presents itself.

There will be no funds in the National Treasury for this purpose. When the expense of this meeting, and the expense of the delegates to the International Congress is added to our present debt, we will be back in the same position as last June.

I believe such a campaign fund would be accepted by the membership with good feeling and would probably result in a fund sufficient for all purposes. Furthermore, it would be well to promote the idea that the one-day wage plan is our regular way of getting funds. After the same method has been used for a number of times it becomes popular, and assessments are never popular.

THE FINANCES.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities, June 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914.

	Assets.	Liabilities.	Surplus.
June 1, 1913	\$19,611.70	\$18,778.07	\$ 833.63
July 1, 1913	19,371.04	18,568.77	802.27
August 1, 1913	18,813.15	18,054.75	757.40
September 1, 1913	19,797.04	17,658.18	2,138.85
October 1, 1913	19,919.85	17,715.52	2,204.33
November 1, 1913	19,868.75	15,466.62	4,402.13
December 1, 1913	18,952.66	14,081.25	4,871.41
January 1, 1914	21,727.41	13,694.08	4,033.33
February 1, 1914	22,070.02	12,828.05	9,241.97
March 1, 1914	24,057.12	14,084.27	9,972.85
April 1, 1914	24,461.01	13,451.92	11,009.09
May 1, 1914	28,070.95	14,247.15	13,823.80

The above table shows the financial condition of the party on June 1, 1913, and at the time of this report.

This shows that our property, consisting of cash, fixtures, stock and accounts receivable, has increased \$13,000 in eleven months.

In addition to increasing the property the office has carried the Lyceum, both the new and the old course. The old course cost \$4,955.62 to close up. The new course was allowed \$2,000 by your committee last year. This makes a total of \$6,955.62.

Add to this amount \$5,365.75, which was the cost of carrying the expenditures of the Executive Committee, the Woman's National Committee, the Educational Committee and the Committee on Headquarters, and we have a total of \$12,321.37, which has actually been paid off or carried by the National Office, in addition to the expenditures of the office itself.

The liabilities of \$14,247.15, shown above, would have been reduced this month, but it was necessary to hold the cash in bank for this meeting of your committee.

When I assumed the duties of Executive Secretary last year I found that the National Office had no credit at the bank with which we then did business. I thereupon changed banks, and now the party has credit to the amount of \$2,000, which will enable all committeemen to be paid in full their per diem and railroad expenses for this meeting.

There are many activities that should be undertaken by the National Office, but I refrain from making suggestions along the lines of extending the work, for the reason that our present indebtedness should be paid before we go into other lines. Our debt on May 1 is \$14,247.15; the expense of this meeting of your committee will approximate \$4,500; in the month of July we must advance about \$2,400 to the five delegates and International Secretary, who will then be going to the International Congress. So that on September 1 the debt will be about \$21,000, less such sum as the office may be able to save in the interim. In such case it seems

the part of wisdom not to suggest other ways of spending money, no matter how useful or beneficial such propositions might be.

Work of Organizers.

On account of the financial condition comparatively little routing of organizers was done. Some work was done in West Virginia, a tour of the South was made, certain work was done in states in which elections were being held, and one organizer was authorized for the Woman's Committee. The following work was done:

In West Virginia—	Net cost.
Geo. H. Goebel, 21 days	\$ 171.10
Anna A. Maley, 53 days	262.77
Geo. H. Parsons, 109 days	436.00
Southern Tour—	
Geo. H. Goebel, 51 days	166.15
In New Jersey—	
Oscar Ameringer, working under State Committee, National Office share of expense	64.30
Geo. H. Goebel, working under same conditions	126.00
In Massachusetts—	
W. B. Killingbeck, working under State Committee, National Office share of expense	133.75
Jas. F. Carey, same conditions	137.40
In Illinois, Cook County—	
Janet Korngold, in conjunction with county and state organizations	125.19
Total	\$1,622.66

The work of organizers will never be effective until the rule now in force, namely, \$6 per day and railroad fare, is altered. As a matter of fact, it does not accomplish any results. States may and actually do employ speakers at a higher rate, cities have paid as high as \$100 per lecture to some of our speakers for special occasions; even the foreign federations employ speakers at a higher rate. The rule must be observed only by the National Office, and such being the case, it is an absurdity. Naturally speakers who can get higher pay accept such assignments, thus making it impossible for the National Office to secure the services of some of the better speakers in the movement.

Unless a uniform rule is laid down, that all branches of the organization must obey, competition will inevitably control the situation. Furthermore, it is my belief, borne out by the experience of foreign federations and other branches of the organization, that there will be greater success if the Executive Committee is given a free hand in this matter, than if a rule to cover all cases is laid down. The drawing power of some speakers is greater than others, and even if a larger wage is paid the net results, both in propaganda and finances, will be better.

AMOUNTS COLLECTED ON VARIOUS FUNDS.

Machinists' Strike	\$ 3.96
Pat Quinlan Fund	3.00
Paterson Strike Fund	17.20
Servian Strike Fund	91.58
Little Falls Strike	12.75
West Virginia Organizing Fund	\$1,041.27
West Virginia Organizing Expenses	1,019.22
Balance	22.05
West Virginia Free Speech	\$ 200.00
Anna Maley Case	53.10
Balance	146.90
Special Assessment	3,865.36
Calumet Strike Fund	4,760.47
West Virginia Miners' Strike Fund	60.62
Strikers in Ireland	24.25
Colorado Strike Fund	397.65
Fund for Strikers' Children	6,402.37

Total amount received was \$16,880.48, all of which has been paid with the exception of the two West Virginia accounts as shown above.

DUES-PAYING MEMBERSHIP OF THE PARTY.

Average for February, March and April, 1914	104,581
Average for May, June, July, 1913	82,624
Increase	21,857

Fraternally submitted,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

Denver, Colo., May 23, 1914.

Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir and Brother—It gives us sincere pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your donation, to be used for the alleviation of suffering in the strike zone. We are indeed grateful to our brothers, not only for monetary assistance, but for their sympathy as well, which is an incentive for us to continue our great struggle for justice until we have finally won.

We are inclosing receipt, and assure you that the money will be judiciously expended. Thanking you for your assistance, and for the kindly sentiments expressed, I am,

Fraternally yours,
E. L. DOYLE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MAKE CLEAN SWEEP.

With a Socialist local only two months old at Crested Butte, Colo., the Socialists made a clean sweep against the combined opposition, winning 178 to 148. They elected the mayor, four trustees, marshal, clerk, treasurer and police magistrate.

May 30, 1914.

Official Business

EXPIRED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.
By Opsahl of South Dakota.

That a new department be opened in the Party Builder to be known as The Open Forum, where party tactics and party principles may be discussed by any and all members.
Published for second April 4.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.
By McCrillis of Iowa.

"That the action of the National Executive Committee, in suspending the operation of Referendum 'B,' be annulled," has been seconded by Sinclair of Oklahoma, who submits the following:

COMMENT: I believe the rank and file of the membership have the right to say whether the National Committee should meet or not and would construe a majority vote by them to mean that the constitution be temporarily amended. We in Oklahoma were confronted with a debt of \$3,255.55 last year and by the strictest economy were able to wipe it all up during the year. As a result the membership has taken on new life and the same has increased from less than 3,000 to more than 10,000 and is still coming at a rate of 500 new members per month.

The Open Forum

Dear Comrade Lanfersiek:
Herewith is inclosed a response to your appeal for cash to meet the needs of the National Committee meet. Is it not possible to cut the expense of the National Office so that the dues will meet the annual expenses? Let me suggest a way in which several times the amount you call for now can be saved each year:

I will be one of 10,000 to give \$10 to the National Office for the erection of a suitable headquarters. I believe \$100,000, or possibly less, would build an ample headquarters on ample ground in a suitable location to meet the party's needs for some time. I believe there are enough Socialists in these United States who abhor the payment of rent, and are able to do so, to build a home for the party and stop the rent drain. While we are doing this, let's not borrow the money and make an interest drain. Let us raise the cash and build and pay as we go.

I believe the party is on a firm enough footing that no member need be afraid of the loss of the property to the purposes for which it will be intended.

If you believe this a good way to cut down expenses, let others hear of it.
Respectfully,
FRANK A. MAREK.
250 Verdugo Road, Glendale, Cal.

Lykens, Pa., April 27, 1914.

Dear Comrade Lanfersiek—At a recent meeting of the Lykens Branch it was decided to use the first 25 cents that a member pays when joining as a subscription to The Party Builder. We believe it will be a good investment, as the party will be speaking to him each and every week for 40 weeks, which will keep him interested and thereby cause him to pay his dues more regularly than the other way, and through that the Branch will be more likely to get more. We suggest that this be done throughout the country. The above was brought to the attention of our County Local by S. Roden of Steelton, Pa.

CHARLES BOECKLER.

North Platte, Neb., May 18, 1914.

The Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.
Dear Comrades—As secretary of Local North Platte, the duty falls upon me to inform you that Ed. B. Sanders has been expelled from the Socialist party. Please publish in The Party Builder.
Fraternally,
JOHN CANRIGHT, Sec'y.
Box 344, North Platte, Neb.

The town of Edgewater, Colo., elected a mayor and three trustees at the spring election, making a full Socialist board, excepting one member. They also elected a president of the School Board, giving a Socialist majority on the Board.

Editor Party Builder.
Dear Comrades—Please permit me to say that what I, as a member of the press committee, submitted to the National Committee, was not in any strict sense a "minority report." On all essential points I heartily concurred in the report drawn up by Comrades O'Reilly and Simons. It was only through unintentional delay on my part that my signature was not attached to it.
Fraternally yours,
ALGERNON LEE.

FIGHTS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

J. Keir Hardie, one of the Socialist members of the British House of Commons, has reintroduced his bill to deal with the question of unemployment. The bill would create a minister of labor, who would control a national labor exchange, unemployment insurance, industrial regulation, statistical emigration and immigration, and industrial training. The labor minister would also have to make provision for the training of unemployed persons and their dependents and for the establishment of reformatory detention colonies. Local authorities would also be required to prevent unemployment as far as practicable.

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

MUNICIPAL BONDS IN SMALL AMOUNTS.

As has already been told in these columns, the practice of issuing municipal bonds in small denominations in St. Paul has proved so successful that other city administrations contemplate doing the same. A letter from the city treasurer of St. Paul explains the venture in interesting detail. The essential facts are herewith given:

In June, 1913, the sinking fund committee found it had been unable to dispose of 4½ per cent bonds for waterworks extension, and \$2,300,000 worth of taxy levy certificates, bearing interest at 4 per cent. At the time of the expiration of the latter, \$800,000 worth remained unsold.

The committee then took steps to issue participation certificates, to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and payable on demand, at par, the certificates to be issued in denominations of \$10, or any multiple thereof, the highest amount of any one certificate being \$1,000. While the city charter did not specifically grant the power to the committee, the corporation attorney believed the scope of its activities was so broad as to permit of the undertaking.

The sale of the certificates opened on July 1, and the first three days saw \$150,000 worth disposed of. The certificates have been sold on every business day since. The total amount of sales to March 1, eight months, was \$1,450,920. The total withdrawals were \$284,860, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,166,060. Of this amount \$900,000 is invested in St. Paul securities bearing from 4 to 6 per cent. The cash bears 2 per cent interest on daily bank balances.

Purchasers of certificates pay accrued interest on all certificates from July 1 or January 1 to date of deposit and receive interest from July 1 or January 1, respectively. Should a depositor wish to withdraw his money between these periods, interest is paid from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal. The total interest amounts to over \$1,600 a day.

The total number of depositors to March 1 was about 2,000. The number of certificates issued was 7,520. The average for each depositor is about \$400. Many depositors are clerks and laboring people and benevolent and other societies. The sale of the bonds is not confined to residents of St. Paul.

Under this system:

- (1) The city is able to finance work that could not be otherwise financed, and that without delay; and to promote new public improvements;
- (2) The small investor is able to place his money, with absolute security, where he can receive a moderate rate of interest, with the privilege of withdrawing it at any time he may wish;
- (3) The people have a direct and more intelligent interest in the city's financial affairs;
- (4) The interest paid by the city goes to the citizens of St. Paul and to small depositors outside of the city, and not to the large money centers.

The city of St. Paul, with a surplus in the bank of more than 10 per cent, with first class securities, and with the confidence of the people in its integrity, offers a safer form of investment, at a higher rate of interest, than most savings banks, to say nothing of "wildcat" mining and land promotion schemes.

But by far the greater advantage to the people lies in the fact that in financing their enterprises they are made independent of Wall street and corporation control. If the city of St. Paul wishes capital to build a municipal electric light plant, or an ice plant, or to take over a street railway, it need not run the risk of being refused by bond brokers and bankers. It need but float an issue of \$10 bonds, which will be eagerly snapped up by its people, who, after all, are the ones directly interested in and benefited by its publicly owned utilities.

Thus another municipal idea urged by the Socialists has been found workable and "practical."

CORNELL WINS DEBATE ON MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

An important debate on "Municipal Versus Private Ownership of Public Utilities" was recently won by a Cornell University student, through the co-operation of one of our comrades, a university professor, and the aid of the Information Department. The student himself was only lukewarm on the subject of public ownership when he first began to prepare for the debate; but one of the faculty had him send to our department for material on this subject, and he became so interested in the arguments and evidence that he became an enthusiastic advocate of public ownership, and with some coaching by the professor, came through with flying colors, made quite a "hit" with the judges, and won the debate.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Information Department has compiled and published a pamphlet on the work of the Socialists in the various state Legislatures of the United States that we believe every Socialist ought to have. Certainly every local of the Socialist party in the nation should have at least five copies in its collection of literature. Most locals could well afford to handle a good supply. The pamphlet will have great weight in convincing people who are critical of the actual practical value of voting the Socialist ticket. It will be a stimulant in every campaign for the party.

Many people still think of Socialism as a far-off possibility, too remote to warrant any serious thought or effort. This pamphlet brings it right home to them. Here are the actual achievements of the party—black on white; laws written into the statute books of nearly a dozen states—141 such measures actually put into operation as a result of the work of the Socialist party.

This answers the argument of those who say that to vote the Socialist ticket is to throw one's vote away. It closes the mouth of the one who says that Socialists are impractical, and, if elected, could accomplish nothing.

It presents the facts, with a story of each measure, the way the battles were fought and won in the Legislatures, a list of all bills introduced by the party since its first representatives were elected to the Massachusetts state Legislature in 1899, and the text of several of the more important measures. It is a record of steady, persistent, constructive work in the face of overwhelming difficulties, by almost hopeless minorities, of which every Socialist may be justly proud.

Here is something to hand to the person who says that Socialism is nothing but a dream, and show him that he is wrong; that, in fact, the Socialists are the most practical people in the world today.

This pamphlet should be in every library, every school, college and university in the country. A number of them should be on the literature table at every Socialist meeting held from now on. It should be mentioned to every audience and advertised in every Socialist paper. And we ask the local secretaries and literature agents to see to it that these things are done. The price is 25 cents a copy, retail, but a generous wholesale price is being made to all. Address inquiries and orders to the Literature Department, Socialist Party, Nation Office, 803 West Madison street, Chicago.

FINAL RESULTS OF THE 1914 MILWAUKEE ELECTION.

A number of inquiries have come to us in regard to the final results of the last election in Milwaukee as compared to previous elections. In reply, we submit the following statement of the situation, together with a table showing at a glance the direction the movement has taken:

	1910	1912	1914
Socialist	27,608	30,206	29,122
Democratic	10,530	.....	.....
Republican	11,346	.....	.....
Non-Partisan	.....	43,064	37,668
Prohibitionist	.....	1,062	.....
Total	59,484	74,332	66,790
Socialist percentage	46.4	40.6	43.5
Socialist gain in 1912 over preceding election	—2,598		
Socialist loss in 1914 over preceding election	—1,084		
	1910	1910	1914
Aldermen elected	21	7	9
County Board	.....	2	5

In the first place, it should be noted that the Socialist party has increased the percentage of the total vote cast from 40.6 in 1912 to 43.5 in 1914.

In the second place, for the first time in its history, the Socialist party in Milwaukee succeeded in casting a majority of votes for two of its candidates, thus to this extent crossing the line that marks the final goal. Daniel W. Hoan, the candidate for city attorney, and Wm. J. Aldrich, candidate for alderman-at-large were re-elected by a majority vote over their respective opponents. This is the beginning of the end.

It must also be noted that the Socialists increased the number of aldermen elected to the city council; 7 were elected in 1912 and 9 were elected in 1914. Also, the party increased its representatives on the county board from 2 in 1912 to 5 in 1914.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

The Information Department has received the report of the Belgian Workingmen's Bank, Brussels, organized in March, 1914. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the Finnish Socialists in Fitchburg, Mass., have also recently established a co-operative bank.

BOOK REVIEW.

"A History of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup, fifth edition, revised and largely rewritten by Edward R. Pease; published by Adam and Charles Black, London; handled by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth avenue, New York City; cloth, 479 pages; \$1.50.

Mr. Kirkup's "History of Socialism" has been one of the standards for many years. Before his death it had passed through four editions. This last and fifth edition has been revised and brought down to date by Edward R. Pease. The principal revision has been made naturally in the latter chapters, dealing with the progress of Socialism, the modern International, the English school of Socialism, and a general view of Socialism.

With these revisions and additions concerning the more recent phases of the development of the Socialist movement, this new edition of Kirkup's "History of Socialism" is a very valuable addition to the Socialist literature.

It covers the whole period of the early origin of Socialism, together with the rise and development of the modern Socialist movement. It has chapters on the French and German Socialism, Ferdinand La Salle, Karl Marx, the International, and the German Social-Democracy.

"Socialism and Character," by Vida Scudder; Houghton-Mifflin Company, 4 Park street, Boston, Mass.; 43 pages, cloth; \$1.50.

Miss Scudder sees in Socialism not only a full dinner pail for the common man, but a full heart as well—man at his best, body, mind and soul.

She discusses the two fundamental principles, economic determinism, and the class struggle, that have aroused the antagonism of so many righteous men, otherwise ready to accept Socialism. In regard to the former of these doctrines she shows that "the advance of economic forces has always been, and still is, the determining base of all advance, religious, philosophical, political and social." She holds, however, that ideals and spirit-force have a place in this advance; but the ideals of power to accomplish are not those that "arise in the heart or conscience of the exceptional individual," superimposed on the mass, but those "out of the very conditions of life itself." Thus "the valuable people are those docile in the school of life, yet sufficiently sensitive to ideals to discern and aid the trend of their own times in its noblest aspects."

As to the class struggle, the author points out that after all its base is only loyalty—loyalty to class, overtopping racial and national feeling, and leading ultimately, when Socialism shall have made all men workers, to that supreme goal—loyalty to the whole, the highest aim Socialism can conceive. Nor is this loyalty something new or hasty, for Lincoln said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy outside the family should be one uniting all working people, of all nations and times and kindreds."

But just what will be the effect of the Socialist regime on individual character? Those who fear economic determinism may mean the loss of free will should see that it is society as a whole, and not the individual, which is determined; and each man is as free as ever to exert all his will to hasten or retard progress.

"The Battle of Ballots," by O. M. Thomason; paper, 60 pages; price, 10c a copy; \$7.00 per 100; address the author, Brainerd, Minn.

The author says in his foreword that he has undertaken to "state, in plain and simple manner, for plain and unlettered people, the plain and elementary principles of Socialism."

"Was Marx Wrong?" by I. M. Rubinow; issued by the members of the Marx Institute of America, Co-operative Press, 15 Spruce street, New York; a 62-page pamphlet, being a reply to Professor Vladimir G. Simkhovitch's book, Marxism vs. Socialism.

The pamphlet is a careful and very complete reply to the latest attempt to annihilate Marxian Socialism. The author takes up one after another of the professor's criticisms of Marxism and very neatly and fully disposes of them.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR A BOOKBINDER.

Socialists in Flint, Mich., believe there is a good opportunity in that city for a skilled bookbinder. Those interested should write to James H. McFarlan, Paterson Block, Flint, for further information.

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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 Mally, 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.

REPORT OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S COMMITTEE IN SESSION MAY 1J, 1914.

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party desires to record its belief that never was the opportunity so great in the industrial and political fields to secure the naturalization of foreign women, to train them in the use of the rapidly approaching universal right of franchise, in bettering the conditions of the working class, and to educate the working women of this country in the principles of Socialism. It therefore believes the work of the committee should be pushed with greater vigor than ever before, and it submits to the National Committee and the incoming Woman's National Committee the following suggestions and recommendations:

Press.

The National Woman's Committee recognizes the necessity for greater publicity for Socialist and labor news. It therefore recommends that the national correspondent send through the National Office Press Service articles bearing on the industrial, political and Socialist activity of women in either this country or abroad. Such service should be at least twice a month and oftener if found practicable and shall be organized by the members of the Woman's National Committee and the general correspondent. We believe the Socialist and labor press, both English and foreign-speaking, would gladly avail themselves of such opportunity for publication.

We recommend that Socialist women in all localities send items of labor and Socialist news to the National Office for transmission to the general news services, and that they use every effort to secure the publication of such news in all local papers.

This committee repeats the indorsement made by the former committee of "Toveritar," "Life and Labor," "The Forerunner" and "The Young Socialist Magazine" as publications valuable for propaganda among women and the young.

Leaflets and Pamphlets.

We recommend that a series of leaflets be prepared developing progressively different aspects of Socialism, for house-to-house distribution and follow-up.

We recommend the incoming committee to take steps to secure the writing and publication of one or more pamphlets relating to woman and the Socialist movement. We indorse the pamphlet "Woman and Freedom," by Comrade Theresa Malkiel, and recommend its use by locals.

Organization and Propaganda.

1. The Woman's National Committee submits sections for incorporation in a general plan of work for the use of locals, including methods:

- For distribution of literature.
- For collection of dues.
- For propaganda in trades unions; and
- Suggestions for study courses in Socialism.

2. Special instructions to women's committees, including:

(a) Official relation of women's committees to general organization.

(b) Specific suggestions for work among women, including attention to industrial groups, teachers, farmers' wives, suffrage states and states where suffrage amendments are pending. Detailed plans for literature for use in work here outlined have been formulated.

3. (a) Printed forms for collection of statistics by women's correspondents relative to women's membership and activities.

4. Recommends attention to provision for attendance by state correspondents at regular state committee meetings.

5. Calls attention to the fact that experience proves that state correspondents can do practically no effective work unless they have direct personal access to the state office. Postage expense is thus saved and the necessary opportunity for consultation upon state work afforded.

Foreign Relations Committee.

1. We recommend that a sub-committee of the Woman's National Committee be again elected to carry on propaganda work among foreign-speaking women in the United States. That this committee be given power to conduct agitation through the foreign press and in other ways except when expenditure of money is involved, in which case proposed action must be submitted to the Woman's National Committee and the National Executive Committee. We further recommend that this committee submit monthly reports of its activity to the general correspondent, which reports shall be printed in the Party Builder.

2. We recommend the foreign language groups to provide more leaflets for women, to promote their distribution through the branches of their respective groups, to instruct their speakers, both men and women, to urge women to join the Socialist party.

We further recommend the incoming Woman's Committee, through the sub-committee on foreign relations, to supply the foreign papers with plenty of press matter, especially on naturalization, and to see that periodicals not now conducting a department for propaganda among women do so, and that especially the Jewish Daily Forward be requested to take advantage of its wonderful opportunity of reaching masses of Jewish working women and devote a proper amount of its space to this important field.

3. That the women's committees in all of the industrial centers, and where such women's committees do not exist, then the party locals, make a vigorous campaign through the press, leaflets, and especially through labor organizations in trades employing women, to promote the naturalization of women non-citizens and to encourage and assist in every way the establishment of naturalization bureaus for both women and men.

Woman's Suffrage.

During the past year the number of states granting full suffrage to women has been increased to ten. Alaska has also granted women the suffrage. The National Socialist Woman's Committee recommends that in every state where the suffrage does not yet exist, the Socialist party make a determined effort to secure the vote for women, introducing bills to that effect wherever Socialist legislators have been elected and taking the necessary steps to bring this question before the people in those states where the initiative and referendum exist.

We recommend that at all Socialist meetings the position of the Socialist party as the largest world organization working for woman suffrage be made clear.

The enfranchising of a large number of women unacquainted with Socialism means that the educational work among women must be carried on with even greater energy than heretofore. This education should be along the lines of the economic class struggle, bringing clearly to women who are not yet even in economic organizations the reasons why they should vote the Socialist ticket.

We recommend that the women of the party bring this question more carefully to the attention of the men of the party, and invite and utilize the assistance of the men comrades in all suffrage meetings and propaganda.

Woman's Day.

We recommend that the International Women's Conference be asked to decide upon some definite Sunday of the year for general observance as International Woman's Day. The preference of this committee is for the selection of the last Sunday in February. We advise our woman's committees everywhere to enlist the co-operation of all organized unions of women workers in making the International Woman's Day a day for demonstration of the solidarity of women in the political and industrial fields.

Children's Day.

We recommend that National Children's Day shall be observed on the Sunday following Christmas; that Socialist schools, Young People's Socialist Leagues, union organizations and Socialist locals shall co-operate in this annual celebration.

ALMA M. KRIGER,
BERTHA H. MAILLY,
ANNA A. MALEY,
Committee.
MAY WOOD-SIMONS,
Reporter.

KILL SOCIALIST PULPIT.

Rev. William Gamble, who has been conducting the Socialist pulpit in Saint Marks Church in New York City, which was formerly conducted under the supervision of Rev. St. John Tucker, has been informed by the rector of the church that his work is to be discontinued. This is thought to be due to the influence of the financial powers supporting the church as a result of the memorial services delivered before Rockefeller's offices by Rev. Gamble for the dead Colorado miners.

\$50,000 FOR COLORADO.

At the convention of the Illinois Mine Workers, which was recently held at Springfield, the sum of \$50,000 was contributed to the Colorado strikers, with the provision that more would be forthcoming if it was needed.

RESOLUTION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Whereas, The problem of the liquor traffic has become an issue of vital importance in state and nation; and

Whereas, The international Socialist movement is now giving careful study and consideration to this question, it being placed on the agenda at the International Socialist Congress at Vienna this year; and

Whereas, The Socialist party should take a definite and scientific position on this issue; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five shall be elected by the National Committee to study the liquor problem in all its aspects, and particularly to gather all available statistics and information concerning the relation of the liquor traffic to the welfare of the working class.

That this committee report upon the attitude of the Socialist party in the various countries of the world on the liquor traffic, and an outline of their experiments and policies on the subject.

That this special committee shall prepare a detailed report of its findings for the next meeting of the National Committee, the same to be sent to the members of that committee at least one month before the opening of the session.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

To the National Committee of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—No resolution was referred to your committee for action. However, the next International Socialist and Trades Union Congress will open at Vienna on August 23, 1914, in which mainly the questions of unemployment, high cost of living, imperialism, alcoholism and Russian prisons will be discussed.

Our party will be represented at that congress by the International Secretary and five delegates, who are to be elected by the referendum closing on May 18 of this year. There are some matters of particular interest to the American movement which this delegation may take up and your committee therefore recommends:

1. Our delegates to the International Congress shall claim both seats for the Socialist party at the International Bureau in Brussels. Under the present arrangement the American section of the International Congress is entitled to 20 votes. This includes the Socialist Labor party and such international unions as may choose to send delegates. At the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party have the same representation. The Socialist party has 110,000 members and cast 901,062 votes at the last presidential election. The vote of the Socialist Labor party at the last presidential election was 30,344, while its membership cannot be determined. At national referendums, the Socialist Labor party casts a ridiculously small vote. However, so long as our party has over 37 per cent of the total vote cast and a much larger percentage of the Socialist membership of the country, it is manifestly unjust and undemocratic to grant the Socialist Labor party the same representation as we have, that is, one man for each party at the International Bureau.

2. Experience has proven that an international exchange of membership cards would be very beneficial to the Socialist party of all nations and should be established. The International Bureau should also devise a method of procedure, that members expelled by a Socialist party for any cause involving moral turpitude could not join a Socialist party in any other country. This rule would prove especially beneficial in keeping out spies of despotic governments. Our International Secretary shall suggest this to the International Bureau.

3. The International Secretary elected by the present referendum of the party shall prepare a review of the activities of our party, of the American unions and of the American labor movement in general, including the co-operatives, and submit it to the International Congress.

4. The delegates and the International Secretary shall invite the International Congress to hold its next session in 1917 in America. The preparations for such a trip could be made easily and without too much expense for the European comrades by chartering a steamer or otherwise getting a wholesale rate. An International Congress held in this country would be of immense benefit to both the American movement and the comrades abroad.

Respectfully submitted,

VICTOR L. BERGER,
Chairman,
ADOLPH GERMEI,
Secretary,
E. W. THEINERT,
AKU RISSANAN,
W. F. DIETZ.

To the Party Builder:

We expect to issue a magazine in the near future and we are puzzled for a name. We want your readers to supply us with that name. The magazine will be an open forum for the discussion of subjects that have bearing on the social question. The columns of the magazine will be open for all contributions, from all sources, except those attempting to wash dirty linen of various movements. Personalities will not be tolerated. Our aim will be to make rebels and allow them to choose their own field of activity.

To interest your readers, we will make an offer of **One Hundred Dollars** to the reader who suggests the name that we adopt for our masthead. This one hundred dollars will be paid in Socialist literature, or books, to be supplied through the office of the Party Builder. The one hundred dollars may be divided among such books, periodicals, or papers as the winner may desire. With best wishes, I am,

Yours, in the battle of modern thought,
BILL B. COOK,
Address Bill B. Cook, Box 265, Sta. C, Los Angeles.

Arthur Brooks and Mildred Allen Baker, formerly of Chicago, are now located at 955 St. Mary's avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The Bakers are giving their little sketch, "The Short End of the Loaf," to interested New York and Brooklyn audiences. Here's hoping that their entrance into the theatrical field will be successful. Their little sketch is certainly unique and is filled to the brim with Socialism.

CHILDREN HOLD BIG FESTIVAL.

Almost 1,500 Socialist children from all parts of France recently held a festival in Paris in behalf of universal peace. There was a chorus of 1,200 children singing the different revolutionary songs. The festival continued for two days and was addressed by some of the Socialist women.

The
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Belongs
to the
Youth

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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

REPORT OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL YOUNG SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

The Young Socialist movement of the United States is still in its infancy. It is only within the past five months that any active help has been given it by the Socialist party.

The first young Socialist organization was formed in Chicago on May 16, 1907, with 30 members. It was organized in opposition to the wishes of local Socialists who could see no need or use for it. The young Socialists, under the leadership of Charles Schuler, rapidly increased their number and at the end of the first year had more than 200 members. They held a series of entertainments and dances which brought in considerable money. This was placed in a special fund for the purpose of opening permanent headquarters. A place was secured in the Chicago Daily Socialist Building, in which the State and National Headquarters of the party were also located.

For several years the Chicago Young People's Socialist League, as it was called, was the only organization of its kind in the country. About 1910 several other organizations sprang into existence. They were all formed independent of the party, generally forming in opposition to the wishes of older Socialists.

The party was now forced to take cognizance of the young Socialist organizations and at the National Convention held in Indianapolis in May, 1912, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, A fertile and promising field for Socialist education is found among the young people, both because it reaches persons with unprejudiced and unbiased minds, and because it yields the most valuable recruits for the Socialist movement; and

"Whereas, If we can gain the ear of the majority of the youth of our country, the future will be ours with the passing of the present generation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we recommend and urge our locals to form, encourage and assist Young People's Socialist Leagues and Young People's Clubs for the purpose of educating our youth in the principles of Socialism, and that this education be combined with social pleasures and athletic exercises; and, be it further

"Resolved, That we recommend to the National Executive Committee to give such aid and encouragement to this work as may seem to it best calculated to further the spread of Socialism among the youth of the United States."

Gradually the movement began to spread and in May, 1913, the Chicago Young People's Socialist League presented a plan to the National Committee of the Socialist party, at its annual meeting, for the formation of a National Young Socialist organization. As a result of this request the National Committee ordered the establishment of a Young People's Department in the National Office of the party for the purpose of carrying on the work of agitation and organization among the young folk. The director of the department was selected by the National Executive Committee of the party, and on October 13, 1913, this department was opened.

At the time this department started work there were forty-two Young People's Socialist Leagues in the country. The work of organization was started immediately. During the past five months the number of organizations has increased to 112 with an estimated membership of about 4,200. There is no formal national organization, the leagues being independent bodies working through the Young People's Department. It is probable that they will be organized nationally during the coming year. At present there is no way of telling the exact membership, as there is no national dues system.

The National Socialist party furnishes an office for the Young People's Department and pays all the expenses in connection with the work including the wages of the director. In two states where the young people's movement is sufficiently strong there are state directors who carry on the work among the youth in their states.

The unions and co-operatives of this country have no connection with the Socialist party, and, in fact, are often antagonistic to it. Therefore the young Socialists receive no assistance from this source. However, a more harmonious relation is being established between the party and the unions and it is probable that they will be a great help in the future.

The growth of the young Socialist movement is not due to any specific causes. The Socialist movement of this country gets its main support from the young, who seem to the more radically inclined than the older people.

The work of the young people covers a broad field, appealing to the youth of both sexes regardless of what may interest them. There are probably as many girls as boys belonging to the leagues. In some of the local bodies the girls outnumber the boys.

Leagues are divided into departments, each of which covers a specific field of work and is under the direction of a manager. These departments are Educational, Entertainment, Music, Athletic, Publicity and Headquarters.

All organizations carry on an energetic campaign of education. Practically all leagues hold at least two lectures a month and some of them hold two a week. Many radical professors from the high schools, colleges and universities are willing to deliver lectures for the young Socialists on all sorts of scientific subjects. Classes of various kinds are conducted. These generally cover the field of Sociology, Public Speaking, History, Literature, State and Municipal Problems, the Natural Sciences and Foreign Languages. The Chicago league conducts a training school at night under the direction of competent instructors. The Los Angeles, Cal., league, which is the largest in the country, having over 400 members, has established a business college at which Stenography, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Commercial Law, Accounting, and Mathematics are taught. The Finnish section of the party owns a college at Smithville, Minn., at which the young Finns are given a college education. The Rand School of Social Science in New York furnishes courses of study for many of the league. As a means of interesting the non-Socialists in a study of the Socialist philosophy the Young People's Department inaugurated a National Essay Contest, giving prizes for the best essays on Socialism. Debates between the different leagues, which are situated close to one another, are common. One league will challenge an organization in another city and then run an excursion there the day of the debate. Debates are also held between the leagues and non-Socialist organizations such as church, school and literary societies. These contests have stirred up a vast amount of enthusiasm among the young Socialists belonging to the organizations participating in the work. They have also been of great propaganda value in spreading the message of Socialism among the young people.

In the matter of social activities the leagues run dances, excursions, entertainments, picnics and similar affairs. This has been a great means of attracting the non-Socialist youth, and in all the leagues a large percentage are non-Socialists. A number of the organizations have their own bands, orchestras, choruses, quartets, and mandolin and guitar clubs. They also have dramatic societies and girls' clubs.

A great deal has not been done in the way of athletics as yet. In this nation baseball is the National Game. A number of the leagues have formed baseball clubs and many are proposing to do so during the coming year. This game always creates a great deal of interest among Americans. A few of the organizations have established gymnasium and conduct gymnastic classes, but because of the great expense involved in securing gymnastic apparatus much headway cannot be made in that direction for some time.

The Socialist daily press in this country is not very strong. Therefore we are forced to go to the capitalist press for much of our publicity. They are willing to publish many things, if well-written. Each league has some person who will write up the affairs of the organization so that the news will be accepted and published. In this way many are reached who could not be reached otherwise.

A number of the leagues maintain their own headquarters. Some of them rent out space to the Socialist party branches as well as to unions and fraternal organizations.

The leagues and the local organizations of the party are beginning to co-operate in every possible way. The young people prove very valuable during election campaigns by distributing literature, caring for meetings and advertising the party gatherings.

The Young People's Socialist Leagues are for those over 16 years of age. In some cities there has been Juvenile Socialist Clubs formed for those between 10 and 16 years. There are a number of Socialist Sunday Schools in existence which are supposed to teach Socialism to the children. However, they have been condemned by the National Socialist party. Instead it recommends that "the membership should guard against the teaching of stilted economics and dogmatic exercises to children, that all features which would convey the impression of competition with the public school system and religious institutions should be eliminated. That these schools should rather assume the nature of social centers, and that greater energy should

be expended toward capturing the public school system and using it for the benefit of the working class."

The greatest young people's organization in the United States is the Young Men's Christian Association. This organization has never openly fought the Socialist movement but with the young Socialist organizations springing into existence it will undoubtedly do so. The Young Men's Christian Association is supported by donations and endowments of capitalists. It has 2,421 local organizations with a membership of 597,857. It owns 770 buildings valued together with furnishings at \$81,367,744. It has 628 gymnasiums with 187,539 athletic members. It also has 73,388 members in its night educational classes. It has 3,853 paid secretaries and during the year 1912 expended \$13,196,809. The teachers of their classes are all of the old school of thought, and as they draw their salaries from the capitalist class, they are not likely to instill any progressive ideas into the minds of the young. This organization will undoubtedly be the bulwark of the capitalist class in fighting the spread of Socialism among the youth.

The future of the young Socialist movement in the United States is exceedingly bright. The local organizations of the Socialist party are beginning to realize the necessity of special propaganda among the youth. In some places our Young People's Socialist Leagues are the backbone of the movement. The older Socialists have therefore come to a realization of the fact that the young Socialists, in order to prove a valuable asset to the Socialist movement, must be organized. New organizations are springing into existence in all the larger towns of the nation and by the time the next International Congress of Young Socialists convenes, we hope to be able to report that a REAL young Socialist movement exists in the United States.
Feb. 15, 1914.

Comrade Chas. Linquist of 1380 Twenty-fifth street, wishes us to inform the comrades of Detroit that he has been elected Party Builder agent of that city. The Detroit comrades will turn in all subscriptions to the Party Builder to the above address.

At End of Year	Number of Members		Amount of Benefits Paid Since Organization		Amount Saved in Cash Reserve
	Men	Women	Sick and Accident	Death	
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	

For further information write to
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund
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Communicate with E. M. PARKER, Sec'y,
Box "P," Valparaiso, Ind.

The Literature Department

We have received this week from the printers, 5,000 copies of "The Legislative Program" of the Socialist party, a sixty-four-page book, prepared by the Information Department. It was not expected that this book would have a wide circulation inasmuch as it is chiefly valuable to speakers, writers, elected Socialist officials and candidates. The limited number issued has made it necessary to put the retail price at Twenty-five cents per copy.

As a reference book, it is worth many times this price. The information contained as gathered by much patient research and its preparation was the work of many weeks. This notice ought to be sufficient to sell the entire edition for there are enough active Socialists who will need this book for reference in their daily work as officials, writers and agitators, to use up the edition.

The "Bombshell" is leading all other items in the orders now coming in.

For more than ten days, there has been no break in the run on this pamphlet. No morning's mail during this period has failed to turn out at least one order for five or ten thousand. Among the big ones is an order for 5,000 from Berlin, Ontario. Apparently our Canadian comrades are as enthusiastic about the value of this pamphlet for propaganda as are our comrades in the states. Comrade Benson, the author of the pamphlet, was a caller at our office last week. He is following up his Ford article in a series for Pearson's which will treat in detail of the big American trusts and corporations showing that wages could be increased to something like those Ford is paying if the workers got the value of the product they create.

The series, when complete, will comprise a new Benson book.

This reminds us that we have ordered one thousand copies of "Our Dishonest Constitution," a book which Benson has just brought out. It is fully as good as "The Truth About Socialism" and sells for the same—price 25 cents per copy.

Our new line of jewelry is becoming deservedly popular. Our Saturday afternoon sales to Chicago comrades are especially large. Wherever our cuff links, stick pins, fobs, tie clasps, etc., are exhibited, they attract attention and result in orders.

SOME SAMPLE ORDERS.

Ten thousand Assorted Leaflets to Wm. Adams, Wilkesburg, Pa.

Twenty-five Failure of Regulation to O. E. King, Indianapolis, Ind.

One hundred Socialism—What it is and How to Get It to John Lundeen, Chariton, Ia.

Library of Classics to Jarvis A. Baldwin, Matlock, Wash.

Ten thousand Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to Local Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eight thousand Assorted Leaflets to Wm. E. Towne, Duluth, Minn.

Fifty Pocket Library and P. B. to Allen Coulter, New Castle, Pa.

One thousand Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to John Z. Hughes, Boon, Ia.

Fifty Truth About Socialism to Thos C. Fisher, Hanna, Wyo.

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No. 3

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 2, 1879.

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 82 Chicago, May 30, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT.

For Week Ending Saturday, May 16, 1914.	
Last Week	20,276
Taken Off	337
	19,939
New subs	1,006
Total	20,945

As will be observed by the above figures, the circulation of the Party Builder is climbing faster now than for several months. After the first big spurt last fall, it was hard pulling to keep the figures increasing.

I don't anticipate any trouble from this time on. We have sold during the last three weeks about 4,000 subscription cards. These are in the hands of our workers and will not remain idle long. The sale of these cards alone will keep the figures climbing until after the Executive Committee meeting, which is set for June 27. At that time, the future editor will be elected and, shortly after, the paper will appear in a new dress and no doubt will meet with an enthusiastic reception. It is not necessary for you to wait until you see the new paper in order to solicit subscriptions. You may inform all of your friends that the change is a certainty, and the Party Builder, or whatever other name may be chosen, will be a paper that will meet your needs.

The membership is anxious to try the experiment of the party ownership of the press. The almost unanimous vote of the National Committee clearly indicates this. The Party Builder furnishes a good experimental opportunity. If it succeeds, a way will be speedily opened for more party ownership.

I feel sure that the paper will succeed. All that is necessary to attain this end is that modern business methods be observed and that the paper be edited with vigor and painstaking care. A party-owned paper should not succeed or fail because it is partly owned, but because it delivers the goods. If it is made interesting, the public will buy it, just as they buy anything else they want. If it is not interesting, they will not buy it.

The Executive Committee will have the task of choosing a good editor and an equally good circulation manager. If, after having chosen these important officials, the committee will have the good judgment to tell them that their positions depend on making good, they will have done much to insure success. If these men will understand that their positions depend not on the pleasure or displeasure of the committee, but on the approval of the paper, they will go to their task with the best that is in them. If the Party Builder is to become a great paper it must please as well as instruct the public. You cannot give an audience the "Doxology" when they want "rag-time." The Board of Directors may order the Doxology, but the audience will leave and go where they will hear what they want. Working rules for the Party Builder should be sufficiently flexible to permit the editor to keep in touch with the audience. This is the real way to apply democracy, and if that kind of democratic management is applied to the Party Builder, its circulation will soon grow to six figures.

Dear Comrade:

Local Salem, at its regular business meeting, April 27, 1914, voted to recommend to the National Office that a referendum be issued to the membership at large asking that 25 cents initiation fee be charged to all applicants for membership, this fee being the subscription price to The Party Builder for one year. This is to insure and increase the circulation of The Party Builder.

These instructions were sent by our national committeeman for Oregon, but I thought perhaps you might like the same for a news item.

Local Salem adopted an amendment to its constitution, as follows: "Moved, as an amendment to our local constitution, that hereafter every applicant as a member in Local Salem shall pay an initiation fee of 25 cents, such to be a subscription to The Party Builder for one year. Yours fraternally,

LYLITH M. CANNON,
Sec'y Local Salem.

Salem, Ore.

WAR IS HELL!

Especially the Mexican War. Would you understand the Mexican situation? Ben Franklin Allen, the editor with the pointed pen, has been in Mexico and will tell you the glaring story in the June Eye Opener. Twenty cents and ten names and addresses gets it a year. Rate raises in September. Subscribe now. THE EYE OPENER.
Morton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

THE BOMBSHELL

WHAT HENRY FORD HAS DONE.

Reduced the working hours of his employes from nine hours to eight hours per day. Increased the wages of his 25,000 employes, so that the poorest paid gets \$1,565 per year. With all this increase he is giving his workmen only half of his profits. Why Ford did this, need not matter. Perhaps it was to advertise his business. Perhaps it was real humanitarianism.

WHAT ALLAN BENSON HAS DONE.

Benson wrote a startling article for Pearson's Magazine in which he shows: First, that Ford has proved all that the Socialists have claimed for years, viz, that if the American worker got the full social value of his labor, he would receive not less than \$2,000 per year and an eight-hour work day. Second, that nearly, if not all, of the big American industries could do as Ford is doing if the water was squeezed out of the stock. The National Office has reproduced the article in a sixteen-page pamphlet which sells at the following prices:
10,000 copies, F. O. B. Chicago.....\$25.00 100 copies, prepaid..... .50
1,000 copies, prepaid..... 3.50 50 copies, prepaid..... .35
500 copies, prepaid..... 2.00

Benson is now discussing the question further in a summer series of articles in Pearson's, out of which we may later make a second pamphlet. Prepare the way for a follow-up campaign by circulating "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired."

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Washington, D. C.
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MOTHER JONES—As good a pocket knife for laboring men as can be made (my own design) with her picture on one side. On the other side, "Workers of All Nations Unite. You Have Nothing to Lose but Your Chains; You Have a World to Gain."

I will send you this knife by insured mail. I guarantee it to reach your address, and to give entire satisfaction in all respects. The price of the knife, including a year's subscription to The Party Builder, is \$1.50 (the factory price of the knife alone).

Every cent of profit made by me on this knife will be used to further the cause of Socialism. Address J. A. WILLIAMS, Box 708, Sawtelle, Cal. 81-82p

GEORGE NEWSHOLME DEAD.

Many Socialists throughout the country will be pained to learn of the death on April 4, in London, England, of Comrade George W. Newsholme of Phoenix, Ariz. Comrade Newsholme acted as state secretary of Arizona for several years, preceding Comrade Bradford, serving without pay. That there is a Socialist party in Arizona today is due more to the generosity, patience and service of George W. Newsholme than to any other single individual in the state.

BOUCK WHITE IN JAIL.

Bouck White, minister and author of "The Call of the Carpenter," has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the charge of disturbing a religious meeting. White and seven others were arrested when they made a demonstration at the Calvary Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is a member, and demanded that he be expelled from membership. Milo Woolman was also given six months and Manuel Lopez got ten days, while the five others were put on probation. An appeal will be taken.

SOCIALISTS HAVE CLEAR MAJORITY.

It appears that in the recent election for members of the state Legislature of the Transvaal, South Africa, only a few over one-half the members retired, while the others hold over. The House is composed of 45 members, and there were 25 to elect, of which number the Labor party captured 23 seats and the Conservatives 2. The popular vote was: Labor, 26,108; Conservative, 12,305; Nationalists, 3,029, and about 1,500 scattering. The figures show that some of the most prominent politicians and military officers who stood for election to the House suffered the most crushing defeat. In several instances laboring men were voted out of jail and into the Legislature with large majorities.

SOCIALIST MOVIES

You can make good wages and make Socialists at the same time by procuring a picture machine outfit with picture lectures on some of the many red hot subjects as put out by Dr. E. E. Sonnastine, of Girard, Kansas. Write for particulars.

Are There Classes in America

By Ralph Korngold.

Korngold has given us a good piece of Socialist literature.

Class lines are not so well defined in this country as in Europe, where the population is closely divided into the aristocracy, middle class and working class.

Barriers of birth, in Europe, separate the aristocratic from all other classes.

In America, the stockholders of the trusts make up the capitalist class. The wage slaves who toil in shop and mine and other industries compose the working class.

Between these two extremes—the capitalist and the working class—there is an ill-defined economic group which we call the middle class.

Korngold's book deals with our American classes and the American class struggle. For this reason, it is a good one to hand to your friend who believes that ours is still the land of opportunity.

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