

The PARTY BU L D E R

OFFICIAL NA

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 87

GO, JULY 4, 1914

50c per year 25c for 40 weeks
\$1.00 per year outside of U. S.

THE NEW PAPER

For some time the membership of the Socialist party has been ready for a big party-owned news and propaganda paper.

It is now about to appear.

Let us give it the right start.

WE SHOULD LET A MILLION PEOPLE KNOW IT IS HERE.

Here in the office we have cleared the decks for that big special edition in July.

We have written to every Socialist local in the United States, and to the one thousand most loyal hustlers for the **PARTY BUILDER.**

THE MATTER NOW RESTS WITH YOU.

Bundle orders for the special edition are 50 cents a hundred; \$5.00 a thousand. You will find an order blank on the back page.

ARE YOU READY FOR ACTION?

TEXANS HOLD BIG MEETING.

The Socialists of the Fifth Congressional district of Texas recently met in convention and nominated James B. Good for Congress, and Z. Giddens for state senator. The convention was very enthusiastic and adopted a strong platform.

SWISS GAIN SEAT.

Another seat in Parliament has been captured by the Socialists of Switzerland, who elected a prominent trade union official in a special election in Berne over the combined opposition. This gives the Socialists 19 seats out of a total of 189. In Zurich another Socialist has been elected to the county council and in Geneva the first seat in the city council has been captured.

"LIVE ISSUE" DIES.

The "Live Issue" is now a dead issue. This is the third anti-Socialist paper to die during the past year and leaves the opposition without a paper whose only purpose is to kill Socialism. The "Live Issue" was backed by Bird S. Coler, financier and former comptroller of New York City, and other capitalists. It filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, giving its liabilities as \$11,579 and assets as \$2,818.

BRITAIN HAS "RED WEEK."

During the present week the British Socialist party is making a national effort to increase its membership and spread its gospel. Throughout the country some 3,000 open-air meetings will be held. In London alone 250 meetings will take place.

A million special leaflets and forms of application for membership will be put in the hands of intending recruits, special attention being given to trade unionists and known sympathizers with Socialism.

This latter feature is somewhat of a departure from the traditional policy of the party, and, in view of the recent decision to affiliate to the Labor party, indicates the prospect of closer and more harmonious relations between this body and the laborites.

The special effort has been inspired by the phenomenal success attained in Germany, where a "Red Week" organized during the month of March last resulted in an addition of 140,000 new members to the ranks of the Social-Democratic party. A similar effort is now being made by the Unified Socialist party in France.

A ROUSING CAMPAIGN.

We have an opportunity before us. We can elect a Socialist group to Congress!

Every magazine, every newspaper, in the past two years, has discussed Socialism. Thus the people know more about the subject, which means more Socialists. And more Socialists mean victory next November.

If work is done in a few favorable districts, we can elect our congressmen.

Make victory possible by giving one day's wages to the cause on July 15th. Attend your local, and loyally do your share.

Remember July 15th.

BELGIAN CLERICALS DOOMED.

The rottenness of the Belgian electoral system is again shown in the figures of the late elections. The clerical party secures its main support from the capitalist class, the nobility and most of the small business men. Three votes are given to the big landowners and capitalists, two to the professionals and small business men and one to the ordinary citizen who pays a certain amount of taxes. The Socialists receive practically all their support from those allowed but one vote and the Clericals get theirs from those of the first and second class. Clericals secured but 546,405 while the opposition got 753,093 votes. Yet the Clericals won 41 seats and the Socialists and Liberals only 47. However the Clericals lost over 45,000 votes and four seats. It is expected that they will grant universal suffrage or be swept out of power at the next election.

BIG EARNINGS OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN NEW ZEALAND.

According to a railway statement presented in the New Zealand House of Parliament, the net earnings of the government railways for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913, were \$2,165,600 a mile for the average number of miles open, which gave a return of 4.04 per cent on the capital cost, as against 3.98 per cent in the preceding year. The net profit was \$6,158,035, against \$5,991,448 in 1912. The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1914, is \$20,877,285, and the expenditures, \$14,264,928. The actual earnings for the year 1913 exceeded the estimate by \$1,099,839, and were \$1,433,150 greater than the earnings of the preceding year.—Daily Consular and Trade Reports.

ITALIANS WIN BIG VICTORY.

Italian Socialists have just gained one of the greatest victories in the history of the party in the municipal elections which are now taking place throughout the nation. They secured complete control of the city of Milan, the largest city in Italy and also the industrial and financial center of the country. It has 60,000 inhabitants. There were 64 Socialist councilmen elected, while the opposition secured but 16.

The capture of New York or Chicago in the United States would be of no greater importance to the American Socialist movement than is the capture of Milan to the Italian Socialists.

The council elects the mayor and the supervising commissioners, consisting of the different department heads. This will put every branch of the municipal government under Socialist control.

Among the things which they intend to put into operation during their term of office are municipal homes which will be erected and sold at cost or rented; municipal ownership of electric light and power plants; street cars, bakeries, meat markets and groceries.

Among other cities which were also carried by Socialists are Meortara with 40,000 inhabitants, Tortona with 45,000 population, and Ravenna with 60,000 people.

It is expected that Socialists will gain from 500 to 1,000 seats during the municipal elections which will continue for several months.

And there was nothing said in the capitalist papers regarding this Socialist victory.

FIRST LEAGUE FORMED IN SOUTH.

The first Y. P. S. L. south of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi has just been organized at Portsmouth Virginia. We hope to see a number of other southern cities with leagues before the year is over.

SUPPRESS "THE JUNGLE."

At Waltham, Mass., the moving picture play of Upton Sinclair's "Jungle" was advertised to be shown at a local movie house. However some outside influences were brought to bear on the town officials and it was ordered suppressed as being "too crude."

CALLS "SCAB;" FINED \$5,000.

Because the official organ of the United Federation of Labor in New Zealand referred to a strike breaker as a scab, a fine of \$5,000 has been inflicted upon the federation. It was claimed that the strike breaker was insulted. And New Zealand was formerly the nation known as the "land of no strikes."

SPEAKER'S LIFE THREATENED

Because he was spreading the message of Socialism among the men of his race, a negro Socialist speaker at Rosepine, La., was visited by agents of the Long-Bell Lumber Company and told to leave the district if he cared to live any longer. He did so. When the county attorney was quizzed regarding the case he stated that he would never prosecute any white man for running any negro out of any town in the country. Great is law and order in Louisiana.

SWISS YOUNG PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION GROWING.

During the year 1913 the young people's organizations of Switzerland have increased their membership from 763 to 1,342 of which about 200 are girls. Many thousands of leaflets and pamphlets appealing to the young workers were put out. They recently held a convention at Luzern at which 39 organizations were represented by 46 delegates. Resolutions against the liquor traffic and against militarism were passed.

NOTED HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST COMING

Dr. Sigmund Kunfi, formerly professor of law at the University of Buda-Pesth, Hungary, who was expelled from the university because he was a Socialist, is coming to the United States with a delegation of the members of the Hungarian Parliament. Dr. Kunfi will arrive in New York on July 4, and will hold meetings throughout the United States. He will be accompanied on his tour by Comrade Farci, editor of the Hungarian Socialist daily.

COOK WINS DEBATE.

Allen Cook, Socialist candidate for attorney-general of Ohio, recently met Professor Axline, a noted college opponent of Socialism, in debate. Axline put up all the old-time arguments, the only solution of the labor problem presented by him being the regulation of the corporations. Cook picked his argument all to pieces to the great delight of the audience. There was no doubt in the minds of the audience about who had the better of the argument, as Cook was constantly greeted with great applause, while that for the professor was practically nil.

HOLD CLASSES IN PARK.

The Y. P. S. L. of St. Louis has adopted the method of holding its study classes in the band stand of one of the city parks during the summer. It is thought that this will keep interest in the class alive during these warm months. This league has given a number of picnics and socials during the warm weather and intends to run more. It is planning to present William F. Barnard's play, "The Woman of the Hour." A ninety day membership campaign will also be initiated, with the girls lined up against the boys, the losing side to give the winners a dinner. Both sides are confident of winning. The St. Louis organization is doing great work and constantly increasing its numbers. It intends keeping things humming during the coming winter.

PREACHER DEFENDS SOCIALISM.

In an address delivered at Grand Rapids, Mich., Rev. Dr. H. C. Ledyard said, among other things: "While I do not know who is to be the judge as to what constitutes the best interests of this country, I will say that if the accumulation of wealth by the few through the labor of the masses is the 'best interests' of America, then, thank God, Socialism is opposed to the 'best interests,' tooth and nail. But if the best interests are, as I believe them to be, the equal distribution of wealth and opportunity, then Socialism surely is not opposed to it. If there are atheists in the Socialist party, they are so not because of the theory of Socialism or because it teaches any such doctrine, but rather because they are driven to it by capitalism. Socialists believe in the sort of a Jesus who preached the gospel of equality and opportunity. The command, 'Servants, obey your masters,' never came from the lips of the Carpenter of Nazareth, but from the self-appointed Apostle Paul."

SOCIALISTS SHOW ECONOMY.

Under a Socialist administration, the expenses of Pasco, Wash., for the first four months of 1914 were \$6,910.63, compared with \$14,732.08 during the corresponding period of 1913, when one of the old parties was in power, according to the city treasurer's report Monday. The saving was \$7,821.45.

DENOUNCES PURCHASE OF GUNS.

Characterizing as "damnable" and "disgraceful" the action of the Los Angeles City Council in appropriating \$700 to buy sawed-off shotguns for the police, and stating that the action was taken without his knowledge or consent, Fred C. Wheeler, Socialist councilman, asked the Council to change the Council minutes to record him as voting "No." At the same time he introduced a resolution calling for a public investigation of the "citizens" police force of 1,000, which recently offered its service free to Chief Sebastian.

"I certainly would have raised my voice to protest against what I consider a damnable piece of business," said Mr. Wheeler. "The city is here to protect our people rather than to send out men and shotguns to shoot down workmen who are in a contest with their employers over wages.

"Never in 50 years has a state militia been called out to protect the working class. Always, the police and militia have been called out against the workers. I feel that I could never look an honest man in the face again if I let my name stand in favor of buying those guns.

"We can spend our money to a better advantage than buying shotguns to shoot down men. We could use it in a thousand better ways—we might use it for the children in the day nurseries or for the women who are struggling for a living against employers who are banded together to keep down wages.

"What does this citizen police force of 1,000 mean? Does it mean that we are to have another army like that in Colorado? There the coroner's jury has charged those privately-armed soldiers with the murder of women and children and with arson."

GUNMEN'S CHIEF FOUND GUILTY

A terrible sentence has been imposed upon Lieutenant K. E. Linderfelt, commander of the gunmen men, women and children at Ludlow, Colorado, militia which slaughtered and cremated nineteen

He was tried by a military court and testified that he had broken his gun over the head of Louis Tikas, leader of the Greek strikers, and how Tikas was then kicked in the face as he lay on the ground and his head finally filled with bullets.

It was shown that Linderfelt and the "men" whom he commanded had committed some of the most terrible and unmentionable of crimes in the Colorado strike fields.

Far be it from the officers of the Colorado militia to let such acts go unpunished. They would refute the charge made by strikers that they were tools of mine owners. They wanted to show to the world that they were merciful gentlemen, unable to commit any act of violence against the person. Therefore they found the honorable lieutenant guilty—yes guilty of "unsoldierly conduct"—and pronounced the terrible sentence upon him of being reduced five points in rank. And in order to further show the bigness of their hearts and the tenderness they have for their fellows, they resisted sentencing 200 gun men who are equally guilty with their worthy commander.

Who says there is no justice in Colorado?

Wouldn't they act similarly toward a labor leader?

RINGER RESIGNS FROM OFFICE.

Carl F. Ringer, the Socialist building inspector of Milwaukee, who was removed from office by the non-partisans and ordered re-instated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, has now resigned.

He felt that he could not accomplish anything worth while under the present administration and since he had been upheld by the Supreme Court there was no longer any need of his remaining in office.

In his resignation he said:

"Inasmuch as both the Circuit Court of Milwaukee and the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin have entirely absolved me from any alleged neglect of duty in my office, and fully vindicated my claim that I have faithfully and fully performed the duties of that office to the best of my ability, I hereby tender to you my resignation from the office of inspector of Buildings, effective upon the due appointment and qualification of my successor.

"This resignation is not intended to be effective if there is any inclination to file lawful charges against me in the conduct of my office, and I urge upon you that any complaint of which you may have any knowledge be thoroughly investigated before this resignation is accepted by you.

"This resignation is tendered at this time by reason of the fact that during any enforced absence from the office, many building ordinances have been enacted which contain conflicting provisions and some which will prove unreasonably oppressive if uniformly and strictly applied, and ought to be amended. In this work it will require time and the full support of the city administration without which my ideal of giving the city the best service in my power cannot be realized."

His resignation was accepted.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Ala.—W. M. Doyle, 959 Florida Ave., Mobile.
 Ariz.—W. S. Bradford, Labor Temple, Phoenix.
 Ark.—Ida Callery, 814 N. 36th St., Fort Smith.
 Cal.—N. A. Richardson, 439 Court St., San Bernardino.
 Cal.—J. Stitt Wilson, Ridge Rd., Berkeley.
 Colo.—J. C. Griffiths, Boulder.
 Conn.—Samuel E. Beardsley, 50 Coram Ave., Shelton.
 Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th & Spruce Sts., Wilmington.
 Dist. of Columbia—J. W. Richman, 811 E. St., N. W., Washington.
 Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan St., Tampa.
 Ga.—Al. Schwartz, 150 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta.
 Idaho—S. W. Motley, Twin Falls.
 Ill.—Adolph Germer, 505 Farmers' Bank Bldg., Springfield.
 Ill.—Wm. E. Rodriguez, 778 Reaper Blk., Chicago.
 Ill.—W. E. Kirkpatrick, Granite City.
 Ind.—James Oneal, 831 N. Third St., Terre Haute.
 Iowa—I. S. McCrillis, Park Ave. Sta., Des Moines.
 Kan.—Geo. D. Brewer, Girard.
 Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.
 La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.
 Maine—Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords.
 Md.—Atila E. Hartig, 729 Baker St., Baltimore.
 Mass.—Santeri Nuorteva, 48 Wallace Ave., Fitchburg.
 Mass.—George E. Roewer, Jr., 451 Walnut Ave., Roxbury.
 Mich.—Frank Aaltonen, 317 Pioneer Ave., Negaunee.
 Minn.—Aku Rissanen, Smithville.
 Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.
 Miss.—Ida M. Raymond, R. 3, Jackson.
 Mo.—Wm. L. Garver, Independence.
 Mont.—Lewis J. Duncan, Butte.
 Neb.—Thos. H. Axtell, 405 W. Ninth St., N. Platte.
 Nev.—Thos. Fagan, P. O. Box 132, Tonopah.
 N. H.—John P. Burke, Memorial St., Franklin.
 N. J.—Geo. H. Goebel, 14 Bridge St., Newark.
 N. J.—Gordon Demarest, 161 Liberty St., Paterson.
 N. M.—Chas. F. Goddard, Carrizozo.
 N. Y.—Gustave A. Strebel, 716 McBride St., Syracuse.
 N. Y.—Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York.
 N. Y.—George R. Lunn, Schenectady.
 N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., N. Y. Call, New York.
 N. C.—P. L. Gardner, Lakeview.
 N. D.—Arthur Le Sueur, Minot.
 Ohio—M. J. Beery, Crestline.
 Ohio—Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Road, Cleveland.
 Ohio—Max S. Hayes, 1125 Oregon St., Cleveland.
 Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.
 Ore.—John H. Ferguson, Edenbower.
 Penn.—Chas. A. Maurer, 517 Elm St., Reading.
 Penn.—Jos. E. Cohen, 1827 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia.
 Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, Postoffice Box 355, Reading.
 Penn.—Chas. W. Erwin, care of The News-Post, Philadelphia.
 R. I.—E. W. Theinert, Alblon.
 S. C.—R. B. Britton, 10 Fishburne St., Charleston.
 S. D.—O. S. Leeland, Mitchell.
 Tenn.—C. G. Harold, 717 William St., Chattanooga.
 Texas—E. R. Meltzen, Hallettsville.
 Utah—Carl C. Rasmussen, 2245 Madison St., Ogden.
 Vt.—John Spargo, Old Bennington.
 Va.—A. J. Hauser, 137 26th St., Newport News.
 Wash.—Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.
 Wash.—Kate Sadler, 2012 W. Lake Ave., Seattle.
 W. Va.—Edw. H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.
 Wis.—Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 Wis.—W. R. Gaylord, 405 Manitoba St., Milwaukee.
 Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

STATE SECRETARIES.

Ala.—Emma F. Connolly, Sterrett.
 Ariz.—Alice Eddy, Labor Temple, Phoenix.
 Ark.—Ida Callery, 814 N. 36th St., Fort Smith.
 Cal.—T. W. Williams, 537-538 Douglas Bldg., Los Angeles.
 Colo.—Emma F. Langdon, 1395 Lowell Blvd., Denver.
 Conn.—S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby.
 Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th and Spruce Sts., Wilmington.
 Dist. of Col.—Wm. H. Johnson, 224 S. Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington.
 Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.
 Ga.—Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta.
 Idaho—I. F. Stewart, Nampa.
 Ill.—John C. Kennedy, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago.
 Ind.—Wm. Henry, 122 Pembroke Arcade, Indianapolis.
 Ia.—I. S. McCrillis, Park Ave. Sta., Des Moines.
 Kan.—G. W. Kleihege, 1615 Boswell Ave., Topeka.
 Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.
 La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.
 Maine—Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords.
 Md.—C. W. Staub, Box 18, Cumberland.
 Mass.—Fred B. Chase, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.
 Mich.—Jos. Warnock, Harbor Springs.
 Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.
 Miss.—Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. R. No. 3, Jackson.
 Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.
 Mont.—Albert F. Meissner, 403 S. Main St., Butte.
 Neb.—John Canright, Act. S. S., Box 344, North Platte.
 Nev.—Thos. Fagan, Box 132, Tonopah.
 N. H.—J. Foster Nichols, 147 Baldwin St., Laconia.
 N. J.—W. B. Killingbeck, 63 William St., Orange.
 N. M.—M. R. Jones, Clayton.
 N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., New York City.
 N. C.—B. T. Tiller, Asheville.
 N. D.—Henry G. Telgan, Box 117, Minot.
 Ohio—O. G. Van Schoyck, 101 N. High St., R. 68, Columbus.
 Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.
 Ore.—E. L. Cannon, 1868 Ferry St., Salem.
 Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, P. O. Box 355, Reading.
 R. I.—Fred Hurst, 1310 Cranston St., Cranston.
 S. C.—Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.
 S. D.—E. F. Atwood, Sisseton.
 Tenn.—J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern Ave., Jackson.
 Texas—T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville.
 Utah—K. A. Jensen, 874 S. Emery St., Ogden.
 Vt.—Mabel Folland, 114 Branch St., Bennington.
 Va.—H. S. Jones, 211 Grove St., Lynchburg.
 Wash.—L. E. Katterfeld, Box 491, Everett.
 W. Va.—Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.
 Wis.—F. W. Rehfeld, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
 Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York City.

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 LEWIS J. DUNCAN, Butte, Montana.
 ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1355 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 WALTER LANFERSIEK

Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

Address all communications to
SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

July 4, 1914.

Officia! Business

PROPOSAL FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM. By Local Alexandria, Pineville, Louisiana.

"That Sections 1, 5 and 6 of Article 2 be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof to be known as Section 1 of Article 2: 'Every person, resident of the United States of the age of eighteen years and upward, who subscribes to the following pledge shall be eligible to membership in the Socialist party: Pledge—"I, the undersigned, recognizing the class struggle between the capitalist class and the working class and the necessity of working class political action, by a political party distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the capitalist class, hereby declare that I will have no connection with any other party while a member of the Socialist party, that I endorse the platform and constitution of the Socialist party, will abide by them, and hereby apply for admission to said party." Any member violating this pledge shall be expelled."

Thirty members in good standing.
 Proposed for seconds July 4, 1914.

June 30, 1914.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades: I am submitting herewith for vote of your committee the following motions by Wilson:

1. That the recommendation of the director of the Woman's Department, concerning the publication of a leaflet on naturalization, be concurred in, and the Literature Department instructed to proceed with the publication of such a leaflet.
2. That the recommendation concerning the compilation of a Woman Suffrage Handbook be endorsed and Comrade Branstetter instructed to proceed with its preparation, manuscript to be submitted to the Editing Committee as soon as possible.
3. That the recommendation concerning a book for entertainments be endorsed and the heads of the Young People's Department and the Woman's Department instructed to gather material for such book and report progress at the next meeting of the National Executive Committee.
4. That the recommendation dealing with the Strike Children's Relief Fund be deferred until next meeting of committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE COR- RESPONDENCE.

June 30, 1914.

To the Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades: The Executive Committee meeting called for June 27 was postponed until June 28. On that date two members, Comrades Wilson and Germer, were present. They considered all matters which were to go before the committee and recorded their votes. On the following day Comrades Berger and Wilson carefully considered all questions, and Comrade Berger voted upon same. Action as indicated below was unanimous upon the part of three members of your committee.

Communications.

1. From Joseph V. Stilson, secretary of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation, making application for affiliation with the National Socialist party. Moved that the Lithuanian Socialist Federation be admitted. Carried.
2. From John Cretu, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Roumanian Socialist Federation, making application for affiliation. Moved that the Roumanian Socialist Federation be admitted, and that the secretary be instructed to ascertain the exact membership from which we may expect dues, and report at the next meeting. Carried.
3. From Ida M. Raymond, State Secretary of Mississippi, regarding the publication of material prepared by L. J. Raymond at her request. This for a leaflet for distribution in farming districts of the South. Referred to the Editing Committee for consideration.
4. From W. S. Bradford, National Committee-man for Arizona, asking the Executive Committee to cancel debt to the National Office incurred during the campaign of 1912 amounting to \$21.00, and to assume the debt of \$58.20 to Walter Millard for speaking in the campaign. Moved that the debt of \$21.00 to the National Office be cancelled, but that owing to the condi-

tion of finances the debt of \$58.20 to Walter Millard cannot be assumed. Carried.

5. From I. L. Burgess, asking for assistance for the state of Virginia toward securing an organizer who could also serve as State Secretary.

Owing to concentration of the National Office upon promising districts in congressional elections, do not recommend financial assistance at this time.

6. From Charles Edward Russell, asking that some one be appointed to take his place as representative of the Socialist Party at presidential hearing on immigration bill.

Moved that Charles Nesbitt be appointed to represent the party at the hearing, according to Comrade Russell's suggestion. Carried.

7. From the Socialist Literature Company offering an edition of the stenographic report of the hearing of the Commission on Industrial Relations.

Moved by Berger: That the National Office buy 15,000 copies of this report of the hearing on industrial relations, on condition that price be 7 cents, so that it may be handled without loss.

COMMENT: It would be desirable to sell at least 100,000 copies of the hearing because it sets forth the position of our party toward the trade unions very forcibly, and answers all the arguments of the leaders of the pure and simple trade unionists against us in a very effective manner. However, the National Secretary and the head of the Literature Department positively assert that the National Office has never sold 25,000 copies of that size within a year, and that it could not be done, no matter how much the book was advertised. Therefore, I move that we start in with a lot of 15,000 and buy more if necessary.

8. From Arthur LeSueur with suggestions for the Currency Committee.

The following have been nominated to serve on the Currency Committee: Fred Hurst, A. M. Simons and Robert Howe. (Two members are to be elected, and you will be asked to vote after the acceptance or declination of those nominated has been received.)

9. From Carl D. Thompson regarding the purchase of a file of twelve annual sets of "Die Neue Zeit" for the Information Department, same to cost \$25.

Moved that Comrade Thompson be instructed to get the option continued until after the congressional campaigns are over. Carried.

10. Plan submitted by Ed. N. Bruel to make use of the anti-tuberculosis movement as a means of propaganda. Referred from May meeting.

Recommend postponement of consideration until after the congressional campaign.

11. From J. L. Critchfield, Denver, Colo., regarding the application of Mary L. Geffs for assignment as national lecturer, referred from May meeting, stating that Comrade Geffs is a member of the Fifteenth Ward Branch, Subdivision No. 1, which has been suspended by the county delegate body.

Recommend that all action be postponed until membership is not questioned.

12. From Walter E. Kruesi, Schenectady, N. Y., refund for National Headquarters.

Recommend that Comrade Kruesi be informed that the present status of the movement to establish a headquarters is not far enough advanced to consider the employment of an agent.

13. From James A. Duncan, secretary of the Universal Eight-Hour League, a non-partisan organization, inquiring as to the possibility of the Socialist Party sending speakers out to the Pacific coast to participate in the campaign to secure enactment into law of the eight-hour measure.

Secretary instructed to recommend to Mr. Duncan that he co-operate with the State Secretary of the Socialist Party at Everett, who will have in charge any speakers from the National Office.

14. From R. P. Fleming, New Orleans, asking for assistance for his publication, the Southern American.

Secretary instructed to inform Comrade Fleming that owing to concentration of finances on congressional campaign it would be impossible to assist his paper.

15. From Moses Franklin, Pueblo, Colo., re the Constitution of the United States.

Recommend that secretary request an article from Comrade Franklin, expounding his interpretation of the Constitution.

16. Application for position as editor of the Party Builder of Nat L. Hardy. Filed.

17. Application for position as editor of The Party Builder of W. Harry Spears. Filed.

18. Communication from S. M. Jones, Springfield, Mass., suggesting name for The Party Builder. Filed.

19. From Ralph Korngold, manager of the Literature Department, with plan for using speakers on subscription basis.

Recommend that Comrade Korngold present full details by mail to the Executive Committee, re routing speakers for The Party Builder, and ask for motion on same.

20. From Franklin Pimbley, State Secretary of Florida, re oppressive election laws, and requesting assistance from the National Office in contesting same.

Moved that the appeal be granted and that \$100 be appropriated to assist the state organization in contest, and that Comrade Pimbley be requested to report activities and to let the committee know definitely what is being done.

21. Report of the Unity Committee on the Washington controversy was submitted by Comrade Wilson, chairman of the committee.

Moved that copies be sent to all members of the Executive Committee, asking motion for approval of action, and that committee be continued until the Washington matter is settled. Carried.

22. Matters referred to the Executive Committee by the National Committee, in session May 10-13:

(a) Question of a conference of the Executive Committee and representatives of the Young People's Socialist League for the purpose of formulating a plan of organization for the latter that will make it a part of the national organization of the Socialist Party upon a dues-paying basis.

Referred to the director of the Young People's Department.

(b) Enlarging the working force of the Information Department.

Referred until next meeting of the Executive Committee.

(c) Strike Children's Relief Fund. Deferred until next meeting of committee.

(d) Socialist Week.

Referred to the following Committee on Arrangements: Walter Lanfersiek, Carl D. Thompson, Ralph Korngold, and Editor of The Party Builder. (Owing to press of other work, Comrade Thompson states that it will not be possible for him to serve on above committee.)

(e) Publication of the Unity Convention proceedings. Deferred until next meeting of committee.

(f) Establishment of a speakers' bureau. Deferred pending result of national referendum "D."

Party Builder.

1. Moved that the salary of the head of the Literature Department be fixed at \$28 per week. Carried.

2. Moved that J. Louis Engdahl be employed as editor of The Party Builder at a salary of \$28 per week.

3. Moved that the name of The Party Builder be changed to "The American Socialist." Carried.

Fraternally submitted,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
 Executive Secretary.

MINNESOTA CONCENTRATES EFFORTS.

The Socialist party state office of Minnesota is preparing to concentrate its forces on the three favorable congressional districts for the fall elections.

State Secretary T. E. Latimer has announced and requested of the three candidates of the Sixth, Eighth and Ninth districts, that they prepare jointly a campaign pamphlet, each dealing with issues peculiar to the respective districts, which will be published in large quantities by the state office and distributed broadcast over the districts.

D. C. Towne of the Eighth district will handle the wageworkers' phase of the question. O. M. Thomason of the Sixth will deal with Socialism and the farmer, and M. A. Bradelant of the Ninth will reply to a pamphlet issued by Congressman Stenerson, attacking Socialism because it is anti-religious.

One hundred thousand of these will be distributed over the three districts.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

The Open Forum

Dear Comrades:

I wish to suggest for the consideration of our members a change in our constitution, which will provide for sending the Party Builder to every member. This can be done by fixing the first payment of dues at fifty cents, which should be sent to the National Office. This will keep up a continuing interest and make every member feel that he is in touch with the party.

What do you think of this? Let us hear from the comrades before starting any expensive referendums thereon.

Respectfully submitted,

Chicago, Ill. SEYMOUR STEDMAN.

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

AN OPEN LETTER TO MR. WILLIAM J. PAPE OF THE WATERBURY (CONN.) REPUBLICAN

A number of state secretaries of the Socialist party, writers, speakers and students of Socialism, have, during the last week or so, sent us copies of a form letter, which has been sent to them by Mr. William J. Pape of the Waterbury, Conn., Republican. Mr. Pape is interested in the question of the degree of exploitation of labor under capitalism. At any rate, he calls in question the statement often made by Socialist writers and speakers to the effect that the worker is robbed of four-fifths of the product of his toil.

He is addressing a letter to Socialists in all parts of the country, asking certain specific questions and requesting a reply. Mr. Pape's letter is as follows:

I have become interested in Socialism of late, and in reading Socialist publications I find constantly recurring the assertion that the American workingman receives in wages only 20 per cent of his product, that consequently under Socialism he would have approximately five times his present income, or would have a workday of only two hours.

So definite a statement should have been an unmistakable statistical foundation, but as far as can be gathered it refers to the fact that the proportion of wages to gross product in manufacturing industries is roughly 50 per cent. This has been misinterpreted by some who have casually studied the census reports, although these contain a specific warning that the "value added to materials," and not the "gross product," represents the wealth created in the industry.

If it can be established that labor creates five times as much wealth as it receives in wages, it is important to Socialists to do so, for no other proof on the iniquity of present social conditions would be necessary. Consequently, I am addressing you and other well-advised Socialists for information upon this point.

Is there any other statistical foundation for this and similar assertions than above stated?

If so, will you kindly advise where the figures can be found, giving exact reference if possible?

What works contain the best analysis, in your opinion, as to the percentage of exploitation of the laborers?

Have you ever written or spoken upon this point? If so, please indicate your views, or state where they can be found.

It has been suggested that the best informed Socialists do not believe this statement, but do not attempt to stop the use of it, because it is regarded as good ammunition. Is there any basis for this view?

Any expression of opinion you may make may be used for publication at some future time for the sole purpose of making clear the Socialist position. Are you willing to be so quoted?

The Socialists who have forwarded this letter to us have suggested that we reply to Mr. Pape in an open letter, which will serve as an answer to him for all of them. We therefore present herewith our reply to Mr. Pape's questions:

In reply to your enquiry concerning the degree of exploitation under capitalism, we wish to say that the Socialist party has never asserted that the American workingman received only 20 per cent of his product. Individual Socialists may have made such claims, but the party itself has not. Nor have the well informed members of the party made such claims, for the simple reason that there is not at the present time any statistical information available that would prove the contention.

The nearest to an official statement of the Socialists upon this subject of the degree of exploitation that we have is the discussion of the matter, together with such meager statistical information as we have in this country, as presented in the National Campaign Book of the Socialist party, Part IV, section 2, page 155. In this book the difficulty of securing reliable information, due to the vagueness of the government statistics, is discussed and explained. Then follows an analysis of the census bulletin figures, with such deductions as may legitimately be drawn from these figures, which, however, are admittedly unsatisfactory and non-conclusive. We there assume, basing our estimate upon the census reports and upon various careful studies that have been made by our students, that the workingman is, on an average, exploited out of about one-half of the products of his labor.

The figures given for the amount received by the worker are 51.7 per cent. We also quote an estimate by Mr. W. J. Ghent, who arrived at about the same conclusions, his figures being, for the share received by the worker, 40.1 per cent. The difference is due to certain considerations there enumerated and explained. In other words, the only evidence that we have upon this special point leads us to the conclusion that the laborer gets between 40 or 50 per cent of the wealth which his labor creates. We would respectfully refer you to the pages of this book and the section dealing with this matter for further discussion.

In this connection, however, we wish to say that while the figures on this matter must necessarily be uncertain, the exact percentage of which labor is robbed is not important. The basic fact remains the same, whether the amount of that exploitation be 30 or 40 or 60 per cent. The essential injustice

differs only in degree and not in kind. We should like very much to be able to arrive definitely at the exact degree of exploitation that occurs under the present system, and are making every effort to do so. Obviously, however, no capitalistically controlled government or statistical bureau of investigation will be especially anxious to have this fact definitely established, and hence the difficulty for the present in securing the definite information desired.

Most of your questions are answered in the paragraphs above. As to additional sources of information on the subject we would call your attention to a series of articles now being published in Pearson's Magazine, by Allen Benson. The first article was "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired," in which Benson undertakes to show the degree of exploitation in that particular industry. This article is being followed by others in which he investigates, to a certain extent, the exploitation in other industries.

One or two of your inquiries require specific reply. You say that it has been suggested that the best informed Socialists do not believe the statement (that the workingman receives in wages only 20 per cent of his product) but do not attempt to stop the use of it because "it is regarded as good ammunition;" and you ask if there is any basis for this view.

This statement is entirely without foundation. We have learned from time to time of the statement having been made by irresponsible Socialists, and a definite effort has been made at different times by certain members of the party, who were particularly interested in statistical matters, (as, for example, W. J. Ghent, and the Information Department of the National Office of the Socialist party) to correct this statement. This you will note by reference to the statement above referred to, in our official campaign book.

Furthermore, the Socialist contention does not stand or fall upon the mere question of HOW MUCH the exploitation is, and the Socialists have every reason to desire information on this subject as exact as possible. Hence our desire to secure the assistance of any and all critics who may be able to help us arrive at definite and reliable conclusions upon this particular point.

And now a question for you, Mr. Pape. We, as Socialists, assume that the worker in the United States is robbed of at least one-half of what his labor creates. We believe that the exploitation is greater rather than less than that. We base our estimate upon the census reports, which, we admit, are not entirely satisfactory and reliable, and such other evidence as we are able to gather ourselves. And now, the question: Can you disprove our estimate? Can you submit any evidence whatsoever to the contrary?

And finally, be assured that we shall be very glad to have our statements on this matter published as widely as possible, and especially should we be glad to have you and all who are interested in this question, either because they favor or oppose Socialism, join with us in a demand upon the government census bureau, statisticians and students of economics in general for definite and official evidence upon this point.

CARL D. THOMPSON.

June 25, 1914.

GET THE NEW CAMPAIGN BOOK

To all Socialists who want to make themselves effective workers we suggest that they get a copy of the new campaign book. It is on the press now and will be ready to ship about July 15.

We know of no single book, no source of information that in any way compares to this one. It is the best out of all the Socialist books; the best of whatever information the capitalist sources have that bears upon the Socialist argument. It is carefully compiled and only reliable material from unquestioned sources is presented. It is really an encyclopedia of Socialism. It is classified and carefully indexed so that every fact and argument is readily available, and may be turned upon a prospective convert or opponent at a moment's notice.

It is handy in form and may be carried in the pocket or laid on the bench. It can be used either in personal conversation, in public speaking and debates, or at home in your hours of study.

If one could afford only one book he should get this one. And no matter how many other books one has this one is absolutely essential to the Socialist worker.

Order at once from the Literature Department. Single copies 50 cents.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

"VOLUNTARY" WELFARE WORK

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, held April 20, 1914, revealed the following facts:

That more than 50,000 workers of the steel trust own about 237,000 shares of stock, under its stock subscription plan, which is well described in John A. Fitch's "The Steel Workers," (Russell Sage Foundation publication, \$1.50) The average number of shares held by these workers is 4.7.

That the steel trust in 1913 spent \$7,240,669 in "voluntary" welfare work;

That the average daily wage of its employes, outside of the general administrative and selling forces is \$2.85.

These facts brought forth hysterical utterances by five workers, who represented some of the 50,000 stockholder-employes, on the beneficence of the United States Steel Corporation. They are printed in full, in pamphlet form, as part of the proceedings of the meeting. They contain the usual tirade against these "demagogues who pretend to be laborers' greatest friends" but who, "after all, are laborers' greatest enemies." It would be useless, perhaps, to suggest to these men that they are doing an incalculable harm to themselves and their fellow workmen by so emphatically expressing their gratitude for crumbs and their "perfect satisfaction with conditions as they exist." These men, and the stockholder-employes whom they represent, should understand that they are workers first, and stockholders second. As workers, in harmony with the 175,000 non-stockholders, they could demand justice instead of "charity." But as stockholders they can demand nothing. They are in the hopeless minority, for Judge Gary, to quote his own words, represents "more than a majority of all the stocks of the corporation (1,895,240 of preferred and 2,790,193 shares of common, to be exact)" at the meetings. In other words, should it occur to Judge Gary to cease to "treat the employes" as he "thinks they deserve," the stockholder-employes as stockholders would be powerless.

This "voluntary" welfare work, over which the five spokesmen waxed eloquent, includes the efforts of the present steel trust to reduce the number of accidents (now 38¼ per cent per 1000 employes less than in 1906); to provide a pension fund that in its workings "is so satisfactory that no changes . . . have been required;" to improve the sanitation in the mills; to replace the germ laden water with "good, clear, cold water . . . right in the pipe in the plant;" to further welfare work among the families of the workers, etc.

Mr. Fitch, in "The Steel Workers," admits that "no large corporation is manifesting a more intelligent determination in regard to accidents than the United States Steel Corporation." The number of fatalities in 1907 was 195. There is need for improvement.

But we should like to submit the following figures which are the corporation's own, on the pension system. These supply their own comment on the steel trust's beneficence:

The total number of pensioners on the list of the corporation and its subsidiary companies to December 31, 1913, is 2,092, or about 1 per cent of the total number of employes (228,906). The pensioner must reach an average age of 63.73 years (few workmen reach that age), after an average period of continuous service of 28.82 years, to get a pension of \$20.85 a month, about 28 per cent of the average monthly wage of \$74.10 (based on a 26 working day month and the average daily wage of \$2.85). And in his connection, Mr. Fitch is authority for the statement that numberless men are discharged within a few years of reaching the pension age.

As the matter of "good, clear, cold water" receives special mention on the pamphlet referred to, it will not come amiss to cite here an amusing explanation of how it came about, which is furnished us by a non-stockholder-employe. The very bad water taken from the creek was used for the boilers and incidentally by the workmen. Although it was apparent to the experienced hands that the boilers, and, in fact, the whole machinery, was damaged by the water, the officials continued its use until the creek dried up, at a time when the mill was rushed with orders. Then a well was quickly drilled, and the finest water for manufacturing purposes, as well as for drinking, was struck.

In other words the good water was forced upon the company by economic necessity, and not as a result of benevolence. The creek dried up. The boilers of the plant had to have water. Incidentally the workmen had to have some—and the vein they struck happened to be good. Hence the hue and cry.

But, the most significant of all—and this may come in connection with the reference to welfare work among the workers' families—is the comparison between the amount of money spent for "voluntary" welfare work and the enormous profits made by the steel corporation. According to Moody's Analysis of Investments, in the first nine months of 1913 it earned \$114,097,014 NET, which, after deducting \$43,783,177 for sinking fund, interest, etc., left a balance of \$70,313,843 for dividends and "undivided" earnings. The "net" earnings of the corporation for nine months (after officials' salaries and other forms of exploitation were subtracted) were almost ten times as much as the money spent for "voluntary" welfare work in the entire year.

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

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, Woman's Department

803 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

\$8.71 MINIMUM WAGE FOR GIRLS

Commission Allows Workers 5 Cents Each Week for Recreation

Boston, Mass., June 22.—The first attempt at the payment of a living wage took place today as the result of the investigation by the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission of the brush industry of the state. With the minimum wage for girls set at \$8.71 a week, it was found that nearly one-fifth of the girls received less than \$4 a week last year; two-fifths less than \$5, and two-thirds less than \$6.

A wage board of three state officials, six employers and six women workers was then organized and the profits of the industry scrutinized. It was decided not to jump the rate to \$8.71 at once.

Consequently, a wage of \$8.37 a week was agreed on, with the stipulation that at the end of a year a wage of \$9.72 will be allowed unless the manufacturers can show changes have made it impracticable. Investigations are also being made of laundry, corset and confectionery business.

A girl's weekly minimum wage was set as follows:

Board and lodging.....	\$5.25
Clothing (\$75 a year).....	1.44
Doctor and dentist.....	.20
Newspapers and magazines.....	.16
Church.....	.10
Vacation.....	.19
Recreation, movies once a night.....	.05
Theater (once a month).....	.12
Car fares.....	.70

Total\$8.71

PEACEFUL SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

"Press dispatches exaggerate the militant suffrage movement," says Mrs. Annie Porritt of Connecticut who recently toured Great Britain for the purpose of gathering first hand information on the suffrage movement in England.

"In most cases I have been met with utter surprise that there is any non-militant suffrage movement there. People read in the papers only about the doings of the militants, and they seem to have the idea that the first demand for votes for women in England was accompanied by violence. They are astonished to learn that there was a perfectly orderly and constitutional movement from 1866 up to 1906, before militancy was heard of. They are also surprised to hear that in England for every active militant there are at least a thousand, if not ten thousand, earnest believers in votes for women who have never done anything that would not be done by the most orderly and law-abiding suffrage association in this country."

The press dispatches "play up" every act of violence, with exaggerations and distortions, and ignore the great peaceful suffrage movement that is going on actively all the time.

MISSOURI VOTERS TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE

Initiative petitions have been circulated throughout Missouri, signatures received to the amount of 23,000 names. Petitions have been filed with the secretary of state. This insures the submission of the question of suffrage to the voters at the November election. The petitions provide for an amendment to the constitution giving women full suffrage.

NEBRASKANS TO VOTE BY MAIL

The new Nebraska law providing that ballots may be voted on by mail will go into effect next November. This new law passed at the request of traveling men. It provides that the absent voter must sign an affidavit that he is a qualified voter and that he has not exercised the franchise elsewhere.

There is no doubt that Nebraska will be one of the next states to grant suffrage to women. This new law will dispose of the argument against woman suffrage, that women will have to neglect their homes and mingle with undesirable citizens at the polling booth.

Janet Fenimore Korngold is to tour the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia during August and September. Comrade Korngold will be routed by the National Office. She is to do special lecture and organization work for the Woman's Committee. Locals in these states desiring one or more meetings should immediately make application to the Woman's Department of the National Office, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Correspondent, Julia Parks

We are succeeding in organizing the women in some of our locals, and find them for the most part ardent Socialists but comparatively un-informed on party matters, local and national. For this reason we intend, besides the active propaganda work among outside women, to discuss party policies, referendums, etc., each month. At our next meeting we wish to discuss referendum D.

From the condition of affairs here I feel convinced that the women membership of the party will lag still further if the women's work were dropped. The present wide-spread women movement offers us an unusual chance for propaganda, a chance which needs special direction from a women's department.

If a few sample copies of the Party Builder when it comes out in its new form could be sent me I would try to get the women to subscribe.

SENATOR SEES LABOR AWAKENING.

That there are some men in the United States Senate who realize that a revolt of the working class is possible at any time is shown in some communications received in this office from a United States senator. We do not care to make his name known at present.

In answer to a communication regarding the Colorado strike he says:

"I note what you say in regard to the situation in Colorado and absolutely agree with you that it chills the heart and soul of a human being to see these innocent women and children absolutely butchered as a prey to the Moloch of greed."

In talking of a resolution to investigate the Michigan strike, which was introduced in the Senate, he makes the following comment:

"The frowns, the supercilious contempt, the scornful disdain of the Senate which the resolution met, was a painful thing to me. I was sorry to see senators who I felt were humanitarians and of honest impulse, so conservative in the matter of looking into a question where human rights were involved."

When it was pointed out to him that the attitude of the senators was due to their class position, that there were classes in the United States and that the working class was apt to any time rise in revolt, he answered:

"I note your discussion of the economic situation, and also note your view as to the fact that the working class which has been exploited so long will not much longer in patience consent to be further exploited. In many of these great questions, I am entirely in accord with your views."

THOSE WHO DO NOT VOTE.

According to the latest census figures, there are in the United States 26,999,151 males of voting age. Of these, 2,835,709 are not yet naturalized, leaving a balance of those who should be qualified men voters of 23,053,442. In the year 1912, there were about 2,000,000 women of voting age in the states which then had woman suffrage, making an outside total of 25,053,442 possible voters in the country. Of this number, only 15,036,542 voted in the presidential election of 1912. This leaves the striking figure of 10,016,900 voters who did not vote—39.9 per cent of those qualified who did not use their franchise privilege.

Of course, we realize that several hundred thousand of this number are negroes disfranchised by poll-tax laws, or other rulings of the southern states, and several hundred thousand more are unemployed or migratory workers, disfranchised through not having residence qualifications, but even so the figures do not indicate an interest in self-government such as might be expected from a free and patriotic people.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Emma F. Connolly, Sterret, Ala.
- Marion Israel, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.
- Janet Fenimore Korngold, Spring Lake, Mich.
- Theresa Malkiel, 141 West 111th St., New York City.
- Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York City.
- Gertrude Reilly, 2 Zerman Place, Weehawken, N. J.
- May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

BOOK REVIEW

"Our Dishonest Constitution," by Allen L. Benson. Published by B. W. Huebsch, New York. In cloth, \$1.00; in paper, 25c.

Criticisms of the Constitution are not new, nor is "Our Dishonest Constitution" the first revelation of the processes by which that instrument was created and adopted. We have the scholarly and informative books by Professors Beard of Columbia and Farrand of Yale, to both of whom Mr. Benson expresses his indebtedness for facts. In his book, however, the subject palpitates, the emotions are aroused.

To prove that the Constitution was made by the rich for the rich, Mr. Benson tells something about the personalities in the convention that framed it. Some were grafters, some were crooks, but all were capitalists or their attorneys, with none to voice the interests of the working class.

After disclosing the vulnerability of the Constitution, he sketches a constitution under which the people could actually become self-governing. Pleading for proportional representation he shows the injustice of giving a party casting about six million votes 290 representatives in the House, while one casting almost a million votes is totally without representation.

A short chapter on Socialism sums up the book. Mr. Benson says that Socialism, which has been variously defined as a disease, a crime and a sport is nothing but a program combined with a passion. The program is to shake off the gentlemen who are riding upon our backs and relieving us of our tissue.

"The Ludlow Massacre," a 25c pamphlet by Walter H. Fink, gives the workers of the country the first complete and authentic story of the horrors of the Colorado coal miners' strike.

Sixty-eight persons are known to have been killed and 48 wounded in the numerous battles and disorders since the miners went on strike, September 23, 1913. Classified, 18 strikers, 10 mine guards, 19 mine employes, 2 militiamen, 3 non-combatants, 2 women and 12 children lost their lives. Twenty had been killed prior to April 20, the date of the massacre at Ludlow, and 46 were killed during the next 10 days, until federal troops stopped the warfare.

The cost of the eight months' industrial conflict is estimated at \$15,000,000. The figures include \$700,000, representing the state's expense in maintaining state troops in the field until the arrival of the federal forces; an estimated cost of \$6,925,000 to the union, and a loss of "several millions" claimed by the operators.

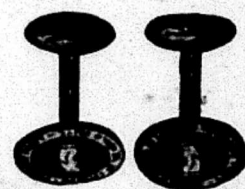
This authentic and interesting narrative is written in popular style and is profusely illustrated. Mr. Fink is publicity agent of the United Mine Workers of America.

"The Industrial Training of the Boy." By William A. McKeever. The MacMillan Company. 1914. Cloth, 72 pages. 50 cents.

The author in his preface tells of the progress in America today of "a slow-going, subtle movement which bids fair to revolutionize the entire social order." By this he means "the tendency toward rendering common industry cultural and spiritualizing. It is the watchword of this volume that common work can be so related to the industrial worker everywhere that he may not only find exceeding great joy in his daily employment, but that he may continue to develop his personality in such ways as to make peace, contentment, and spiritual poise predominating elements of his character."

The book contains a chapter on the public school and adjustment; one on vacation employment and how to keep the boy at home; another on serious industrial employment, and another, the final, on sending the youth to college.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.



Cuff Links

One can show his loyalty in an unobtrusive way by wearing **Socialist Cuff Links**. The emblem is the half-inch size.

Price, 50c. Half-dozen pairs, \$2.50
One dozen pairs, \$4.50

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

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THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST TEACHERS' BUREAU, UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, WILL GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO SECURING SOCIALIST TEACHERS FOR SOCIALIST SCHOOL BOARDS. NO CHARGE EITHER TO TEACHER OR PATRON.
**ADDRESS, NATIONAL TEACHERS' BUREAU,
Care Socialist Party, 803 Madison St., Chicago.**

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

AN IDEAL TASK.

You will see that everywhere, in England as well as in France, in Germany as well as in Italy, in Russia as well as in the United States, everywhere where there is a privileged and an oppressed class, there is a tremendous work going on in the midst of the working class, whose object is to break down forever the slavery enforced by the capitalist feudality and to lay the foundation of a society established on the basis of justice and equality. It is no longer enough for the man of the people today to pour forth his complaints in one of those songs whose melody breaks your heart, such as were sung by the serfs of the eleventh century, and are still sung by the Slav peasant; he labors with his fellow toilers for his enfranchisement, with the knowledge of what he is doing, and against every obstacle put in his way.

His thoughts are constantly exercised in considering what should be done in order that life, instead of being a curse for three-fourths of mankind, may be a real enjoyment for all. He takes up the hardest problems of sociology and tries to solve them by his good sense, his spirit of observation, his hard experience. In order to come to an understanding with others as miserable as himself, he seeks to form groups, to organize. He forms societies, maintained with difficulty by small contributions; he tries to make terms with his fellows beyond the frontier; and he prepares the days when wars between peoples shall be impossible, far better than the frothy philanthropists who now potter with the fad of universal peace. In order to know what his brothers are doing, to have a closer connection with them, to elaborate his ideas and pass them around, he maintains—but at the price of what privations, what ceaseless efforts!—his working press.

What an unending series of efforts! What an incessant struggle! What toil perpetually begun afresh; sometimes to fill up the gaps occasioned by desertion—the result of weariness, corruption, prosecutions; sometimes to rally the broken forces decimated by fusillades and cold-blooded butchery! at another time to recommence the studies sternly broken off by wholesale slaughter.

The newspapers are set on foot by men who have been obliged to force from society scraps of knowledge by depriving themselves of sleep and food; the agitation is kept up by pennies deducted from the amount needed to get the barest necessities of life; and all this under the constant dread of seeing his family reduced to the most fearful misery, as soon as the master learns that "his workman, his slave, is tainted with Socialism."

This is what you will see if you go among the people.

And in this endless struggle how often has not the toiler vainly asked, as he stumbled under the weight of his burden:

"Where, then, are these young people who have been taught at our expense? These youths whom we fed and clothed while they studied? Where are those for whom, our backs bent double beneath our burdens and our bellies empty, we have built these houses, these colleges, these lecture-rooms, these museums? Where are the men for whose benefit we, with our pale, worn faces, have printed these fine books, most of which we cannot even read? Where are they, these professors who claim to possess the science of mankind, and for whom humanity itself is not worth a rare caterpillar? Where are the men who are ever speaking in praise of liberty, and never think to champion our freedom, trampled as it is each day beneath their feet? Where are they, these writers and poets, these painters and sculptors? Where, in a word, is the whole gang of hypocrites who speak of the people with tears in their eyes, but who never, by any chance, find themselves among us, helping us in our laborious work?"

Where are they, indeed?

Why, some are taking their ease with the most cowardly indifference; others, the majority, despise the "dirty mob," and are ready to pounce upon them if they dare touch one of their privileges.

Now and then, it is true, a young man comes among us who seeks sensational scenes, but he ceives that the road is long, that the work is heavy, deserts the cause of the people as soon as he perceives that the crowns of laurel to be won in this campaign are intermingled with thorns. Generally these are ambitious schemers, out of work, who, having failed in their first efforts, try in this way to cajole people out of their votes, but who a little later will be the first to denounce them when the people wish to apply the principles which they themselves have professed perhaps will even be ready

to turn artillery and gatlings upon them if they dare to move before they, the heads of the movement, give the signal.

Add mean insult, haughty contempt, cowardly calumny from the great majority, and you know what the people may expect nowadays from most of the youth of the upper and middle classes in the way of help towards the social evolution.

But then, you ask, "What shall we do?" When there is everything to be done! When a whole army of young people would find plenty to employ the entire vigor of their youthful energy, the full force of their intelligence and their talent to help the people in the vast enterprise they have undertaken!

What shall we do? Listen.

You lovers of pure science, if you are imbued with the principles of Socialism, if you have understood the real meaning of the revolution which is even now knocking at the door, don't you see that all science has to be recast in order to place it in harmony with the new principles; that it is your business to accomplish in this field a revolution far greater than that which was accomplished in every branch of science during the eighteenth century? Don't you understand that history—which today is an old wife's tale about great kings, great statesmen and great parliaments—that history itself has to be written from the point of view of the people, from the point of view of work done by the masses in the long evolution of mankind? That social economy—which today is merely the sanctification of capitalist robbery—has to be worked out afresh in its fundamental principles as well as in its innumerable applications? That anthropology, sociology, ethics, must be completely recast, and that the very natural sciences themselves, regarded from another point of view, must undergo a profound modification alike in regard to the conception of natural phenomena and with respect to the method of exposition.

Very well, then. Set to work! Place your abilities at the command of the good cause. Especially help us with your clear logic to combat prejudice and to lay, by your synthesis, the foundations of a better organization; yet more, teach us to apply in our daily arguments the fearlessness of true scientific investigation, and show us, as your predecessors did, how men dare sacrifice even life itself for the triumph of the truth.

You poets, painters, sculptors, musicians, if you understand your true mission and the very interests of art itself, come with us. Place your pen, your pencil, your chisel, your ideas at the service of the revolution. Figure forth to us, in your eloquent style, or your impressive pictures, the heroic struggles of the people against their oppressors; fire the hearts of our youth with that revolutionary enthusiasm which inflamed the souls of our ancestors; tell women what a noble career is that of a husband who devotes his life to the great cause of social emancipation! Show the people how hideous is their actual life, and place your hand on the causes of its ugliness; tell us what a rational life would be if it did not encounter at every step the follies and the ignominies of our present social order.

Lastly, all of you who possess knowledge, talent, capacity, industry, if you have a spark of sympathy in your nature, come, you and your companions, come and place your services at the disposal of those who most need them. And remember, if you do come, that you come not as masters, but as comrades in the struggle; that you come not to govern but to gain strength for yourselves in a new life which sweeps upwards to the conquest of the future; that you come less to teach than to grasp the aspirations of the many; to divine them, to give them shape, and then to work, without rest and without haste, with all the fire of youth and all the judgment of age, to realize them in actual life. Then and then only will you lead a complete, a noble, a rational existence. Then you will see that your every effort on this path bears with it fruit in abundance, and this sublime harmony once established between your actions and the dictates of your conscience will give you powers you never dreamt lay dormant in yourselves.

The never-ceasing struggle for truth, justice, and equality among the people, whose gratitude you will earn—what noble career can the youth of all nations desire than this?—An Appeal to the Young.

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OAKLAND LEAGUE IS LIVELY.

The Young People's Socialist League of Oakland, Cal., recently gave a theater party at one of the large theaters, which proved quite a success. Though they have had practically no help from the party local they have made good progress and now number about 100 members. As Oakland is located across the bay from San Francisco one of the features of the league is the holding of visiting parties.

WILLISTON HAS PICNIC.

Williston, North Dakota, young people are living things up in that section of the country with a big picnic on July 4th. Williston is located in the center of a farming district and the Y. P. S. L. has a different problem to face than most leagues. However from present appearances they are going after things in the right way and doing good work for Socialism.

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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,
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The Literature Department

The entire force of the Information Department is busy at work correcting the proofs for the 1914 CAMPAIGN BOOK. Comrade Thompson is more enthusiastic about the CAMPAIGN BOOK than ever and it is our conviction that if the Socialists of the nation could realize the wealth of information the book contains, the 10,000 copies which the Executive Committee ordered printed would not last a month. Advance orders for the book are coming in fast.

It is almost certain that the June sales of literature will exceed the May sales. Hot weather does not seem to affect the literature hustlers in the least.

The demand for "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" is if anything greater than ever. With every mail come orders for the "Bombshell." Some locals wire for them. Another edition of 600,000 will soon be off the press. Never in the history of the National Office has a pamphlet sold like the "Bombshell" is selling.

Comrade A. W. Ricker who is leaving the National Office to become circulation manager for Pearson's Magazine has made an enviable record. He leaves the department in incomparably better shape than when he first took charge of it.

SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS

One hundred **Socialism, What It is and How to Get It**, to A. C. Townly, Bowman, N. D.

Fifty **Pocket Library and the Party Builder** to Ned Copper, Kokomo, Ind.

One thousand **Bombshell** to Otto Green, Gentry, Ark.

One thousand **Bombshell** E. B. Young, Laconia, N. H.

Twenty-five **Truth About Socialism** to Frank W. Crone, Canton, Ill.

Twelve **Wasting Human Life** to John Hamlin, Deming, N. M.

Six **Public Ownership of Railways** to Mable Tonlin, Hoopston, Ill.

One thousand **National Platforms** to Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, W. Va.

One hundred **Truth About Socialism** to Albert F. Meisner, Butte, Mont.

Five thousand assorted leaflets to A. H. C. Mohrman, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Five thousand **Trade Unions and the Present Social Crisis** to Frederick A. Mohr, Auburn, N. Y.

Two thousand **Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family** to Samuel Corven, New Haven, Conn.

One **Campaign Book** to C. H. Harrison, Warrensburg, Mo.

Ten thousand **Bombshell** to C. P. Palmateer, South Bend, Ind.

One **Campaign Book** to Harry Lucht, Cliffside, N. J.

One **Campaign Book** to C. C. Brooks, Dixon, Ill.

One hundred **Truth About Socialism** to J. E. Lester, Wewoka, Okla.

Twelve **Campaign Books** to O. E. King, Indianapolis, Ind.

Three **Legislative Program of the Socialist Party** to Wm. G. Witt, Detroit, Mich.

One **Carpenter and the Rich Man** to John Fitzpatrick, Wellington, Kan.

Five thousand Assorted Leaflets to Wm. G. Witt, Detroit, Mich.

Fifty **Party Builder and Pocket Library** to Thos. Minear, Claypool, Ind.

Ten thousand **Bombshells** to Geo. E. Brittain, Dayton, Ohio.

One thousand **Socialist Songs** to J. J. Prucha, Syracuse, N. Y.

One thousand **Bombshells** to S. Altschuler, Perth Amboy, N. J.

NOTICE

We wish to ask the comrades to use more care in addressing communications to the National Office. We are in receipt of letters, orders and sub cards which do not bear the complete address of the sender. It may be for a reason of this kind some comrades cannot be given prompt attention.

We have two sub cards at this office, one from Lake Preston, S. D., the other from Morgantown, N. C. These cards bear no address.

"I think 'The Call of the Carpenter' the grandest book ever written and think I cannot afford to be without its companion, 'The Carpenter and the Rich Man.' Please mail me 'The Carpenter and the Rich Man.'"—L. E. Starr, Centre Lovell, Me.

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OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Managing Editor and Business Manager.
RALPH KORNGOLD, Circulation Manager.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 87 Chicago, July 4, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT

Last week.....	22,338
Off	354
<hr/>	
New subs	21,984
<hr/>	
Total to date.....	22,597

The subscription list is still climbing, but this is nothing like the boom we are expecting when the Party Builder will become a real news and propaganda paper.

The new paper will be the same size as the Appeal to Reason. The name will be changed. The price, however, will remain the same—25 cents for 40 weeks.

The first issue of the new series for which we are now soliciting bundle orders promises to be a good one. Comrade Robert Hunter has already sent an article for that issue which is so good that we can hardly keep still about it. We shall probably have it printed in leaflet form after it has appeared in the paper as locals will want it by the hundreds of thousands for general distribution.

By the time this reaches you, bundle orders will be coming in for the special edition. That edition will be one of the big events in the American Socialist movement. Locals should not fail to order a bundle at once.

Medicine Lake, Mont., June 22nd, 1914

The Party Builder,
803 W. Madison Street,
Chicago, Ill.,

Dear comrades:

Enclosed find \$1.50 for 7 sub cards to the Party Builder or American Socialist as the name will be. We had the most successful convention, June 13th, 1914, of the Socialist Party of Sheridan County, Montana, ever held here. We were fortunate in having Comrade Lewis J. Duncan, Mayor of Butte, Montana, to speak for us. The board was in attendance and rendered excellent music for the occasion. Notwithstanding the continuous downpour of rain, the hall was filled.

Yours fraternally,
ANGELO D. BUTLER

A STRONG TESTIMONIAL.

Dear Comrade Hurst:

Have just finished reading "Questions Answered" and wish to thank you for the services done for the cause.

Many writers have battered at the walls of capitalism and some few have made serious breaches in the outworks. You have leveled the defenses and erected a new structure on the foundation of that overthrown.

The book is, therefore, of double value to the movement, in that it not only destroys but it also rebuilds.

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FRED E. IRISH, State Secretary,
Socialist Party of Maine.

Many other leaders and teachers of Socialism appreciate the revolutionary power inherent in the principles taught in "Questions Answered" and hail its coming with pleasure and approval. Send for sample copy, 15 cents; big discounts to locals and agents.

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A little boy asked his father what is meant by a stag dinner.

"Why, a dinner where only men are present," replied the parent.

"Then a nation where only men represent, is that what is meant by stag-nation?"—St. Louis Post Dispatch.