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The PARTY BUILDER

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SPECIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

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THE ONE-DAY WAGE FUND.

The Socialist National Convention away back in 1904 adopted a resolution calling on the membership to contribute one day's wages to finance the presidential campaign.

Since that time a similar call has been issued in every presidential year.

It was the one-day wage fund which financed the campaign of 1912.

This year is the first time such a contribution has been called for between presidential elections.

The reason is plain. The campaign this fall is of even greater importance than that of 1912.

In that year we were striving for a big vote, and, although there was a fighting chance to elect some members of Congress, yet all realized that there was only a chance, and that Berger alone had any real hope of election.

This year the situation is quite different. The party has grown in real membership and grown tremendously in adherents.

The party has outgrown industrial centers like Milwaukee and now there is as good a chance to elect congressmen in agricultural states like Oklahoma as in city districts.

Oklahoma, Kansas and Minnesota are outlying states where success is possible.

We have strengthened our lines greatly in Milwaukee and grown in Chicago until the latter city has two districts which will contend with might and main for victory.

There are in all not less than ten districts where we have a fighting chance and some of these may certainly be carried if we concentrate our efforts. In these congressional districts are many members of the state Legislatures who will be carried into office with congressional success.

We must concentrate our efforts. We must not longer be without representation at Washington. The strategic value of such representation is worth any sacrifice it may cost.

The Socialist party has no place to go for funds except to the working class who make up its membership and in whose interest all campaigns are waged.

One Day's Wages for Socialism.

Let this be our slogan from now to July 15, the date set for the final payment of all those who will arrange to contribute their income or wages for one working day.

We must print and distribute millions of pieces of literature. We must man the hustings with our best speaking talent. We must be ready to come to the aid of local effort and reinforce our flagging lines as the campaign draws to a close. Success in certain close districts is now a matter of funds.

Let all who read these lines ponder them seriously and then decide to act with loyalty. The National Office is now sending to all locals the necessary blanks for the payment of the funds. A special stamp will be issued to those members who contribute.

The local should take action at its next business meeting. It should then canvass all members on the rolls, explain the meaning and purpose of the funds and seek to get a response from all.

In states where the membership is composed in part of farmers, a day's wages is difficult to compute. To all such members, we suggest a cash donation based on the average wages for the working class, which is about \$1.75 per day, allowing for lost time and idleness.

Do Not Delay Action.

Make your canvass now, so that all remittances will reach the National Office within two weeks after July 15. Where payment can be made immediately, urge that it be done.

The printing of literature will have to wait until we know something of what our resources will be. We do not want to create a dollar of debt, but, on the contrary, finance our campaign with the cash actually received for this purpose.

THE PRESIDENT AND MEXICO.

In an authorized interview, for the Saturday Evening Post, President Wilson has stated that he will not consent to the establishment of a new government in Mexico unless provision is made for the settlement of the land question.

He recites the fact that 85 per cent of the people of that country are without access to the land.

"My passion," says the President, "is for the submerging 85 per cent of the people of that republic who are now struggling toward liberty."

In support of his position, the President has announced the following as his settled policy toward Mexico.

First—The United States, so long as Mr. Wilson is President, will not seek to gain a foot of Mexican territory in any way or under any pretext. When we have finished with Mexico, Mexico will be territorially intact.

Second—No personal aggrandizement by American investors or adventurers or capitalists, or exploitation of that country, will be permitted. Legitimate business interest that seek to develop rather than exploit will be encouraged.

Third—A settlement of the agrarian land question by constitutional means—such as that followed in New Zealand, for example—will be insisted on.

In the course of the interview, the President calls attention to the fact that the public press has distorted, falsely colored, and suppressed the news from Mexico, especially that which relates to the Constitutionalists.

For example, Consul Hanna reported the battle of Torreón to the government and the President gave the report to the papers.

The report closed with a description of the handling of Federal prisoners by Villa as follows:

"Mr. Hanna was most agreeably surprised and greatly gratified by the treatment Villa's men gave their prisoners; how they endeavored to live up to the rules of civilized warfare; how they were constantly on the lookout for new information that would relieve them of the stigma of being barbarians. This merely shows that these people, if they get the chance, are capable of learning and are anxious to learn."

These facts never got into the columns of the capitalist press. They were suppressed. The Associated Press and the big dailies have done their utmost to lead our people to believe that the Constitutionalist leaders are brigands and adventurers. The press has fooled and duped a good many people, but not the Socialists, nor apparently has the pressure of plutocratic interests been able to move the President from his attitude.

The question that the friends of the Mexican revolutionists are asking is: "Will Wilson stand by what he has authorized the Post to publish as his 'policy.'" If so, he will surprise the world.

The success of the Mexican revolution means the confiscation of the landed estates. Will the capitalist nations of the earth permit this expropriation? Can they afford to do so?

Consider what will be the effect of a successful peon revolution in Mexico on the minds of the toiling millions of other lands.

Are not the industrial workers in all countries separated from the ownership of the tools with which they work, just as the peons in Mexico are separated from the soil?

All workers are slaves. The slavery differs in degree, that is all.

Where it is bearable, but undesirable, we have a political uprising, where it is unbearable, we have revolution.

The mediation board, sitting at Niagara Falls, has but one object in view, viz., to prevent the triumph of the Constitutionalists. The mediation is really a conspiracy. Even the capitalist press now admits as much.

Is Wilson a party to it, despite his brave words given to the public through the Post?

If not, will he be so compromised as to be made to yield to the wiles of diplomacy?

The position of the Socialist party was made clear by its ringing proclamation on the subject.

HOW TO MAKE THE ONE-DAY WAGE FUND A SUCCESS.

The National Office wants to do what it can to help the locals to make a success of the one-day wage fund. We will push it in the Party Builder, but this paper reaches only a portion of the membership.

Many locals would send out a general "boost" letter if they could do it at small expense; we will give you the opportunity.

We will send you 100 copies of the following letter, which you can sign, and which will go through the mail for one cent, if you wish. The letter is printed on the multigraph, which is as near an imitation of typewriting as can be made. The letter follows:

Dear Comrade—For two years past the Socialist party membership has been somewhat quiet. The prevailing unemployment has had a bad influence; but, nevertheless, the party is progressing in fine style.

It is in the air this year that we will elect several congressmen. This is no idle guess. What Milwaukee has done she can do again. Oklahoma is showing a peculiar activity. California offers promise and Chicago claims a chance in two districts; and there are others.

Out of these opportunities something must come; we must make it come.

Our first duty is to promote the general activity of the party. To do this there is no better way than to attend your local meetings as often as possible this summer. Attend the next meeting and help live it up.

Secondly, you should assist in the campaign. The National Committee has, by resolution, asked all party members to contribute one day's wages on July 15. This will be distributed between the local, state and national organizations, to be used in the campaign generally, but more especially in those districts that have a chance.

The enthusiasm of our campaign and the measure of our success depends on your response. If you are working, contribute your share—one day's wages. Do it now! Don't wait.

Contributions may be sent to the local, state or national offices.

Yours for a Socialist delegation in Congress,

.....
Secretary.

We will send you these letters, as many as you want, at 10 cents for 100.

Here is a cheap way to do a little work among your members. It will, nevertheless, be effective, both in getting them interested in your local work, and in contributing to the campaign fund, from which you will benefit.

That proclamation was translated into Spanish and circulated in Mexico. It had wide circulation at home. It did much to enlighten the public. But what we have done is not enough. We must stay on the job, and be ready to deal with a new problem if it comes.

If this government accepts the findings of the mediation board, and the Constitutionalists do not then there is but one way to enforce action and that is intervention by the U. S., Brazil, Argentine and Chile.

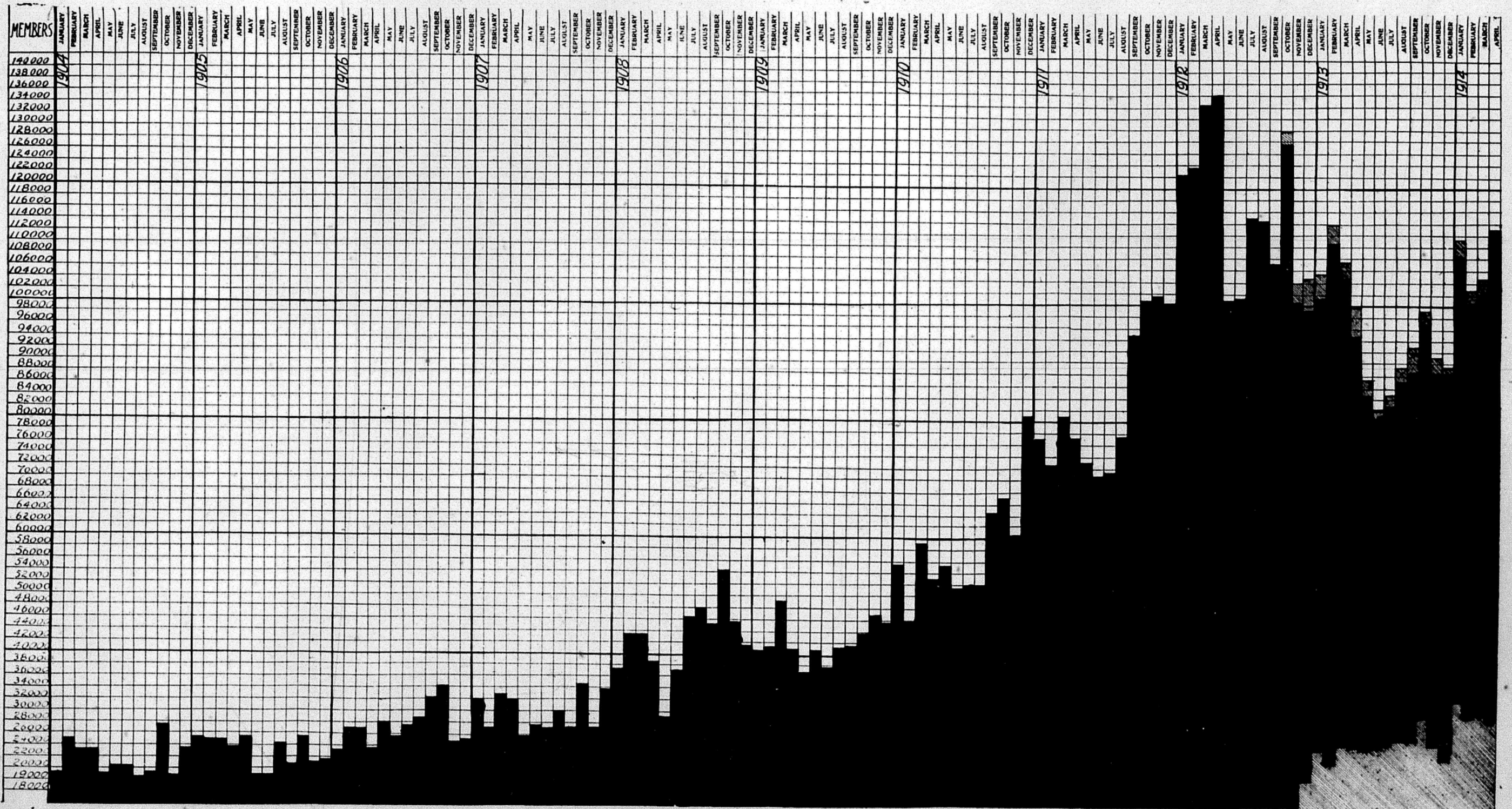
Let us be ready to oppose such intervention or attempt to establish a new government in Mexico other than that of the Constitutionalists.

If given six weeks more time, the armies of the revolution will be quartered in the city of Mexico and the government will be in the hands of the people. This is why the mediators are working overtime at Niagara Falls.

The estates of the land barons will be confiscated and restored to the people throughout Mexico when the capital is taken just as the estates have already been divided in Chihuahua and other northern states.

That is what the revolution is for and if Wilson is really sincere he will not permit this government to take any action that will prevent the success of the revolutionists.

THE PARTY BUILDER



CHART—Showing the membership of the Socialist Party from January, 1904, to April, 1914, inclusive. The shaded portion above the columns subsequent to October, 1912, indicates the exempt membership. The shaded portion in the right-hand lower corner indicates the number of members in the foreign federations.

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
LEWIS A. 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

June 6, 1914.

Official Business

NATIONAL REFERENDUM PROPOSED BY THE STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF MICHIGAN.

That a clause in favor of industrial unionism be embodied in the next national platform to be adopted by the Socialist party.

Submitted for seconds May 30, 1914.

By recent election James Oneal, 831 North Third street, Terre Haute, has been elected National Committeeman for Indiana.

Carl C. Rasmussen, 2245 Madison street, Ogden, has been elected National Committeeman for Utah.

RULES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

In Force June 1, 1914.

1. (National Constitution, Art. V., Sec. 11.) No motion shall be submitted to a referendum of the National Committee by correspondence unless supported within fifteen days by not less than five members of the National Committee from three different states.

2. Comments on any National Committee motion received with ballots or previous to closing of the vote shall be printed in the weekly bulletin following receipt of said comment, providing the comment does not exceed one hundred words in length. Comments exceeding one hundred words shall be filed for reference but not published.

3. The National Secretary may declare a motion out of order if the same is in conflict with the constitution of the party or the rules of the National Committee.

4. A motion to lay a motion on the table shall be out of order.

5. Motions to amend, defer, postpone or declare a motion out of order shall be, with the exception of the comments by the originators of such motion, not commentable; must reach the National Office before ballots of original motion are sent out; and the ballots for such motion, with comments, shall be sent out with the ballots of original motion. Should more than one amendment be submitted which, if adopted, would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted.

6. No motion declaratory of the principles or the policy of the party shall be submitted to a vote of the National Committee.

7. A national committeeman may withdraw a motion made by himself before it is submitted, provided it is not seconded.

8. A motion ordering an inquiry into the state of the organization in any state or territory shall also set a date for the termination of such inquiry. If such motion is adopted no other motion relating to such inquiry shall be in order before the determination of such inquiry, unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee.

9. All elections of officers, delegates, committees, etc., shall be conducted by ballot, a majority being necessary for a choice. In the event that a second ballot is required, the two highest for each position shall be submitted for final election.

10. Whenever a protest is lodged with the National Secretary against any comrade holding any position under the jurisdiction of the National Committee or against any comrade nominated for any such position, the National Secretary shall, before submitting a protest to the members of the committee for their consideration, give the comrade against whom the protest is directed opportunity to submit a statement in his or her behalf, should he or she desire to do so. In case of protest against nominees for any position, this right shall belong to the nominator, whether such nominator be a party member, National Committeeman or division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate candidates.

11. Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of an organization or member of the Socialist party, reasonable opportunity to make a statement shall be granted to such organization or member before the ballots are sent out to the members of the committee, and such statement shall be sent out together with the ballots. All evidence must be sent through the National Office.

12. If, when the ballots for any motion are sent out, any state shall be three months or more in arrears in its reports or dues, the committeeman from that state shall not be entitled to vote on such motion.

13. No motion to suspend or expel an organized state or territory shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the committee.

14. Hereafter, in announcing results of National Committee referendums, the National Secretary will omit the comments of National Committee members upon their votes. These comments are, as heretofore, to be published in the official bulletin.

15. Reports of the heads of all departments, of the National Executive Committee and of the Woman's National Committee and of all standing committees of the party shall be in the hands of the National Executive Secretary not later than April 1 of each year, and shall be published in the following issue of the Party Builder.

The Executive Secretary shall at the opening of the session place in hands of the members of the committee a supplementary report containing a complete financial statement up to May 1st.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND PROPAGANDA.

The Committee on Organization and Propaganda submits the following recommendations:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROPAGANDA.

I. Literature.

1. The book department conducted by the National Office shall be extended to include all important work on Socialism and cognate subjects, and efforts shall be directed towards making the book department the center of distribution for books throughout the party organization. The Literature Department shall also publish suitable booklets to retail at 5c, 10c and 25c, respectively, according to size. Adopted.

2. The present line of stock leaflets shall be extended to cover, as nearly as possible, all important phases of the Socialist program, and the salient problems of the Socialist and labor movement, as well as the attitude of the Socialist party to other vital social, political and economic movements. Special leaflets shall also be prepared for such sections of the country as require distinct propaganda material, such as the Southern States, and in the Spanish language for the Mexican border. Adopted.

3. Immediately upon the occurrence of an event of extraordinary social significance in the labor movement or in the political field, or upon the arising of exceptional situations calling for an expression by the Socialist party, special leaflets dealing with the event or situation from the Socialist standpoint shall be prepared in large quantities; and a vigorous campaign shall be inaugurated from the National Office for the distribution of such leaflets throughout the country. Adopted.

II. Speakers.

1. A speakers' bureau shall be established in conjunction with the National Office, for the purpose of arranging lecture tours for competent Socialist speakers. Dates for such lectures shall be offered to Socialist party locals, chautauquas, labor unions, granges and all other organizations that may consent to engage such speakers. The speakers' bureau shall be self-supporting, and no dates shall be made for a speaker unless upon such rates as will fully cover the charges of the speaker and all incidental and overhead expenses. Adopted.

2. The National Committee shall recommend to the party membership the repeal of sub-division (f), section 1, article V, of the constitution, which provides for the establishment of a "uniform rate of compensation for all lecturers and organizers working under the auspices of the national organization," and the committee shall reconsider its resolution limiting the compensation of speakers to \$6 a day, and shall vest the Executive Secretary with the power to make suitable arrangements with speakers in each case. Adopted.

III. Propaganda Among Labor Unions.

1. Suitable literature shall be prepared by the National Office dealing with the importance of Socialist political action in conjunction with the economic struggles of labor, with special emphasis on the lessons of recent industrial history; also on problems of special interest to the working class, such as old-age pensions, national or state insurance against industrial accidents, sickness, disability, and other forms of social insurance and factory legislation. Adopted.

2. All state and local organizations of the party shall be urged to undertake the systematic distribution of such literature among the organized workers of their respective localities in the meeting places of labor organizations and by such other methods as may be best adapted to local conditions. Adopted.

3. State and local organizations shall be urged to make special efforts to secure speaking dates in labor organizations for Socialist speakers. Adopted.

4. State and local organizations shall be urged to initiate and maintain continued and active co-operation with labor unions in their respective territories in all important labor struggles. Adopted.

SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS ON PROPAGANDA.

I. Congressional Campaign.

1. The active campaign for congressional elections shall be opened not later than the first day of September. A special congressional campaign committee, to consist of five members, shall be forthwith elected by the National Executive Committee. The members of such committee shall be chosen from among the party membership within the state of Illinois, and states immediately adjacent to it; the Executive Secretary shall be ex-officio a member, and the secretary of the committee. Adopted.

2. The campaign committee, in conjunction with the National Executive Committee, shall prepare a congressional program, emphasizing the following issues: (a) Lessons of the industrial struggles under the Wilson administration; (b) government ownership of mines and railroads; (c) the problem of unemployment; (d) the Mexican situation; (e) land question; (f) such other time issues as may arise.

II. Events of Unusual Significance.

1. The National Executive Secretary, the director of the Information Department, the Woman's Correspondent and such member or members of the National Executive Committee who can be reached without loss of time, shall constitute a committee to be known as the National Committee on Immediate Action. Adopted.

2. The duties of the National Committee on Immediate Action shall be to initiate action, in the name and in behalf of the Socialist party, immediately upon the happening of events of urgent and nationwide importance in the industrial or political fields, by issuing proclamations and calling for suitable action on the part of the Socialist party locals.

III. "Socialist Week."

1. One week shall be set apart in every year, to be known as "Socialist week," and to be devoted to special and intensified Socialist propaganda and activities, such as securing new members for the party, subscriptions to Socialist publications and the systematic and wholesale distribution of literature, accompanied by public meetings. In the year 1914 such week shall be the week beginning on the first Sunday in September, and thereafter the week beginning May 1. The National Executive Committee shall outline a special plan of work each year in ample time before the "Socialist week" and shall prepare special literature for the purpose. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS.

I. Organization.

Greater emphasis shall be laid on the preparation of suitable literature, especially addressed to Socialist sympathizers and calculated to induce them to join the party. State secretaries shall be urged to distribute such literature through the mail and otherwise in unorganized territories.

II. One-Day Wage Fund.

The Executive Secretary shall be instructed to issue an appeal to the party members to contribute to the party the equivalent of their earnings on the 15th day of July, 1914, for the purpose of general Socialist propaganda and organization, with special reference to the coming congressional campaign. Such appeal shall be accompanied by subscription lists, to be supplied to the locals through the secretaries of the state organizations. Fifty per cent of all such contributions shall go to the National Office, twenty-five per cent to the state organizations, and twenty-five per cent to the locals. Adopted.

III. Periodical Reminders.

The Executive Secretary shall be instructed to prepare and forward to all state organizations and foreign-speaking federations, regularly once in each and every month, a letter of advice, urging activity along the lines herein outlined, as applicable to the special conditions then existing. The National Executive Committee shall make the consideration of the permanent features of the plan herein outlined a point on its regular order of business at all sessions. Adopted.

Supplementary Recommendation.

(a) That Anna A. Maley be requested to write a leaflet on the methods of organization and work for Socialist party locals, such leaflet or booklet to be published subject to the approval of the National Executive Committee; (b) that such literature be prepared for the South, as is particularly suited for their locality, and supplied to them free of charge in a measure permitted by the financial condition of the party, and also that support be given to the extent possible in the shape of moderate money subsidies.

GEORGE E. ROEWER, JR.
W. R. GAYLORD.
T. E. LATIMER.
H. E. SINCLAIR.
JOHN H. FERGUSON.
MORRIS HILLQUIT.
THOMAS FAGAN.
S. E. BEARDSLEY.
I. S. MCCRILLIS.
ARTHUR LE SUEUR.
FRED E. IRISH.

May 12, 1914.

BREWER NOT WITH APPEAL.

In a recent article in the Party Builder on the work of the National Committee meeting, a statement slipped in that Comrade Brewer, who voted against the party-owned paper, was connected with the Appeal. The executive secretary, who edits the Party Builder, was an exceptionally busy man that week and was unable to edit the copy as carefully as usual. Comrade Brewer is editing a paper of his own in Pittsburgh, Kansas, and is not connected with the Appeal.

We do not wish to convey any wrong impression or make any misstatements in the Party Builder, and therefore we publish this statement in explanation.

"THE BOMBSHELL."

Have you read "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired?"

If not, you don't know what a good piece of propaganda you are missing. The comrades of the Sixth Congressional District of Chicago decided at first that they would use 40,000 copies in the district—taking them out of the office as needed. They started with 2,000 for a Sunday distribution.

A couple of days after putting them out, copies were found all over town. People had read the pamphlet and liked it so well that instead of casting it aside they had given it to others. Last week the committee took out 4,000 for their Sunday distribution, and now they say they will use 80,000 instead of 40,000.

If your local has not bought a supply, you had better send 10 cents for a dozen and get them into the hands of your most active workers. You will want enough to cover your town after reading a copy.

PEARSON'S FOR JULY.

Pearson's for July will have the following very interesting material:

A story of evidence taken before the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shows that the railroads are not entitled to an increase in rates, by Charles Edward Russell.

A story of child labor, by Daisy Worthington Worcester, a government investigator.

A story of three-cent street car fares, by Carl Henry Mote.

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

THE NATIONALIZATION OF LAND.

(The following discussion on the nationalization of land is taken from memorandum by Baron DeForest, M. P. It is part of a report of a committee of the English Parliament appointed to make an inquiry into the general problem of land and land tenure in that country. DeForest's article argues so strongly and significantly for the nationalization of land that we believe it to be of value and interest to our readers here in America.)

The Problem.

The land problem consists of (a) the fact that communally created values are at present absorbed by land, and acquired by individual land owner, to the detriment of the general welfare; and (b) the fact that much land is left idle for purposes of speculation, because land prices are forced above the value of present use.

Any solution of the problem must therefore aim to secure for the community the benefits of the increased values created by social progress; and to prevent the limitation of production caused by the desire for private profit.

Proposed Solutions.

Two methods of effecting these objects have been proposed: The taxation of land values, and the nationalization of land.

The taxation of land values alone would leave the ownership and control of land in private hands and would take from the owners, without compensation, the greater part of the "unimproved" or communal value of the land. It is avowedly confiscatory. The theory is that where land is concerned, the community has the right to take back, without payment, or compensation, that which has been wrongly taken from it.

In England, the conditions of land ownership and credit are considerably involved, and the effects of this scheme would be seriously felt by mortgage agencies, building societies, insurance companies, etc., in addition to the regular land owners. This would cause widespread opposition to the scheme, and beyond this, it would be insufficient to effect a solution of the problem. It would leave in the hands of individuals the control over the use of the land, the power of reabsorbing in many different forms the values annexed by the tax, and the continued ability to check production.

The essential thing is the removal of power from the individual and vesting it in the community, and this cannot be secured by mere taxation.

However, if public opinion favors a moderate national tax on site values, on the ground that it would be equitable for the community to take back by taxation a portion of the communal values now in private hands, there is no reason why such a tax should not be operated simultaneously with land nationalization.

Public Ownership of Land.

The advantages of land nationalization, as before stated, would be that the state would acquire full power over all future increment in land value, the checking of production would be abolished, and the way would be open for a rapid economic development.

The first two criticisms of such a plan, that (a) it would be useless, since the nation would have to pay in interest what it is now paying in rent; and (b) that it would be, from the state's point of view a highly speculative transaction, would be obviated by the fact that the aggregate economic rent of the country must rise, and for the nation to commute its future rent obligations on the basis of existing rents and values would be very good business. It would never be to the interest of the state to withhold land from use, and it would, on the other hand, always be to its interest to increase agricultural production by the latest scientific methods, etc., thus increasing rural land values. In the same way, restriction in the development of towns would be removed.

The next objections to land nationalization are usually, (a) that it would entail a heavy burden on the Exchequer, and (b) that it would necessitate a gigantic financial operation. These are met with the following explanation:

In the first place all that would take place would be a transfer of obligations. The state would become liable for annual payments equivalent to a fair rate of interest on the value of the land—equal therefore in the majority of cases to the present net rents. But as against this liability, it would be receiving its rents from the tenants. The only remaining charge upon the Exchequer would be an annual provision for a sinking fund to pay off within a reasonable number of years the capital value of the land, and a further sum equal to the

difference between the net rents and a reasonable rate of interest in the case of lands having an unusual speculative value.

This charge would not be heavy, nor need the acquisition of the land, if spread over a suitable period, involve any unwieldy financial operation; and obviously it would be essential for administrative reasons that the acquisition should be gradual.

Payments to the land owners whose property is acquired must therefore be by annuity. Two methods appear possible. Either to make the annuities perpetual and equal in value to the present value of their interest. In this case they would have to be redeemed by the operation of an ordinary sinking fund. Or the annuities might be made terminable and include in themselves provision for a sinking fund which would recoup the land owner within the period of their currency.

The latter scheme is probably the more sound from the financial point of view.

Results of the Policy.

The transfer of the land to communal ownership and control will secure at the same time the objects of a policy designed only to remedy the immediate and more prominent grievances associated with the present system.

Agriculture is stagnant today because of the want of capital, because of the want of wise control and of proper exploitation in the common interest.

The whole population has a deep concern in the abundance and the quality of the products of the soil. Surely then it is the duty of the state to protect the needs of the vast industrial population, and to control and direct the exploitation of this essential service.

A national administration, working not on the traditional lines of private landlordism, but with a single eye to "developing, both in amount, in quality and in kind, the whole total of our agricultural production," would insist on good husbandry, on the use of the best improvements and methods of modern science. It would supply to its tenants on reasonable, but businesslike terms, a sufficiency of capital. It would organize co-operation. It would utilize land now unused because of the improvidence or the impecuniosity, the incompetence or the caprice, of a private owner.

Satisfactory conditions of life and labor would be provided for the workers on the land. The rural housing problem would be solved by the state's carrying out on ordinary business lines its duties as owner of the land.

Above all, it would be possible to secure for the first time the full exploitation of the agricultural resources of the country, and so to secure the enormous increase in production necessary to meet the needs of the people generally. It is most of all in the interests of the whole body of consumers that the change to state control is necessary.

As in the country, so in the towns. The undevelopment and underdevelopment of land can be stopped at once. All existing areas of undeveloped or underdeveloped land can be made immediately available for development. The housing problem would be solved. For it would be possible to extend all the cities to any circumference, and to establish all those sanitary, pleasant and aesthetic conditions which are planned today, only for it to prove impossible to carry them into effect. The towns would spread on land belonging to the people; and instead of rising land values being a barrier to progress, the inhabitants would enjoy the increment created by their own genius, activities and resources.

For under a system of communal ownership the increased land values come automatically back into the common fund. All municipal and national improvements would thus pay for themselves, and would yield a surplus which would ultimately become available for further improvements. And a vast and continually increasing fund would be at the disposal of the state.

The fund thus available would ultimately suffice as well for all local as for all national purpose, a sufficient portion of its rent being returned to each locality for the use of its local services. The rating problem would thus have disappeared.

It has already been noted that the adoption of a policy of state acquisition of land would not in the least interfere with the carrying out of immediate reforms in the rating system designed to meet immediate grievances and iniquities.

The transfer of the land to the state would thus provide the means, and, in fact, the only means, for the real solution of these various problems. And at the same time it would strike directly and effectively at the root of the evils discussed above. Under a system of national ownership the absorp-

tion of wealth by private individuals would cease at once. And all the future increased wealth, all the advantages of scientific improvements in methods of production and of transport, of developments in industrial organization, of all the great advances whose advent we can foresee so clearly, will be felt and enjoyed and possessed by the whole people.

HOW WE HANDLED A HARD ONE.

When the director of the Information Department was about to make his report to the National Committee at the May, 1914, meeting, an inquiry came in, which was at once so technical and illustrative of the questions asked us that he read the letter to the members of the committee in connection with his report. They applauded the energetic spirit that was not daunted by an unusual and difficult problem and at the same time confident enough of the department to submit it for solution. The question came from Jesse Morgan, newly elected Socialist alderman of White Hall, Ill., and in substance read:

"I have been putting up a stiff fight for a municipal electric light and power plant, in opposition to the Central Illinois Public Service Company, of the Keokuk Dam outfit. I believe I am about to win. Here is what I want and need as quickly as I can get it:

"1. A list of all the cities in the state of between one and six thousand population that have municipal light and power plants.

"2. An estimate of what it would cost to install a plant of this kind, all new from the ground up, including lines, poles, etc., for a town of about 3,000 population, covering an area of not to exceed 4 square miles, nearly all of the patrons being located in the central part. We would figure on: About fifty 2,000 c. p. or at least 1,600 c. p. magnetite-arc lamps for street lighting, about 450 residences with an average of six 16 c. p. 110-volt incandescent lamps each; about seventy-two stores and offices with an average of ten 16 c. p. 110-volt incandescent; about thirty-six motors, averaging 2 h. p. each, and about 300 h. p. carried by several heavier motors; also an electrically driven pump for pumping 200,000 gallons of water daily against a 195-foot head on a 6-inch main."

The director did not have an opportunity to tell the committee how the question was answered, but the interest by the members prompts us to tell them, and others, through the Party Builder, how it was handled.

It is impossible, of course, for anyone except an expert engineer on the ground to submit specifications and plans for, and make an accurate estimate of the cost of, a public utility plant. The question, however, was sent to Mr. C. W. Koiner, manager of the municipal lighting department of Pasadena, Cal., who very shortly sent back an estimate of from \$45,000 to \$55,000. This, he said, would "include a modern steam plant of 400 kilowatt capacity of two units of 200 kilowatt capacity each and first class overhead equipment, with meters for the 450 residences and capacity for supplying the community as described." The question was also referred to Vladimir Karapetoff, department of electrical engineering, Sibley College, Cornell University, who expressed a willingness to go into the matter at the first opportunity and is now at work on the proposition.

In the meantime, however, the Information Department, believing that Mr. Morgan could use general data in his fight against the private corporation, send him the following material:

A bibliography on the subject; carefully prepared estimates of cost of light plants in Camden, N. J., and North Platte, Neb.; "The Cost of Electric Current and Electric Light Rates," an article from the Party Builder of April 11, which tells how cheaply electric current may be generated and how and why private plants charge exorbitant rates and municipal plants equitable rates; tables of rates; comparison of rates, in several instances before and after municipal ownership; notes on and profits of municipal plants; a story of rates reduced by private companies to meet municipal competition, etc.

Evidently Mr. Morgan believed that with this material he could vanquish the whole capitalist system, embodied in the "Keokuk Dam outfit," for he immediately sent us an enthusiastic note of appreciation.

There remains to be sent him the list of the cities in Illinois owning their electric plants, asked for in his first question, which is now being compiled, and the estimate of the cost of the plant, to be submitted by Professor Karapetoff.

BOOK REVIEW.

"The Best Stories in the World." Compiled and edited by Thomas L. Masson. Published by Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, N. Y. 1913. Cloth, 244 pages.

In the recent debate between Arthur Morrow Lewis and Tom Mann, on Syndicalism, Mr. Lewis made use of the following story, taken from the above-named book, as illustrative of the spirit of Syndicalism:

"A farmer spilled some whisky on his barn floor, so that a little stream of it ran out. A certain mouse sallied forth from his hole, and, being thirsty, took a sip. It tasted strange and he went back in his hole and thought. Then he came out and took another sip and went back again and thought. Then he came out and took a big drink. Then he jumped up on the edge of the soap box and stood upon his hind legs, bristled up his whiskers, and exclaimed: 'Now bring out that damned cat!'"

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

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S CONFERENCE.

The Arrangement Committee for the International Woman's Socialist Conference met on April 20th in Berlin and final program was arranged for the Woman's Conference to be held in connection with the International Congress the last week in August.

The rules for the Conference will not be as formal and strict as those for the Congress, for the reason that many nations are not able to pay the expenses of the delegates to the Conference. Therefore women who are for any reason traveling in Europe, or who are able to pay their own expenses, will be accepted by the Conference as regular delegates. There was some little discussion upon this point, Comrade Mary Longman of London insisting that the Woman's Conference should be a bona fide delegate body and that a ruling to the effect would force all nations to provide for regular representatives to the Woman's Conference in the same manner as provision is made for the payment of expenses of delegates to the International Congress.

Upon this same point there was a heated discussion as to international dues to meet the expenses of the Conference, the printing of reports, etc. Both motions were voted down.

The Conference and the International Woman's Council stands as heretofore, a loose auxiliary body dealing with questions of interest and significance to women and children. Resolutions and recommendations formulated by this body must be passed upon in the regular International Congress before they have weight with the International Movement.

A committee has been appointed to carefully translate, edit and interpret all national reports, as it is found that in a simple translation many points are lost or confused. The committee was elected not only to translate, but to inquire into the sense of each report and to edit accordingly.

International Press.

The delegate from Austria moved that the Socialists of all nations build up an International Press Bureau. That the working class news should be reported by the correspondent of each country and forwarded to Clara Zetkin. It would appear that this is the beginning of an organized International Socialist Press. The "Gleichheit" was recognized as the international organ of Socialist women, and extracts from the reports to the International Conference will be published therein. It will also publish from time to time a list of international women correspondents for the benefit of national organizations.

Upon motion, it was decided that each year the national woman correspondent of each country should submit an annual report to the International Bureau. This report is to deal with statistics as to the membership and activity of women in unions and in the Socialist Party.

Woman's Day.

After considerable discussion, the recommendations made by Finland, Sweden and the United States to provide for an International Woman's Day was voted down. It was the sense of the committee that the industrial and climatic conditions of different nations made a uniform International Woman's Day impracticable. However, the recommendations will be brought before the Congress, arguing upon all nations the importance of celebrating National Woman's Day, the date of the celebration to be decided by the nation itself.

Votes for Women.

Upon a motion, it was urged that the Socialist Party of each country should enter more extensively into the fight for Woman Suffrage and that Woman's Day in each nation shall be given over to the demand for political freedom for women.

Committees and Legislation.

England and Australia are to gather material for a paper dealing with the legal and social protection and care of women and children. This paper will, of course, include Mothers' Pensions Laws, Juvenile Protective Courts, etc.

After discussion it was decided that the high cost of living shall not be one of the subjects of the Conference, as it is to be dealt with in detail in the Congress.

Upon motion by Comrade Kolanday of Russia, each nation is to forward twenty pieces of leaflets, pamphlets and books published by the party. These pieces of literature are to be on exhibit at the Conference and are to be considered by the proper committees dealing with literature. Comrade Adelheid Popp, Rechte Wienzeile, 97, Wien, Austria, is to have charge of the International Literature Exhibit.

After considerable discussion on the question of night work for women, no action was taken, as it is generally understood that the Socialist Party of all nations is opposed to night work for women, statistics showing that it is in industries where women and girls work under such unnatural conditions that the greatest moral, physical and mental degradation exists.

The chairman of the Conference is to be elected from the country in which the Conference is to be held. A different secretary is to be elected each day from different countries. The minutes of the Conference are to be published in French, German and English, tri-column pamphlet form, and sent to the officials of the various national organizations. The sessions of the International Woman's Conference will be arranged relative to the sessions of the International Conference, in order that persons attending the sessions of the Conference may not be deprived of the benefit of the Congress itself.

International Demonstration Against War.

An immense demonstration will be held by the women during the Conference. The subject of this demonstration will be Anti-Militarism. Clara Zetkin is in charge of this demonstration.

Proposed Propaganda.

- 1—Report of International Secretary.
- 2—National Reports.
- 3—Report of Woman Suffrage—Finland, Norway and United States.
- 4—Municipal Suffrage—England, Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
- 5—Fight for municipal suffrage, women in municipal politics and industries—Germany.
- 6—Legal protection of women workers—Australia.
- 7—Laws dealing with protection of children and protective commissions of children—Germany.
- 8—Duty of the state to protect and care for motherhood.
- 9—A committee to prepare resolutions for submission to the International Congress dealing with the questions of
 - a—The emancipation of the housewife.
 - b—Resolutions providing for protection for babies.
 - c—Resolutions on the high cost of living.

ATTENTION, TEACHERS AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

The National Socialist Teachers' Bureau, which is now under the control of the Educational Committee of the Socialist Party, is in a position to place first-class Socialist teachers, principals and superintendents in Socialistic communities.

We have on our list teachers of every grade of efficiency from the second grade rural school teachers to men and women holding State Life Certificates, masters of French, German and Spanish, graduates from the Polytechnic Institute of Russia, A. M. and S. M. of Harvard, University of Wisconsin, Southwestern University, University of Pennsylvania, etc.

We guarantee absolute protection to teachers who enroll with our bureau, taking every precaution that our lists do not reach any capitalistic employment agencies.

If you are a teacher in need of a position, or if you desire a Socialist teacher for your school, write us, address, National Socialist Teachers' Bureau, care of Socialist Party Headquarters, 803 W. Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

PROPOSED SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT, FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon.

In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Wyoming Suffrage Committee.

In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.

September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones of Washington demands immediate action.

On January 21, 1914 Senator Ashurst of Arizona delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.

Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914.

Debated almost continuously until March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7, favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.

In the House: Before the Judiciary Committee.

"THE RED BEHIND THE YELLOW."

The Socialist Section of the National Suffrage parade, May 9th, in Washington, was the largest single section of the parade.

Over three hundred Socialists participated. Charles Edward Russell and Ella Reeve-Bloor were marshals.

The color scheme of the banners and pennants was suggested by the statement made by Anti-Suffragists that "The Red Behind the Yellow" is the real menace of suffrage."

Following the marshals, who were on horseback, were standard-bearers, each carrying a blue, a red and a white banner, on which were the words, "LIBERTY," "FRATERNITY" and "EQUALITY." Following these banners were the United States flag and the International Red flag, side by side.

A large banner bearing the words, "HERE COMES THE REAL MENACE," occupied the center of the section. Smaller ones bearing the words, "AIN'T IT AWFUL," "ANTIS, TRAIN YOUR CAMERAS HERE" and "ANTIS, ARE YOU SEEING RED?" followed.

Last came the banner, "1,000,000 SPECIALISTS WORK AND VOTE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE," which was carried in the 1913 parade and which has been the object of a nation-wide campaign by anti-suffragists. This banner was kodaked in last year's parade and printed on anti-suffrage literature as a warning to "Respectable Citizens."

Other banners bearing words, "DEMOCRACY," "INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL," and various local emblems with the clasped hands, the Arm and Torch, etc., followed in order.

The Children of the Socialist School, which number over 100, were in red automobiles, which made striking contrast to other autos of purple and gold. These little tots bore mottoes, "We Want Homes Built, Not Destroyed," "The Exploiters of Childhood Are Real Traitors."

A FOUR WEEKS' OUTING FOR \$15—A NEW MUNICIPAL ACTIVITY.

In the San Bernardino Mountains, among the pines, one mile above the sea, the Los Angeles Playground Association (municipal) has established a summer camp, for groups of boys, girls and women, and families. Its circular tells of a fascinating outing under such efficient and proper supervision as only a public institution can give.

The campers are promised a 60-mile electric railway ride and a 15-mile auto stage trip through beautiful mountain scenery. At the camp they may indulge in hiking, following mountain trails, exploring canyons, climbing peaks, swimming and fishing in mountain streams, baseball, tennis, campfire entertainments, talks by forest rangers, burro rides, books, magazines and phonograph music.

The expense of the outing, which includes transportation, food and tent room, ranges from \$6 for one week to \$15 for four weeks a person. Campers are required to furnish own bedding. A group of four is furnished with a wall tent, with individual cots and canvas ticks. The food is good, clean, well-cooked and served, and varied.

In line with the spirit of co-operation which makes the low cost of these outings possible, each camper is required to render one hour service daily in the upkeep and improvement of the camp, as outlined by the director.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

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

PLAN FOR GYMNASIUM.

Oscar Ameringer has a plan for securing a gymnasium for the Young People's Socialist Leagues of Milwaukee.

The securing of gymnasium equipment has been a big problem for all the leagues because of the expense involved. However, Ameringer's plan for Milwaukee might also be used to advantage by the leagues of other cities.

There are thousands of Socialists in Milwaukee who are selling their old clothes, rags and papers to junk dealers or giving them away. Ameringer's plan is to have a wagon make a weekly round of the city, gathering all the old junk and rags that it is possible to secure. By using the Leader to advertise the scheme, every Socialist will be made known of the wagon and will watch for it.

If private junk dealers can pay for this old material and make money on it, Socialists ought to be able to when they secure it for nothing.

The profits will then be divided equally between the Milwaukee Leader and the Young People's Socialist Leagues. The League money will be placed in a special fund for the purpose of purchasing gymnasium equipment.

The plan of gathering old clothes and junk in this manner has been tried by the Y. P. S. L. of Erie, Pa., I believe with success. In that city the money was divided between the League and the weekly Socialist paper, "Truth."

ESTABLISHING SUMMER CAMPS.

A number of the leagues are establishing summer camps within a short distance from their towns. They are generally located in some well-wooded spot on the shore of a lake or the bank of some stream. Thus those members of the league who get a vacation can have a beautiful place to spend it with their friends. Others who may wish to spend a Saturday or Sunday among the wilds of nature can also do so.

There is nothing which furnishes such a delightful time as to gather with a crowd of friends in a woodland camp.

It is one of the practices of the young Socialist organizations in Europe to arrange their outings so that they can get into the fresh air, rest their brains and give their bodies some exercise by playing games and taking walks.

It is also possible to make some first-hand studies of nature in the fields of biology, botany and geology. It might be well to have someone who has knowledge of these subjects, as an exceedingly interesting lot of things could be learned.

Every Young People's Socialist League should try to maintain a summer home. The proceeds of a few dances or entertainments ought to furnish enough money to provide such a place. It will repay any league for the energy expended in securing it.

It can not only be used as a home during the summer, but may also come in handy in the winter when giving sleigh rides or similar affairs.

WHAT ONE LEAGUE DID.

The Socialists of Vallejo, Cal., formed a Young People's Socialist League. There were some skeptics who thought it a waste of time building up such an organization. Others claimed it would divert the activities of the party along lines which would get no results and thus dissipate the energies of the workers. When the spring election rolled around the local needed money to make a campaign. The Y. P. S. L. members gave a play on which they cleared \$125, which they turned over to the local. This paid all the expenses of the campaign. And yet some people ask what the Young People's Leagues can do for the party.

AS EMERSON SAW THINGS.

"The young man," says Ralph Waldo Emerson, "on entering life finds the way to lucrative employment blocked with abuses. The ways of trade have grown selfish to the borders of theft and supple to the borders (if not beyond the borders) of fraud. A tender and intelligent conscience is a disqualification for success."

Young man, don't you think there is something wrong with a system that makes common honesty and success an incompatible condition?

Don't you think it is about time to change a social order that says to every young man at the threshold of life: "Young man, get the money; get it honestly if you can, but get the money."

If you believe you are entitled to a real chance to make good in the very broadest and best sense of the term, and believe that other young men com-

ing after you are also entitled to an opportunity, then become active and ally yourself with a movement whose purpose it is to abolish the present economic system.

TO RUN EXCURSION.

The Chicago Young People's Socialist Federation, consisting of seven branch leagues in the city, is giving an excursion to St. Joseph, Mich., on June 21. The excursion will be by boat across Lake Michigan. This has been an annual affair of the Chicago young folk and has proved a source of considerable revenue as well as enjoyment. It is possible for many other leagues to run similar excursions on lakes or rivers or by electric lines to near-by towns. On these trips Socialist leaflets ought to be taken along and distributed among the passengers.

RESOLUTIONS ON COLORADO ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

"Whereas, Most cowardly and brutal outrages have been perpetrated on the miners in Colorado by capitalist mine owners, backed up by the treasonable use of the state militia, outrages which call for the most emphatic protests of the people of this nation, and

"Whereas, These dastardly cruelties are not the results of the greed of one set of capitalists in any one state, but are the vicious and horrible fruits of the present capitalist system of industry; fruits natural and inevitable under a capitalist system in which private individuals administer for their own private profits the vast resources of the nation, and

"Whereas, Recent sudden outbursts of capitalistic oppression in West Virginia, Michigan, California and Colorado are results arising from the very nature of the capitalist system and are liable to break out more frequently and more cruelly in the future than in the past, as wealth and power continue to concentrate in the hands of an oligarchy of wealth, and

"Whereas, Mere bitter resentment of hostile demonstrations against certain individual capitalists, however personally culpable they may be, will obscure the real issue and rivet public attention on the acts of individual men, not on the constant and unspeakable iniquities of the capitalist system itself, and

"Whereas, Nothing could at this time better serve the interests of the most reactionary elements of the capitalist class than to have the nature of the issue thus obscured by some violent outburst of resentment against the individuals, which would give the authorities a pretext for drastic measures of repression throughout the country, and would make more difficult the task of educating and organizing the masses for the national and legal overthrow of this system;

"Therefore, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party warns the party membership against being misled into such hostile demonstrations as may easily be used by capitalist spies to produce most reactionary results to the great hindrance of our movement.

"We urge upon the locals and members everywhere and upon the whole working class to uncover these horrible deeds of oppression in Colorado and elsewhere as the accursed fruits of the evil tree of capitalism.

"We call upon the working class to utterly renounce their fatal allegiance to the capitalist class which has led the workers as sheep to the slaughter, ever sacrificing the interests of the common people to the insatiate demands of the American plutocracy.

"The Socialist party urges the entire working class to learn deeply this one lesson from the Colorado outrages, that capitalism, not capitalists, must be overthrown; and that the entire army of the common people of this nation must unite politically in one solid phalanx against their common foe. If the plain people persist in their support of the capitalist political parties, Republican, Democratic, or Progressive, they will have to suffer the oppression and outrages which the plutocratic masters of these parties plan to perpetrate.

"We therefore urge the party membership and the awakened workers to a campaign of agitation and education, against the whole unjust system of capitalism and to stand solidly for an intelligent, constructive, social and political program of social reconstruction in the midst of the disintegrating and anarchistic forces of a decadent, degenerate, capitalist civilization."

These resolutions were forwarded for publication to all the Socialist and labor publications of the nation.

MEET US AT RIVERVIEW.

This year the Literature Department of the National Office will have charge of the Literature Booth at the Riverview picnic. We will have a supply of all the latest books, such as "The Hill-quit-Ryan Debate," "The Mexican People," "The Carpenter and the Rich Man," "War, What For?" (in paper), and many others.

We will also display a full line of our Socialist jewelry.

The Literature Booth will also be headquarters for the Party Builder, Worker's World and other Socialist papers.

Reserve your literature purchases and meet us at Riverview, June 14.

Oh, ye who in the cities dwell,
And work your fingers off to swell
The fortunes of the idle rich,
Whose autos crowd you in the ditch,
Come to Virginia.

Here are the summers cool and long.
Birds fill the air with lusty song.
Even in wintertime. Ye need less clothes
And have no boss;
Be king on your sweet little farm.

\$1,000 will do the trick; for that amount I sell you a very good, improved 27-acre farm, with wood enough to last you and your children, with 5-room house, several poultry houses, barn, workshop, etc. Improvements have cost more than I ask for the whole place. Close to town and two railroads. Good, clear deed given.

F. A. DERTINGER, Meherrin, Va.

Woman and Freedom. By Theresa S. Malkiel.

Just out. A neat 16-page pamphlet on the woman question. Just the thing you have been looking for. Price 5 cents; 25 for \$1.00; \$3.00 a hundred; \$25 a thousand. Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce St., New York. 83-84 p.

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
 No. 1 Third Avenue (Entrance on Seventh Street, Second Floor) New York City

COMMON SENSE

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

We want 1,000 comrades who will enlist to send us at least 10 subscribers at once. Let us break all records and drive a new wedge into capitalism with a circulation of 100,000 by July 1. Enlarged to eight pages. Send 10c and get it a whole year. Get up a club of 10.

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

The Literature Department

During the past week we have sent out several thousand letters to former purchasers of the "Call of the Carpenter," advising these comrades that we have bought an entire edition of Bouck White's latest book—"The Carpenter and the Rich Man." This book is the same size as "The Call of the Carpenter" and fully as good. It retails for \$1.25. We will send it and include a year's subscription to the Party Builder for the price of the book—\$1.25. Most of our subscribers will not get the letter sent out, but the offer is open to your also.

In making your next order don't overlook Benson's new book—"Our Dishonest Constitution"—price 25 cents.

"The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" continues to lead all other pamphlets or books. Two big orders were received during the last week—one from Pittsburgh, Pa., and the other from Philadelphia, Pa. Each order was for 10,000.

We are still waiting to hear from several of our big cities, where large quantities should be used.

We figured at the start on selling the entire edition of 500,000 in 90 days. Inasmuch as only 30 days have elapsed since the pamphlet was printed and we have sold nearly half the edition, it looks like we would make good on our calculations, and then some.

We have arranged a new leaflet pamphlet, which we will call Leaflet Packet No. 2. It contains the following: "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired," "Frances Willard on Socialism," "Regulation, a Failure and a Fraud," "Join the Party" and the "National Platform." Price is the same as No. 1. Ten packets mailed to separate addresses for 25 cents. Of course, there is no limit to the number of names you may send. Make it a thousand if you wish. I still insist that the Leaflet Packet is the ideal means of reaching the farmers.

At the price of two and one-half cents per packet, mailed, there is nothing cheaper or better for propaganda among scattered people whom you cannot convert or reach personally.

SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS.

Ten thousand "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" to George Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.

One thousand Woman Leaflets to Frank E. Smith, Albany, N. Y.

Library of Socialism to Charles M. Thompson, Thornton, Can.

One dozen "Truth About Socialism" to W. C. Langhorst, Aurora, Ill.

Two thousand Assorted Leaflets to Mrs. Highkin, Baltimore, Md.

Twenty "Mental Dynamite" to Percy Ball, Attleboro, Mass.

Fifty Pocket Library and P. B., Edward Osol, Roxbury, Mass.

Two hundred "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" to E. B. Hurt, Los Angeles, Cal.

NOTICE.

We are in receipt of two sub cards—one from Morgantown, N. C., the other from Lake Preston, S. D. No name given.

We are holding a list of names for leaflet packets. No city of state given.

Please furnish us information in regard to above.

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Send postal for illustrated circular describing other brands and prices. Sure to find something to suit you. You owe it to yourself to give us a trial.

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SOCIALISTS

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Public Ownership of Railways

This is now one of the big questions before the country.

The Government will try the experiment of Public Ownership in Alaska.

Bills have been introduced in the present session of Congress providing for the taking over of the railroads.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IS COMING

Study the question from a Socialist standpoint.

We have what you need in a ten-cent book by Carl D. Thompson, entitled the "Government Ownership of Railways."

Address **SOCIALIST PARTY**
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THE CARPENTER AND THE RICH MAN

BOUCK WHITE'S LATEST BOOK

The popularity of the "Call of the Carpenter" made this book inevitable. It is as good as the first.

The National Office has bought one entire edition to be used as premiums with the Party Builder.

The price of the book is \$1.25 postpaid. You can have the book for a club of ten Party Builder subs at 25 cents each or the book and the Party Builder one year (50 cents) both for \$1.25.

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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.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

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.

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WALTER LANFERSIEK,
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No. 83 Chicago, June 6, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING
MAY 30, 1914.

Last Week	20,945
Taken Off	402
<hr/>	
New Subs	20,543
.....	959
<hr/>	
Total to Date	21,502

We are now going at a 50,000 per year gait. You can figure it yourselves in this way: Multiply 959, the subs for one week by 52, the number of weeks in a year, and you have 48,688, which is the number of subs we would have at the end of a year if we received 959 each week.

You can take any week's receipts and make the same calculation and get the rate of progress.

We are now approaching the dull season, the hot months of June, July and August. Propaganda work always lags in the summer time, unless events of more than ordinary importance are occurring.

This ought to be an exceptional year on account of the general elections this fall. The Socialist party is entering on the campaign this year with higher hopes than it has ever yet indulged in. We are now going to make a tremendous effort to get into Congress this time—and with better prospects of success than in 1912. Milwaukee will try hard for two congressmen and so will Chicago. Oklahoma feels sure of one and hopeful of more. Oklahoma may do anything this year. A few weeks ago the Socialists went out to the school elections and captured 75 per cent of the school districts of the entire state. This looks like something would happen down there. Minnesota will bid for a congressman and so will Kansas and California. What may happen in the Eastern states is problematic but the comrades are working hard in hopeful districts in Pennsylvania and New York. That there will be many members of the Legislatures elected there can be no doubt.

The Party Builder will be in the fight prepared to issue some big propaganda editions after July 1. Let us not put off our big work till then, but keep busy all the time.

This paper cannot be made by committees. Its success depends on you out on the firing line, who send in the subscriptions.

BIG LOCAL IN KANSAS.

One small town in southeastern Kansas, population 4,000, by the name of Frontenac, twelve miles east of Girard, is a credit to the Socialist movement; it has a local with two hundred and forty members, that is, the American local, and the Austrians have one hundred and fifteen members. Frontenac has one of the biggest locals in the state of Kansas. The Socialists control six councilmen, one police judge, one justice of the peace, two constables, four school board members; control all but two councilmen, mayor, and city treasurer.

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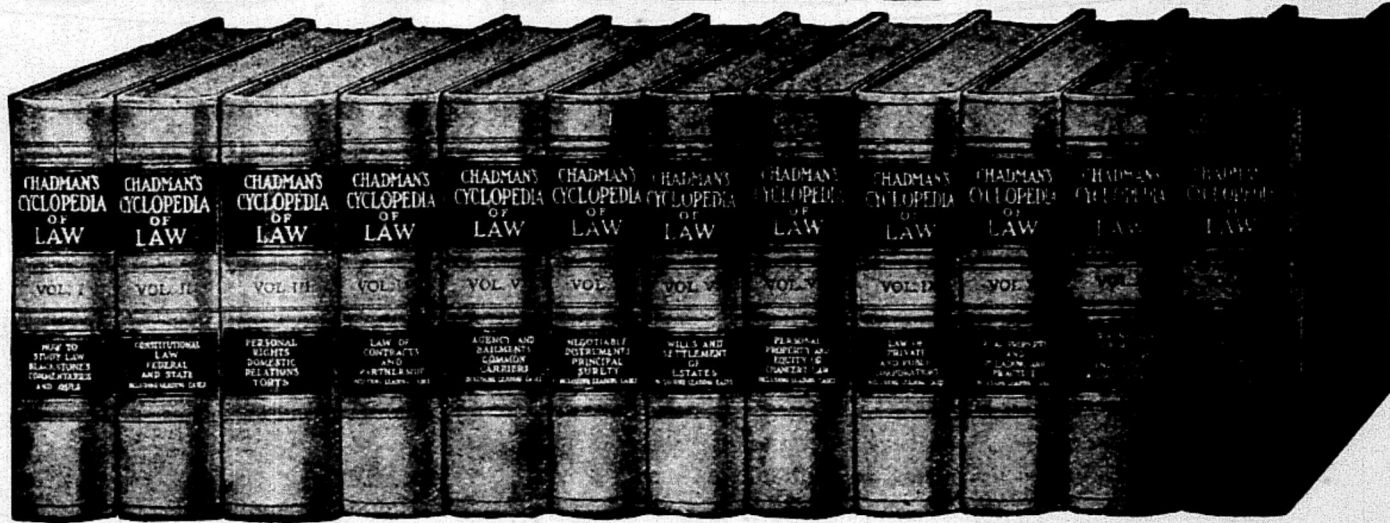
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