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ORGANIZED LABOR'S NEED FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

By Arthur Greenwood, M. P.

Labor Member of Parliament and Chief of the Joint Research and Information Department of the British Trades Union Congress and the Labor Party

The organized workers of Great Britain find it difficult to understand why their comrades in America have hesitated for so long to tread the path of political action. Even before the days of the British Labor Party, Trade Unions devoted money to supporting the election of working men to Parliament, because it was felt that working class interests must be represented in the national assembly which makes the laws of the land. The laws profoundly affect the workers and their families. The very conditions under which they live and the opportunities they enjoy, are largely determined by Acts of Parliament. Our housing, public health and education Acts, for example, are of great importance to the workers, and clearly, the better these great social services are, the better it will be for the working class population.

PARLIAMENT TOUCHES WORKER'S EVERYDAY LIFE AT 100 POINTS

But this is not all. Industrial conditions come under the regulation of Parliament. We have built up in Britain a series of laws, — Factory Acts, and Mines Acts, Merchant Shipping Acts, Workmen's Compensation Acts, and so on—all of them closely affecting workers in industry whilst Parliament lays down the law governing the workers' own organizations, such as labor Unions.

Then again, Parliament settles the fiscal policy of the country, and the Government in power determines its foreign policy. The Government may drag a nation into foolish war and barter away men's lives. A nation's prosperity may be jeopardized by unwise action by Parliament.

Clearly, the work of Parliament touches at a hundred points the every day life of the worker, as producer, consumer and citizen. And it is obviously vital to him that his point of view should be heard and his needs voiced in the Assembly which wields such wide powers. Moreover, it is right that he should take a hand in shaping the national policy.

These considerations have for long been in the minds of British workers. They saw that the power of the big interests,—industrial and financial—was not merely exercised directly in the world of industry and commerce, but through Parliament and so long as the workers had no representatives of their own in Parliament, Government would be dominated by the employers, financiers and their friends.

POLITICAL WEAPON ESSENTIAL TO LABOR

But the thinking of British labor after a time went further than this. It saw that it could not rely solely on the economic weapon to secure its ideals. It real-

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DEBS' DATES CANCELLED

Owing to a severe attack of heart trouble, Comrade Debs' meetings in the central states during November and December have been cancelled, and also the tentative arrangements for eastern work during the winter. Comrade Debs' condition is much improved, but it is absolutely necessary that he take a protracted rest, and it is not probable that he will be able to fill any speaking engagements before spring.

EUGENE V. DEBS IN BROOKLYN. . .

(From the *Brooklyn Eagle*, Oct. 27, 1923)

Ex-convict and proud of it, Eugene V. Debs filled the Academy of Music last evening, and all but the seventy policemen present paid for admission tickets. The hall seats 2,200 person. The policemen were there not to keep tabs on Debs but to guard against threatened interference with the meeting. This mild-mannered, kindly man of 68 years, who spent three years in the Atlanta Penitentiary as a phase of his protest against the war, is anything but a Jack Cade. He is rather the Gandhi of America, the apostle of non-resistance, whom Government may find it necessary to imprison, but pursues its purpose with much of reluctance. Such types occasionally appear in the history of world civilization.

The Debs address was devoid of bitterness save against our social system. The speaker did insist that we were "lied into the war"; that only ruling classes create wars; that no people ever voted for a war declaration. He did ask, casually, "How many one legged men are there in the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce?" But as a whole his remarks were a philosophic defense of the doctrine of Karl Marx as available and useful to America. This was logical, for the gathering was one of a long series of rallies of the Socialist party which Debs has been conducting the country over. Its purpose was not the glorification of the orator but the inspiring of the local organization. Nearly all of the listeners were enrolled Socialists or academic Socialists.

Conservative Brooklynites who have no use for Debs theories or Marx theories may yet be tolerant

of such discussion. Most of them hate war as hotly as Debs hates it. Most of them are capable of seeing that the trend of governmental extension, national, State and municipal, in recent years is not wholly anti-Socialistic. Most of them are able to understand that Ultimate Truth never suffers from the clashing of human ideals or human ideas.

MINERS' PENSIONS

Springfield, Ill. — There are 4,587 men 60 years of age and older working in the coal mines of Illinois. All but 322 are charter members of the U. M. W. of A., organized in this state in 1897. Most of these coal diggers have been working in the pits here and in England since early childhood.

This information was gathered by the old age pension commission of the Illinois Miners' union. The commission was created at the last District 12 convention and will make its report to the next convention of that body which is to be held in Peoria next March.

The secretary of the commission, Thos. F. O'Connor, of Peoria, Ill., said that their report will recommend a pension of from \$25 to \$30 a month to members of the district union who have passed their 60th year and who have been members in Illinois for the past 15 years.

The pension will be financed by a special assessment of the 85,000 dues paying members in District 12.

There is little doubt but the recommendation of the commission will be accepted at the coming Illinois convention which will establish the first permanent relief for old miners who have been worn out producing the nation's coal supply.

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ized that it must use the political weapon, and so far as can be judged Labor will win political control in Great Britain before it achieves economic control. British Labor is within a measurable distance of power by means of a Labor Government. Even its bitterest opponents realize that the day is coming when Labor will control legislation and the national executive. Can American workers visualize what this will mean to British Labor? Can they imagine what it would mean if there were to be a Labor President of the United States and a Labor executive?

BRITISH LABOR IN POLITICS

When the leaders of Labor in Great Britain saw the possibilities of political action, they began to work for an independent political party. At first, workers' representatives were part of the Liberal Party, but it was felt that the only satisfactory solution was a Labor Party. In 1900 the British Trades Union Congress convened a Conference which set up a Labor Representation Committee to work for independent Labor representation in Parliament, and on municipal and other public bodies. In other words, the Labor Unions brought into being an independent Labor Party. In 1906, the Labor Representation Committee changed its name to the Labor Party. Thus, the organization of political Labor as an independent force is but little over 20 years old, yet today there are 144 Labor Members of the British House of Commons and the Labor Party is the Official Opposition and the alternative to the present Government.

HOW IT WAS DONE

But this enormous growth of less than a quarter of a century has not been accomplished without hard and persistent work and propaganda. The older political parties strove to keep the allegiance of the workers; the Labor Party had no powerful newspapers; it was hampered by its poverty. And yet it made headway because of the determination and enthusiasm which was behind it. It also had an accession to its strength by the adhesion of men and women who were outside the ranks of the Labor Unions and yet who believed in Labor's cause. These people — doctors, lawyers, lecturers, journalists and others — were able to bring knowledge and experience to supplement the knowledge and experience of the Labor Unions.

THE LABOR PARTY AS THE WORKERS' "SECOND WEAPON"

The establishment of the Labor Party has provid-

ed the organized workers with a second weapon. They are now able, so to speak, to fight on two fronts, and to carry on the struggle in both the industrial and political fields. But for the political strength of Labor the State would not have done as much as it has for the workers during the unemployment crisis through which Great Britain has been passing. Moreover, when owing to adverse economic conditions, the Labor Unions are placed in difficulties, it is possible to turn to political action for help. Further, the establishment of a Labor Party has widened the experience of organized Labor, and given it knowledge vital to it if it is to rule the world. One outstanding lesson of British experience is that Capitalism is best fought by using every available weapon. It is so strongly entrenched in society that both economic and political means will need to be used to secure its final overthrow.

"WHY HAVE NOT AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS BOLDLY DECLARED FOR INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION?"

As I have already said, British workers find it difficult to understand why the American Labor Unions have not boldly declared for independent political action. American conditions, of course, are different; and circumstances are different from those in Britain. But the problems of Labor are the same the world over, and its foe is the same. It may be admitted that the difficulties of embarking upon political action in the States are greater than those which confronted British workers when they first began to drift away from the orthodox political parties. Yet the existence of difficulties is not a sufficient reason for not pursuing a line of action if that line of action be right.

There is also a wider, international aspect of this subject. Politically, Labor is becoming more and more powerful in the various European countries. It has achieved power in some countries and in certain parts of the British Commonwealth. Can American workers remain aloof from this great movement? The power of a Labor Government in any particular country is diminished if it has to carry on its work in a world of nations where other forces prevail. Consequently, so long as American Labor does not move forward politically with Labor in other lands, it is a drag upon Labor progress everywhere. Labor, after all, must take a long view and a world view. And just as solidarity and a common policy amongst American workers are vital to their advance, so solidarity and a common policy are essential to Labor in the various countries of the world.

American organized workers must make up their minds whether they are going to march with their

comrades in other lands, and invade the field of politics as an independent force. If so, then they must work with a will to build up a political Labor Movement.

AMERICAN WOMEN DELEGATES RETURN FROM VIENNA CONFERENCE.

New York. — Stirred by misery and despair encountered everywhere in Europe, the national delegates of the Women's Trade Union League, who have returned from the International Working Women's Congress in Vienna, at their welcoming meeting here declared as with one voice: "It is in the worker's right to live that we must find the touchstone of our international policy, regardless of nationality or race."

This recognition of interdependence and the need for co-operation of the workers the world over was the loudest and most hopeful note sounded at the congress, Mrs. Maud Swartz, vice president of the League, told the audience. She drew a graphic picture of the assemblage of representative working women gathered at Vienna (August 14-18,) not only from the United States and such European countries as Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium, Rumania and Sweden, but also from China, Japan, Chili and Argentina, all of them deploring the absence of delegates from the central powers—which had been invited—and each eager to learn what the other countries have accomplished in the matter of better working conditions and wages, shorter hours and other general protective legislation for their women in industry. All these subjects, Mrs. Swartz said, were well covered in technical, written reports as well as in spontaneous, inspirational speeches.

Mrs. Swartz praised the report on international labor legislation presented by the British delegate, Margaret Bondfield, recently elected chairman of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, the first woman to be honored with the highest office in the Trade Union movement, not only in Great Britain but in any part of the world.

The report of the Committee on Women's Work for Peace presented by the American delegation and enthusiastically received, included withdrawal of troops from the Ruhr, outlawry of war, a world court with affirmative jurisdiction, reparations based on actual damages, and universal disarmament.

The American delegates took little part in the discussion of regulation of home work, a peculiarly European problem, and that of family allowance, another European institution through which a worker is granted a family allowance in proportion to the number of children he has and towards which

fund the employer and the unmarried worker contribute. It was felt, however, that both institutions were detrimental to organization and should be discouraged.

Another matter on which the American delegation was not authorized to act was contained in the report on the constitution, recommending that "the Executive Board be directed to open negotiations with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam), with the view of * * * developing the present women's department at Amsterdam and appointing a woman secretary. The American delegates pointed out that they could not record their vote on this report because their organization was not affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions, while the European and other trade unions were already members of the Amsterdam International.

Among the returning delegates who spoke were Rose Schneiderman, president of the New York Women's Trade Union League; Elizabeth Christman, national secretary, Chicago; Agnes Nestor, president, Chicago branch.

MARGARET BONDFIELD--CAREER AND POPULAR PREJUDICE.

As Margaret Bondfield is well equipped to act as chairman of the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress, the highest position in British Unionism, her election to that position seems perfectly natural to one who thinks of women as human beings and equals. Nevertheless, it marks a sub-epoch in the history of Unionism, and is of great significance in the progress of woman. In these days women are so much more free than they were a century, or even a quarter of a century, ago, that it might seem as if their long struggle is over. But it is not. When a responsible position is open, nearly everybody, even the women themselves, look around for a man to fill it. This is one of the remaining results of age-long prejudice. The election of Margaret Bondfield will help to break it down. — Milwaukee Leader.

INCREASED VOTE IN NEW YORK

An increase of more than 55 per cent in the vote for the head of the ticket of the Socialist party in greater New York over the vote in 1922 is shown by a comparative analysis of the election results of the two years.

While the labor and Socialist vote declined in many districts formerly carried by the Socialists, the vote increased in other districts and more perceptibly in new territory.

Scheneclady Citizen

LABOR AND EDUCATION

By LILITH M. WILSON

The importance of sending representatives of the working class to legislative halls is obvious, and most readers will probably agree that only when the voters do so will the welfare of the men and women who toil in mills, factories, stores and work-shops be the first consideration of our law-makers.

But there are other political offices to be filled of as great importance, and not the least of these are the positions on our public school boards.

It is important that on the board of School Directors the working class should make its voice heard. It is the children of this class who fill the school rooms, yet on the boards that control the School Plants of our cities and towns there are few, if any, spokesmen of Labor to present the latter's viewpoint on questions that arise from time to time. Only the representatives of the two old political parties of the business interests now compose the boards, and naturally under such conditions one viewpoint, and one only, finds expression in all of the decisions made by the board, especially with reference to anything taught on political and economic subjects.

This is true of our entire educational system, from the highest university down to the lowest grade in our public schools, and it will remain true as long as the working class voters remain indifferent to the question of education and to the control of our educational institutions. Let us take the higher educational institutions for example.

The importance of controlling educational institutions is fully realized by the class that is now in control of the industrial foundations of society, and many millions of dollars are spent yearly by this class to maintain its control of the colleges and universities of this country—the so-called institutions of higher education, in which the young men and women who attend them are taught certain things, and have inculcated into them among these things a due reverence for the present social, industrial and political order, by means of which this small class of millionaires make their millions at the expense of the great masses of our people.

To Upton Sinclair, author of "The Goose-Step", we are indebted for the facts relating to our universities and their control by the capitalist class in the interest of course of the capitalist class. Covering these institutions from Maine to California, Sinclair shows that without a single exception they are controlled absolutely by the financial and industrial

masters of the country. The fact stands out like the noon-day sun that the same class that controls the banks, railroads, steel, coal, oil and other corporations, controls our educational institutions also.

These men of great wealth from their hoards endow our colleges and universities, often by generous donations buying their trusteeships outright, or else naming some "safe" friend or a lawyer, politician or business associate on the controlling board. Thus we find today that the board of trustees of these institutions are composed almost exclusively of business men or their representatives, rather than of educators as people generally suppose.

Now the chief point we wish to consider is this: Why do the capitalists give so liberally of their time and money to these institutions? Hardly from altogether altruistic motives! It is because thru their control of these institutions they are better able to control the minds of the people and gain the latter's support for the economic system that enables the few to pile up their millions and billions of unearned wealth.

For by their control of colleges and universities they control the teachings of the professors, and woe unto the one that dares to question the justice of "Things As They Are," or the sacredness of the great god, Mammon!

By their control of these schools of higher learning, the plutocrats see to it that the future teachers and professors, preachers and editors,— as well as the "go-getters" which they turn out, are taught "safe" doctrines, so that they in turn will support the system and cajole the masses into doing likewise.

Furthermore, as the lesser colleges and public school systems are largely patterned after the great universities, the latter, as models, directly influence the entire educational system of the nation and the things that are taught under this system.

Of course such subjects as mathematics, "dead" languages, natural science, chemistry, classical philosophy, business and other similar "safe" courses are interfered with but little; even economics, politics, history and social sciences generally, enjoy a certain amount of freedom, so long as they do not question the justice of the present profit system of industry, and the wisdom of the political institutions thru which it maintains its supremacy. And it is precisely to control the teachings on these "dangerous" subjects that the educational institutions have been

prostituted to serve the interests of the "dollar aristocracy."

Thus by controlling education at its source in the universities and colleges the plunderbund are able to turn out from these factories of learning, like grist from a mill, thousands of men and women year after year, who take their places in society as the "leaders" of thought and of public opinion. This editor is a product of the Standard Oil University of Chicago; that statesman graduated from the United Gas Improvement University of Pennsylvania; here is a writer turned out by the Steel Trust University of Pittsburgh; there an educator from Morgan's Columbia University! And do you still wonder that the Oil King, the Merchant Prince, the Coal Baron and all the rest of our Nobles of Industry and Commerce consider their endowing millions well spent when they invest them in "education."

All this goes to show the importance attached to controlling and influencing our educational institutions by the class that also controls our great industrial enterprises. It should be evident to the working class that the progress of the labor movement will be retarded so long as the education of the people is left entirely in the hands of the corporations and the employers; for it is but natural that the latter will permit to be taught only such doctrines and theories as will not menace their source of income: the sacred private profit system of industry and commerce.

But in this as in other matters, the workers have it within their power to change the present control of education, and to have their viewpoint, and their opinions and ideals, find expression on School Boards and in class room.

The time to inaugurate such a change is now, and the place to begin for the working men and women is with their local school boards, for on election days are given the opportunity to elect, among other public officials, the members of the boards of School Directors.

Shall such directors be of the old political parties, standing for and accepting the viewpoint these parties give expression to? Or shall the future directors express the ideals of Labor and stand for new and progressive measures?

It is for you to decide!

Either you must vote to perpetuate "Things As They Are," or you must vote for a new deal that will give to the working class the power that is commensurate with its importance in society.

In other words, you must vote to place power, including control of our educational institutions, in the hands of your class, or you must vote against doing so. There is no middle course; either con-

sciously or unconsciously your votes are cast for or against your class—for or against yourselves and families who compose this class—and as intelligent men and women it behooves you to see to it that Labor has a voice in the education of the coming generation. And Labor will have a voice in their future training when you cast your ballots for the Socialist candidates for school director.

FIFTY MILLION PAID TO WORKERS

The workers and co-operators of Great Britain are \$30,000,000 richer than they would have been if they had bought their groceries and other necessities from profit-making dealers. That is just one year's gain. It is the record for 1922 which the British Co-operative Union announces in a report just made public in this country by the All American Co-operative Commission.

With trade at a low ebb all over Europe and unemployment more serious than in any other year in the history of Great Britain, co-operative trade has necessarily suffered some slight checks, but the British Co-operative Union has been able to decrease its debts and the local co-operative societies have substantially increased their capital. Compared with the losses suffered by other organizations, the co-operative movement has been remarkably successful. At the end of 1922 there were 1,321 societies, but 31 fewer than at the end of 1921. Nineteen of the 31 had gone out of existence and 12 had amalgamated with other co-operatives. The total membership fell off less than one per cent, 29,395 out of a grand total membership of 4,519,162 having dropped out during the year.

The average share capital held by each member increased during the year from £16.17 to £16.45. Debts owing to the co-operatives were reduced by more than \$2,000,000. Total net profits of all the consumers' co-operatives amounted close to \$50,000,000. Co-operative producers' societies, apart from the consumers' societies, increased by three their share capital although their trade fell off about \$5,000,000. Consumers' co-operatives did a total business of \$1,180,000,000 in 1922, a decrease in terms of dollars of about \$200,000,000 from the year before which is largely due to lower prices and not a decrease in the volume of business done.

No other country in the world has achieved such a brilliant record as the co-operators of Great Britain. To have provided its members with \$50,000,000 in hard cash to meet emergencies in one of the most difficult years ever encountered by working people is a gigantic task and a tremendous achievement.

STICK TO THE TEXT

Party organization is indispensable.

Without it we are a heterogeneous mass without power to direct our efforts and concentrate them on places of least resistance.

Party organization is not only necessary to solidarity in our ranks, to the end that the barbaric system of capitalism may be overthrown, but it is equally essential, after victory has been won, to reconstruct upon the ruins of veneered barbarism a civilization based upon human rights; a system that will universalize opportunities and guarantee to the toilers of the world the full measure of the products of their labor.

The men or women who simply vote the Socialist ticket and occasionally distribute some literature, are not performing the full share of duty which rests upon them.

EVERY SOCIALIST SHOULD JOIN THE PARTY.

Every Socialist who becomes a member of the party doubles his or her efficiency.

The Socialist organization is something more than a political party in the ordinary sense of the term. It is not after the spoils; but it is after the spoilsmen and seeks to overthrow the spoils system. It is an industrial organization in the broadest sense; one that believes in backing up its industrial demands with a political power of its own construction, a power that shall be subject to the will of the people, and to recall in case it should fail to come up to the full measure of its duties and responsibilities.

To build up and strengthen the party is the duty of every Socialist

STICK TO THE TEXT.

In order to strengthen the cause of Socialism all writers and speakers should stick to the text of our platform and program. These constitute the voice of a majority of Socialists expressed in accordance with the rules laid down by themselves.

The injection into the controversy of too many personal opinions of a diverse nature, especially when expressed by well known leaders, results in confusion and a weakening of our strength.

When one man tells me that ninety per cent of the Socialists of the United States are infidels, I don't believe it.

When another tells me that ninety per cent are in favor of unqualified confiscation of all the means of production and distribution, I don't believe that.

Neither the platform nor the program makes any expression on these two propositions.

If Socialism is purely an economic philosophy it

has nothing to do with religion, and places the ban on no one who wishes to join the movement, on account of his or her religious opinions.

Then why retard the growth of the party by the injection of a proposition that is entirely foreign to the real issue?

Practically the same may be said of confiscation. It is not an issue NOW any more than confiscation of the chattel slaves was an issue before the civil war. It is not in the platform or the program. Just how and when the means of production and distribution will be taken over by the people depends upon the rapidity with which the Socialist movement grows, and the environments and exigencies which shall surround us when we have the power to act.

By teaching the necessity of collective ownership and democratic management we strengthen the party; by raising points of difference over the methods we weaken it.

We can serve our party and the cause of Socialism best by fighting the SYSTEM of capitalism and exposing its fallacies. We should emphasize the fact that the owners of the public utilities are not alone responsible for the system, but that the working class is voting for it.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

FOLLOW THE PROGRAM.

Every nail you clinch in capitalism's coffin is worth more than a year's hammering on the lid.

STICK TO THE TEXT.

Socialism is an economic proposition.

Capitalism is waste, robbery, and opposition, and means industrial slavery.

Tell how and why.

Don't deal too much in technical words and phrases.

"Economic determinism," "Solidarity," "surplus wealth," and "proletariatism" are easy enough for the advanced student in Socialism, but they sound like empty phrases to the novice and those who never have interested themselves in the study of that philosophy.

Make it plain how the adoption of our program, step by step, will eventually lead to the establishment of the great co-operative commonwealth, where every toiler shall be guaranteed the full reward of his labor.

W. C. Morgan

GOOD BOOKS TO READ

These books should be in the home of every worker.

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NEW YORK ELECTIONS

By James Oneal

In the recent city election in New York the Socialist party polled its normal vote of about 75,000 for its aldermanic candidates and for the one candidate for judge who ran in all the boroughs of the city. This represents an increase over the vote received by Edward F. Cassidy for Governor last year, but as the vote for governor has always run behind the rest of the ticket it cannot be taken as a standard for judging the normal Socialist vote.

While some Socialists were disappointed because no candidate was successful the fact remains that the Socialist party is either second or nearly the second party in many districts. The vote shows three promising aldermanic districts in Manhattan, two in the Bronx and five in Brooklyn. There are also one good assembly district in Manhattan, two in the Bronx and four in Brooklyn. In Brooklyn the capitalist parties have had to fuse for a number of years to defeat our candidates in the 50th aldermanic district and in the 23rd assembly district. Were it not for this fusion again this year the Socialist party would have elected its candidates.

Another phase of the election is the fact that the Socialist Labor party for the first time in its history failed to nominate candidates. It has disappeared even as a minor factor in the elections. Another interesting fact is the Communists nominated candidates under the name of the Federated Farmer-Labor party only in those districts where there was a possibility of Socialists being elected. This is the third year that they have followed this policy.

The result is interesting. From what meager returns there are available of this Communist vote it appears to be smaller than ever. The Communists have received about 3,000 votes in previous elections and it is doubtful whether they have polled this number in the recent election. As a political factor they have made absolutely no impression on the mass of workers. Much of their activity has been devoted to the usual attacks on the Socialist party for which they are noted. Considering the fact that the Communists have had their main strength in New York City their hopes in other sections of the country may be imagined.

The task before the New York Socialists is now evident and it is appreciated by the comrades. Quite a large section of the voters we won in 1917 because of our attitude towards imperialist wars have been retained but there is great work of education and organization yet to do. There is a general feeling that we will have to make a survey of every aspect

of our problems and opportunities. Old methods of organization and education will have to be re-considered and this will require several weeks of devoted work.

The Socialist party of Greater New York has an excellent voting strength upon which to build for the future. Its many thousands of voters offer an excellent opportunity for a large membership. The

chief problem that confronts us is how to reach these voters and interest them in the educational and organization work of the party. We are on the eve of a presidential campaign and this task will be taken up with earnestness and with the certainty that a fruitful future awaits the one political organization of the workers in this country that has such a future.

WHAT ONE LOCAL DID

By James Oneal

What any Local of the Socialist party can do is illustrated by the experience of Local Newark, N. J. Formerly one of the most active party locals in the United States, it had reaped an experience common to any others during the war and after its close. Many of the pioneer Germans who had been a powerful factor in the local movement had to give up their activity when the United States entered the war.

This was the first serious blow to the local movement. Then came the reaction of the Wilson administration and the White Terror of this period. Socialists who had families and were dependent on their jobs could not be as active as before. This was blow number two. The third blow was struck by those members who believed that the United States was on the eve of a revolution following the armistice. They joined the Left Wing, waged war on the local organization and what the capitalist reaction had begun these former Socialists finished.

Prostrate and weakened by attacks from without and within, Local Newark dragged out a precarious existence. With only a fraction of the former members left, and these consisting of the veterans who had been harrassed for years by external and internal attacks, the Local became a shadow of what it once was.

Nevertheless, these fighting comrades held on to the organization, knowing that eventually the tide would turn, knowing that all the powers of reaction and dissension could not destroy the Socialist movement. Eventually a big meeting was held with Eugene V. Debs as the speaker. It was a tremendous success. It inspired the comrades to proceed with the task of party building. They believed that the time was ripe. The Debs' meeting gave the impetus to the revival. The comrades took advantage of their opportunity.

What Local Newark has done and is doing will be a suggestion to others. The Local arranged for three lectures by prominent party speakers for three

successive Friday nights. Small cards were printed advertising the lectures and 25 cents was charged for the entire course. Publicity was obtained for the lectures in the daily papers. A mailing list had been obtained from those who had signed cards at the Debs' meeting. Announcements of the lectures were sent to those on the mailing list. Most of these signers consisted of entirely new prospects.

The results obtained by this systematic work show what can be done in these days of old party disillusionment. About 1,000 pamphlets were sold at these three meetings. About 40 new members joined the Local. The organization cleared \$65 on these three lectures and it is now considering other plans of work.

More important still is the fact that the lectures were also used to recruit a class for studying Socialism. In the three meetings 65 people enrolled for this study. They are sincere people who want a thorough knowledge of Socialism before joining the party. Henry Jager, a veteran teacher and propagandist, has been retained to take charge of the study class. Twelve weeks will be devoted to the study. When the course has been ended the class members and party workers will gather at a banquet and some prominent speaker will be engaged for the evening.

It should be remembered that practically all of the people who have been attracted by this organized work are new to the Socialist movement. They have been sobered by the results of the world war and they have been impressed by the intelligent attitude Socialists took during the massacre of the peoples.

Another accomplishment as a result of these lectures is the revival of interest and activity on the part of the party members. Enrolled Socialist voters, lapsed members and new prospects, will be canvassed by the Local with the view to increasing the membership of the organization.

The Socialist party is coming out of the fires of

hate, persecution and disruption with its banner aloft, as defiant as ever, and gathering new troops to its standard. The remarkable work of organization accomplished in the western states as a result of the tour of Comrade Debs is further evidence of what can be done.

Every Socialist has work to do and work well worth the doing. The masses are responsive if we go after them. Many are in an expectant mood. The old era of enthusiasm and eager devotion to the great cause is slowly returning. To our tasks, comrades, and let us be worthy of the great opportunity which the struggle of 1923 will bring.

SOCIALIST PROSPECTS IN SUNNY CALIFORNIA

By Harold H. Story

The Socialist party occupies a strategic position in the political situation in California. This is due in part to the heroism of those old comrades who have held the organization together during the storms. In large measure it is simply the product of time and circumstances. However that may be, the Socialist party finds itself today at the very center of converging political forces that destine it to a greater future than we have dared to imagine. If the Socialists of this state will make use of their opportunities they can build up a larger party within the next year than the state has ever known before. They can present to an eager laboring class more of Socialistic education than there was ever any possibility of offering at any time previously in the history of the movement in this state. And they have every hopeful chance of sweeping candidates to victory in coming campaigns with astonishing majorities.

There has been a growing and insistent demand for a "third party" in California. It is a demand that the old parties have been unable to silence. But it is also a demand that all misconceived coalitions of mild liberals and ultra-radicals have been unable to satisfy. That leaves the Socialist party as the necessary "third party." To this circumstance add the prestige of its history and its legal capacity, and you behold the Socialist party in a position which warrants the wielding of a tremendous influence.

This situation is not theoretical. It is a substantial fact that a strong tide of pro-Socialist tendencies is to be felt throughout the population of this state. Organizers report that it was never easier to secure party members, to obtain the promise of Socialist votes, and to get subscriptions to our state paper. One field worker estimates that there is enough willing material available to build the largest party

organization ever seen in California without touching any of the old timber that has drifted away. But the old comrades are coming back too, dozens of them, anxious to take their places in the movement and drive toward victory. If a great and powerful organization is not developed within the next six months, it will be because some miracle diverts the strong currents that are sweeping in our direction, or because we are not ready, as a party, to receive them, is the opinion of those who are at the pulse of the situation.

"They are coming back to us," declared 'Gene Debs to the comrades during his recent visit. "They will make the Socialist party greater than ever." Proof of his prophetic insight into conditions is already forthcoming. — Oakland World.

COST OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

According to an investigation recently made by the United States Department of Commerce, presided over by Mr. Herbert Hoover, who certainly has never been known to go out of his way to champion the cause of the workers, labor in the building industry only receives 26 per cent, of the total cost of the average building. This will be startling news to those who have been misled by open shop advocates into believing that the cause of the high cost of houses has been due to big wages paid labor.

This investigation developed the further fact that over-head charges, including profits of contractor, fees of architect, fees of realtor, etc., consume 25.7 per cent or within three tenths of the one per cent of the total labor cost. Materials consume 29.3 per cent and the builder of a home is required to plank down 19 per cent of the total cost to the land owner for a lot before he can stick a pick in the ground.

These figures are based on a \$5,000 house. It is very probable that with the increase in the value of the building constructed the total taken by the land owner is much greater. Take an office building, department store or hotel in a downtown section of a city, for instance, and it would not be surprising if the cost of the lot reached as high as fifty per cent. Yet the open shop advocate the representative of special privilege and the uninformed public blame the heavy cost of building construction on labor.

A good work for local building trades councils and central labor bodies to do in this connection would be to see that these facts are placed before the public. A little time and money spent in educating the public will go a long way toward bringing the average man and woman to the side of labor in the great struggle for a wage that will insure decent living conditions.

Labor Press Service.

THE ROYAL ROAD

The recent British Trades Union congress endorsed a demand for the six-hour day, the resolution having been introduced by the National Union of Railwaymen.

There is a great deal of unemployment in England. If this demand for the six hours-day could be pushed to a successful issue, it would do more to put an end to unemployment than any other thing that can be done under capitalism. By shortening the hours of labor for all, it would make it necessary to employ more workers in order to get the total amount of work done.

Indeed this is the infallible remedy for unemployment which will have to be used when we get Socialism.

It will be easy to do it then - for the reason that most of the industries will be owned by the whole people, and private employers will not be able to block the way.

It is terrifically hard to do it under capitalism. Employers would rather let working men and their wives and children starve than to do the obvious thing which would give all of them employment.

This sounds a trifle academic in the United States just now. It was not academic two or three years ago when millions of workers were searching for jobs which they could not find. Neither will it be academic when the next depression comes and millions of men, women and children again go hungry.—Milwaukee Leader.

AMSTERDAM INTERNATIONALE IN PROTEST AGAINST RAPE OF RUHR

Brussels, Belgium. — Sharp protest against the course adopted by Poincare and his Belgian satellites in the Ruhr is voiced in a resolution adopted at a joint session of the bureaus of the Socialist International and of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) held here. The resolution, introduced by French and Belgian delegates, proposes:

1. Obligation of Germany to restore devastated regions to extent of her capacity, this capacity to be determined by an impartial authority.
2. Annulment of charges imposed on Germany for military pensions.
3. Cancellation of inter-allied war debts.
4. Reparations in kind and in labor in the possible measure of its application.
5. Emission of loans for the prompt execution of reparations and the transformation of the German debts to the allies into an ordinary debt of a non-political character.

The resolution further urges that now, with the breaking of passive resistance, those expelled from the Ruhr should be allowed to return and amnesty be proclaimed for those who declined to carry out the orders of the occupying forces.

ONE DOLLAR WILL BUY

One of the following combinations of pamphlets. Some of them are now nearly out of stock and will not be reprinted. We reserve the right to substitute a pamphlet of equal or greater value for any that may be sold out by the time your order reaches us:

Group No. 1

	Usual Price
Are There Classes in America - Korngold	10
Bolshevik Revolution - Litvinoff	.25
Double Edge of Labor's Sword - Hillquit - Gompers	.25
Failure of Regulation - Hoan	.25
Nature Talks on Economics - Nelson	.10
Outlawing Socialism - Openheimer	.15
Parliamentary Procedure - Phillips	.10
Rights of the Masses - Brewer	.10
Should Socialism Be Crushed - Hunter	.05
	\$1.35

Group No. 2

A Nation Divided - Nearing	.10
Debs' Canton Speech	.10
Labor in Politics - Hunter	.25
Now It Must Be Done - Tucker	.15
Present Day Socialism - Hillquit	.25
Shoul Socialism Prevail - a Debate	.10
Truth About Socialism - Benson	.25
What's So and What Isn't - Work	.15
	\$1.35

Group No. 3

Is Socialism Inevitable - Claessens	.10
Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam - Ameringer	.10
Failure of Regulation - Hoan	.25
Inviting War to America - Benson	.25
Why Freedom Matters - Angel	.15
What's So and What Isn't - Work	.15
Labor in Politics - Hunter	.25
Labor and the Next War - Oneal	.10
	\$1.35

Order by Number from

NATIONAL OFFICE SOCIALIST PARTY

2653 Washington Blvd. ,Chicago, Ill.

Organization Department

When you have secured a new member of the party, you have performed the best work that a Socialist can do. I do not undervalue anything else that you do. Subscriptions to papers that you have taken, the books that you have given away or loaned, the money that you have contributed for various purposes—each of these were in their time and place imperatively necessary, and of great value, and yet I say to you, that when you brought into the local a new member, you rendered your most important service to the movement.

A member of the party becomes an integral part of a great machine which runs without ceasing. The work that we do as an individual propagandist is always more or less spasmodic. Spurred by some well written appeal or by some striking incident we go out and secure a list of subscribers for a Socialist paper or we distribute some leaflets or books. Our efforts then cease and perhaps for weeks we do nothing. With the party organization it is different. If we do nothing more than pay our dues, we have contributed more of real potency to the movement than all our spasmodic efforts combined. The dues keep the machinery going and our organized army advancing. There may be sags here and there; there may be losses and disappointments in spots, but the organized army of Socialism ever advances.

Then, too, in the local, we learn how to cooperate. We learn to do team work.

* * *

The work of a local is the promotion of the Socialist movement in the territory in which said local is organized. This may mean a city, a ward, a town or township. All experience proves that when a local sticks to this (its legitimate task), and confines itself to consideration of the problems of how to build the organization by adding new members, and to increase the size of the Socialist vote by effective propaganda, then it thrives. When it permits itself to become a school for the discussion of tactics and a bureau for the settlement of the details of the co-operative commonwealth, then it ceases to thrive. Discussion of tactics will of necessity come before the local occasionally by way of referendums. These should be met by frank discussion to be closed when the vote is taken. Having disposed of this, the local should get back to its work of soliciting new members and of planning and executing propaganda work.

* * *

In a few months more, we will be in the midst of a nation-wide campaign. Perhaps it is too early to nominate candidates but it is not too early to set the dates for conventions, lay out plans of campaign and discuss ways and means. In making December the special month of organizing effort, consideration of the coming campaigns may well have a prominent place in your program. If yours is a city local, you should begin to organize by precincts for the distribution of literature, and where you have strength you should organize your precincts into sub-districts. Then plan literature distribution which will not be spasmodic but regular.

Perhaps this work, is not as interesting as discussing tactics but it is "acting tactics" that will bring effective organization and success at the polls.

Many well-meaning people do not discriminate between doing things FOR people and doing them WITH people.

Workers with a paternal type of mind will always find it easier to go ahead and do everything themselves. If other people are inclined to shirk responsibility, this kind of worker will encourage them by doing the work himself.

In contrast to this type is the one who has the faculty of getting everybody to do something, the fraternal spirit which develops a sense of responsibility in others so that the dropping out of one individual does not block the whole work of organization. **THE DOING OF THINGS WITH PEOPLE, NOT FOR THEM.**

The superficial thinker contemplates Socialism as some kind of Paternalism. Let us see to it that our work for the movement does not verify that concept.

There is a vast difference between Paternalism and Fraternalism. The former implies dependence, the latter mutual co-operation.

Don't let your local become victimized by the curse of paternalism. A model local is one in which every member is doing active service of one kind or another.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

On November first, the Italian Labor Publishing Company and the Italian Federation of the Socialist Party were installed in the new home they recently purchased at 1011 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago. Congratulations!

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT

Albert Weisbord, National Director

THE SALIENT POINTS

(Agenda — Hamburg Unity Congress of the International of Socialist Youth — May 26, 1923).

The salient features to Point One of the Agenda — "*The Economic Struggle of the Young Workers.*" (By Comrade Kimml, Vienna) are as follows:

In order to give the proletarian youth the possibility for intellectual and cultural elevation, it is absolutely necessary to raise their economic condition. Hence, the Socialist youth alliances have for decades demanded protective measures for the young according to the conditions of their country, and have had many valuable successes.

Although all these reforms in a period of capitalist society can only be patchwork, and although we know that the final delivery of the young workers is possible only after the whole working class has freed itself from the fetters of capitalism, we have to do everything possible to mitigate the troubles of the young workers. Economic enlightenment and propaganda of the youth organizations consist above all in:

1. Awakening the young workers out of their indifference in regard to economic questions and imbuing them with a deeper knowledge of their condition in the process of production.

2. Further convincing and imbuing them with the knowledge that they are in duty bound to be members of their trade unions.

3. Interesting the trade unions in the special demands of the young workers and agitating for them.

4. Taking part in the demonstrations and actions of the adult workers.

We not only benefit the young workers by enlightening them in economics but through our unceasing pioneer work we create at the same time the preliminary requirement for the transformation of the capitalist society, planless and greedy as it is, into the well organized and scientifically planned society of Socialism.

This action of the organizations representing young people can achieve lasting success only if it is done in the most intimate understanding with the socialist parties and trade unions. The International of Socialist Youth, therefore, endeavors to fight for the economic betterment of the proletarian youth, in the most intimate understanding with the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam.

The salient features to Point Two of the Agenda—"*The Cultural Tasks of the Socialist Youth Organization.*" (By Comrade Voogd, Holland) are as follows:

The workers' movement aims for Socialism, a condition of society in which it will be possible for all to have an equal opportunity to share in the cultural benefits. Therefore, it is not only an economic and political, but also a cultural movement.

This cultural aim is especially alive in the socialist youth movement. It is becoming more and more conscious of the necessity of strengthening the young proletarians in the fight against bourgeois culture with its unsocial individualism, its competition and sensationalism. It leads the young to a new social life which tends to absorb them altogether.

The desire of the young socialist workers for radical changes in all directions also includes the modes of their own lives. Such working-class youth is therefore opposed to alcohol and nicotine, as well as to obscene books and sensational moving pictures. It is going to grow up in a natural life and exercise an unrestricted comradeship of the sexes. It is going to try to put new forms of life in the place of the old ones by play, sport, and travel, cultivating literature and art, and by ennobling the youth festivities and building homes especially for them. The common purpose of these aims is the conscious and universal preparation of the young workers for the high tasks of their class. This preparation is advanced by active and responsible work of the youth in his own organization.

This cultural work, then, is part of the class struggle which is to lead humanity out of the miserable conditions of existence of capitalist disorder to socialism.

The salient feature to Point Three of the Agenda—"*The Political Education of the Working Youth.*" (By Comrade Heinz, Vienna) are as follows:

The political education of the young workers is one of the most important duties of the working youth organizations. The goal of political education is to make class-conscious proletarians who are willing and able to put themselves into service of the working class in the fight for socialism, and who recognize in the international spirit and unity a sub-

stantial prerequisite for the successful waging of this fight.

The work of political education will, as a rule, have to be done by the most intensive educational work possible. The theoretical education which has to be carried on in the spirit of scientific socialism, has to be done by arranging meetings for courses, discussions, and lectures. All branches of social and natural sciences which are valuable to the socialist world viewpoint deserve special consideration.

The more intimately the instructive work of education is connected with the daily events in the struggle of the workers' movement, the greater will be the political work of education. This work, however, should not stop with the slogans of the daily fight but should take the daily events as starting arguments to the introduction of scientific socialism. An important factor of education is, above all, the active participation of the working youth in the proletarian class struggle as well as they are able and know how. This education through practical participation is the most important element of forming character.

This work of education which is to stimulate and form the political thinking and interest is supplemented by the practical work of organization and intimate life in the youth movement. The self-administration of the organization by the youth awakens and advances likewise the social feeling of responsibility and thus forms will and character.

The salient features to Point Four of the Agenda "*The Proletarian Youth and the Fight Against War*," (By Paul, Teplitz-Schonau) are as follows:

Every war is a terrible misfortune to humanity. It hits the working-class above all others, for it means for the workers a time of greater sacrifice in kind and of blood, of greater exploitation and loss of political liberties. That is the reason why the workers, for many years, have been fighting against militarism and war. The working-class is fighting for an order of society in which the conflicts of the various nations may be settled in a peaceable way.

Above all others, the proletarian youth is interested in this fight because in case of war they are the first who are compelled to sacrifice their lives. Besides that militarism robs the strongest and healthiest of them of some of the best years of their youth, suppresses their free will and personality, and tries to compel them to a blind, unconditional obedience by a spirit-killing discipline.

Therefore, the International of Socialist Youth is determined to support the fight against militarism and war with all the means at its command. In

order to do this, the young proletarians must be enlightened and taught, and filled with the spirit of international solidarity and fraternity. This enlightenment and teaching must be continued in the camps. The International of Socialist Youth recommends to the affiliated organizations to continue their relationship constantly with the young workers while they are in camp, in order to influence them in a socialistic sense.

The fighting working-class movement cannot accept fight without violence as a leading principle. It must reserve the right to defend itself when and where it is absolutely necessary against the attacking force of the reactionaries. The International of Socialist Youth regards individual desertion, which is in reality anarchistic, as a wrong method of fighting militarism. It is convinced that by such individual actions the armies are deprived of the revolutionary elements, and are thereby perfectly handed over to the capitalist class.

The International of Socialist Youth obligates all affiliated organizations to educate the young workers in the spirit of international socialism and proletarian solidarity, so as to do away with the atmosphere of hatred which is artificially created by the nationalists of all countries, and thus prepare the ground against future wars.

The International of Socialist Youth regards it as an absolute necessity for the success of the fight that all proletarian organizations be closely allied. The International of Socialist Youth obligates all affiliated organizations, in case war threatens to break out, or after it has broken out, to take part, gladly and sacrificingly, in all actions of the whole proletariat of the Socialist Workers International and the International Federation of Trade Unions of Amsterdam, to prevent the war or to work for its end as much and as soon as possible.

The salient features to Point Five of the Agenda—"*The Forming of an International of Socialist Youth*" which represents the Constitution of the new International on which Comrade Ollenhauer, Berlin, spoke, are as follows:

1. The socialist youth alliances which recognize the class-struggle and the programmatic decisions of the International Socialist Youth Congress in Hamburg, have united into the International of Socialist Youth. The affiliated organizations must not belong to any other international alliance. In cases of doubt, the Congress decides finally on the admittance of an organization.

2. The demands of the International of Socialist Youth are as follows:

- (a) The starting and continuing of constant affiliation with all socialist youth organizations, the

assisting of all aims for the purpose of forming socialist youth alliances in those countries in which there is no socialist youth movement up to now, and the assisting of everything aiming at the unification of the international youth movement in compliance with the principles of our platform.

(b) The carrying out of international actions for the purpose of promoting and fulfilling the demands stated in the programmatic declarations of the socialist youth movement and assisting the work of the affiliated organizations in compliance with the principles of the International of Socialist Youth. But the affiliated organizations retain the right to determine their organic status and their own way of propaganda according to the political and economic conditions of their countries.

(c) Promoting the work of the affiliated organizations by publishing an international youth magazine; the publishing of socialist youth literature; the exchanging of experiences in writing and by word of mouth; the gathering of statistical material as well as legislative and legal material concerning the youth of the various countries, and closely cooperating with the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam and the Socialist Workers International.

(d) The calling of international youth conferences and meetings to bring about personal relations between the members of the organizations of the various countries.

3. All affiliated organizations must take part in the preparations of all actions and events of the International of Socialist Youth. All affiliated organizations must recognize the decisions of international conferences and carry them out by every means in their power.

The organizations of the various countries are in duty bound to carry out all international transactions and arrangements in agreement with the Executive Office of the International of Socialist Youth, and also, to inform the Executive Office of all important events in their organizations

4. The Congress and the Executive Committee and the Bureau will function as the organs to fulfill the tasks of the International of Socialist Youth.

(a) The Congress consists of the members of the Executive Committee, of the Bureau, and the delegates of the various affiliated national organizations who are to be elected according to an especially fixed scale. It will be held every three years. An extraordinary Congress must be held when the Executive Committee so decides. The Congress examines the work of the Executive Committee and the Bureau, fixes the lines of direction for the work of the Executive Committee and the Bureau, and

also the dues of the affiliated organizations, decides on the motions received, and elects the Bureau.

(b) The Executive Committee is composed of one elected member of the representatives of each affiliated Youth Alliance. In case the regularly elected member is prevented from participating, the affiliated Youth Alliance has the right to send an alternate. The members of the Executive Committee start and entertain a constant communication between the Bureau and the Youth alliances. The Executive Committee is, as a rule, to meet once a year.

(c) The Bureau consists of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, the Treasurer, and two others. It meets whenever necessary, transacts the routine business, and prepares all actions and proceedings of the International of Socialist Youth. The Bureau is elected by the Congress

5. The exclusion of a national affiliated organization may be pronounced on account of gross negligence of the duties to which the national affiliated organizations are obligated as members of the International of Socialist Youth (dues in arrears, constant quarreling with another affiliated organization). The exclusion can be pronounced by the Congress only.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF THE PARTY
It attracts attention and invites discussion.

Buttons and Pins

Small, neat design, some light, some dark, gold plated. They wear well and look well. Each, 35c; 3 for \$1.00; 12 for \$3.00. Solid gold, \$1.25 each.

Large, gold plated, dark background. Same prices as above.

Stickpins, gold plated, medium size, 25c each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Cuff links, gold plated in the small and medium sizes and sterling silver in small size, very neat in appearance and of good design, \$1.00 per pair, six pair for \$5.00.

Pencil Clips, gold plated, small emblem design, 25 cents each.

Watch chains, gold plated, fine chain with small emblem design. \$1.00 each.

Watch Fobs, gun metal with small emblem design, attractive and neat. Each 50c, \$5.00 per dozen.

RED FLAG BUTTONS AND PINS

Small size, 20 cents each, \$2.00 per dozen; medium size, 25c, each, \$2.50 per dozen.

BUST OF DEBS

Bronzed Metal, five inches high, excellent likeness. \$1.00 each, \$6.00 per dozen.



CLIPPINGS



BUT DEBS IS A POOR POLITICIAN

The other day in New York City, Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, 'ex-convict, if you wish, set an example that few old party politicians will care to follow—he stood up publicly and attacked the Ku Klux Klan as hostile to the purposes of America. He described it as an institution of persecution. Perhaps he is not clever enough to play both ends against the middle. Then again, perhaps, he prefers to fight straight, to stand up and be counted. And it is barely possible that is the reason that he has such a large following.

In the same speech he did something else that one would hardly expect of the Debs who is usually painted. He made an appeal to the people he was addressing to vote for an increase in the wages of the policemen and firemen. It is popularly believed that Debs would do away with the police entirely and that the police have no earthly use for Debs. But it seems that a committee of the police and firemen requested him to help them get the increase in wages. "The police usually come to me with a warrant," he said, "but this time they wanted something." And he gave them what they wanted.

Not being "100 percent American", we would scarcely expect him to be a member of the klan. But his plea for the police as guardians of peace must shock many—and the shock must be a delicious pleasure to Debs. There is one advantage enjoyed by the man who knows he cannot be elected president—he can afford the luxury of standing openly for his convictions.

(From Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette)

ELMIRA BRIGHT RED SPOT

No wonder Elmira Socialists are not discouraged over the showing made on November 6th!

Panken got 630 votes in Chemung County against 175 for the head of the New York State Socialist ticket of 1922, and the Socialist Party candidate for Mayor of Elmira polled 1853.

Elmira is to have one of the three Debs' meetings assigned to New York State for the winter and spring and certainly deserves to be so honored.

No reason why other towns cannot do as well!

A little earnest work is all that is needed. Socialism may be inevitable, but it will not come in our day if we sit

Glengarry's Corner

GUESSING is the pastime
Of SCHEMING politicians
When EACH is purposeful
in HIS OWN selection
Of a CANDIDATE
SUFFICIENTLY pliable
To be ELECTED president.

The SUCCESSFUL politician
CAREFULLY scrutinizes
Each NEW proposition;
The GREATEST asset
Of his FAVORITE
MUST be an INDIFFERENCE
To the law of RIGHT,
And make ALL the issues
FLAVORING of profit
Subservient to WRONG.

This brand of politician
Looks UNFAVORABLY at
Ford;
NOT that he fears
For the SAFETY of America,
But he harbors a HORROR
Of an HONEST "system"
Being FORCIBLY injected
Into a 'CAT'S-PAW' govern-
ment.

HITHERTO no one mentioned
EUGENE VICTOR DEBS—
The man without a country—
The ONE MAN soul-qualified
For the LEADERSHIP
Which would EXALT Am-
erica

To the PLANE of justice
Her founders ANTICIPATED.

DO YOU KNOW another man
CAPABLE as he
To RENDER UNTO America
A WHOLE-HEARTED service
ABSOLUTELY DOMINATED
By the humility of LOVE?

When American PRODUCERS
AWAKEN out of the
LETHARGY
Of APPLIED-POLITICS,
And DISCOVER their plight,
ONLY A MAN like Debs—
ONE OF THEMSELVES—
CAN BE ELECTED
TO THE HIGHEST OFFICE.

back, wring our hands at the "stupidity" of the working class, and whine "what's the use?"

State Committee Socialist Party

Herbert M. Merrill, Sec.

FROM A GO-GETTER

You may be interested to know how we collected our money in Central Branch. We divided our mailing list into residential sections (mailing list consists of names of people who have attended Scott Nearing meetings, Rand School meetings, the Debs meeting, etc.) and gave to each member of the Branch who took a Contribution List a number of names and told them to visit these people personally. During odd moments (lunch periods, time intervening between the close of the day's work and a Branch or Yipsel meeting). I visited my list and was able to secure contributions varying from \$1.00 to \$5.00. I found the large majority sympathetic, and in one case the man rejoined the Branch, sending in a check for \$5.00 for dues. It was necessary in several instances to visit individuals six or seven times as they had no special office hours, but it was worth while, as the seventh visit secured a check for \$5.00 in two instances. I started October 4th and have collected \$50.00 for the Branch and \$11.00 for the Yipsel Circle, to date, but hope to get more. The Branch held a get-together meeting last week, at which we secured four new members. The comrades seem to be aroused from their apathy, in Boston, at least, and we hope to show some good results this winter.

From Helena Turitz Dist. Sec.

New England States Org. Dist.

Boston, Mass.

LOS ANGELES ACTIVE

Under date of November 14, Alice Eddy reports that the surprising party activity in Los Angeles continues and that new members are taken in at every meeting of the different branches. A Young People's Socialist League Circle has been organized during the past few weeks, and also a Junior Club. Several new party branches are in prospect.