

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

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COMRADES!

You have recently seen in the press an item, stating that Comrade Debs had paid off the last of the \$25,000 debt incurred during the A. R. U. strike years ago. Although Comrade Debs did not owe this personally, he felt it a debt of honor and has been paying it off these many years.

Here is a spirit of loyalty! The organization in whose behalf the debt was made was crushed by capitalism, but its spirit still lives in Comrade Debs.

We should feel the same about our debt. It ought to be easy to agree upon that. Our organization is alive, it is vibrant with vitality, and we should be the more willing to lift its debt, since our party is the living hope of the working class!

The debt **MUST** be paid and will be paid, either at once or during the next two years. But if we take two years to pay it, it will be at the expense of other necessary work.

The National Office has paid off \$11,541.57 of the Lyceum debt. If this money had been spent to pay off the National Office debt, there would be no debt now if there had been no Lyceum. On the other hand, if we had had no campaign debt last year, the money spent for that would pay off most of the Lyceum debt. But no matter what the

source of the debt, it is here. The money was not stolen. It was spent in the party's work and no one CAN pay it but the membership.

The present Executive Committee is a new committee, the Executive Secretary is a new secretary; they want to make good, they want to promote Socialism. And although the National Office is active, the right work cannot be done with a heavy debt hanging over the party. Too much of our energies must go to meeting debts.

There is only one thing to do. Let every loyal comrade go to his local and demand a special voluntary assessment stamp for 25 cents. These stamps are in the hands of all secretaries, or they can be obtained from the National Office.

Do your share, comrade, otherwise some one else will have to do it for you.

Send all moneys direct to Socialist Party, 111 North Market street; credit will be given in the Party Builder.

Let us make the month of October the month of liberation from this unwelcome and harmful burden. All together!

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

PROTEST AGAINST JUDICIAL MURDER.

The widow of Comrade Schumeier has sent a letter to the Austrian minister protesting against the execution of the murderer of her husband, who was a Socialist member of the Austrian Parliament.

Mrs. Schumeier says that a judicial murder will hurt her own feelings and those of her three children. She points out that the Socialists, and especially her husband, have always opposed capital punishment. At the funeral of Schumeier all the speakers protested against the execution of the murderer, pointing out that another murder would not in any way benefit society or the friends of our comrade.

INVESTIGATING MILWAUKEE.

While the Socialists were in control of Milwaukee they were investigated from all quarters of the globe. There is now the turn of the non-partisan and Dr. Bruere of the New Work Bureau of Municipal Research is in Milwaukee making an investigation of the efficiency of the non-partisan management of cities. The report severely criticizes the non-partisans for having undone much of the good work of the Socialists especially in abolishing the board of public works and that of a central purchasing department.

SEIDEL'S DEBATES ENDED.

The series of debates between J. Adam Bede of Minnesota and Emil Seidel on the subject "Is Socialism desirable in the United States" is ended. The strain was too much for Bede who several times lost his voice and finally had to quit. During the series of debates, Seidel spoke 100 times and reached more than 100,000 people with his message. Most of these had never before heard Socialists speak. Many amusing incidents of the tour occurred. Seidel relates the following: "In our Alabama tour a large number of workers, unable to pay their admission, gathered outside of the enclosure. They had asked me to speak as loud as I could so that they could hear me and I fairly cracked my voice in the effort."

TO BUILD HOMES FOR WORKERS.

Several Danish co-operative societies, whose members are all Socialists, have formed a co-operative building association for the purpose of erecting a workingmen's town in the neighborhood of Copenhagen. The necessary land was purchased, and by October the buildings will be ready for occu-

pation. All the houses are well and tastefully fitted and have gardens attached to them.

LET'S GET A MEMBER.

We believe that the membership of the party is ready to "go," like a runner starting a race. The runner does not start until the signal is given.

This announcement is made to prepare you for a new kind of tag day a little later. We want you to tag a Socialist and make him "it," namely a party member. There is no doubt that by concerted and collective action we can raise the membership 10,000 in one week. Let us know what you think of it.

INDIANA NEWS.

State Secretary William H. Henry, in his report, issued September 23, says: "Things look much better from the state office point of view. More dues are coming in and there is more encouragement from all over the state. Instead of having to ask the locals to take speakers, they are now sending requests faster than we can fill them. Florence Wattle, James Oneal, S. S. Condo and Ira C. Tilton are all speaking now, and good reports are coming in from their work. Municipal campaigns are on in full blast, and indications are that we will have a string of victories to our credit when election is over. In Fort Wayne, Linton, Elwood and Gary the prospects are promising.

THE INCREASED COST OF LIVING.

The Bureau of Labor reports a big rise in the cost of living within the past 10 years as follows:

	Per cent increase
Bacon	128.8
Steak	102.5
Hams	76.8
Corn Meal	57.3
Butter	43.3
Milk	48.3
Lard	66.5
Eggs	40.8
Flour	26.6

This would seem to indicate greatly increased prosperity of the farmers, but in these 10 years, the number of tenant farmers has greatly increased and the number of farm owners decreased. People are still going to the cities from the rural district because the opportunity of owning farms is fast passing away. There is no place to emigrate; no new worlds to conquer and Socialism in our only hope.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING IN HAMILTON.

The Socialist campaign in Hamilton, Ohio, goes along from week to week with ever increasing enthusiasm.

The young people have organized a fife and drum corps. The women have organized a "Willing Workers Socialist" club patterned after the ladies' aid societies of the churches. They recently held an all-day sewing circle to help raise campaign funds. Frederick Strickland is pouring a broadside into the voters every Sunday. William Schumacher and Ferdinand Aker are speaking in German. The candidate for mayor, Fred Hinkle, is addressing street meetings in the wards nearly every night. Great quantities of free literature are being distributed. Surely something will happen in Hamilton.

LOUISIANA NOTES.

State Secretary Dietz reports the following from Louisiana:

Comrade Samuel T. Patton, whose home is at Riverton, La., is ready to fill speaking engagements. Write him request.

Comrade R. G. Martin has delivered lectures at Oak Grove and Calvin. A local was organized at the former place, and several new members added at the latter.

A new local, self-organized, has been formed at Vick, with 14 charter members. W. F. Pankey, secretary, promises at least 50 members before the limit is reached.

Comrade J. W. Barnes of Lake Charles has organized a new local at Perry, with eight members.

Comrade J. R. Jones has done extensive organization work throughout the state.

A woman speaker began a tour of the state September 22.

Five locals have been organized during the month and returns show an encouraging increase of party membership.

STOP WORRYING.

This is what the Illinois Central Railroad is advising its employes to do to lessen the number of railroad wrecks. This is cheerful advice, but it would bear more weight if accompanied by a substantial increase in the pay checks of the workers. Fully 95 per cent of the worrying done by human beings is over the problem of food, clothing and shelter.

THE FINNISH SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Finnish Socialist party celebrated its tenth birthday recently. The first real social-democratic platform was adopted at Forssa, August 17-20, 1903. The beginnings of the party date back to 1893, in which year 20 delegates met at Helsingfors and adopted a "workers' program." Subsequently a convention was held (in 1899); at which time a labor party program was adopted, this being the first true expression as a working-class political party, which culminated as a Socialist party in 1903. The party now has a daily paper with the largest circulation in Finland.

The result of the recent election in Finland, held August 1 and 2, 1913, was as follows:

Party	Total vote	No. representatives elected	previous
Socialist	310,503	90	86
Old Finns	146,093	38	43
Young Finns	106,064	29	28
Swedish Party	94,458	25	26
Agrarians	56,749	18	16
Christian Labor Party	5,223	...	1
Scattering	1,613
Void ballots	4,468
	725,171	200	200

Twenty of the above representatives are women, of whom 12 are Socialists, two Old Finns, two Young Finns, and four Swedes.

The occupations of the 90 Socialist representatives are as follows:

1 Superior Court Clerk	2 Business managers
2 Doctor of Philosophy	17 Editors
2 Women teachers	1 National secretary
2 Men teachers	3 District secretaries
3 Small farmers	1 Lecturer
2 Farm owners	2 Janitors
2 Tenant farmers	1 Telegrapher
9 Cottagers	1 Station master
1 Store manager	2 Switchmen
1 Railroad watchmen	1 Upholsterer
2 Typographers	1 Cabinet maker
2 Steamstresses	1 Shoe maker
1 Sawmill worker	1 Sheet metal worker
1 Saddle maker	1 Lathe hand
1 Painter	1 Confectioner
1 Cornice maker	1 Baker
1 Brick layer	1 Blacksmith
3 Laborers	8 Married women
2 Attorneys	3 Carpenters.

The Finnish party has done something upon its tenth anniversary that we ought to do. It has taken a complete census of its membership and its property. The membership is divided as follows:

Industrial workers, including all factory and shop workers, handicraftsmen, excluding building trades	16,610
Building Trades	7,947
All agricultural workers	11,116
All other tradesmen	13,916
Dependents upon others, not members of trades	4,198
	53,787

These figures include some members of trade union locals who do not belong to the party, the actual dues-paying membership being 51,798.

The membership of the Finnish party has shown some remarkable fluctuations, and some morals can be drawn therefrom. In 1905 the party had 45,298 members. In 1906 occurred the general strike, and the membership increased suddenly to 85,027; but before the end of the year it fell off. Each of the following years, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, showed a decrease in the membership until it reached, in 1912, 48,406 members. In the latter year there was an increase of 3,392, making the present membership of 51,798. If some of our own timid members were to go through such an ordeal of losses, they would be completely discouraged.

The Finnish party has a debt, too, amounting to 3,659,172 marks, or \$695,242.68. However, their assets amount to 9,916,057 marks, leaving net resources of 6,256,885 marks. These figures include all divisions of the party.

There are only 1,680 local organizations, and among these there are 82 woman's locals, 550 trade organization locals, 202 dramatic clubs, 46 singing societies, 70 bands, and 162 athletic clubs.

HITTING THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The telegraphers of the Pennsylvania Railroad system are now getting it in the neck as a result of the raise in wages of the engineers and firemen. The enginemen, by joint action, were strong enough to force a raise in wages from the company. The telegraphers, being outside of the trainmen's federation, did not participate in the increased wage, and now the company has taken the raise out of the telegraphers' by cutting out all pass privileges and doing away with the ten days' vacation period formerly allowed the ticker artists. It looks to us like the telegraphers would learn from this lesson the necessity of federating their craft with that of other train employees. The section bosses also got it in the neck in the same manner as the telegraphers.

EBERS TAKES BEBEL'S PLACE.

Comrade Fred Ebers has been elected to take the place of August Bebel as one of the chairmen of the party executive committee. This office in Germany is called chairman of the party. The executive committee of the Socialist party consists of the executive officers. They all work in one building and may hold executive sessions at any time. The committee consists of two chairmen, four secretaries, one treasurer and two advisory members who are also party employees and heads of departments. The party headquarters are located in the Vorwaert building at Berlin. The Reichstag also meets in Berlin so that a party official may also be a member of the parliament without being taken away from his duties.

BEBEL'S MEMOIRS.

Before his death, Bebel had published two volumes of his memoirs and was working on the third and last. In his will he directs that Karl Kautsky shall add what is necessary to the last volume and oversee the publishing of the book. Only one volume has been translated and published in English.

IN THE POLISH DEPARTMENT.

Under the direction of the Polish Federation, the following new branches have been organized since last report: Joliet, Ill., 22 members; Dover, N. J., 21 members; Erie, Pa., 12 members.

Beginning October 1, Comrade B. Kulaskowski, now a resident of Chicago, will begin a three months' tour of the East. This comrade was a lawyer in his own country, Russian Poland. Much of his time abroad was given to the defense of political prisoners, which resulted in his expulsion from his native country. He came to America five years ago and immediately identified himself with those of the Socialist party. He is a forceful speaker, and good results are anticipated from his agitation tour.

The following dates have been arranged: Muskegon, Mich., October 1 and 2; Flint, Mich., 3 and 4; Detroit, Mich., 5, 6 and 7; Cleveland, Ohio, 8, 9, 10 and 11; Buffalo, N. Y., 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 18 and 19; Rochester, N. Y., 20, 21 and 22; Syracuse, N. Y., 23 and 24; Schenectady, N. Y., 25 and 26.

HUNGARIANS ACTIVE.

The Hungarian translator reports the organization of the following new branches during the last two weeks: Elgin, Ill.; East Pittsburgh, Pa.; North Pittsburgh, Pa.; Allegheny, Pa., and Chrome, N. J. Comrade Loewy, the translator, is a very busy man these days, for he is in constant demand by his comrades to help out in the Indiana municipal campaigns. He spoke at the following places last week: Harvey, Ill.; Gary, Indiana Harbor, and South Bend, Ind. At Gary one of the Socialist aldermanic candidates is a Hungarian. The Hungarian comrades are taking an active part in the campaign, both with literature in their own language and speakers.

At South Bend there is one of the strongest branches of the Hungarian Federation. This local has raised \$80 for the campaign among the 6,000 Hungarian people who live in the city.

Comrade Loewy is writing a handbook of the American Socialist movement to be printed in Hungarian. He is also supplying articles for papers in his native country for use among people emigrating to America.

THE RIP-SAW'S GOOD SPIRIT.

The Party Builder is in receipt of a letter from the Rip-Saw, strongly approving of the work of our paper and offering to help its circulation by advertising it free, or by sending out circular matter. The Rip-Saw's editor says:

"The Party Builder and the Rip-Saw are not competitors, but supplement each other's work. I would like to see every Rip-Saw reader taking The Party Builder, and of course I would like to see every Party Builder subscriber getting the Rip-Saw. If you want to send circulars to our subscribers you may have the envelopes addressed, ship them to St. Louis and we will affix names from our mailing list and will make no charge for the service."

If any subscriber does not receive his Party Builder, let us know by postal card. Our system is perfect, but mistakes will happen. This paper is not run for profit, but to reach the Socialists. If we do not reach you it makes us madder than it does you.

FREE! FREE!

Any one sending name and address of five Socialists will be given a free copy of a red-hot book, entitled:

"Socialism and the Wage Worker,"

By O. C. Wilson,

leader of the late Button Workers' strike at Muscatine, Iowa. Prices on book, one copy, 10c; 8 copies, 50c; 20 copies, \$1.00. Lang Supply Co., Box 62, Muscatine, Iowa. S20-27

BUTTON! BUTTON!

WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?

Well, we've got a new button that you'll want.

There was a demand for a smaller gold party button, and we had a special order made, with the same design as before, but only one-half inch in diameter. You ought to see it! It is a little beauty. The colors are even prettier than in the old one.

Of course we have the old three-quarter inch size, too, both in the plated and solid gold. The new ones have been made up plated only.

The old prices prevail for both kinds, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per doz.

Solid gold, 3/4 inch only, \$1.25 ea.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

111 North Market Street, Chicago.

A NEW LEAFLET FOR CITIES.

The particular attention of all locals having municipal elections is called to the fact that a new leaflet entitled "HAVE THE SOCIALISTS MADE GOOD?" is now in the hands of the printers. It deals with the records of our city administrations, compiled from facts gathered and verified by the Information Department of the National Office. It is bona fide and official. The Socialists in every city where an election is to be held this fall are face to face with the combined opposition of Progressives, Republicans and Democrats. In a sense, we are on trial. Our efficiency and ability to make good is challenged. In this leaflet are the facts about what we have done. Let us have your orders in quantities of 5,000 or more, if possible. The price in 5,000 lots is \$1.00 per thousand, you to pay freight charges; \$1.60 per 1,000 under 5,000. If you want them rushed, they will be sent express collect.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY,

111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

FINNISH SOCIALISTS DO THINGS.

If every nationality, including our own America, possessed as well developed a movement as our Finnish comrades, we would be ready to take possession of most of the states of this union. Comrade Wilho Boman, a former member of the Finnish diet and who is at present editor of the Finnish Daily published at Fitchburg, Mass., gave an interview recently to the New York Call from which we take the following:

In the city of Fitchburg, which has a population of 5,000 Finnish workers the Socialist branch has a membership of 400. The local owns its own building in which the paper is published which contains a large hall that will hold several thousand people. In addition to printing the Daily, the same company publishes a 64-page monthly literary journal which has a circulation of 7,000. The Finnish printing plant also publishes a "Leader" organ of the English Socialists, and the Lettish Socialist weekly "Strahd-necks," which has a circulation about several thousand.

The Finns have a membership of 2,500 in Massachusetts and claim that they will have 3,000 at the end of the year. Halls are owned in the following places: Gardner, Worcester, Peabody, Allston, Lanesville, Rockport and Mainard. They also have their own theaters where they produce Socialist plays. In addition they have Socialist singing societies, bands and gymnasia.

At the recent Socialist encampment held in Massachusetts, the Finnish Socialists alone had seven bands.

There are three other dailies besides that published at Fitchburg. There is one at Hancock, Michigan; one at Astoria, Oregon; and one at Arthur, Ontario.

Boman claims that the time is near when every Finnish workingman in the United States will be a Socialist.

The Socialists of Johnstown, Pa., are confident of the election of their ticket headed by Comrade Frank Hester, candidate for mayor. The old parties were not able to get together, and there are five tickets in the field.

Information Department

111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

PURPOSE

To collect, classify and make available for the members of locals and officials of the Socialist Party all possible data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist the Socialists elected to office with such information as may be required in their official capacities on Municipal, State and National Problems of Administration and Reconstruction.

CARL D. THOMPSON, Manager

FLORENCE MAY SWAN, ETHELWYN MILLS, ELEANOR SPAETH, Assistants

ARE LIES THEIR ONLY WEAPON?

Comrades of the Sledge Hammer, a Socialist paper published in Okemah, Okla., sent us recently a clipping from one of the capitalist papers in their city, containing another freak attack upon Socialism. (See The Party Builder, August 2, "Another Lie Nailed.")

The editor of this capitalist paper evidently thought he had made a great discovery. He had read some pages in the national Socialist convention proceedings of 1912, and "There it was, black on white! The Socialist party opposes religion!"

"In the national Socialist convention minutes for 1912," he said, "we find on page 247 the following resolution stating the Socialist position upon the question of religion. For some reason or other the local societies have been denying and concealing their stand upon religion, but for your information we give their stand as we find it in their national convention reports, and it must be what they believe or it would not have been printed in that document."

He then quotes a whole column of the alleged Socialist resolution, which, in his assumption, proves beyond the peradventure of a doubt and once for all that the Socialists are dead against religion.

Naturally, the comrades in Okemah were a little surprised at this apparent denial of the usual Socialist position, and not having a copy of the proceedings of the convention at hand, they wrote to the Information Department for explanation.

The Facts.

The facts are that the capitalist editor did not take the pains to read the proceedings. In spite of his eloquent reference to the page and paragraph, it would seem he was either deceiving himself or trying to deceive his readers.

The resolution he referred to was a part of a report submitted by the executive committee of the Lettish organization of the Socialist party. This report, the same as others of the foreign-speaking organizations, was received by the convention and placed on file. The resolutions were not adopted, nor were they even discussed. They represent the personal views of a very small section of only one of ten different nationality organizations affiliated with the party.

No committee had been appointed by the convention on the subject of the church or religion, and no resolutions on that subject were endorsed by the convention or even proposed for its consideration.

We trust the Sledge Hammer will swat the Okemah Ledger a mighty blow!

OLDEST MUNICIPAL STREET CAR SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

A Correction.

A comrade in Monroe, La., reading in The Party Builder our article on the municipally owned street car line of San Francisco, sends us a protest. He claims that San Francisco was not the first city in the United States to establish the municipal ownership of a street car line.

Monroe, La., had San Francisco beaten by at least five years, according to this comrade. For that city established the municipal ownership of its street car system at least six years ago.

He also reports that the venture has been very successful and the street car lines have been a paying investment from the very beginning. He promises to send us full information and more details later on.

Monroe also owns its lighting plant and water works.

PUBLIC DOCTORS.

In reply to inquiries from comrades in different parts of the country, we asked another comrade, who had volunteered to render assistance to the department, to find out just what was being done in some of the European countries in the line of providing public physicians and paying them out of municipal or state funds. This comrade has received and sent to us the following letters from American consuls in Europe on this subject:

Basel, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1913.

Physicians are employed by the city of Basel to render service free to all those who apply at the hospital. Within the district a few are employed to make calls at the houses of the poor and render their services.

To obtain the services of a physician at the home, the patient must first obtain authority from the town council. A special committee, together with the rate and tax office, must first pass upon whether the individual is entitled to free medical service. If the application is favorably passed upon, a polyclinic book is issued to the patient.

Both hospital and district physicians receive salaries ranging from \$520 to \$720 a year. These are as a rule young physicians who have not established themselves in the practice of their profession.

PHILIP HALLEND,
American Consul.

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 4, 1913.

My inquiries have elicited the following information concerning public doctors in Switzerland:

The canton of Tessin has a staff of public doctors who are engaged by the cantonal government. These doctors receive a fixed salary, and give their services to the poor free of charge. No other canton or city in Switzerland employs doctors in this manner, nor are there any national or municipal laws covering the subject.

Many cantons and cities have so-called "district doctors," who serve in criminal cases and take charge of epidemics. They receive a small salary for this service, but their chief income is derived from their private practice.

Some cities have school doctors, who act as medical inspectors in the schools. They receive a small remuneration, and have their private practice besides.

There are in Switzerland several hundred private societies for the purpose of obtaining cheap medical attendance. Membership in these societies is open to every one, the annual fees amounting to between 8 francs (\$1.60) and 12 francs (\$2.40), paid in monthly or quarterly installments. Each society has on its list a number of doctors, specialists and general practitioners, who receive a small remuneration, in return for which they give their services to the members of the society free of charge. This work is, however, only incidental to their private practice.

Many pharmacies give rebates to the members of the aforesaid "sick-fund" societies, and some private or endowed hospitals charge lower rates to members of such societies. Most cities and cantons, however, have their own hospitals, where the poor can obtain medical attendance free, and board and lodging for a merely nominal charge.

There is at present a law before the Swiss parliament providing for the regulation of the "sick-fund" societies. According to this law the societies are to be united under one governing body, and regulations and membership fees, as well as remunerations for the doctors, are to be the same everywhere. A doctor may or may not give his services to this new national society; and in any case his work for the society will be secondary to his private practice.

R. E. MANSFIELD,
Consul General.

Bergen, Norway, July 23, 1913.

District physicians (Distriktlage) are appointed throughout the country and are paid by the state and municipality or county, jointly, but as both salaries and fees vary according to area of district and density, or rather scarcity, of population, I shall take the liberty of referring you to Stadsfysikus Giersvold, Bergen, Norway, who I am sure will be pleased to furnish you with full and complete information.

R. M. RASMUSSEN,
American Consul.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

What the Socialists Have Accomplished in Schenectady.

Will you please give me a short paragraph on what the Socialists have accomplished in Schenectady?

A. Briefly: Raised the pay of laborers from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day; raised wages of school teachers, adding from \$25.00 to \$100 per year to each salary; reduced cost of asphalt pavement from \$2.16 per square yard to \$1.15; established a central purchasing department for all city purchases, effecting a saving of about 30 per cent on all supplies; prepared for the building of five new, up-to-date school buildings with all modern conveniences; readjusted entire sewer system and awarded contract for garbage reduction plant; plans drawn for first public comfort station; established dental clinic for school children; increased play ground from one to ten; drew up comprehensive city plan with assistance of John Nolen; established installed city chemist and food inspector; introduced modern office methods and up-to-date accounting and budget systems for efficiency and economy in the city's business.

Political Economy in Public Schools.

Q. Would it be against the laws of a state or the country to teach Socialism and political economy in the public schools?

A. Certainly not. As a matter of fact, political economy is being taught in all efficient public schools and Socialism is one of the items covered by that science. Socialism may or may not be handled by the teachers of these courses, but in a great many cases the subject of Socialism is treated fairly and frankly in the course of political economy. Many of our Socialist writers and speakers have been repeatedly invited to appear before the normal schools and other educational institutions for the very purpose of addressing the students on Socialism.

Q. Could not civil government and political economy be comprehended by seventh and eighth-grade pupils?

A. While it may be possible for a child of, say fourteen years of age, to comprehend the principles of civil government and political economy, it would seem rather too early for the child to take up subjects of this kind. The study of political economy should not be taken up until the later years of the high school course. As a matter of fact, these are studies which generally are pursued in the universities, and especially in post graduate courses. In our opinion the grade school courses are already too heavily loaded, and instead of adding heavy subjects the children should be given further opportunity for manual training, domestic science, physical development, etc.

For further information I would refer you to the National Educational Committee of the Socialist party, May Wood Simons, chairman, 115 Auer street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Teachers' Organizations.

Q. Is there a teachers' union in existence in the world today? Is there any literature on the subject? How should the work of organization proceed?

A. The Teachers' Federation of Chicago is a most effective and progressive labor organization. It is affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor and has made a most excellent fight for years, not only for the teachers, but also for the schools and education in general. For information, address Margaret Haley, secretary, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago. Miss Haley is not a Socialist, but is a very effective and progressive organizer. The president of the federation is Mrs. Ida M. Fursman, 4465 N. 43rd avenue, who is a Socialist. Miss Mary O'Reilly, 5714 Windsor avenue, is a very active Socialist worker and also a member of the federation. These comrades would give you some suggestions on how to proceed in the work of organization.

Other Inquiries.

Q. Are there any Socialist books for children?

A. "Socialist Readings for Children," by John Spargo.

Q. How many barber shops are there in the United States?

A. The U. S. Census Dept for 1900 gives a total of 131,116.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF TELEGRAPH.

It is rumored that Postmaster-General Burleson leans strongly towards government ownership of the telegraph and that he may make a recommendation to that effect in his annual report which will be out in December. The thing that is feared most at Washington is the strength of the union among telegraphers. There are about 200,000 employes in the telegraph service, a large majority of whom hold union cards. Of course, these men would carry their unionism with them into the public service and the union would speedily include every employe of this branch of the public service, and this undoubtedly would give unionism a great boost and a recognition it has never yet had from the government.

BOHEMIAN ACTIVITY.

Comrade Gustav Haberman of Pilsner, Bohemia, who is a member of the Austrian Parliament, and is now making a speaking tour of the United States under the direction of the Bohemian Federation, was a caller at the National Office last week. Comrade Haberman was arrested in Vienna in 1884 for political activity and sentenced to three years in prison. After serving sentence he spent two years in France and eight years in the United States. Bohemian Socialists by this time had gained the right to organize, and in 1897 he went back to his native country where he became editor of a Socialist paper, which post he has held since. He was elected to the Austrian Parliament in 1907 and re-elected in 1911. His tour of the U. S. will last three months. He started his tour, August 26th, in the eastern states. His trip will take him through Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. He will first spend two weeks in Chicago before starting on his western tour. After finishing the West he will make the New England states. While here in this country previously he was editor for a time of a Bohemian daily in Chicago. His knowledge of American conditions gives him great advantage in his work. Comrade Stephen Skala, member of the Bohemian Federation, goes along and looks after organization. In speaking of the progress of the movement since his residence here, Comrade Haberman said: "The movement in your country is in splendid shape. It has ceased to be 'foreign' and is now Americanized." Of the movement in his own country, he said: "The Socialist party of Bohemia has now over 100,000 dues-paying members. The union movement is well organized with over 109,000 members and many papers, and there is a strong co-operative organization. This consists of bakeries, butcher shops, stores and even co-operative working men's banks. The party has forty political papers, three of them being dailies, the best known of which is in Prague with two daily editions of 130,000 copies. There are also family papers and publications for the children. The Socialist poll of votes is now over 400,000, with 25 members of Parliament. The immediate struggle of the party is now for universal suffrage in electing members of the Bohemian legislature. At present the franchise for the purely Bohemian elections is held only by taxpayers."

TROUBLE IN INDIANA.

By Wm. H. Henry.

The Socialists of Anderson are at present engaged in a struggle with a combination of former members of the local and some capitalist politicians. Both are together supporting a ticket which has been nominated under the name of the Socialist party and in a contest over the right to use it the politicians were given the decision. An appeal has been taken with the hope that a reversal will be secured. At any rate, no Socialist in Anderson will vote for the ticket headed by Critchley for mayor, as he has always been a capitalist politician, has never been a member of the Socialist party and is no more a Socialist than Roosevelt is a saint. He has a small following of expelled members of the party and a few office seekers whose ambition to get public office will never be realized.

WHAT THE SOCIALIST OFFICIALS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED.

In State Legislatures and Municipal Councils.

Several comrades want to know where they can get information on what the Socialist elected officials have actually accomplished. A comrade in Muscatine, Iowa, says: "I desire to use this material in the columns of our local Socialist paper. Send as full report of the bills, ordinances, etc., introduced as possible."

The National Office has just prepared a leaflet on "Have the Socialists Made Good?—What They Have Done In Municipalities," which is now ready for distribution. The price of this leaflet is 20c per 100, postage paid, \$1.60 per 1,000, express prepaid; \$1.00 per 1,000 in lots of 5,000 and over, purchaser paying freight. These may be ordered from the Literature Department.

The department has also prepared, and has nearly ready for publication, a bulletin that will deal exhaustively with the work of the twenty-one Socialist members of the state legislatures in nine different states during the sessions of the past winter, 1913. This when completed will present quite fully the legislative program of the Socialist party, as well as its actual achievements in legislative measures so far.

There is also in preparation by the department another bulletin dealing as completely as possible with the work of Socialists in the various city councils. This, when published, will cover the constructive work of the party as well as its program in the municipal realm. Comrades desiring this information may expect the bulletins ready for distribution within the next month or two.

SOUTH SLAVIC FEDERATION.

During the last month the following locals have been organized under the direction of the South Slavic Federation: Buckner, Ill.; Johnstown, Pa.; Lloydell, Pa.; Meadow Land, Pa.; Biwabik, Minn.; South Chicago, Ind.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Racine, Wis.; Maynard, Ohio; Albion, N. Y. Since March, when Comrade Alex Susnar took charge as translator-secretary, 26 new locals have been organized. The membership decreased for a time because of I. W. W. agitation in some of the old locals. The I. W. W. element is now out of the federation and the locals are growing everywhere. Comrade Theo Coetkow, a student of Valparaiso, Ind., spent the last month in Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio. He spoke at twenty-four meetings and organized a number of locals. Comrade V. C. Luchich is now touring Missouri and Illinois. He also has organized several locals. Comrade Susnar has been for two weeks in the strike district of Michigan.

A referendum is now out among the membership to levy an additional 10 cents dues per month to create a large organizing fund.

The South Slavic Federation includes the Slavonians, Croations and Servians. Each dialect has a weekly paper of its own. The Slavonian paper, Proletarec, published in Chicago, is planning for a daily. The Croatian weekly, Rodnickastraza, may become a bi-weekly before the winter is over. The Servian paper, Narodniglas, has been a bi-monthly and is now a weekly.

A WAY OUT.

The mine operators of Calumet, Mich., say that they have nothing to arbitrate between themselves and the striking miners. The Socialists of Flint, Mich., have been thinking out a solution that will force the copper bearers to see that there IS something to arbitrate. At the last meeting of the local Comrade J. H. McFarland, a local attorney, presented a resolution to the effect that the organization circulate a petition throughout the state for the amendment of Article 10, Section 14, of the state constitution, which will empower the state, by a majority of the voters so ordering, to engage in development of mines and the mining industry. Of course, action of this kind will give no immediate help whatever to the strikers, but it will serve to arouse the public. No strike is ever won in these days because the corporations have to make a settlement. The stockholders are in no danger of starvation, while the workers are always close to the bread-line. Strikes are won because an aroused public means political action, and that puts the "fear of God" into the hearts of the plutocrats. Rather than have the public aroused to the point where the people are ready to engage in industry for themselves, the plutocrats will compromise.

If the unions throughout the nation will keep the bread basket of the strikers supplied while the operators continue to mercilessly abuse the miners with hired thugs, the press and the agitators may be relied upon to see that the public is aroused. Keep this up long enough, and the operators will grant the moderate union demands to save themselves a worse fate.

The capitalist papers have been gleefully publishing statements to the effect that the Socialists are losing ground, membership decreasing, etc., etc. If literature sales by the National Office are any criterion, we'll give them a laugh on the other side of their faces before many moons.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

Young Folk in Small Towns.

Question—We have five young folk who desire to form a league. Is it possible for them to start a successful organization?

Answer—Certainly! Some of the best of the Y. P. S. L.'s in the country started with five members.

Small towns have some advantages over cities. The principal advantage is the existence of few other things to attract young folk.

Leagues in cities must compete with theaters, dance halls, amusement parks, professional baseball teams, Y. M. C. A.'s, and athletic pleasure clubs. These institutions are almost absent in smaller towns.

Rents are much lower than in the cities. The maintenance of your own headquarters is therefore easier.

Co-operate with the Socialist local and especially interest the women. They are willing and valuable workers among young folk.

Dances, parties and entertainments make a headquarters self-supporting and every effort should be made for their establishment. They provide a place where young folk can come at any time. All your lecture classes and social affairs can be given there. Select certain nights each week for the same purpose. Continual activity will draw gradually all the young folk in town to you.

Never provide a haven for loafers. This is one great danger of permanent headquarters. No action is too strong against supporting a "hang out" for perpetual idlers. They mean death to any organization.

DO WOMEN COUNT? YOU BET!

"The value of women's work in increasing membership and putting life into an organization is well illustrated in our own local branch," writes a Chicago comrade.

"We were holding weekly meetings at which ten or twelve men were present. Little work was done. One woman joined the branch. Feeling lonesome, she brought in the wives of several other members.

"The women then arranged a social evening and more women came. A jolly time was had by all. This was made a weekly affair in addition to our regular meeting. The evening closed with dancing.

"Young folk became interested and brought their friends. Members who never came before turned out. A charge of fifteen cents brought money into the branch, a ten-cent pamphlet being given with each admission. Pamphlets were bought in wholesale lots. Thus propaganda was carried on.

"Our membership jumped from 54 to 114 members in six months, many being women. Those who scoffed at the "tea parties" at first, have not a word to say.

"Our business meetings have been enlivened and never less than twenty-five members are present. Every one is a willing worker.

"And the women are responsible. They got the results."

TEN-CENT SUBS STILL GOOD.

Quite a number of our comrades seem to think that we no longer accept three-months subs. When the price of the paper was changed to 25 cents for 40 weeks, it was decided to keep the quarterly rate—three months for 10 cents—standing. This was done, not to induce subscriptions from party members, but to make it easy for locals to take subs from Socialists who are not party members.

The mission of The Party Builder is to promote the organization. While we must not overlook the education of the non-Socialist, we must also give attention to the Socialist who is not a party member. We have already too long overlooked or minimized this important work. The Party Builder with its rate of three months for a dime furnishes you with the means of converting the Socialist voter to the party. You can easily get 10 cents from almost any sympathizer, and while these short-time subs cause us much work and do not pay expenses, yet they pay both the national organization and your local in the long-run, for they will build the party.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"The Regulation of Public Utilities," edited by Clyde Lyndon King, Philadelphia. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York and London, 1912. Cloth, 400 pages, \$1.50 net.

This volume by Dr. King has been written as a sort of epitome of the reports and findings of the National Municipal League. As such it has considerable value and interest.

SUB CARDS good for 40 weeks' subscription to THE PARTY BUILDER are now ready. Price, 25 cents each; 7 for \$1.50; 30 for \$6.00.

FREE

A Beautiful Photo Card of Our Late COMRADE AUGUST BEBEL

If you will return this coupon and six cents postage, we will forward you a photo card of August Bebel, and our EDUCATIONAL SET OF LEAFLETS.

This set consists of 20 SPECIAL WOMAN'S LEAFLETS, 5 ORGANIZATION LEAFLETS, the NATIONAL CONSTITUTION and PLATFORM and PLAN OF WORK FOR WOMEN in SOCIALIST LOCALS.

This is a splendid opportunity to land that new convert. Send us his or her name, and the above set of leaflets will do the rest.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

State.....

SEND NATIONAL SET OF LEAFLETS and AUGUST BEBEL PHOTO-CARD to
 Com. J. H. McFarland, 111 North Market Street, Chicago.

Woman's Department

This department has charge of all propoganda and organization work among women. Its purpose is to make Socialists, unionists, suffragists, and intelligent voters of women, and to secure their active membership in the Socialist party. Address all communications to

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

111 North Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

WOMEN MUST NATURALIZE.

With recent changes in the civic and political status of women, the realization is being forced upon us that the Socialist party must increase its efforts to induce foreign women to become naturalized.

Without doubt the next five years will witness the complete enfranchisement of women in the United States, and it behooves us, as the political representative of the working-class, to see that every woman is in a position to exercise that right when it is given.

It takes five years' residence in the United States and one year in a state to become naturalized. We should not longer delay this campaign of naturalization. The following table of females of different nationalities residing in the United States speaks for itself:

Austria	461,518
Belgium	19,505
Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro..	1,781
Canada	598,681
China	1,788
Cuba and other West Indies.....	20,871
Denmark	72,529
England	400,399
Finland	50,582
France	52,133
Hungary	190,066
Ireland	740,695
Italy	462,221
Japan	6,986
Mexico	85,238
Netherlands (Holland)	51,700
Norway	173,721
Portugal	23,545
Roumania	29,402
Russia	675,563
Scotland	116,417
Spain	5,323
Sweden	295,254
Switzerland	52,122
Turkey in Asia	19,262
Turkey in Europe	3,706
Wales	37,091
All other countries	28,646
Total	4,676,645

Needless to say, the great majority of these women belong to the working-class and would vote the Socialist ticket to a far greater extent than would an equal number of women born in the United States and receiving the false, bourgeois psychology of "Democracy" and "Free American Womanhood" and similar "junk" which is handed out to our American girls.

For the purpose of stimulating the naturalization of women in every part of the United States and encouraging Socialist locals and branches to elect "naturalization committees" to take charge of this important work, I am giving some points on naturalization which apply especially to women.

A woman citizen of the United States loses her citizenship when she marries a foreigner, and cannot regain it until her husband becomes naturalized.

A foreign woman marrying a citizen of the United States becomes a citizen without taking out papers, as the law holds that the wife is a citizen of the same country as her husband.

An American woman, married to a foreigner, may, upon his death or the termination of the marital relationship, resume her American citizenship within one year with the consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States. If she is residing in the United States at the time of his death or divorce, her citizenship reverts back to her nationality before marriage.

A foreign woman, who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American, shall be assumed to retain her citizenship after the death of her husband or the termination of the marital relationship, if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. If she resides abroad, she may retain her American citizenship before a United States consul within one year after the termination of such marital relationship.

The naturalization of parent, either mother or father, naturalizes all children, male and female, who are under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the parent's naturalization. That is, a girl who had not reached the age of twenty-one years at the time her father became a citizen becomes naturalized, providing, of course, that she can produce proof of her father's naturalization.

A woman and minor children can get second papers on the first papers of the husband and father if he dies before becoming a citizen, providing that she make application through the clerk of the court to use aforementioned first papers. Upon the granting of this privilege, she may then proceed in getting her second papers, complying with the regular naturalization laws.

The following are instructions to get first and second papers and the principal questions which must be asked, according to the naturalization law. However, it is within the jurisdiction of the judge to put many questions regarding laws pertaining to county, city, state and nation.

In order that the person about to apply for citizenship papers shall be posted upon all questions which may be asked him, the National Office has in stock a pamphlet on naturalization, which includes a brief resume of the constitution of the United States and information regarding the government of state, city and county.

To Get First Papers.

You can take out first paper the first day you arrive in the United States, if you wish to do so and are eighteen years old or over.

You must live five years in the United States before you can ask for your second paper.

Your first paper must be two years old, and you must be full five years in the United States before you can ask for your second paper.

You can get your first paper as soon after you are eighteen years old as you see fit.

You must be twenty-one years old before you can ask for your second paper.

If you have lived in the United States before you were eighteen years old, that time counts just the same as it does after.

A first paper taken out in one state is good in any other state.

To get first paper, go to the court house in the city or county where you live, and the clerk of any court, authorized by law to do so, will make it out for you.

To get your first paper will cost you one dollar. First papers taken out under the old law are good for all time. First papers taken out since September 27, 1906, are good for seven years from their date.

To Get Second Papers.

When you have lived five full years in the United States, and your first paper is two years old, go to the clerk of the court in the city or county where you live and ask for your second paper.

You must bring your first paper along as it has to be left with the clerk of the court as a part of your application for second paper.

You must take two persons with you who are citizens of the United States as witnesses.

These witnesses must make oath that they know you and that you have lived in the United States all the time for five years or over, and that you have lived in the state or territory one year, and that you are a good and moral man and will make a desirable citizen.

The one year in the state is counted as one of the five years in the United States.

The Following Questions Will Be Asked You by the Clerk, and Which You Must Answer Under Oath.

- 1st: What is your full name? Where do you live?
- 2nd: What do you do for a living?
- 3rd: Where were you born, what month, what day, what year?
- 4th: When did you come to the United States?
- 5th: What country did you come from?
- 6th: At what port did you land in the United States.
- 7th: Name of vessel you came on?
- 8th: Give the date of your first paper.
- 9th: Are you married? What is your wife's name?
- 10th: Where was your wife born?
- 11th: Where does your wife now live?

- 12th: How many children have you?
- 13th: Give each of their names, date and place of birth of each, and place where they now live.
- 14th: Do you believe in organized government?
- 15th: Are you a member of any society that is opposed to organized or good government?
- 16th: Are you a polygamist or do you believe in polygamy?
- 17th: Are you attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States?
- 18th: Is it your intention to live permanently in the United States?
- 19: Do you speak the English language?
- 20th: Have you lived five years in the United States?
- 21st: Have you lived in this state one year?

This completes your application for your second paper, and costs you \$4.00, which is all the money you will have to pay.

About the New Law.

On June 29, 1906, the congress of the United States passed a new law for naturalizing citizens, which went into effect on September 27, 1906.

All persons who have arrived in the United States since June 29, 1906, and taken out first papers since September 27, 1906, come entirely under this new law.

Under this new law before you can ask for your second papers you must learn to speak the English language and write your full name in English.

And if you arrived in the United States since June 29, 1906, go or send to the clerk of the court in which you intend to take out your second paper, get a blank form of application for a certificate of landing.

When You Come Before the Judge to Get Your Second Paper.

1st. Bring two witnesses with you, both citizens. (If witnesses are naturalized citizens they must bring their second paper along to show the judge.)

2nd: The names, date of birth and age of each one of your children, and the place where they were born.

3rd: Your wife's name, place of birth and age.

4th: Your own age, place of birth and the date.

5th: What place you sailed from in the old country.

6th: What place you landed at in this country.

7th: The name of the ship you came on.

8th: The year, month and day you landed in this country.

10th: That an anarchist is a believer in no government and cannot be admitted as a citizen of the United States.

11th: That a polygamist is a person believing in the practice of polygamy and in having more than one wife at the same time, which is against the laws of the United States.

12th: That the United States is an organized government, with laws and officers to enforce the laws, and that to be a good citizen you must aid in keeping the laws and not oppose them.

The Oath of Allegiance Must Be Made by All Persons Becoming Citizens.

.....(using name of person).....do solemnly declare on oath that I will absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly to.....(name of sovereignty, etc.).....of whom I have heretofore been a subject. That I will support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God!

Will Socialist papers please copy.

It is a notable fact that the state conventions of the American Federation of Labor this year have been the best attended in the history of the federation. The Massachusetts convention was held last week, with delegates from 371 locals, representing a membership of 52,000. It is also noteworthy that the conventions are taking stronger ground, demanding more, and insisting on the necessity of political action.

A special election to fill the seat in the parliament of Germany made vacant by the death of August Bebel has been fixed for October 17. Bebel represented a Hamburg district. The press reports that all the political parties will unite against the Socialists, but this will avail nothing because the district is overwhelmingly "red."

An election has recently been held in France for the selection of departmental officers. France is not divided into states, as our country, but special sections are called departments. The Socialists nominated in 488 constituencies. Where the Socialists made contests, they polled a total of 511,544 votes. They secured control of the districts of Lille and Douai.

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party, National Office, 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill.

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

Contributions on matters coming within the scope of this paper as designated in Article 7, Section 3, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party are solicited.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for 40 weeks in clubs of four or more. Foreign, \$1.00 per year.

No. 48 Chicago, October 4, 1913

At the time this issue is in the hands of our readers, the Executive Committee will be in session. The most important thing before them will be the consideration of the Lyceum situation. There are now 412 contracts on file in this office.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION BY NAGLE OF OKLAHOMA.

In view of the following facts:

1. Last year over \$15,000 was spent for Lyceum advance work. This year greater results have already been accomplished with the use of only \$1,500, a saving of over \$13,000.

2. Last year, on October 1, only 47 contracts had been received. This year about 400 contracts have already been secured, in spite of the fact that the resubmission of the question on September 1 cast a doubt over the undertaking, practically stopping the work.

3. Even if not a single additional contract is received, the Lyceum courses already contracted for will make four practicable circuits, since it happens that the contracts are so fortunately grouped that with the elimination of a few scattered locals from the list the average railroad fare per date is brought down to only \$1.42, only about half what it was last year and less than the manager's estimate.

4. Last year the work was planned on such an ironclad basis that when results fell short it could not be readjusted so as to avoid a loss. This year it is so arranged that everything can be done in exact proportion to the number of contracts actually received.

5. The fact that sufficient support has not yet come from certain sections to cover the ENTIRE country without a loss is no good reason for denying the Lyceum course to other sections that do want it, and where enough locals have already sent contracts to assure financial success.

I MOVE that the requirement of 600 contracts set by our committee as a condition for continuing the Lyceum be waived, and the Lyceum be hereby continued with the specific understanding:

(a) That for the present the Lyceum circuits be limited to those sections that in the judgment of the Executive Committee can be routed without a deficit.

(b) That the Lyceum be extended to the rest of the country only as additional contracts received may make it financially safe to do so, and that the establishment of additional circuits be subject to the approval of the Executive Committee.

(c) That the Executive Secretary co-operate with the Lyceum manager in the preparation of a detailed Lyceum budget, to be approved by the Executive Committee, and to be strictly adhered to throughout this season, so as to avoid the possibility of a deficit.

THE JEWISH CONVENTION.

The convention of the Jewish Federation will be in session when this issue is in the hands of our readers. The Federation now has more than 2,300 members and is determined to lead the foreign speaking federations in members.

The past year has been an active one under the highly efficient management of Comrade Salutsky, the secretary, who is in attendance at the convention to make his report.

We shall have a report of the proceedings next week.

860 Spruce St., Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1913.
Mr. Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary,
111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Please make the following statement, through The Party Builder, regarding my motion, published September 6. The motion was not that the National Committee amend, but that it recommend. Therefore Article XVI does not apply to it.

Amendments (or "proposals" for amendments) to the constitution, TO BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, are quite different from recommendations for amendments TO BE MADE BY THE MEMBERSHIP.

Since a mere recommendation settles nothing, in what way is it an "affirmative action," as specified in Section 9 of Article V?

If the criterion be established that a simple recommendation is not permitted, what is left that the National Committee can do when not in session?

Will the National Committee members consider what is recommended in the motion on its merits, as far as is right and proper, unless there is stronger technical reasons for not doing so, than have yet been advanced?

Yours fraternally,
FRANK A. HOUCK,

National Committeeman from Delaware.

P. S.: If motion has been properly seconded for voting, will you please see that above statement appears in the next issue of The Party Builder, September 27, that no votes be lost through a misunderstanding?

If motion has not been seconded, will you please print statement anyhow, as a criterion should not be established which may hamper the National Committee in its necessary work. F. A. H.

CIRCULAR NO. 14.

To the Secretaries of the Affiliated Parties and of Parliamentary Fractions:

Dear Comrades:—The political situation in China cannot have escaped your notice.

The Democrats and Socialists over there have earnestly requested us again to intercede with the European governments so that they may stop consenting to new loans destined, as the preceding one, to crush the progressive element of the young republic. "In giving money to the present president, civil war is made a permanent thing."

We should be obliged to you if you would request your papers to inaugurate a campaign in this sense if possible, to act as we have been asked to.

Fraternal greetings,
CAM. HUYSMANS, Secretary.

TACOMA'S EXPERIENCE WITH POPULAR OWNERSHIP.

Tacoma, Wash., owns both its electric light and water plants. From a recent report by Commissioner A. L. Thorne of that city, we take the following:

"The light plant was installed at a cost of \$2,175,000. In addition to paying all expenses, which includes \$13,000 per month for a sinking fund to apply on the cost, it also pays a profit of \$42,000 monthly to the city. The rates for light and heat are among the lowest in the country. The lighting and heating rate is 1c per kilowatt hour. The manufacturing rates vary from 4 mills per kilowatt hours up. The heating rate alone is 3 mills per kilowatt hour, while the lighting rate alone varies from 3c to 6c per kilowatt hour."

The employees are on the civil service basis and are paid good wages, and work eight hours per day. Tacoma, as may readily be seen, is not in the hands of the Socialists, for while the rate for electricity is low, it is discriminating in that the rich, who use much electricity, get service cheaper than do the poor, who do not use so much. It is the old capitalist theory of giving to one who does not need it, and charging the burden on the one who does need relief.

Municipal ownership is better than private ownership, even when administered by the business interests of the city, but municipal ownership, with Socialist management, is the only way to make the public utilities of service to the working classes.

The city of New Orleans has appropriated \$1,000,000 to start vocational and trade schools. Dr. David S. Hill was commissioned to make a tour of investigation and prepare plans for schools. New Orleans expects to become a great city, now that it will be the port of exit and entry to and from the Panama canal, and she is taking these steps in order to train her youth for commercial pursuits.

Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, who introduced the bill in the United States Senate providing for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote throughout the United States, is pressing for consideration of his measure. He says: "The women now have enough votes in the United States to make it decidedly unpleasant for the political party that opposes a national law granting equal suffrage."

WHERE THEY LEARN.

When civic experts and municipal welfare leagues undertake to get information about how to improve cities and promote public enterprises, they always send their representatives to Europe to study the cities of Germany. The big cities of Germany, which lead the world in municipal ownership, have public playgrounds, theaters, amusement parks, etc. The experts come back from these trips to Europe with accounts of what they find. Comparisons show that America is far behind the march of progress.

Frederick C. Howe, of the Peoples Institute of New York City, says in a recent public newspaper interview: "The poorer class of New York City have for their playgrounds 11,350 saloons, 800 dance halls, and 600 moving picture shows. They spend in such places as much as \$70,000,000 a year. All American cities are similar to this. In the German cities the municipalities furnish the public amusements, free from the degrading influences which surround places where our American people amuse themselves. The cities own their light, heat and power plants, their railways and telephones. Here in this country the public functions belong to private corporations who divide millions in profits wrung from the people among idle stockholders. Germany is far ahead of us in furnishing the people public amusements, public transportation, heat and light at a low cost of service. They have done more to promote virtue and sobriety by these means than all the restrictive laws ever placed on the American statute books."

APPLES ROTTING IN MINNESOTA.

Here in Chicago the price of apples is so high that one of them tastes like a big round nickel, but over in Minnesota, according to newspaper reports, apples are so cheap that they are rotting on the ground or being fed to the hogs. The prices offered do not warrant farmers to take the time and trouble to market the crop. The usual procedure in marketing the apple crop is to buy them from the grower for 25 cents a bushel, carry them over capitalist railroads, put them in cold storage, then pass them through commission houses and on to the retailers, so that when the consumer wants an apple it costs him so much per bite. The Socialist way would be to care for all crops in the most scientific and economic manner possible. The product would pass over a publicly-owned railroad into publicly-owned storage houses, from which they would be sent to the points of demand as systematically and directly as the government routes mail. The capitalist profit would be cut off and everybody who wanted apples could have them.

SCORES GOVERNOR FERRIS.

The time of the State Federation of Labor recently held in Michigan was largely taken up in discussion of the copper strike. Governor Ferris, who, previous to the strike, posed as a radical and had the support of the unions, came in for a large broadside of condemnation. Delegates vied with each other, not only in scoring Governor Ferris but the whole capitalist administration of Michigan.

BY WAY OF COMMENDATION.

Comrade Jacobson of Sioux Falls, Iowa, writes: "I got a subscriber for the Party Builder this morning by showing him the page of the Information Department in last issue."

"The information I have received through your office," writes Comrade David C. Coates of Spokane, Wash., who is outlining a campaign for the erection of an electric light, heat and power plant, "has been the most valuable that I have gathered together, and has been of great help to me."

Comrade G. M. Waller of Local Valley Station, Ky., died on the 16th of September after a brief illness of three months. He was in his 74th year and the founder of Local Valley.

The local comrades at his last request acted as pall bearers. The most touching incident in the passing away of this pioneer in the Socialist movement was his request only a few hours before death chilled his heart to see that his red card was paid up to date, and that a special due stamp of the special call from the National Office was paid for and attached to his card. The third request was that 25c be sent to the National Office for a subscription to the Party Builder for his local.

This is one of many incident in the great social revolution that proves the heroic devotion of men and women that should inspire all with the firm conviction that no power in the world can defeat the Socialist movement.

The Queen of Holland has announced that suffrage will be granted to the women. This announcement has caused great surprise, as it was wholly unexpected. The motive for this unexpected move is clear. The queen hopes to offset the votes of Socialist workingmen by those of the women, for in Holland, as in other countries, the education of the women in Socialism has been neglected.

WHAT WE ARE DOING IN LITERATURE.

Our invoice books show that from January 1 up to September 15, 1913, we had sold a total of 1,934,441 leaflets.

The best seller in the lot of 44 different leaflets carried in stock was Victor Berger's "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" of which 144,000 were ordered. Next to this are: "Government by Commission," with 88,000; "Who Are the Peacemakers?" with 78,000; "Civic Federation and Labor," 74,000; "Legislative Program," 62,000. Our new leaflets had just begun to sell when the inventory was taken. At that time the first 50,000 of "Join the Party" and "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered" were exhausted. Sales since bring the latter leaflet up to nearly 100,000, "Join the Party" to 80,000, and Thompson's "Have the Socialists Made Good?" to 65,000. At this writing, September 26, we have passed the two million point by over one hundred thousand. The sales for the months of July, August and September exceed those of the total for the first six months of the year.

Book sales are equally encouraging. For the same period of time—January 1 to September 15, 1913, the National Office has disposed of the following:

- Usurped Power of the Courts.....101,136
How We Are Gouged..... 27,937
Truth About Socialism..... 5,000
The Farmer 4,000
Should Socialism Be Crushed..... 50,263
Wasting Human Life..... 3,500

A total of more than 20,000 other books have been sold.

Buttons, pins, pennants, etc., go out in a steadily increasing stream.

Nearly everything except leaflets are resold by the locals, so that money is actually earned by the locals instead of spent.

Camden, N. J., orders 5,000 leaflets—2,000 "Joint the Party," 2,000 "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism Answered," and 500 each of "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" and "Wage Earning Women and the Ballot."

Toledo, Ohio, places an order this week for 800 books.

Comrade Fred Strickland supplies himself with 400 of our propaganda books. If Fred performs up to standard these will last him about one meeting.

Fort Morgan, Colo., comrades have stocked up with 400 books and are ready for cooler weather propaganda.

Nashville, Tenn., comrades have an order for 400 books. They are going to do some hustling.

Iron Mountain, Mich., orders 1,200 assorted leaflets.

Reading, Pa., gets 1,000 "Join the Party." The boys are going after new members.

Pittsburg, Kan., gets 5,000 "Catholic Defense of Socialism" and 5,000 "Wimmin Ain't Got No Kick."

Weehawken, N. J., comrades are in a hot campaign. They want 5,000 of Thompson's "Have the Socialists Made Good."

Dayton, Ohio, placed an order this week for 15,000 of Thompson's "Have the Socialists Made Good?" When we saw this, we hurried another order to the printers, for it just took the last of our supply of 50,000.

Mobile, Ala., comrades are planning a fall and winter literature campaign. They have started with our 400 combination book offer.

Hamilton, Ohio, orders a supply of "Wasting Human Life" for their big campaign.

Locals in states where elections are held this year are beginning to order the National Platform. There is nothing better for general distribution.

Rochester, N. Y., orders 15,000 copies of "Have the Socialists Made Good?" We struck this just after the Dayton order. This DID paralyze us, and started a pulse wave clear up to the printers, who began action on the double-quick.

Comrade H. E. Bushey of Kingston, Ontario, is a good literature customer. He is in this week with an order for 6,200 leaflets.

The Information Department has turned out copy on another new leaflet, which is to be entitled, "Are the Socialists Practical." It is a review of the work of our 21 members of state Legislatures who were elected in 1912 and served in the sessions of 1913. These representatives succeeded in securing the passage of 136 measures, dealing with social and economic questions. Thompson has marshaled the facts in a telling leaflet. We will go to press with a first edition of 100,000. This leaflet ought to have an immediate distribution of a million copies, and we are making our estimates accordingly. Price will be same as other leaflets—20 cents per hundred, \$1.60 per thousand, prepaid; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 and over, purchaser to pay express or freight charges. The Information Department has rendered most valuable service to the party in the production of this leaflet.

THE LABORER

The liveliest weekly in the South, featuring the editorials of Nat L. Hardy, the paragraphs of J. L. Hicks and a woman's page edited by Winnie Fouraker-Hardy. Eight pages; only fifty cents a year. Subscribe at once and keep in touch with the growing Socialist movement in the South.

THE LABORER

1704 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas

UNION MADE CIGARS

Excellent quality at lowest factory prices. Write for explanatory price list. A sample hundred, three different brands, forwarded, carriage paid, upon receipt of \$3.00. Address

KRUM CIGAR CO. Reading, Pa.

WASTING HUMAN LIFE.

Simons has done some valuable research work for the cause of Socialism, but nothing he has ever undertaken means as much to our cause as the facts he has marshaled in this book.

He has struck Capitalism a body blow.

He shows that enough is wasted in this nation each year by private management and trust control of industry to keep every family in the nation in comfort—if saved as it would be under Socialism.

It is the first book with copyright privileges owned by the National Office. We have not had it copyrighted because the price at which we are selling it defies competition.

A twenty-five cent book for a dime.

Prices to Locals and Agents:

- 200 or more copies by freight, f. o. b., per 100\$5.00
100 express prepaid..... 6.50
50 copies by express, prepaid..... 3.50
25 copies by express, prepaid..... 1.75
12 copies by mail, prepaid..... 1.10
Single copies..... .10

Address SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

STATE SECRETARIES.

- Ala.—Emma F. Connolly, Sterrett.
Ark.—W. S. Bradford, Labor Temple, Phoenix.
Cal.—Ida Callery, 600 N. 12th St., Fort Smith.
Cal.—T. W. Williams, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
Colo.—Emma F. Langdon, 522 Exchange Bldg., Denver.
Conn.—S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby.
Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th and Spruce Sts., Wilmington.
Dist. of Col.—J. Webb Richman, 65 T. St., N. E., Washington.
Fla.—A. N. Jackson, 321 E. Second St., Jacksonville.
Ga.—Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta.
Idaho.—I. F. Stewart, Nampa.
Ill.—J. O. Bentall, 184 W. Washington St., Chicago.
Ind.—William Henry, Pembroke Arcade, Indianapolis.
Iowa.—M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.
Kan.—S. M. Stallard, Box 463, Ft. Scott.
Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.
La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.
Maine.—Fred E. Irish, R. F. D. 3, Box 30, Woodfords.
Md.—C. W. Staub, Box 18, Cumberland.
Mass.—Fred B. Chase, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.
Mich.—J. Hoogerhyde, 79 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids.
Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.
Miss.—Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. R. No. 3, Jackson.
Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.
Mont.—Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte.
Neb.—John C. Chase, 3 Rohrbaugh Bldg., Omaha.
Nev.—J. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 6, Reno.
N. H.—John P. Burke, Memorial St., Franklin.
N. J.—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William St., Orange.
N. M.—Mrs. Lurlyne Lane, Fort Stanton.
N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., New York City.
N. C.—Wm. T. Bradford, 72c Spruce St., Winston-Salem.
N. D.—Henry G. Teigan, Box 17, Minot.
Ohio.—Jos. C. Schawe, 101 N. High St., R. 68, Columbus.
Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.
Ore.—E. L. Cannon, 1340 Ferry St., Salem.
Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, P. O. Box 285, Reading.
R. I.—James P. Reid, 20 Olneyville Sq., Providence.
S. C.—Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.
S. D.—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.
Tenn.—J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern Ave., Jackson.
Texas—Ed. A. Green, Rockdale.
Utah—Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City.
Vt.—Mabel Folland, 114 Branch St., Bennington.
Va.—I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington Ave., Newport News.
Wash.—Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.
W. Va.—Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.
Wis.—E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

ANOTHER NEW LEAFLET

Comrade Thompson's first leaflet, "Have the Socialists Made Good?" is now out doing missionary work. It deals with our work in municipalities.

This second leaflet deals with our work in the Legislatures. Copy is ready for the printers and orders may be placed now. Prices, 20 cents per hundred, \$1.60 per thousand, prepaid; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 and over, purchaser paying freight or express.

Address

SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

TO LECTURE IN HONOLULU.

Local Honolulu of the Socialist party has engaged Howard Caldwell, who is now in California, to come to Hawaii for a series of 12 lectures distributed over a period three weeks. It will take a week to go and come, making five weeks in all, and the estimated cost of the trip is \$600. Honolulu local expects to sell tickets enough to come out even on the series.

The only speaker who has ever lectured on Socialism in the Islands is Charles Edward Russell, who stopped off for a couple of hours on his return from Germany about a year and a half ago. Honolulu local has a membership of 50, and it is expected that the membership will be greatly increased by Caldwell's visit.

Socialist Propaganda Coupons

"EACH ONE GOOD FOR A VOTE"

They will penetrate the skull of the average "bone head" and cause him to THINK. If you get him to Thinking Right—he will vote right.

WILL STICK ANYWHERE

On envelopes, postcards, letters, circulars, books, newspapers, magazines, merchandise, in factories, street cars, wash-rooms, depots, clubs, lodge rooms, postoffices, etc. Place them anywhere men can read them and they will

Make More Voters for Socialism.

These little Propaganda Coupons are Union made, printed on fine quality of paper, Perforated and Gunned like postage stamps; come twenty-five coupons to the sheet. Each coupon has a different saying—no two alike.

SEND YOUR ORDER TODAY—Price, 50c per 1,000; 3,000 for \$1.00, postpaid.

AGENTS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Bldg., New York, N. Y.



ILLUSTRATION GREATLY REDUCED

CIRCULATION REPORT.
FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 20, 1913.

Last week	17,605
Expirations	130
	17,475
New subs	707
Total to date	18,182

The circulation figures this week are moving in the right direction again. Three months have now passed since the Party Builder began in real earnest to build a circulation. These three months were the hottest and most languid of the year, a time when intellectual activity is at the lowest ebb, and when circulation figures on all papers, capitalist and Socialist, decline. Yet in these three months you have put on the P. B. list over 15,000 new names. You have raised the paper to where it is of real service to the party. A glance over our exchanges shows that busy editors are finding our news columns a boon, for they are lifting whole columns of our "news" and republishing.

A healthy growth in membership is also in evidence. As real knowledge of what is going on at headquarters permeates the membership, there is also a warmer and more enthusiastic party feeling developing.

The literature sales are mounting week by week, keeping the employees on the jump and often working over time.

Things done in these hot months warrant the belief that the cooler days will bring even bigger things. The time is in sight when we can print our paper from a revolving press, greatly reducing the cost, and when we can send a book or leaflet to the printers with the order, 'Print 100,000 of this book. Give us a million of this leaflet.'

Big orders scale down the prices, cheapen the product, and enable you to flood the nation with Socialist literature. The way to do this is easy. The Party has on its books the names of more than six thousand locals. Ten subscribers from each local would total 60,000. An order for 1,000 leaflets from each local would total, six million pieces of literature. Five copies of "The Truth About Socialism" to each local would eat up 30,000 copies. Arousing activity, securing co-operation—this is the work of the Party Builder.

Suppose you go on the job right now with the determination of seeing that every card member of the party becomes a subscriber for a full term and that every person who has ever been sus-

pected of being a Socialist goes on for at least three months.

* * *

Comrade W. J. Martin sends a list from Coachella, Calif., and says: "The Party Builder is a valuable and a permanent addition to the Socialist movement. We look forward to its weekly visits with greater interest than any other paper or periodical that comes to our home."

Anna Maley in her letter dated September 14th, says: "I have just organized a local at Worthington, W. Va., with 16 members.

Parkersburg, W. Va., swells its list with an addition of 10.

Victor, Colo., renews its bundle of 10, also South Hamilton, Mass.

Ernest Moore of Charlevoix, Mich., one of the "always on the job" comrades sends a list of 20.

Comrade Karl Heidemann of Branch No. 5, New York City, sends a list of 5, and says: "During the next meeting of Branch No. 5 I shall endeavor to start things on a bigger scale."

Carthage, N. Y., scores this week with a list of 12.

J. N. Carter of Omaha, Neb., sends a list of 4, and says: "I am well pleased with the Party Builder and feel that every effort should be made to get all Socialists on the sub list."

Clinton, Ind., adds 10 to its list this week.

Laurel, Wash., sends a list of 12 through the efforts of E. V. Shiller.

John Bergherm sends us a list of 31 from Pine Lawn, St. Louis, Mo.

Cameron, W. Va., has been a little slow in taking Party Builder subs, but they have now redeemed themselves with a list of 23, all for 40 weeks each. The sender is George G. White.

Chas. W. Green, an active New Hampshire Socialist, sends a list of 20 from Portsmouth.

Our first expirations on the Party Builder are bundles of 10 put on for 10 weeks with an offer of "Usurped Power of the Courts." These are now beginning to expire and nearly every bundle buyer is renewing and getting a new bunch of books.

Ashland, Pa., scores this week with a list of 7.

Local E. Las Vegas, N. M., sends a list of 4.

Comrade C. A. Bushnell, in sending a list from Ogden, Utah, says: "You surely are getting out a dandy paper and the comrades ought to boost for it."

Comrade Simeon Stetson of Bangor, who gets in with something each week, this time renews his bundle of 10.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

140 EAST 19th STREET, NEW YORK

Teaches the Social Sciences from the Standpoint of Socialism

BULLETIN FOR THE YEAR 1913-14 JUST READY

Courses for the year 1913-14 begin October 5

Correspondence Course in Socialism Prepared by ALGERNON LEE (Educational Director, Rand School)

THE EYE OPENER

The liveliest monthly Socialist propaganda magazine in the nation. One year old, with 75,000 circulation, a record that no other political paper in America has made. Send 10 cents and names and addresses of ten Socialists and get it a whole year. Address THE EYE OPENER, Box 1051, Memphis, Tenn.

A unique letter written on the typewriter has been received from J. C. Paxton of Sawtelle, Cal., and containing a list of 4 subs. At the bottom of his letter he writes: "I am blind. This is written wholly by touch." The top of the letter contains several mottoes, among them being the following: "Why waste time whining? Why grow gray grieving?" To which we add, "Why, indeed." This comrade who is blind has so developed his touch that he is able to run a typewriter, much better, judging from his letter, than a great many who can see. Although unfortunate he has not despaired, but has talist system may be done in the same manner that this comrade has overcome his helplessness—by hard persistent work.

Here We Come Again

Dear Comrade Secretary:

The offer made herewith is bigger and better than the last job lot offer sent your local.

It means simply this: We must make storage room for 10,000 copies of Benson's "Truth About Socialism," now on the way from the publishers, and other new literature being printed.

These books are good and saleable. For example, sell the 25 copies of "Truth About Socialism" for \$6.25, the 50 copies of "Wasting Human Life" for \$5.00, and you get your money back including freight. You still have 700 books to sell or give away, as you like, and 2,000 leaflets.

THIS IS WORTH A PLACE ON YOUR ORDER OF BUSINESS

Many of our locals have used "Usurped Power of the Courts," "Should Socialism Be Crushed" and "How We Are Gouged" about to the limit. They want new books, but there are hundreds of other places where these books are new. Here's a chance to stock up for winter propaganda. If you have not ten dollars on hand, some comrade ought to loan the local the money, same to be repaid when books are sold. Chances are that the local that is shy the \$10.00 needs the books most of all. You should act at once. At this price the books are bound to go, and first come will be first served.

SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 N. Market St., Chicago

Our \$10.00 Offer

Retail Value. \$48.25 Wholesale Value, \$17.25

Our price, while they last, 2775 pieces of literature for \$10 f. o. b. Chicago

WHOLESALE		RETAIL
\$4.00	25 copies Truth About Socialism	\$ 6.25
3.25	50 copies Wasting Human Life	5.00
1.50	100 copies How We are Gouged	10.00
1.50	100 Should Socialism Be Crushed?	10.00
5.00	500 Usurped Power of the Courts	15.00
2.00	2000 Assorted Leaflets, our selection	2.00
\$17.25	2775	\$48.25

Please send me the Job Lot of Books as listed, for which I enclose Ten Dollars.

Name _____

Address _____

State _____

Make your order on this slip. We can not substitute anything else for what is listed above.