

MANY SOCIALISTS ELECTED

Encouraging News from all Parts

ELECTION NEWS.

Conneaut, Ohio—D. S. Brace, Socialist, was elected mayor here; H. H. Seeley, president of city council, and H. J. Taylor, F. Spielddenner and O. B. Cooney, councilmen. The council will be divided four old party men and four Socialists. Socialists were defeated two years ago by four votes. This year a gain of 304 votes was made.

Massillon, Ohio—Socialists elected president of council and one member of school board.

Marion, Ind.—Three Socialists were elected to the city council. Candidate for mayor ran second, polling 1,256 votes. Democrats and Republicans each elect two councilmen.

Elwood, Ind.—One member of city council elected here by Socialists, who came within 99 votes of electing mayor.

Bicknell, Ind.—Entire Socialist ticket elected, with possible exception of one councilman.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Socialists lead Republicans, polling 1,288 votes.

Evansville, Ind.—Bull Moosers run behind Socialists, who secured a vote of more than 2,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—More than 3,500 Socialist votes cast here. Got 925 two years ago. Beat Republicans and Progressives in many precincts.

McKeesport, Pa.—Singleton Neisser, Socialist, led the field of candidates for the city council, polling 2,720 votes. Four councilmen were elected. Dr. Andrew Hunter, Socialist candidate for mayor, got 2,675 votes against his opponent's 3,136. This city is under commission form of government.

Crestline, Ohio—M. J. Beery, Socialist mayoralty candidate, secured 238 votes; Republicans, 268; Democrats, 278. Last election vote showed Socialist, 124; Republican, 345; Democrats, 285. Socialists feel confident of carrying city next time.

Fairview Park, Ind.—A clean sweep was made by the Socialists in the township elections here.

West Brownsville, Pa.—All but three offices went into the hands of Socialists. They elected four councilmen and captured school and election boards. They also have the office of chief burgess.

Lynchburg, Va.—Under the laws of the state of Virginia, the Socialist is now the second party in the state, as the Republicans and Progressives entered no state contests. The Socialists are therefore allowed judges and clerks of election and mean to demand them. In some parts of the state the Socialists polled more than one-third of the total vote. Capitalist papers throughout the state are commenting on it.

New York.—For the first time in the history of New York City a Socialist will sit in the Board of Aldermen. Hyman Lorio will be the Socialist alderman, being elected from the sixty-fifth aldermanic district. The total Socialist vote for Charles Edward Russell, Socialist candidate for mayor, exceeded 32,000 votes, a higher percentage than has been secured at any previous election. The gain was 300 per cent.

Schenectady.—Herbert M. Merrill was defeated for the New York Legislature by 68 votes. Early returns indicated his election. Squire, Democratic and Progressive candidate, was elected. Henry L. Slobodin, Socialist candidate for justice of the Court of Appeals, carried Schenectady County, polling 7,270 votes.

Five Socialists were elected to the Schenectady council and five to the Board of Supervisors. Louis A. Welch, Socialist, was elected sheriff of Schenectady County.

George R. Lunn, Socialist candidate for re-election as mayor, was defeated by 2,099 votes by J. T. Schoolcraft, Fusion candidate. The silent vote decided the election.

The big thing about the Schenectady city election is that in spite of the Fusion of the old parties, the straight Socialist vote was increased more than 1,000. The vote in the county showed even greater increases. In 1912, Russell, Socialist, for governor, polled 4,343. Merrill, this election, secured 6,843 votes.

Schoolcraft, fusion candidate, received 4,764 votes as a Republican, 3,410 votes as a Democrat, and 965 votes as a Progressive. The vote for Lunn, Socialist, was 7,402.

Four of the old aldermen were re-elected and one new ward was added to the Socialist column.

Even the capitalist papers regarded the election as somewhat of a Socialist victory.

Ogden, Utah.—Gus Halmgren, Socialist candidate for municipal judge, received 2,475 votes against 4,175 for his opponent. This was a gain of more than 100 per cent over previous record.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Socialists increased their vote 600. Mahoney, Socialist, for mayor, polled 4,975. Last year vote was 4,376.

Crookston, Minn.—Socialists lost this city to the Fusionists by a majority of 252. Crookston has had a Socialist mayor.

Dayton, Ohio.—The Socialists of this city polled more than one-third of the total vote, though they elected no one. Dayton is now under the commission form of government. Out of a total of 19,000 votes cast, the Socialists polled more than 7,000. There was a united opposition against them.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The entire Socialist ticket here was defeated by a fusion of the old parties. This town has been under Socialist rule.

Erie, Penn.—Socialists failed to elect their candidates for commissioners as expected, but doubled their vote, polling over 3,000.

New Castle, Penn.—This city passed out of the control of the Socialists and will be governed by four "non-partisan" commissioners for the next two years.

Pitcairn, Penn.—A big gain was made by the Socialists here, who elected the burgess, one member of the council and two school directors.

Wilmerding Penn.—The auditor, two assessors, one school director, one judge of election, and three election inspectors were elected here by the Socialists.

Paterson, N. J.—The old parties were given a big scare in this city when the Socialists ran second in the election. For a time it was thought they would carry the city. L. Gordon Demarest, Socialist, for mayor, received 4,995 votes.

Haledon, N. J.—This city, which now has a Socialist mayor, added to its strength in the local elections by adding two councilmen and two justices of the peace.

Haverhill, Mass.—Though the Socialist vote in the state showed a decline of 3,000 votes, Charles H. Morrill was elected to the state Legislature from this district for the fifth time.

Ashland, Penn.—Joseph Theobald was elected to the council and William Rodgers inspector of election on the Socialist ticket.

Hamilton, Ohio.—Socialists carried this city, electing Fred Hinkle mayor by more than 200 majority.

Shelby, Ohio.—This city went into the Socialist column by seventy-five votes at the election just held.

Akron, Ohio.—The two Socialist councilmen in this city were re-elected.

Coshocton, Ohio.—Another mayor was added to the list of Socialist executives when the Socialists swept this town.

Martin's Ferry, Ohio.—Socialists retained control of this city, electing full ticket.

Canal Dover, Ohio.—This city is another in the list of Socialist towns in Ohio. Socialist mayor was elected.

Terre Haute, Ind.—This city polled more Socialist votes than were polled in the county last fall. Wilbur, Socialist, for mayor, got 1,144.

Mansfield, Ohio.—Herman Hoppe was elected to the council here from the Third Ward. He is Mansfield's pioneer Socialist. Two constables were also elected in Madison township.

Glen Campbell, Penn.—Six Socialists elected here: judge of election, election inspector, constable and two councilmen. Came within six votes of carrying town against combined opposition.

Altoona, Penn.—Socialists may contest the office of election commissioner, believing their candidate, D. H. Baird, elected.

Altoona, Penn.—Frank E. Rooney, Socialist, was elected one of the four commissioners of this city.

Altoona, Pa.—William Crawford was elected school director from Logan township, adjacent to this city.

FRAUD IN ELECTION.

One seat in the Austrian parliament has just been lost by the Socialists to the Clericals at Vienna, by a vote of 9,012 to 8,448. It was discovered that fraud was used in the election. It is the custom for the government to send election certificates to each voter, which they must present at the polls. There were 837 of these notices returned, it being impossible to find the voters. These were turned over to the Clerical election committee, and it is not known how many of these "dead" men voted.

DEBATE SOCIALISM.

Leon Durocher and E. A. Cowles are now touring North Dakota and Minnesota debating Socialism. The debates are drawing quite a bit of attention, many attending them who would otherwise never hear a Socialist speaker.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The Information Department is just in receipt of the Second Year Book of International Co-operation, issued by the central committee of the International Co-operative Alliance, 146 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S. W.

It is an inspiring and illuminating document. It sweeps the field of the whole world, giving statistics and a description of the co-operative movement in practically every nation. Several pages are devoted to each country, with statistics on the number of societies, members and other detail.

The report shows that the United States—as usual—is the "tail ender," the only country that has fewer societies being backward Spain. Nevertheless, the United States is credited with 500 co-operative societies, with a total membership of 60,000.

The following table shows the total number of societies and members and working capital in the various countries:

Country	No. of Societies	No. of Members	Working Capital
Austria	16,563	2,400,000	\$ 2,600,000
Belgium	2,270	500,000	.....
Bulgaria	727	50,000	.....
Denmark	5,033	614,200	.....
Finland	1,929	200,000	.....
France	10,983	800,000	.....
Germany	30,555	4,800,000	11,500,000
Hungary	6,000	800,000	.....
Italy	7,564	1,666,800	4,500,000
Japan	5,149	500,000	.....
Netherlands	2,679	355,000	.....
Norway	3,078	100,000	.....
Roumania	2,904	442,700	.....
Russia	16,000	3,000,000	.....
Servia	1,252	60,000	.....
Spain	274	80,000	.....
Sweden	2,100	160,000	442,500
Switzerland	7,827	375,000	1,900,000
United Kingdom	2,500	2,750,000	168,912,500
United States	500	60,000	4,270,000
Totals	125,887	6,642,052	\$194,225,000

WIN BEBEL'S SEAT.

Otto Stolten, Socialist, was elected to fill the vacancy in the German Reichstag caused by the death of August Bebel. Stolten polled 17,533 votes against 8,510 polled by the four parties which contested with the Socialists. The vote was about 3,000 less than Bebel polled. Stolten is editor of the *Hamburger Echo* and a member of the Hamburg city council.

PREPARE FOR ELECTION.

The Socialist and Radical parties in Denmark are preparing for another general election, as the result of the attitude being assumed by the upper house toward the Electoral Reform Bill. The government expects to pass the bill, however, though it refuses to change the principle of universal and equal suffrage. If the upper house refuses to accept the bill, parliament will be dissolved and a new election ordered.

LOSE SEATS IN FRANCE.

The seat in Dijon, France which the Socialists formerly held, was lost on the second ballot to the Clerical Hebert, president of the Catholic Railway-men's Union. In the first ballot the Socialists led the Clericals by several hundred votes, but the other parties united with the Clericals on the second ballot.

A number of seats have been lost by the Socialists lately throughout France. There is a tendency among the more radical of the capitalist parties to unite with the Clericals, on second ballots, where formerly they supported the Socialists.

Gustave Herve, the leader of the extreme radical wing of the party, who until recently scoffed at political action, now proposes forming a block with the radical party. This is being fought by Jaures and other leaders of the constructivist wing.

In the municipal elections the Socialists elected their candidate in Bordeaux by more than 600 votes; at Le Combat they won at the second ballot; while at Alfortville and Boulogne-Billancourt they lost less than 100 votes.

INVESTIGATE STRIKE CONDITIONS.

N. A. Richardson, National Committeeman from California, has been sent by the executive board of the Socialist Party of that state to make an investigation of conditions in Yuba County, where the hop pickers went on a strike and a number of men were killed. During a clash between strikers and a gang of deputy sheriffs, who opened fire on them from an automobile, several men were shot, one being the county attorney. The strikers are now in jail charged with murder and Richardson was sent to investigate so that the Socialist Party might know whether to assist in the defense of the strikers. Richardson's report has not yet been made public.

Executive Department

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 ADOLPH GERMER, 303 G. A. T. Building, Denver, Colo.
 GEORGE H. GOEBEL, 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.
 JAMES H. MAURER, 1335 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
 WALTER LANFERSIEK

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

Address all communications to
SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Illinois

THE MONTHLY REPORT.

In the report for September, printed in The Party Builder issued on October 11, we said: "It will be no idle dream to hope for 100,000 members by January 1st."

We are glad to report now that the party had 100,521 members on November 1. This includes 3,670 members who did not pay dues but to whom exempt stamps were issued. These members have every right that the dues-paying members have—they are mostly comrades who are on strike or temporarily out of work, but they are members just the same, and we should count them.

It will be noticed that there is no special financial report for the Lyceum Department. These accounts have been merged into the general accounts, and this would have been done even had the Lyceum been continued.

Next to the increase in membership, the decrease in the debt is the matter of most importance and interest. It must be remembered that our assets were at all times greater than our liabilities, or in other words our property was greater than our debt. We were not bankrupt.

Our net debt on July 1, 1913, at the time of the audit of the books, was \$18,568.77. The debt on August 1 was \$18,054.75; on September 1, \$17,658.19; on October 1, \$17,715.52. At this point the Lyceum ceased to increase the deficit. On November 1 the debt was \$15,466.62. In this month alone we cut down the debt \$2,248.90.

The following table will show the progress of the finances:

	Assets	Liabilities	
July 1—			
Assets	\$19,371.04		
Liabilities		18,568.77	
			\$802.27
August 1—			
Assets	18,813.15		
Liabilities		18,054.75	
			758.40
September 1—			
Assets	19,797.04		
Liabilities		17,658.19	
			2,138.85
October 1—			
Assets	19,919.85		
Liabilities		17,715.52	
			2,204.33
November 1—			
Assets	19,868.75		
Liabilities		15,466.62	
			4,402.13

The total receipts of the office for the month of October were \$8,160.30, against \$8,260.93 for October of last year, or only one hundred dollars less. This record seems good when we consider that October of last year was the month preceding election. The Campaign Committee receipts are not included in the above.

The item headed "Operating Expenses" shows the operating expense incurred, not necessarily paid. It amounts to \$7,003.16. In other words, it cost that much to "run" the office. Against this amount we show "Revenue Accounts" amounting to \$8,339.25, which is the sum of money we would have received if every item had been cash. In other words, our revenue account exceeded our running expense by \$1,336.09.

Under the heading "Expenditures" it will be seen that we paid to creditors and organizers \$4,956.13, or nearly 60 per cent of the total receipts.

Official Business

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

By District (State) Committee of the District of Columbia:

"To amend Section 3, Article 8, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party of America to read as follows:

"Section 3. The Socialist representatives in Congress shall organize themselves into a Socialist congressional group, separate and apart from all other political parties represented in Congress. They shall elect a chairman of the group and shall confer with each other on all measures involving questions of Socialist principles, policy, and tactics."

Comment: It will be observed that the amendment proposed simply eliminates the last clause which requires all the Socialist representatives in Congress to vote as a unit, as the majority dictates. The evils of party caucus voting is frequently seen

in the old parties. The Socialist party, aiming at real democracy, does not seem to improve on old methods as insisting that all shall vote as a majority in caucus shall dictate. Until we can have real DEMOCRACY by means of the initiative, referendum and recall, let us have as much as we can and not force our representatives to go on record as voting one way against their individual convictions.

Executive Committee motion by Berger that the executive secretary be instructed to arrange lectures for the dates secured for the Lyceum Bureau and employ such help as is necessary, the understanding being that the attempt shall be made to arrange these lectures so as not to incur a deficit; closed November 12. No action taken.

Executive Committee motion by Germer: "That the executive secretary be instructed to delegate some one at a moderate expense to investigate the South Dakota controversy and report the findings, together with recommendations as to a method of adjusting the dispute."

Comment: I make the motion for the executive secretary to delegate because it will take some time for the Executive Committee to make nominations and to vote, and perhaps the time consumed in nominating and voting could be used in bringing about a harmonious feeling in South Dakota.

Executive Committee motion by Germer that the executive secretary be instructed to call upon all affiliated branches and organizations of the Socialist party to take steps protesting against the unwarranted action of the Russian government in persecuting Mendel Beilis on the charge of ritual murder; closed November 11. No action taken.

NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1913.

	RECEIPTS.			1912	
	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
Alabama	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Arizona	35.00	15.00	15.00	38.20	38.20
Arkansas	26.15	25.15	31.25	1.80	1.80
California	444.15	241.50	442.20	330.15	330.15
Colorado	55.00	22.00	46.55	147.65	147.65
Connecticut	99.15	71.25	86.50	102.45	102.45
Delaware			10.00	22.00	22.00
Dist. Columbia	18.00	8.50	15.00	20.00	20.00
Florida		16.00	15.00	25.00	25.00
Georgia			10.00		
Idaho	31.40	29.90	32.90	50.00	50.00
Illinois	316.75	333.15	336.10	366.35	366.35
Indiana	100.75	112.40	141.15	193.00	193.00
Iowa	52.00	32.00	53.30	125.00	125.00
Kansas	79.00	59.05	79.30	157.55	157.55
Kentucky	15.00	20.00	20.00	25.00	25.00
Louisiana	15.00	15.00	15.00	40.00	40.00
Maine	22.50	13.35	18.50	27.00	27.00
Maryland	20.10	24.70	33.60	21.05	21.05
Massachusetts	204.45	244.55	272.35	235.80	235.80
Michigan	121.25	148.30	170.65	174.85	174.85
Minnesota	284.15	249.55	264.00	338.65	338.65
Mississippi	5.00	10.00	11.55	13.00	13.00
Missouri	66.50	63.00	60.00	148.00	148.00
Montana	50.95	50.70	50.35	72.20	72.20
Nebraska	11.00	16.00	10.00	46.00	46.00
Nevada	6.60	53.30	31.55	53.65	53.65
New Hampshire	22.50	30.10	27.85	11.90	11.90
New Jersey	213.15	158.00	166.50	181.25	181.25
New Mexico	9.00	10.00		9.00	9.00
New York	413.85	521.35	602.70	550.70	550.70
North Carolina	1.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
North Dakota	60.00	26.50	45.00	25.00	25.00
Ohio	318.50	340.50	294.15	427.35	427.35
Oklahoma	100.50	100.50	176.00	250.00	250.00
Oregon	70.50	68.20	80.20	99.25	99.25
Pennsylvania	378.60	598.30	381.85	816.00	816.00
Rhode Island	20.05	28.50	27.95	21.00	21.00
South Carolina	10.00			5.00	5.00
South Dakota		25.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
Tennessee	10.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	20.00
Texas	100.00	100.00	101.00	300.00	300.00
Utah	32.00	46.00	28.00	39.00	39.00
Vermont	1.50	2.00	7.00	15.00	15.00
Virginia	12.30	13.00	11.00	10.00	10.00
Washington	196.25	206.90	222.20	380.00	380.00
West Virginia		35.00	68.70	44.00	44.00
Wisconsin	191.00	186.40	232.40	234.30	234.30
Wyoming	23.50	38.60	28.10	25.55	25.55
UNORGANIZED.					
Alaska	48.90	10.00	20.00	87.40	87.40
Memb. at large .....	.40	6.00	3.15	5.25	5.25
Totals	\$4,346.35	\$4,457.20	\$4,842.55	\$6,398.30	\$6,398.30

Supplies for locals	\$ 67.29
Literature	1,375.33
Buttons	146.84
Outstanding accounts paid	369.77
Received on Lyceum accounts	19.65
Special voluntary assessment	905.88
Party Builder subscriptions	393.14
West Virginia organization fund	11.00
Calumet miners' strike fund	6.00
Miscellaneous	22.85
Total receipts	\$8,160.30
Bank balance October 1	2,229.63
Total	\$10,389.93

EXPENDITURES.

General postage	\$ 277.01
General expense	54.14
To creditors and organizers	4,956.13
Pat Quinlan fund	3.00
Calumet strike fund	6.00
Washington, on dues stamp account	150.00
International dues	249.11
Miscellaneous	605.39
Executive Committee Meeting—	
Victor L. Berger	\$21.40
Geo. H. Goebel	85.00
Jas. H. Maurer	73.78
J. Stitt Wilson	117.50
	\$297.68

WAGES—FOUR WEEKS.

Executive Department—	
Walter Lanfersiek, Exec. Sec'y	\$115.36
Bertha H. Brown, stenographer	72.00
Daisy F. Carr, bookkeeper	84.00
Anna Campbell, mailing list	14.26
Jennie Kewitz, due stamp and filing clerk	59.45
Anna Rodgers, clerk	40.00
Julius Raetz, night watchman	40.00
	425.07
Woman's Department—	
Winnie E. Branstetter, gen'l cor.	84.00
M. H. Riley, stenographer	48.00
	132.00
Information Department—	
Carl D. Thompson, director	112.00
Florence M. Swan, stenographer	72.00
Ethelwyn Mills, stenographer	68.00
Eleanor Spaeth, typist and filing clerk	46.00
	298.00
Party Builder Department—	
A. W. Ricker, circulation manager	40.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	24.00
Anna Campbell, mailing list	28.53
Ida Levin, clerk	4.00
	96.53
Literature Department—	
A. W. Ricker, manager	72.00
Calla Madden, stenographer	24.00
Edna Koop, order clerk	65.85
Ida Soller, shipping clerk	44.00
Anna Campbell, orders	14.26
Robert Sindelar, office boy	37.70
Ida Levin, clerk	4.00
	261.81
Foreign Department—	
Finnish Federation	100.00
Italian Federation	76.00
Bohemian Federation	76.00
Polish Federation	84.00
Scandinavian Federation	76.90
South Slavic Federation	76.00
Hungarian Federation	76.00
Jewish Federation	76.00
German Federation	76.00
Slovak Federation	60.00
	776.00
Lyceum Department—	
L. E. Katterfeld	56.00
Young People's Department—	
J. A. Rogers, director	36.00
	36.00
Total wages	\$2,081.41
Total expenditures	8,679.87
Bank balance November 1	1,710.06
	\$10,389.93

The following amounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expense of the National Office for the month of October, 1913. They represent the actual expense incurred, not necessarily paid. That which is paid and not specified in the above report of cash expenditures for the month is embodied in the amount of \$605.39 opposite the account heading Miscellaneous. That which is not yet paid is embodied in the amounts due our creditors under the heading Liabilities.

OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1913.

Rent	\$ 191.67
Wages	2,081.41
Additional Lyceum deficit	142.71
Paid on appropriations	240.87
West Virginia organization expenses	273.06
Information Department	19.34
Woman's Department	19.79
Literature Department	125.29
Party Builder	943.93
Young People's Department	6.00
Executive Department	27.91
Supplies, purchases	28.80
Literature, purchases	1,688.36
Buttons, purchases	55.00
Office stationery and supplies	220.78
General postage	72.05
Telephone and telegraph	10.89
General expense	64.74
Exchange on checks	13.90
Executive Committee meeting	297.68
Free literature	8.58
Interest	11.25
Express and freight, outgoing	210.04
International dues	249.11
	\$7,003.16

REVENUE ACCOUNTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

Special voluntary assessment	\$ 905.88
West Virginia organization fund	11.00
Party Builder subscriptions	397.49
National dues	4,842.55
Supplies for locals, sales	130.24
Literature, sales	1,859.47
Buttons, sales	192.62
	\$8,339.25

ASSETS.

Combined Assets of National Office and Lyceum Department.

Bank balance, November 1, 1913	\$1,710.06
Petty cash	25.00
Outstanding accounts paid	911.12
Library (Information Dept.)	106.83
Furniture and fixtures	5,517.56
Loan to South Slavic Federation	50.00
Arizona state organization	21.00
Stereopticon	61.00
Unexpired insurance	50.00
Note, Socialist and Labor Star	100.00
Chicago Daily World	47.78

(Continued on page 7)

Information Department

CARL D. THOMPSON, Director

PURPOSE—To collect, classify and make available all data and information on economic, political and social problems. To assist elected officials with such information as they may need in the discharge of their duties. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Information Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS.

Suggestions to Newly Elected Officials on Their Duties, Functions and Problems.

The books mentioned in the following list contain carefully prepared material on the duties of municipal officials and the functions of city councils, as well as discussions of the technical problems involved in municipal government. Every city official elected by the Socialist party should have access to these or similar books. If they are not already in public libraries in the towns where Socialist officials are at work, then, if possible, the Socialists in office should club together and get them and put them at the service of the elected officials, for often comrades who are elected to office must serve without salary and can ill afford to be at the expense of buying the books.

If every group of elected Socialists in the city councils of this country will provide themselves with the latest and best works on municipal problems in this manner, it will do a great deal toward making their work, the most effective and valuable in the country. The Socialist party everywhere should take a pride in making its officials the representatives of the last, best work on every municipal problem.

The books mentioned may be secured for the comrades through this department, if it is not convenient to get them in any other way.

I. On Duties and Functions of Municipalities.

The Government of American Cities—Monro. The MacMillan Company, New York, \$2.00.

American City Government—Beard. The Century Company, New York, \$2.00.

Municipal Franchises—Wilcox, 2 vols. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 239 W. 39th street, New York, \$10.00.

II. On Municipal Ownership.

The City for the People—Parsons. Paper, 50c. National Office, Socialist party.

The City the Hope of Democracy—Howe. National Office, \$1.50.

The British City—Howe. National Office, \$1.50.

III. On Socialist Program.

National Campaign Book. National Office, 25c.

Milwaukee Municipal Campaign Books. National Office, 25c.

Milwaukee County Campaign Book. National Office, 5c.

With these books at hand our comrades will have some suggestions, at least, relating to their duties in official positions. In addition however, the comrades may know that at all times the Information Department is at their service for advice, counsel and technical information on any municipal problem, as well as a limited amount of legal advice on the more difficult matters.

THE FIRST AMERICAN MUNICIPAL SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

What is said to be the first municipal abattoir and reduction plant in the United States was completed and started in operation at Paris, Texas, in December, 1909, at an initial cost of \$10,000.

Prior to the construction of the municipal abattoir, there were a number of poorly constructed, unsanitary private slaughter houses just outside of the town. Because they were beyond the jurisdiction of the municipal authorities, the owners could not be forced to improve conditions, and so the citizens authorized a bond issue to erect a plant of their own.

The equipment is modern and sanitary in every respect. Every precaution is taken to have a thorough system of inspection, United States rules governing. Two inspections are made, ante mortem and post mortem. The first is made in the stock pens, and if the stock is rejected at that time, the owners are notified to remove the animals from the pens. The second is made in the killing room. This includes not only the inspection of the carcass, but also of the vital organs. If the rejection is determined upon the carcass is "tanked" and the owner is allowed what it is worth in tallow and tankage.

The capacity of the plant is fifty head of cattle per day of 10 hours, in addition to hogs, sheep, etc. No effort is made to make a profit. The officials have found that they can make the plant self-sustaining by charging \$1.25 for each beef, and 75c for each calf, hog, sheep or goat. These charges cover the two inspections, slaughtering, five days' cold storage, and delivery on the hook in the meat-cutter's shop. If any carcass is left in the refrigerating rooms longer than five days, a charge of 10 cents per day is made.

The city does not purchase any cattle or sell any meat. Its object is to insure good, wholesome meat products for its citizens. Although the use of the municipal plant by the local butchers is not compulsory, by ordinance it is provided that all animals must be slaughtered under certain sanitary conditions. The municipal plant, of course, is about the only one that can meet the requirements. (From circular issued by the mayor of Paris, Texas; article reproduced from "Ice and Refrigeration.")

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Are Conditions Growing Worse?

Q. Are conditions for the worker better or worse today than a century ago?

A. This question is not essential to the Socialist position. Conditions may be better than they were. I presume they are. But that is not our contention as Socialists.

We contend that in proportion to the tremendous increase in wealth and the increase in the production of wealth, the workingman is not improving his condition as he should. We contend that the capitalist class is appropriating by far the larger proportion of the increased advantages of modern civilization. We contend that the worker is not securing a just share of a reasonable proportion of the increased advantages of modern industry.

We may admit that the worker is better off than he was fifty or one hundred years ago—and still every dream of Socialism may be justified. For the capitalist class, insofar as they render no useful service to society (and in the capacity of capitalists merely they render none), are entitled to no returns, and yet they draw enormous incomes; while the working class, whose toil produces all the wealth, get relatively insignificant returns.

That is our contention. However, on the comparative condition of labor today with that of preceding generations, see Thorold Rogers' "Six Centuries of Work and Wages." It is a careful study of the subject and a standard work.

Scott Nearing's "Wages in the United States" (The MacMillan Company) and Frank Hatch Streightoff's "The Standard of Living Among the Industrial People of America" (Houghton Mifflin Company), are more recent studies of the incomes of working people, and will give you plenty of light on the subject.

PEARSON'S FOR DECEMBER.

The "Things As They Are" Department, conducted by Charles Edward Russell, minces no words. In these few terse paragraphs are tucked away the vital facts that Socialist agitators and propagandists need not seldom find in the magazines.

Maxwell Edgar of the Illinois Tax Reform Association, continues his story of the corporation tax dodgers, which is really a most remarkable expose. Comrades should clip these articles and file them away. They will be useful in future fights.

Pearson's believes that our parcels post ought to be bettered, "Our Fake Parcels Post," by William Leavitt Stoddard, tells why and how.

"The Kind of Constitution We Should Have," by Allan L. Benson, shows a way by which our present National Constitution may be revised to enable us to have popular government. In previous articles Benson analyzed the Constitution and showed its distinctly class origin. The series is a careful study of a vital subject.

LAWYER WANTED.

The Information Department has just been informed that there is a good opening in the Rocky Mountain country for a young Socialist attorney. Any comrade who would like to move to the West should correspond with this department, offering such information concerning himself as he may have, and in return receiving details concerning the opening.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Socialism and Democracy in Europe," by Samuel P. Orth, Ph. D. Published by Henry Holt & Company, New York, 1913. Cloth, 352pp.

"War and Waste," by David Starr Jordan. A series of Discussions of War and War Accessories. Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, New York, 1913. Cloth, 296 pp.

"Organized Labor—Its Problems and How to Meet Them," by A. J. Portenar. The MacMillan Company, New York, 1912. Cloth, 134 pp. \$1.00.

"Socialism and Character," by Vida D. Scudder. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912. Cloth, 431 pp.

CO-OPERATING WITH COMRADES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

Within a week the Information Department has been called upon to assist the comrades in two foreign countries—Belgium and Canada.

Comrade Andre Huysens, writing for the Bureau of Information at Brussels, says:

"I address you to obtain information which will be very helpful. I am connected with the Socialist co-operative—the House of the People of Brussels. We possess considerable real estate and personal property. We must make an itemized statement, which has not been done by previous administrations. I am informed that you will probably be able to furnish the necessary information to establish the unit cost of values.

"Furthermore, we have created for our union and Socialist organizations a bureau of industrial and financial information. This organization, being altogether new, has functioned rather timidly up to the present, but so far its establishment has been justified. Your work being older and surely far superior to ours, it would give us pleasure to be aided by our comrades of America.

"Would it not be possible for you to send me a synopsis of the classification if your documents and your method of work?"

"We ask your pardon in advance for the work which we are asking you to do, and our only excuse is that we believe we are asking in the interests of the Belgian proletariat."

The other appeal comes from Comrade E. Winch, provincial secretary of the Social Democratic party of Canada, in British Columbia, who writes:

"We have been asked by some of our affiliated locals, who have members on the public school boards, for information dealing with their office. As Canada has not yet reached the state of a central information department, we have to look to you to help us in these and like difficulties, so any information you can give us dealing with the most modern and scientific principles of education will be very greatly appreciated.

"The particular point in question is the advisability or otherwise of the local school boards appointing a supervisor of education.

"There is in B. C., as doubtless you have in your states, a government inspector of schools and education, who makes periodical visits of inspection. He, however, is entirely and directly subject to the government and is not immediately in touch with local individual requirements and not readily available for advice on current questions.

"It is recognized that the average publicly elected representative on public bodies, although absolutely honest and public-spirited and progressive in his ideas, has not that up-to-date and scientific knowledge which is so necessary, and which would be supplied by the appointment of such an official as the one in question. But, of course, there is the old objection of the creating of cosy and well-paid official positions.

"We should be glad if you can give us information on the question as nearly as possible.

"At a recent public discussion the statement was made that New York and other large American cities had recently appointed a large number of educational officials and reaped no effective educational results therefrom. Is this so?"

Needless to say, we have gladly responded to both requests with the information sought. We do so the more gladly because we realize that very often we shall need information from the comrades of the other nations for our use here in the United States.

FOR MUNICIPAL ABATTOIRS.

City-owned slaughter houses are among the recommendations which the department of agriculture makes in its program to increase the meat supply of the nation.

"There is one thing which I haven't seen mentioned in the report of the Chicago packers' convention," said Secretary of Agriculture Galloway. "It is that upon which the solution of the whole problem depends, in my estimation. That is the establishment of abattoirs by the smaller municipalities of the country, to which the farmer can go and dispose of his live stock, have it slaughtered and have it held for favorable markets."

CITIZENS OF TO-MORROW.

Out of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States—

A million have flatfoot spinal curvature or other moderate deformities serious enough to interfere in some degree with health;

A million have defective hearing;

Five million have defects of vision;

Six million have adenoids or enlarged tonsils or cervical glands needing attention.

Ten million have defective teeth interfering with general health;

Five million suffer from malnutrition, in many cases due wholly or in part to some of the foregoing defects. (Authority, Dr. Thomas H. Wood, Professor of Physical Education in the Teacher's College of Columbia University.)

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

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

SOCIALIST PARTY, Woman's Department
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

THE SOCIALIST PARTY NEEDS WOMEN.

The Socialist party needs women members. To meet this need, we have a Woman's Department in the National Office.

The function of this department is to adopt methods and outline plans whereby we may interest women in Socialism and bring them into the Socialist party as regular dues-paying members.

How to Interest Women in Socialism.

The work of interesting and educating women should be taken up systematically by every local of the party. Each local should appoint a committee consisting of women who are members of the local. In case you have no women members, then appoint a committee of men. Arrange a lecture or an entertainment. Secure a woman speaker, if possible. Secure special leaflets for women, and then make every effort possible to induce the wives of Socialist members, teachers, clerks, trade union women and housewives to attend this entertainment.

At this meeting secure the address of all women present. Put your committee to work calling upon these women. Invite them to the Socialist meetings. See that the meetings are so interesting that they will come back. Follow up your first entertainment by similar ones and social affairs, urging upon those women who attend the necessity of becoming members of the Socialist party. **This method works.** It will bring women into the party. It will bring sympathizers to your meetings. It will bring money into the treasury. It has been tried.

When You Have Secured a Woman Member Keep Her.

You can do this by making her feel that she is at home; that she is a necessary factor of the Socialist local. Give her work to do, and she will stick. If she makes errors in the business meetings, correct them in the same spirit that you would correct a man making a similar error. Take counsel with her, and you will find that her judgment is correct in most cases. Give her special duties, and you will find that she is more systematic and exercises greater responsibility in the performance of those duties than does the average man.

The reason for this is because she is accustomed to duties and to dealing with details. The woman trained to perform a hundred different duties each day is a better clerk and a better organizer than is the person who performs one act over and over each day in the year.

The Working Women Are Hungry for the Knowledge of Socialism.

If your local does its duty now, we shall be able to increase greatly our woman membership during the coming year.

PROPECTIVE MOTHER JAILED.

Judge Wade, of Chicago, recently sentenced three Bohemian women 412 days in jail.

The heinous crime for which these women were sentenced was that of picking coal from the right-of-way of the Santa Fe Railroad Company.

One of the women was about to become a mother, and became so ill that she was taken to a hospital. Thereupon, the Bohemian chief baliff brought the matter to the attention of three Bohemian members of the City Council, and they, together, used their political influence to induce Judge Wade to remit the sentence, and the women were released.

They were released, mind you, not because of the injustice of the sentences, but because of political strings.

Nor was any provision made whereby women who are mothers or women who are about to become mothers may secure fuel to keep from freezing.

These three Bohemian women have been fortunate in being able to bring their case to the attention of their councilmen, but there are today native born American women and women of every nationality picking garbage from the dumps, who will have no councilmen or friends to intervene in their behalf, when they are called before the court to answer for their crime.

DANISH WOMEN WILL GAIN SUFFRAGE.

The Electoral Reform bill, which provides a liberalizing suffrage for the male voter and equal suffrage to women, has passed the Upper and Lower Houses of Denmark, and was referred in regular order to the committee "for report." This assures parliamentary suffrage for women, although the bill must pass a second parliament before it becomes a law.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

National Children's Day, December 28.

Write to the National Office for information and suggestions.

TEACHERS OF NEW ORLEANS REBEL.

The women teachers of New Orleans believe that the ballot will have the direct effect of increasing their salary to the equal of the men teachers.

For several years the women teachers have submitted in perfectly lady-like manner to the chivalry of their school board, which has placed an unjust discrimination upon them by forcing test examinations which do not extend to men, their salary being fixed according to the grade of efficiency. The salary of the woman of highest efficiency equals the salary of the lowest paid male teacher, the male teacher, from the beginning, receiving a salary equal to that of a woman teacher of five years' experience, and more than 40 per cent in excess of the first year woman teacher.

For several years women teachers have used the indirect and feminine influence to correct this unfair state of affairs, but to no purpose. They have now decided that their only hope lies in securing the direct method of the ballot. To this end, they are organizing into suffrage groups.

WOMEN VOTERS SEEK KNOWLEDGE.

The recent enfranchisement of women in several states has brought about a conditions hitherto unknown in any country, that of the building up of social centers in every community for the study of civic, social and political improvement.

Little did we think five years ago that the little red school house would be transformed into a headquarters for the study of industrial and political conditions by the mothers.

In practically all countries men have from time to time received a degree of suffrage, but never has it had the effect of producing in them an insatiable appetite for knowledge, as has the recent enfranchisement of the women in America. To those persons and organizations who feared the woman voter because of her emotionalism and conservatism, this has been a surprise.

While it is true that women have been more religious, perhaps, than men, more humanitarian in their instincts than men, therefore, from the standpoint of the politician less apt to vote for the material interests of a group or a class, it is also true they are less prejudiced and hide-bound politically than men.

I have yet to hear a woman boast of voting the Republican ticket because her father did, or voting the Democratic ticket because she was rocked in a Democratic cradle, or voting the Progressive ticket because her erstwhile leader headed that ticket.

The non-partisanship of the new woman voter is a sign of the times which portends her participation in the coming revolution. Her thirst for knowledge will be the means of awakening her class prejudice, with that political party which she considers the best expression of her class interest.

The Socialist party must take advantage of the openmindedness of this group of new voters and use every opportunity to inform her of the philosophy and principles of the Socialist movement.

FIGHTS FOR PEOPLE IN DAYTON.

Two years ago Dayton, Ohio, elected two Socialist aldermen. One proved disloyal to the working class and was expelled from the Socialist party. The other was Charles E. Geisler.

During the two years Geisler has acted as alderman he has made the following record:

Secured an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$2 a day for city employes.

Tried to secure the establishment of public bath houses. Measure was killed by old party aldermen.

Opposed a twenty-five year street car franchise which was given by the council.

Attempted to have water meters installed in all places using city water.

Tried to secure municipal slaughter house. Killed by Board of Health and old party aldermen.

Tried to secure municipal garbage reduction plant which met the fate of similar things of benefit to the people.

Opposed a thirty-year franchise to telephone and telegraph company, which resulted in the franchise being reduced to ten years.

Introduced ordinance to start plans for the erection of a municipal light, power and heating plant. Killed in committee.

OUR VISITORS.

R. C. McCaleb of Milwaukee, Wis., stopped for a visit in the National Office on his return from a long speaking tour of the Eastern states. He went East in the summer and spent 60 days campaigning in Pennsylvania, 40 days in Connecticut, 7 weeks in New York City, 2 weeks in Buffalo. His last encampment was at Erie, Pa., of which place he speaks very enthusiastically. He says that he found at Erie, Pa., the most efficient organization of any place visited. Of the state organizations, Connecticut is, in his judgment, in the best shape of all. The population of Connecticut is dense and the territory small so that propaganda work is carried on with relatively less expense to the state organization.

Comrades Ralph and Janet Korngold spent a day with us at the close of their campaign tour. Ralph spent the last 6 weeks with the campaign in Indianapolis. Janet spent an equal period of time in Ohio. Both are now in Detroit, Mich., which will be their headquarters for the winter.

Comrade C. Feichtmier of Wausau, Wis., was among our callers of the week past. His city cast a thousand Socialist votes at the last municipal election and two members of the city council were elected. We loaded him with leaflets and sent him home full of determination to start an organization boom in his city to increase the party membership.

Comrade Horace Mann of Irvington, Ia., was among our visitors last week. Comrade Mann enjoys the distinction of being the only member of his party in his county.

Comrade G. L. Garver, late of Grinnell, Ia., stopped at the National Office last Saturday while enroute to Hart, Mich., which is his old home and where he will now live. While at Grinnell, he was secretary of the local.

AUSTRIAN PARTY MEMBERSHIP DECREASES.

The report of the German section of the Austrian Socialist party has just been issued, which shows a total of 142,027 members, of whom 20,058 are women.

Because of the great diversity of races and language in Austria, the party is divided into language divisions with full harmony within their sphere. The German section is the largest, the membership being mainly in the principal industrial districts.

The report shows a loss of 3,000 members since 1911. It is thought this is chiefly due to the industrial depression arising out of the Balkan wars. A total of 120,000 young men under 23 years of age, who should have entered the army, have emigrated from the country during the past year.

There is a law prohibiting women from belonging to any political organization, but a method of organizing them which the law cannot touch has been devised by the Socialists. The women have a paper which has a circulation of 27,000.

WORKMEN

Insure Yourselves in the

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

of the United States of America.

Organized October 19, 1884, by German Socialist exiles.

Three hundred and twenty-six branches in twenty-seven states.

Fifty thousand beneficiary members.

Amount saved in cash reserve, \$669,992.17.

Claims paid since organization—Sick and accident claims, \$3,998,032.88; death claims, \$1,405,554.50.

Jurisdiction—United States of America.

Age limit—18 to 45 years.

Benefits—Sick and accident, first class, \$9.00 and \$4.50; second class, \$6.00 and \$3.00 per week (not exceeding 80 weeks for whole life); no sick benefit for women (third class).

Death benefits—\$250.00, uniformly.

Initiation fees—From \$1.00 to \$7.00, according to sex, age and classes.

Monthly assessments—First class, \$1.05; second class, 80 cents; third class, 30 cents.

For particulars write to

Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

Nos. 1 and 3 Third Avenue New York, N. Y.

The
Future
Belongs
to the
Youth

Young Peoples Department

J. A. ROGERS, Jr., Director

To reach the youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement thru Young Peoples Socialist Leagues. Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.
111 North Market Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

FROM THE RANKS OF THE YOUTH.

The opportunities for young people in the Socialist movement are well shown in the European countries, where the young folk's movement is much older than in America. In these nations many of the most prominent people in the Socialist movement and, for that matter, some of the most prominent persons of the continent are those who are the product of the young people's movement.

Among them we have Dr. Karl Liebknecht, who represents the Socialist party in the German Reichstag, being elected from Pottsdam, the Kaiser's summer home. It was his exposures in the Reichstag of the bribery of German army officers by the Krupp gun manufacturers which has startled the world during the past year. Liebknecht has been one of the most prominent members of the young people's organizations, getting much of his early training in them.

Another prominent member of the German Socialist party, leader of the Socialists of southern Germany and a member of the Reichstag, is Dr. L. Frank. Frank is also the product of the young folk's organizations.

In addition to these there are numerous others who have been highly honored by their comrades, who secured their start in the young Socialist movement.

In Sweden the leader of the radical element in the party is Z. Hoglund, editor of the young people's paper, "The Clarion," and a member of the party executive committee. He is also the author of several books. He is the head of the movement of the youth.

Norway numbers among two of its foremost Socialists, Lean and Krogh, whom the young folk have given to the Socialist movement. Lean has served a number of terms in jail for anti-military agitation. Both of these men are known throughout the country as writers and lecturers.

Among those in Hungary who have risen from the ranks of the young folk to places of esteem is the present secretary of the Socialist party, Emanuel Buchinger. He started the real work of life as a bookbinder's apprentice. The former secretary of the party, Jacob Weltner, also came from the young folk's organizations, as did Mary Gardos, well known writer and lecturer; Ernest Carami, editor of "Napzrod," the chief Socialist paper of Hungary; and Alex Chizmadia, one of the leading poets of the nation, who secured practically all his education in the young people's movement, going to school only three years.

The Bohemian Socialists have secured the following, from the young people's organization: Bohumil Smeral, a member of the Austrian parliament; Josef Stivin, editor of their leading paper; Marie Mayerova, one of the nation's leading women writers; and Karel Beranek, editor of the Chicago Daily Spravedlnost, the American-Bohemian Socialist daily.

In every nation where the young Socialists have been organized we find many of the foremost men in the Socialist party have secured their start in the young folk's organizations. We can only name a few of them here.

The youthful workers of the United States have the same opportunities before them which these men had. Twenty years from now the girls and boys who are now working in our young people's leagues will be at the wheel guiding the Socialist party safely on its way. What has been done in European nations will be done here.

Every local, therefore, ought to establish an organization where the youth will be educated in the principles of Socialism and trained to efficiently manage the affairs of the party. It must be done if the Socialist party is to carry on its work in a manner which will bring the greatest benefits to the working class.

Any local will be fully repaid for any effort expended in this direction.

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION.

There are probably many locals which would organize young people's Socialist leagues but do not know how to proceed with the work. This office will be pleased to send information on this matter to any person desiring it. Cut this out and mail it in and instruction will be sent you.

.....
Socialist Party, 111 N. Market Street, Chicago.
Please send me instructions on how to organize a Young Peoples Socialist League.
Name
Address
City
State

CO-OPERATION.

Greater co-operation ought to exist between locals of the Socialist party and the Young People's Socialist Leagues. In many places each goes about its own affairs never realizing that the other is in existence. Many party members think the leagues have no right to exist while some members of the Y. P. S. L. believe they should have absolutely nothing to do with the Socialist party. This condition of affairs ought to be abolished.

An agreement ought to be made between the locals and the leagues whereby the leagues would be given representation in the local central committee of the Socialist party with a voice but no vote. The report of the Young People's League ought to be made a special order of business of the local. In this way the local will know what the league is doing and will be able to render the proper assistance whenever it is needed, and to request the help of the league in its own work.

As a means of securing further co-operation the local should have a representative on the Executive Committee of the league with a voice but no vote. He should act in an advisory capacity and should be some one interested in the young people's work. Such a person would undoubtedly prevent the league from doing many unwise things.

If this plan is put into operation things can be done much more efficiently and effectively than at present. It will make a united movement more possible.

Under present conditions the leagues are very likely to drift away from the party and become either pleasure clubs, on the one hand, or syndicalist organizations, on the other.

There is no need for the young people's leagues to fear that the older members of the party will dictate what they shall or shall not do. The Socialist party will simply act in an advisory capacity in keeping the league in the right path whenever it has a tendency to stray away from its original purpose i. e. to work for Socialism.

Instead the party co-operation will be a valuable aid in many instances by supporting the league undertakings in a substantial way.

THE YOUNG FINNS.

The strongest section of the Socialist party today is the Finns. There are over 13,500 dues-paying members in their federation.

They have accomplished more than any other part of the Socialist party. They own three daily papers, and many halls and co-operative enterprises. The value of their property totals almost a million dollars.

How do they manage to do it? is a question often asked. This is answered in part in the fact that the Finnish movement is practically a young people's movement. A grey-haired Finnish Socialist is a curiosity, 95 per cent of the membership being under thirty-five years of age.

The Finnish Socialist Federation developed out of social organization of young Finns throughout the country, which called themselves "Workmen's Associations." The Socialists managed to secure control of these bodies and made them Socialist organizations. The first association to join the Socialist party was that at Cleveland in 1904. Others followed in quick order.

There are 217 Finnish locals, which have 107 dramatic societies, 23 singing societies, 28 bands and 53 gymnastic and athletic clubs. The young people are the life of all these subsidiary organizations.

There is no separate young people's organization among the Finns, all young people paying dues direct to the party. The locals then carry on their propaganda among young people through young people's committees. This method of organization has proven highly successful.

A "HIGH COST OF LIVING" FACTOR.

A very clever scheme for evading the weighing inspectors is reported as being in operation in some of the western states. The retail merchants make two sets of tickets, one for correct weight, and another a bogus set for inflated weights. The driver is given both sets of tickets, one of which he carries in his pocket and the other in his hat. If stopped and checked up by an inspector, he produces the ticket with the correct weight. If not checked up, he gives the buyer the inflated weight ticket.

TO THE YOUTH.

Do you want to help abolish poverty?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want all young people to start life's work on an equal footing?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want all people to live a fuller, better, more joyful life?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want to educate yourself in Socialism?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want to develop yourself physically and mentally?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want to enjoy yourself with others of your class?
Join a Y. P. S. L.
Do you want other young people to understand Socialism?
Have them join a Y. P. S. L.

"CAPITAL" APPEARS IN FINNISH.

The first installment of Karl Marx's "Capital" has just appeared in the Finnish language. Two years ago the Finnish parliament appropriated \$10,000 for the purpose of translating the book. Similar appropriations are frequent in Finland. The work is being published in installments by "Tyomies," the Socialist paper of Helsingfors, Finland.

MUNICIPAL COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The municipal cold storage plant in Cleveland is a success. It will earn \$4,600 this year, above all expenses (Municipal Journal, October 23, 1913). It is open to citizens as well as to commission merchants.

Just now there is in cold storage, much of it in small quantities, and placed there by individuals, 6,000 bushels of cherries; nearly 40,000 pounds of butter; 44,700 pounds of cheese; 3,700 bushels of various fruits, and 42,200 dozen of eggs.

DEMANDS OFFICIAL'S IMPEACHMENT.

The method of old party politicians was well shown by Socialist Councilman Fred P. Zimpfer, before the Columbus, Ohio, city council. Zimpfer did some investigating and found that in one district of the city, Public Service Director Kinnear owned a sub-division, where only twelve houses had been built, and this official had 34 arc lights erected to light up the prairies. Kinnear had sold practically all the lots in the sub-division. In the meantime, other parts of the city, which were thickly populated, had no lights at all. Zimpfer demanded Kinnear's impeachment.

MAY MEET IN LONDON.

It is possible that the next International Socialist Congress will be held in London, instead of Vienna as now planned. This is due to a disagreement among the Austrian Socialists as to their ability to hold it. The congress will be held next fall, and will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the International, which took place September 28, 1864, in London.

This was brought out in the meeting of the French Socialist national committee by Jaures, during a discussion of the congress.

The French secretary reported to the committee that the sale of dues stamps had increased 30,500 during the year.

The committee asked that the question of imperialism, and also of the relations of France and Germany, and the high cost of living, be placed on the agenda for discussion at the congress.

The following from Comrade Chase, state secretary of Massachusetts, will be of interest to the Party Builder readers: "I thought the National Office might like to know that we carried the red flag of the Boston Socialist Club in our parade and state ratification meeting on October 18th. We also carried the flag which was the copy of the one carried by the troops under Washington at the Battle of White Plains. Both comrades carrying the flags were arrested and found guilty under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature against red flags. They were fined \$25 each.

"Comrades Carey and Killingbeck have just finished their speaking in Massachusetts. The tours of both have been very successful, and it was the support of the National Office which enabled us to place them in several localities where we could not have put them if we had had to charge the regular amount. On behalf of the state committee, we wish to thank the National Office for their support, and I will say that we have every reason to believe that we will regain our political standing in this election. We have been able to organize four new locals and have reorganized two others, and we believe that in the near future you will see a substantial gain in the number of due stamps ordered. Our exile cities are still on short time, and the comrades there simply can't afford to pay for their due stamps. But the propaganda work still goes on."

(Continued from page 3)

Jewish Labor World.....	6.13
Local Cook County, Illinois.....	11.43
District Committee, Dist. of Columbia	20.00
The Rand School.....	32.10
Cuts and electros.....	524.80
Literature, inventory.....	6,744.70
Buttons, inventory.....	161.58
Supplies, inventory.....	3,024.66
Office stationery and supplies, inventory	743.00
Total assets	\$19,868.75

LIABILITIES.

Combined Liabilities National Office and Lyceum Department.

Speakers, Organizers and Lyceum Lecturers—	
Prudence Stokes Brown.....	\$ 36.00
H. F. Kendall.....	33.90
W. F. Garver.....	20.00
Mary L. Geffs.....	55.00
Emil Seidel.....	175.00
J. L. Engdahl.....	149.10
T. J. Lewis.....	25.00
Ralph Korngold.....	84.15
W. J. Millard.....	140.00
Geo. F. Parsons.....	163.50
Oscar Ameringer.....	23.65
Jas. Hoogerhyde.....	26.57
Fred Hurst.....	251.99
N. A. Richardson.....	376.95
Eugene V. Debs.....	91.30
Anna A. Maley.....	173.19
Carrie W. Allen.....	45.00
E. W. Perrin.....	56.19
Wm. F. Barnard.....	100.00
Ernest T. Behrens.....	111.81
John W. Bennett.....	50.00
Wm. Bessemer.....	70.00
Jas. F. Carey.....	120.32
Geo. Willis Cooke.....	45.00
Wm. E. Duffy.....	25.00
Amy G. Edmunds.....	57.65
Geo. F. Hibner.....	90.00
C. B. Hoffman.....	164.65
Walter Huggins.....	95.00
Robert Knight.....	140.00
Guy H. Lockwood.....	38.12
Caroline A. Lowe.....	6.95
John W. Slayton.....	40.00
Luella Twining.....	269.70
Total	\$3,350.69

Appropriations.

Alaska Territorial Secretary.....	\$ 75.00
Lettish organization.....	100.00
Slovak Federation.....	25.00
Wisconsin 4th and 5th Cong. Dists.....	601.30
Pennsylvania 28th Dist.....	145.02
Pennsylvania, 22nd Dist.....	100.00
North Dakota, 3rd Dist.....	150.00
New Jersey State Committee.....	100.00
Total	\$1,296.32

Due National Committeemen and Executive Committeemen.

Frank Aaltonen.....	\$ 17.70
C. J. Ball.....	20.00
S. E. Beardsley.....	32.50
A. Carlson.....	47.00
Lewis J. Duncan.....	45.00
Frank A. Houck.....	24.00
Chas. Reece Fenimore.....	2.50
Kate Richards O'Hare.....	15.60
Louis Kopelin.....	2.56
Floyd Ramp.....	66.00
W. S. Bradford.....	8.90
C. G. Hutchisson.....	29.20
T. E. Latimer.....	25.30
Arthur LeSueur.....	44.70
J. Foster Nichols.....	32.50
Gustave A. Strebelt.....	27.00
M. F. Wiltse.....	29.40
State Committee of Pennsylvania.....	100.00
Morris Hillquit.....	75.00
Total	\$644.86

Sundry Creditors

Chas. H. Kerr & Co.....	\$ 753.50
National Rip Saw.....	509.29
H. G. Adair.....	2,131.69
A. B. Dick & Co.....	72.30
The McMillan Company.....	115.15
B. W. Huebsch.....	987.30
Jas. H. O'Neil Co.....	350.00
Outstanding credits.....	193.58
Frank J. Kain & Son.....	74.63
Partridge & Anderson.....	37.88
John F. Jordan.....	17.50
Holder's Stationery Stores.....	27.57
Social Democratic Pub. Co.....	24.31
Equity Series.....	15.13
United States Express Co.....	657.83
Pilcher-Hamilton Co.....	50.64
J. W. Butler Paper Co.....	65.33
Rapid Addressing Machine Co.....	324.49
The Christian Socialist.....	110.99
H. H. Hoffman Co.....	46.75
P. Mitchell.....	44.50
A. C. McClurg Co.....	1.30
Empire Novelty Co.....	115.00
Schlick's Storage & Express Co.....	70.75
Ernest Reckitt & Co.....	228.33
Yawman & Erbe Mfg. Co.....	1.05
R. Y. Badger.....	1.66
G. P. Putnam's Sons.....	.87
Metropolitan Magazine Co.....	6.00
Hale-Crossley Printing Co.....	68.82
The National Socialist.....	58.87
W. E. McDermut.....	207.00
Co-Operation.....	5.60
Seeare Chemical Works.....	9.25
Doubleday, Page & Co.....	18.02
Foreman Bros. Banking Co., loan.....	750.00
States Printing Co.....	88.02
Baker & Taylor Co.....	3.31
Municipal Journal.....	2.20
Washington State Com., for dues.....	350.00
C. A. Armiston.....	65.00
Mrs. O. H. Hoppir, Montello, Nev.....	50.00
Schenectady Citizen.....	62.75
Svenska Socialisten.....	28.50
Buffalo Socialist.....	18.12
Appeal to Reason.....	1,336.72
Pearl Printing Co.....	26.25
Total	\$10,174.75

Total Liabilities.....\$15,466.62

THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

The sales of the literature for the month of October were the largest of the present year. Leaflet sales aggregated 589,000, for which over six hundred dollars were received. The leaflet orders came most generously from cities where campaigns were in progress and the favorites were the following: Have the Socialists Made Good?, 264,000. The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered, 77,000.

Madam, How Will you Feed your Family?, 33,000. Join the Party, 35,000. Municipal Program, 16,000. Are the Socialists Practical?, 13,000.

Button sales are steadily increasing especially the better varieties—gold and gold-plated. The department has prepared a special folder, describing more at length than was possible in the catalog, our supplies for locals, buttons, pins, etc. These will be sent out to all local secretaries this month.

The next big event for which preparation should now begin is the spring campaigns. Municipal elections will be held in all states except New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Indiana. The sweep of municipal campaigns will, therefore, cover most of the nation. At least one more leaflet will be issued for municipal use. It will be captioned, "Municipal Ownership," and is being prepared by the Information Department.

It is not too early to begin house to house distribution of leaflets for the spring campaign. One such distribution monthly should begin immediately. Sample sets of our leaflets, which include the women's leaflets, will be sent your local on application of the secretary.

The literature and supply sales for the week past include the following:

One hundred copies of "Wasting Human Life," to the Rand School, New York City.

One thousand "Are Socialists Practical," to H. C. Harris, Macon, Ga.

Twenty-five copies of "Wasting Human Life," to Mary Hicks, Bainbridge, Ga.

Five thousand "Madam, How Will you Feed your Family" and 5,000 "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered," to Clarence A. Lewis, Pittsburg, Kans.

Fifty copies of "How We Are Gouged," to E. M. Ripley, P. O. Box 369, Unionville, Conn.

One dozen buttons to H. C. Plymouth, Pittsfield, Mass.

One dozen "Truth About Socialism," to Lee Ganson, M. D., Odessa, Wash.

Two dozen Benson's "Truth About Socialism," to E. A. Kietzman, Anderson, Mo. He says: "Have almost disposed of the bunch I received a week ago. It sure is a seller."

Our \$3.00 book combination to Peter Major, Lyons, Kans.

One dozen party buttons to Rosa B. Anderson, Colorado Springs Colo.

One thousand leaflets, 500 each of "Have the Socialists Made Good?" and "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered," to D. Schweiler, Stevens Point, Wis.

Two hundred National Constitutions, to H. Grossman, New York City.

One dozen Songs of Socialism, to W. J. Tiener, Dear Park, Wash.

Assorted books to the amount of \$10.65 to Jacob Wheller, Turtle Creek, Pa.

One thousand assorted leaflets to Irvin Cammack, Paso Robles, Cal.

One dozen "Truth About Socialism," to William Rabideau, Bay City, Mich.

One dozen "Truth About Socialism," to G. W. Fahlgren, Burlington, Iowa.

The largest single order for the month came from J. Stitt Wilson, who purchased one thousand each of Truth About Socialism and Wasting Human Life.

A NEW LEAFLET Are Socialists Practical?

What we have done in the Legislatures

The Socialists last year elected members of the Legislatures of the following states: Massachusetts, New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Washington, and California.

These legislators introduced many bills, of which more than 50 were actually passed.

Carl D. Thompson of the Information Department has collected the details of their work, from which he has prepared a splendid new leaflet under the title given above.

This is the "dope" you have been waiting for—now get busy and distribute it. Our first order to the printers will be 300,000, so we are prepared for you.

Price, 20 cents per hundred; \$1.60 per thousand; \$1.00 per thousand in lots of 5,000 or more, you paying freight or express.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

What Socialists can accomplish even in a small town is well illustrated by Murray, Utah. The big fight has been for a municipal light and power plant. Despite the bitter and powerful opposition the plant is now practically completed and power will be sent over the transmission lines within a short time.

Among the measures resorted to by the Progress Light and Power Company, here are a few: It twice blocked the sale by the city of bonds by sending out lying letters and telegrams to the prospective purchasers; it instituted a suit to declare the bonds illegal; it filed suits against the water rights of the city in Cottonwood Canyon and finally as a crowning act of desperation and infamy it induced a subordinate company, the Capitol Electric of Salt Lake City, to put in a particularly low bid to install the transmission line in order to fail in the contract at a critical time and delay the work until another administration was elected. In order to defeat this plan the Socialists were obliged to give the contract to a firm other than the lowest bidder and now the Progress people are suing them for this.

During a strike at the mines the administration lined up with the miners, appointing some of them as deputies and drove every thug and gunman off the streets of Murray.

When the Socialists secured control, the city was \$10,000 in debt. Much of the city's income was cut off when the Socialists assumed office by the abolition of saloons. Nevertheless the Socialists are leaving a surplus of \$7,000, after giving the town the best administration it ever had.

Rhymes of Revolt

A booklet of stirring revolutionary verse by a new writer.

A startling, intimate appeal to HUMANITY!

Opens a new field in poesy.

Every page crammed full of real human interest.

Striking! Startling!

Price, 15 Cents.

Address Muscatine County Socialist, Book Dept., Box 52, Muscatine, Ia.

SOCIALIST PENNANTS for SPECIAL EVENTS

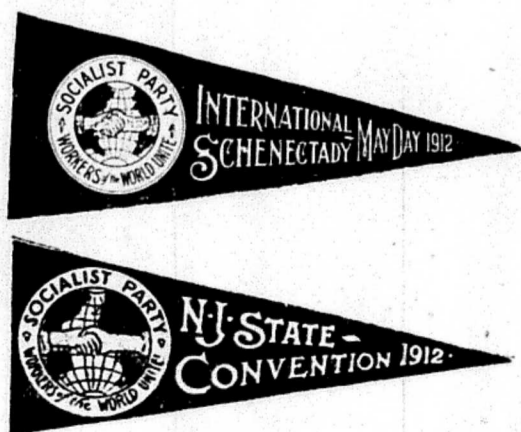
Distinctive banners which give prestige to our movement and make valuable souvenirs of pleasurable occasions can be had at little cost.

NOT THE CHEAPEST, BUT TRULY THE BEST.

I have furnished special made-to-order pennants for many big local events and these pleased customers are my best recommendation. If you are interested I will submit sketches, prices, etc. Please mention size wanted, the wording and probable number you will require. If any special emblem, or design, is wanted, please give rough sketch of it.

AGENTS WANTED.

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Bldg., New York City



Five hundred "The Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered" and 500 "Have the Socialists Made Good?" to Arno Hilendorf, Highland Park, Va. Sixteen Books of Socialist songs to Nancy Carney, Anderson, Ind.

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.
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.

No. 54 Chicago, November 15, 1913

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1913.

Total last week.....	19,336
Taken off	880
	<hr/>
	18,456
New subs.....	448
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	18,904

The Party Builder is now a year old and as a consequence all the original subscriptions are expiring. The offs are greater than the ons, but the ons now coming in are full timers so that our income is not decreasing. I think you will agree with me that the paper is getting better all the time. You now know what your party is doing with the income you furnish. You get each week a report of not only what we have done, but what we propose to do, and hope to do. We are building our news service week by week and no other paper is giving its readers so much Socialist news as is the Party Builder.

The Party Builder is a paper for Socialists. The constitution of the party rigidly confines it to certain prescribed lines but within these lines there is latitude sufficient to make it the most valuable publication in the party.

A party member who does not read the Party Builder is not, nor can he be informed as he should be. Lacking information, his efficiency is decreased by so much. Our work as circulator and yours, is, therefore, easily defined. We should keep pounding away until we have induced the party members to become subscribers to our one paper whose specialty it is to furnish the members with information of things he ought to know.

In time it will be demonstrated that the local which sees to it that all of its members are P. B. subscribers will never have trouble in keeping up its standard. The task before us in the meantime is to induce six thousand local secretaries to urge one hundred thousand members to subscribe for the one paper which will make them thoroughly informed party members.

The following have sent lists during the week ending November 1:

Wm. G. Shultz of Napoleon, Ohio, 40 subs.
Arcangelo Conz, Northampton, Mass., 10 subs.
Jos. J. Felcone, Trenton, N. J., 10 subs.
Henry J. Hucke Jr, Allentown, Pa., 10 subs.
Peter P. Reding, Tacoma, Wash., 9 subs.
M. C. Davidson, Eldorado Springs, Mo., 6 subs.
G. A. Strelbel, Syracuse, N. Y., 6 subs.
M. M. Thorne, Uno, Cal., 5 subs.
John Hudson, Meadville, Pa., 5 subs.
R. B. Britton, Charleston, S. C., 5 subs.
Mrs. R. F. Bullard, Horace, Kansas, 5 subs.
W. J. Huggins, Rupert, Idaho, 5 subs.
Lizabeth A. Williams, Englewood, Colo., 4 subs.
Jos. Rouse, Bay City, Michigan, 4 subs.
C. M. Davis, Corning, N. Y., 4 subs.
Orville Guptill, Ellsworth Falls, Me., 4 subs.
H. G. Tucker, Milwaukee, Wis., 4 subs.
E. Valkoske, Fondulac, Wis., 4 subs.
H. G. Flage, Galata, Mont., 4 subs.
Matthew Stobs, Elgin, Ill., 4 subs.

Frang Buerger of Latrobe, Pa., writes for 15 Party Builders for 10 weeks together with 15 books of Wasting Human Life. He says: "I believe with both of these, I can do some good."

"The last number is particularly good. It's a small paper but Oh, my, it is O. K."—Walter Dunbar, Bath, Maine.

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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

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War--What For?

By GEORGE R. KIRKPATRICK

\$27.50 per 100

Freight Prepaid

NO OTHER BOOK in all of our American Socialist literature (of equal cost of production) is sold at so low a price.

384 pages; 26 full-page pictures; high-grade book-stock paper; handsome cloth binding. Over

59,000

copies have been sold in three years and three months. \$200 improvements on Eighth Edition; \$100 improvements on Ninth Edition.

SEVENTIETH THOUSAND now in press.

One **SPECIAL FEATURE** is several pages (in **TWO COLORS** to guarantee examination) on Party Membership, Dues Paying, etc. The book **NOW** works **FAR** more effectively for **PARTY MEMBERSHIP**.

One hundred of these beautiful books can be sold in each of thousands of communities at a profit—or at cost—and accomplish far more than the better-than-**AVERAGE PROPAGANDA MEETING**, which requires much labor and outlay, and does not usually pay profits.

One hundred of **War--What For?** at \$27.50, freight **PREPAID**, are a **PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT** in almost any community in the United States.

WAR--WHAT FOR? is said, **BY MANY**, to be the most **LOANED AND BORROWED** book in our party literature. **ONE** copy soon reaches **SEVERAL** readers and works on for years. The pictures **GRAB** and **GRIP** attention; the message and style **HOLD** attention. It is a **CLASS**-rousing, **CLASS**-urging, **PARTY-BUILDING** book.

"An immortal achievement. . . . The book of an epoch," is Comrade Debs' comment. Charles Edward Russell's comment is: "The most powerful blow ever struck against the insanities of militarism."

IF NECESSARY have the **MASTERS** help finance the purchase. How's that? Well, to illustrate, in New York state \$27.50 can be had from banks for **25 DAYS** for less than **25 CENTS**. There's the answer. Then hand out the books at a **LOW** price, **QUICKLY, EASILY, CERTAINLY**, and hand the banker back his money and **LET THE BOOKS GET BUSY AT ONCE** and then work on for the next **TWENTY YEARS**.

In one Hartford, Conn., factory **ONE** comrade handed out **45 COPIES** of **WAR--WHAT FOR?** in less than **ONE HOUR AND FIFTEEN MINUTES** at 35 cents a copy (\$3.37 profits for his brief work). Then something **MENTAL** began to happen in **THAT** factory. By the way, **thousands** of **MEETINGS** are held without any profits whatever. **Millions** of **LEAFLETS** and **PAMPHLETS** and **NEWSPAPERS** are distributed with much labor and no profits whatever. Think it over.

TAKE NOTICE:

This price of \$27.50, freight **PREPAID**, will not be a **PERMANENT** price, if the price of paper, or press-work, or binding, or freight rates are materially advanced. And even at present cost of production of this book in small editions of only 10,000, experience may quickly show me that I cannot maintain the new low price. I am not urging anyone to buy the book and help me personally. I am, however, doing my best to co-operate with those who may wish to use **War--What For?** in the war against war and militarism and in the great working-class movement for freedom. Hundreds and hundreds of letters come to me from readers in all parts of the world, letters full of finely generous encouragement, and it is these letters that induce me to speak frankly to my comrades in this advertisement. Good naturedly, I urge and challenge you to talk with any other publisher—Socialist or non-Socialist—about my prices on this book, and thus find out how much I'm "gouging" you on this fine-stock, cloth-bound, **MOST RICHLY AND POWERFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK IN THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE OF THE WORLD**.

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2 copies	1.50, prepaid
4 copies	2.40, prepaid
10 copies	5.00, prepaid
	(Just the thing for 10 CHRISTMAS GIFTS .)
25 copies	\$ 7.50, charges collect
50 copies	13.00, charges collect
100 COPIES	\$27.50, FREIGHT PREPAID

If the above 100-book-freight-prepaid price cannot be maintained, announcement will be made in The Party Builder after sixty days' experiment. But all orders received at this rate preceding any such announcement will be filled at the rate advertised above.

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The Catholic Church and Socialism

The Catholic Church has attacked the Socialist party. This causes a **STRANGE, ABNORMAL CONFLICT**, fierce and vital, which every citizen must understand in order that it may be stopped. Both Socialists and Catholics have misunderstood the issue.

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

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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.

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