

# The PARTY BULLDOZER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 61

CHICAGO, JANUARY 3, 1914

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## ALL HANDS TO THE RESCUE!

**Every Member of the Working Class Must Do His Share**

**The Weapons of the Copper Barons Are Murder, Thuggery, Kidnaping, Starvation, Citizens' Alliances, Militia, Deputy Sheriffs—The Working Class Needs One Weapon Now: Solidarity and Unity of Action.**

THE PAST WEEK HAS BEEN ELEC-  
TRIC.

Every day a new outrage occurs in Michi-  
gan.

After five months of war—bitter, heart-  
breaking, unrelenting—against a set of pirates,  
who have been drawing enormous dividends  
on their investment, there comes—

An agonizing catastrophe, which has shaken  
the world with its horror, scores of children  
being crushed as the result of the fiendish act  
of some tool of the mine owners;

The refusal of the miners to accept the be-  
lated and hypocritical charity of the Citizens'  
Alliance, notwithstanding their great need;

The shooting of Charles H. Moyer in the  
back by a mob of yelling, bestial agents of  
capitalism;

The arrest of the editors, business manager,  
and even the typesetters of the Finnish paper,  
"Tyomies," and the refusal of the court to al-  
low them bail, although they were guilty only  
of printing the truth about the hell in Michi-  
gan.

All of these events are enough to make the  
blood of any American boil with resentment.  
We have had West Virginia, which harrowed  
our souls; we now have Colorado and Michi-  
gan, which are both calling forth cries of  
agony from the whole working class. We have  
had Triangle fires, strikes of shirtwaist work-  
ers and garment workers, railroad shopmen,  
and—but why continue the list?. It is only too  
familiar.

The capitalists of America are true exem-  
plars of the old adage, "Whom the gods would  
destroy they first make mad." They are rush-  
ing madly onward without a thought of the  
increasing awakening, the great passion of the  
working class, which finds its origin in and  
feeds upon the rightful cause of humanity.

Our only fear is that the workers will take  
the solution of their problems in their own  
hands before they understand their mission.

### ONLY SOCIALISTS FURNISH COIN.

A small town in Germany recently was forced to  
borrow \$75,000 in order to complete some work it  
had in hand, and was unable to make the loan. The  
city officials were in despair, when some of the So-  
cialist councilmen suggested that they make appli-  
cation to the banking department of the Co-Oper-  
ative Wholesale Society. This was done, and the  
loan secured. The conservative papers immedi-  
ately raised a howl against the council for apply-  
ing to the Socialists for money, prophesying all sorts  
of things if the Socialists got a hold on municipal  
finances. The result of this advertising was that  
over thirty other towns have also applied to the  
co-operatives for loans

Unless the workers move in the direction of  
Socialism, every act will prove to be in quick-  
sand and only hamper their progress.

The fact that only every fifteenth man is a  
Socialist proves that men are not yet fit and  
ready to compass their own freedom. We  
must educate. We must convince. Mean-  
while we must do all in our power to help and  
encourage the workers who are in distress.  
The miners in Michigan need your help now.

If the miners win this strike it will make  
the Western Federation strong, and this is  
what they fear. If they lose this strike it will  
mean that all the thousands of dollars that  
have been spent for strike benefits will have  
been lost and the Federation will be weakened  
by the defeat in Michigan.

**WE, ALL THE WORKERS, MUST WIN  
THIS STRIKE.**

**IT IS THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENT  
IN MANY YEARS.**

**HOLD MASS MEETINGS. DEMAND A  
CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.**

**DEMAND ALSO THE GOVERNMENT  
OWNERSHIP OF MINES, AS IT WAS**

**THE FEAR OF THIS THAT COMPELLED**

**ROOSEVELT TO INTERFERE IN THE**

**ANTHRACITE STRIKE. DEMAND THAT**

**THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. LET EVERY**

**LOCAL OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY**

**WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS SEND**

**ITS RESOLUTION TO THE PRESIDENT**

**AND TO THE CONGRESSMAN OF THE**

**DISTRICT.**

**THIS IS THE RIGHT MOVE FOR THE**

**WORKING CLASS.**

**DO YOUR DUTY!**

### FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

The Socialists of Minneapolis are waging a fight  
for free speech. Some time ago an ordinance was  
passed limiting street speaking to certain districts.  
The ordinance was especially aimed at the Socialists,  
as it cut out several of their regular meetings. They  
continued to speak at the usual places and were ar-  
rested and fined \$25. A new trial was refused, and  
the matter was taken to the Supreme Court. The  
editor of the local Socialist paper, the New Times,  
has served ten days in jail for libel, and another  
case of libel against him is being taken to the Su-  
preme Court by the party. Every effort is being  
made by the old party politicians to involve the So-  
cialists in legal tangles.

### MORE ABOUT THE PANIC.

That hard times have hit us is now admitted both  
in and out of Congress, and, most significant of all,  
by the bankers themselves. Money is "tight," and  
the leading Chicago bankers say that for at least six  
months will tighten still more, rather than ease up.

This is made inevitable, due to the reorganization  
of the banking system in compliance with the new  
currency bill. The new law is a complicated affair  
and difficult of analysis by the lay mind. Briefly, it  
provides for eight or more regional reserve banks, to  
be distributed throughout the nation. These banks  
will not be permitted to do business with the people,  
but are banks for bankers. Their function will be  
that of supplying other banks with loans secured by  
what is known as "prime paper" held by banks  
within the region where a reserve bank is located.  
Regional banks will receive deposits from the govern-  
ment and from other banks. They will also issue  
money, or rather will circulate money issued by the  
treasury department of the government.

The capital stock of these banks is fixed at a  
minimum of \$4,000,000. National banks must sub-  
scribe for this capital stock or go out of existence.  
Other banks may subscribe, and if the minimum of  
\$4,000,000 is not subscribed for by banks within the  
"region," then private individuals may purchase  
stock to make up the minimum.

National bank currency will be retired gradually—  
a new form of treasury note issued by the govern-  
ment and circulated by the banks taking the place of  
national bank notes. The new currency will be re-  
deemable in gold, and for every dollar issued 40  
cents in gold must be held in reserve, the other 60  
cents being secured by commercial paper and the  
guarantee of the government.

It is thus a banker's measure, the expansion and  
the contraction of the currency being entirely under  
the control of the banks, for no new currency will  
be issued until the banks call for it, and they, in  
turn, may retire it at their will. In the last days of  
the passage of the measure the banks were able to  
get out of the bill some of the things they did not  
want in it and thus make it a better bankers' bill  
than when we wrote the article on "The Panic"  
last week.

Senator Bristow of Kansas, who, with Senator  
Hitchcock of Nebraska, fought throughout consid-  
eration of the bill for a direct government issue of  
money said on the floor of the Senate, just a few  
minutes before the bill passed: "My allegation is  
that this bill has been drawn in the interest of the  
banks."

The bill is now a law, and the banks will have to  
set about reorganizing immediately. In the reorgan-  
ization, while the stock is being subscribed for and  
the new banking system put into operation, loans to  
some extent must be called in and credit contracted.  
So says so eminent an authority as D. R. Forgan  
of the National City Bank of Chicago.

No expansion of the currency or credit is possi-  
ble until the new banking structure is built, and  
as the new structure must be made from existing  
material, borrowers must wait for its completion.  
That portion of our currency system which is by far  
the greater part of our circulating medium—namely,  
credit—must be contracted. Merchants will have to  
curtail their buying, which means that the mills and  
factories will be short on orders, and shutdowns in-  
evitable.

And this is all to come in the winter this time,  
when poverty bites the hardest.

President Wilson, having completed his task and  
presented the country with a Christmas present, has  
packed his grip and gone South on a pleasure trip.  
His Christmas present to the country is the richest  
thing that has ever fallen into the laps of the  
bankers. But to millions of workers it spells weeks  
of idleness, distress and misery. Just what it will  
mean to the small manufacturers and merchants  
whose business lives depend on their credit at the  
banks, it is hard to say. It can easily mean bank-  
ruptcy and failure from one end of the country to  
the other.

It is difficult, of course, to make accurate predic-  
tions on industrial affairs. The depression may in-  
crease much beyond its present dimensions. It may  
be checked within a few weeks.

Ultimately, of course, there will be business re-  
vival, and probably higher prices than now prevail,  
for any expansion or inflation of the currency al-  
ways bring this result, and when the new banking  
system is finally in working order expansion of  
credit and inflation of the currency will follow. The  
new law makes it profitable to the banks to ex-  
pand and inflate, and this will surely happen.

(Continued on Page Seven)

## ARREST EDITORS— TRY TO KILL PAPER

An attempt is being made by the mine owners of Michigan to spike "Tyomies" the big twelve-inch gun of the striking miners.

Following close upon the shooting of Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, warrants were issued for the arrest of the twelve editors and the printers and pressmen of the Finnish Socialist daily paper, "Tyomies." This came as a result of the paper publishing several affidavits regarding the individual who yelled "fire" at Italian Hall, which resulted in the death of seventy-two men, women and children.

The court fixed the bonds of the arrested editors at \$1,000 but when bond was offered, it was refused. Three of the editors and several of the printers have been arrested. The others are in hiding, but still editing copy for the paper.

The kind of material the Finnish Socialists are made of is well shown in this situation. While the "authorities" are hunting for the editors, messengers are constantly taking news to and from them. Plans were immediately made to have six of the students at the Finnish Socialist College at Smithville, Minn., fill in the breach in the editorial staff if necessary.

The Finns at Fitchburg telegraphed \$2,000 to Hancock and six compositors from the Eastern Finnish paper are on their way West. The paper will be put out from the presses of the Milwaukee Leader if it is found impossible to publish it in Hancock.

Otto Christensen, Socialist lawyer from Chicago, was rushed into the copper country to take charge of the cases of the arrested men. The Executive Committee of the Finnish Socialist Federation have sent John Kolu as representative of the Socialist party to take charge of the plant of the paper, while Victor Berger will probably follow within a day or two.

"Tyomies" is the big power which is holding the workers together in the strike and the mine owners are determined to put it out of business.

The following statement of the accident comes from the Finnish local at Hancock, Mich. The facts stated have been sworn to:

Investigators employed by "Tyomies" questioned many of the persons who were present at the Italian Hall on Christmas eve and their affidavits given under oath prove the following:

1. That one gentlemanly looking, rather largely built and stout man, well clothed and wearing a sealskin hat which was pulled close down to the eyes, entered the hall from outside. He had yelled twice "Fire."

2. This created a pourout from the hall, there being not much rush at the beginning.

3. That the women and children coming out of the hall formed a pile of about four feet high. Two persons testified that this happened because something had been dropped or pushed in the way of the women and children scrambling to get out.

4. Two men at the door had started to take apart the pile, pulling some out alive, and if they had been allowed to continue, everybody would have been rescued.

5. The deputies drove these two rescuers forcibly away.

5. The deputies made no effort to do any rescue work, but, on the contrary, they let the human pile grow so that the deputies in front were supported by those behind, thus stopping the out-pouring of the people, and so more and more victims fell in the pile, and finally the pressure became so great that one Vestola, for instance, died in a standing position, his face being against the face of the witness, whose face was burned by a lighted cigar that was in Vestola's mouth, because he could not free his hands on account of the pressure.

7. Deputies had closed the doors, and thus the work of rescue had to be started from the top, and those in the pile had to stay there so long that they suffocated.

8. In the hall a deputy had broken the neck of a 5 or 6 year old child by twisting her by the neck under his arms. Also another deputy dragged a man holding him by the throat and his thumbs pressed against the man's weasand.

9. A group of deputies and those with the Citizens' Alliance buttons had been mocking and waving their hats down below.

10. A man who tried to shout from below that there was no fire was clubbed in the head by the deputies.

The above statements, as testified under oath by more than ten eyewitnesses, were published in the Tyomies, a Finnish Socialist daily at Hancock, Mich., in its issue of Saturday, December 27. On the same day the business manager and a dozen others of the staff of Tyomies were arrested and held on bonds of \$1,000 each. Cash and property bonds were offered by the defendants, but none could satisfy the judge. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of practically every one employed on the paper, who are being hunted by deputies and members of the Citizens' Alliance.

officially take hand in this matter by giving financial aid and by sending able men to the strike scene to investigate the situation, and demanding an investigation by the federal government of the outrageous and unlawful conditions in the copper country.

By order of the Finnish Socialist Local of Hancock, Mich.

(Signed) WILLIAM MARTTILA, Organizer.

### A PERSONAL NOTE

To the Editor of The Party Builder:

From several independent sources I learn that in certain sections of the Socialist movement I am credited with a financial interest in the Metropolitan Magazine. To lay the rumors at rest once and for all, I take this occasion to state that I have not now and never have had any proprietary interest in the magazine. My connection with it is limited to a series of articles on Socialism which I contributed to its columns more than a year ago.

The Metropolitan is, in my opinion, one of the best popular magazines published in this country, and deservedly has achieved a large circulation.

It has printed a number of excellent articles on Socialism written by avowed and well-known Socialists, and I understand that it proposes to continue doing so.

Socialist writers may well avail themselves of the opportunity to carry the gospel of Socialism to large non-Socialist audiences through such a medium. But I do not consider the Metropolitan Magazine an organ of the Socialist party, or even a Socialist publication. The Metropolitan stands in no connection with the organized Socialist movement. The Socialists have no voice in the formulation of its policies, and cannot assume responsibility for its editorial utterances. This statement becomes particularly necessary in view of the editorial article in the current number of the magazine, which stands in direct opposition to the accepted views of organized Socialism.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

### ORGANIZATION.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

As the child in the school room learns how to add and subtract and passes from that into fractions and on into the more intricate branches until equipped as a thorough mathematician he goes into the world ready for the activities, is the school in which its members are being trained and disciplined in the democratic management of affairs. Every time a referendum is taken, no matter how trivial the subject matter may be, the membership is learning how to do things collectively.

The agitation part of our movement developed a certain type of workers. It was and is of necessity the work of individual men and women. The discovery of philosophical truths is the work of individual minds and the spread of the same is largely the work of individuals.

Organization, however, is not the work of great men. It is in this respect that organization differs radically from the work of agitation. Whenever a movement rallies around a personality, it invariably perishes when that personality is removed.

From the viewpoint of organization, therefore, that person does the best work who can completely sink out of sight his own personality and ever keep uppermost the work and details of the movement. The man or woman who inspires the people to work solely for the good of the organization and not because of their admiration for and devotion to him or her, is the real and only efficient organizer.

Organization is routine work, the building of a machine of which the individual members are the parts. The larger the number of people working together harmoniously, the better it is. One can only become a part of this great machine through the acquiring of the knowledge of its details and finding the place where he or she can work to the best advantage.

### "DIRTY CAMPAIGN," SAYS LUNN.

"We lost in the dirtiest political campaign I have ever known," said George R. Lunn, Socialist mayor of Schenectady, in speaking before a Boston audience on the late election.

"That is putting it strong, for I have seen some dirty ones before. One newspaper came out day after day asking, 'Why doesn't the mayor answer the charges against himself?' And they would not let me answer even in a paid advertisement.

"The only enemies of Socialism that count are the working men. And we cannot convert them by calling them boneheads. It takes a long time to get a man to appreciate the political possibilities of the Socialist party. There was a time when I honestly believed the Socialists were all that was undesirable."

### CITY BUYS SECOND STREET RAILWAY LINE.

The city of San Francisco lately acquired the Union street line, its second street railway, in accordance with the mandate of the voters as expressed by a referendum indorsing a bond issue at the recent election.

The Geary street line, during its eleven months' operation by the city, has averaged a monthly excess of receipts over expenditures of \$16,645. For this period, according to a statement issued by the bookkeeper of the words board, the results were \$343,580.80, and the expenditures \$160,483.26, an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$183,097.54.

### ST. PAUL HAS CONVENTION.

The Socialists of St. Paul recently held their city convention and nominated their ticket for the municipal election this spring. They intend to make a vigorous campaign. J. Emme was nominated for mayor, F. Rathmann for comptroller, and H. Clark, H. Carter, J. Anderson A. Prohovsky, D. Morgan and S. Gripple as commissioners.

### KATE O'HARE IN DUBLIN.

Kate Richards O'Hare, Socialist delegate from the United States to the International Socialist Bureau, recently spoke at a large meeting of the strikers in Dublin. She is now in England attending the sessions of the International Bureau, and making a short tour of the British Isles. She is the first woman ever to sit in the International Bureau.

### ELECTION RETURNS.

Anacortes, Wash.—The second Socialist councilman has recently been elected in this city, in the person of L. H. Gibbon.

### "IT HITS THEM IN A VITAL SPOT."

That's what a well-known Chicago newspaper editor said about The Coming Nation for January.

WHY did he say that?

Because The Coming Nation, in its January issue, has begun a campaign against the private ownership of the nation's money supply.

Because The Coming Nation shows how a few men can withdraw money, refuse loans, and create a financial panic, as they have done the last few months.

Because The Coming Nation proves that such panics are unnecessary and inimical to the country's growth.

Because The Coming Nation shows that A GOVERNMENT-OWNED MONEY SUPPLY WILL BE INEVITABLY FOLLOWED BY THE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF THE INDUSTRIES.

The January Coming Nation also teems with live stories, articles of especial interest to women, answers to charges by a Catholic journal against suffrage and Socialism, and other special features, including "Tidings of the Eternal," by Bouck White.

Care to subscribe? Then send 50c for a year's subscription to The Coming Nation, 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago. Bundle rates, 30 for \$1, 50 for \$1.50, 100 copies \$2.50. Locals and hustlers, order NOW.

## "WHERE YOU GET OFF"

When a man threatens another; when he wishes to assert authority; when he desires to convey the thought that he is about to use power to enforce a command, he says: "I'll show you 'where you get off.'"

Comrade Work has borrowed this slang sentence for the title of his book.

He shows the worker that the capitalist has it in his power to tell the worker "where to get off."

This he does in four chapters, while in the fifth and last he shows the worker "WHERE TO GET ON."

This is a book for the wage worker.

Every word goes straight to the man, who is told by this system "where to get off."

Price: Single copies, 10 cents; 1 dozen, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$3.00; 100 copies, \$5.00—all prepaid.

Address SOCIALIST PARTY  
111 N. Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

To the National Secretary, Socialist Party.

The Finnish Socialist Local of Hancock asks that the above be wired to the International Secretary at Brussels and to the Socialist and labor press all over the United States; that the Socialist party

## Executive Department

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 VICTOR L. BERGER, 950 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, 1355 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.  
 J. STITT WILSON, Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.

**EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**  
 WALTER LANFERSIEK  
 Address all mail to departments and not to individuals. Make remittances payable to the Socialist Party.

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

January 3, 1914.

### Official Business

#### VOTE OF MEMBERSHIP ON DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AND INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY.

The state secretary of Pennsylvania informs us that it was the intention of the State Committee of Pennsylvania to second the Minnesota Referendum. This leaves the proposed referendum by the State Committee of Montana without the requisite number of seconds.

##### National Referendum "C."

By State Executive Board of Minnesota:

"To strike out in Sec. 7, Art. 10—'In cases where husband and wife are both party members and only one of them is in receipt of an income the other may likewise be allowed to use such exempt stamps.'"

To add:

"The National Office shall also issue a double perforated stamp to the state secretaries at the rate of five cents per stamp, one-half of such stamp to be affixed to membership card of husband and other half to that of wife. Husbands and wives desiring to use such stamp shall make application to the financial secretary of their local and such application shall be passed upon by such organization. A continued absence from the local meetings for three months by either husband or wife without satisfactory excuse given and passed upon by the local shall act as a forfeiture of the rights to use the 'dual stamp.'"

This motion has been seconded by the State Committee of Mississippi, Kentucky, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, representing a membership of 20,065. Having received sufficient seconds, ballots have been prepared and shipped to the state secretaries.

#### NATIONAL COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

##### Comment on Motion No. 8.

**HOUCK**—I am voting yes on motion of Develin of Maryland reference to application form. This form resulted from the views of several national committeemen. Chase, Nebraska, commented (Party Builder, September 20) that after requiring applicants to subscribe to our program as a political party, to ask him to declare: "I also favor political action" was repetition.

**LATIMER**—I vote "No." I am not in sympathy with this method of legislating in the party. The national constitution provides for a method of securing a referendum, that is to secure the request of the State Committee of five states or three states having 5% of the membership.

As I understand the national constitution, the National Committee can submit an amendment to referendum only when in session, and that the passage of this motion is merely a recommendation and not a submission of amendment. I am opposed to taking up the time of the National Office with such action.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

##### TELEGRAM.

December 30, 1913.

Berger moves committee, consisting of Berger, Russell and Stedman, be appointed to investigate copper strike. All expenses paid by party. Vote by wire.

**WALTER LANFERSIEK,**  
 Executive Secretary.

##### Night Lettergram.

Chicago, December 26, 1913.

The President, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of the Socialist party of the United States I earnestly request that you use every effort to bring about a congressional investigation of the terrible situation in the Michigan copper strike.

**WALTER LANFERSIEK,**  
 Executive Secretary.

Telegrams have been sent by the National Office to a few of the larger locals of the party requesting them to hold mass meetings and demand a congressional investigation of the big strike. This is the thing that capitalists fear more than anything else and all locals should hold such meetings.

January 1, 1914.

To the State Secretaries.

Dear Comrade Secretary:—According to the National Constitution a call has been issued for the nomination of delegates to the International Congress and for International Secretary. The national constitution provides in Article XII as follows:

"Delegates to the International Congress and international secretary shall be elected by referendum in the year in which the congress is to be held. The call for nominations shall be made on the first day of January. Forty days shall be allowed for nominations, fifteen for acceptances and declinations, and sixty for the referendum. There shall be one delegate for every twenty thousand members, ascertained by computing the average for the preceding year. The requisite number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. The next highest in the election shall be the alternates. The expense of the delegates and a per diem equal to the per diem fixed for national organizers and lecturers shall be paid out of the national treasury."

Based upon the membership for 1913, five delegates are to be elected.

Under separate cover I am sending you a quantity of nomination blanks. Said blanks contain a formal call. Kindly see to it that these blanks are distributed to your locals and members at large at as early a date as possible in order to give them the greatest limit of time for action. If more blanks are needed please advise me.

By reason of the limited time allowed, it is deemed necessary that the nomination blanks be returned directly to the national headquarters, and they must reach this office on or before February 9, 1914.

Yours fraternally,  
**WALTER LANFERSIEK**  
 Executive Secretary.

U. Solomon, state secretary of New York reports the expulsion from the party of Gottlieb Schnabel, member of Local Rochester for supporting the Progressive ticket at the recent election in the city of Rochester.

#### FUNDS FOR MONTH OF DECEMBER UP TO AND INCLUDING DECEMBER 27.

NOTE.—\$2.00 received from I. L. Burgess, Va., on Special Assessment in November, was collected by Local Roanoke, Va. \$1.50  
 Nathan Parkins, Fort Defiance, Va. .50

NOTE.—In Party Builder of December 6 Chris Sauers was given credit for \$6.60, which should have been credited to Local Erie, Branch 1, Pa. \$2.00

##### SPECIAL VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT.

German Federation	9.25
Local Muskegon, Mich.	4.00
A. L. Williamson, Williston, N. D.	2.25
Wm. Jas. Morgan, New London, Conn.	1.00
Local Gas City, Ind.	6.25
I. R. Lamorraux, North Fork, Idaho	.25
Cassie Payne, Benton, Wash.	1.25
John A. Lindemann, Nezperce, Idaho	1.40
Local Mason City, Iowa	2.00
Jas. Hoogerhyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.25
Adma H. Diacont, Millville, N. J.	1.00
Branch Burlington, N. J.	1.00
John W. Slayton, Pittsburgh, Pa.	5.00
Wm. Settle, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	5.50
Edw. H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, W. Va.	4.50
N. J. Christensen, Scandinavian Federation	7.50
Local East Alton, Ill.	3.75
Twenty-first Ward, Chicago, Ill.	2.25
H. C. Dunbar, Attleboro, Mass.	6.25
Local Woburn, N. D.	2.60
Branch Burlington, N. J.	1.25
Local Morgan Hill, Cal.	2.00
Frans Bostrom, Everett, Wash.	11.00
Jos. Thomas, Aberdeen, Wash.	.25
R. H. Bagley, Healdsburg, Cal.	1.00
S. M. Stallard, Fort Scott, Kan.	13.25
Geo. Speckman, Indianapolis, Ind.	5.00
Thos. C. Devine, Toledo, Ohio	.25
M. E. Bozarth, Seattle, Wash.	.50
La Salle County Local, Streator, Ill.	1.25
L. P. Tebble, Loveland, Colo.	2.00
German Branch, West Milwaukee, Wis.	2.50
H. Jacob Enemark, Portland, Me.	2.50
List of S. Hall, Petoskey, Mich.	2.50
Local Villisca, Iowa	1.50
W. H. Hyde, New Canton, Ill.	.25
Sent in by Jas. P. Larsen, Local Cook County, Ill.	23.25
List by Howard Miles, Paxton, Neb.	1.50
List by W. M. Hoover, Williamsport, Pa.	2.00
Helen Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.	25.00
Willard J. Dawson, Batavia, N. Y.	.50
U. Solomon, New York, N. Y.	100.00
List by E. D. Simmers, Wadsworth, Ohio	5.00
List by A. M. Brooks, Madison, Wis.	1.00
Local Roanoke, Va.	1.50
Fifteenth Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
B. F. Hill, Vanalstyne, Tex.	.25
German Federation	2.75
Peter Becken, Thief River Falls, Minn.	.50
J. Raphaelson, Newport, Ky.	1.50
Local Lehigh County, Allentown, Pa.	8.50
Otto Vierling, St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
Local Beaverton, Ore.	1.75
Peter Hartman, Glenn Gardner, N. J.	.40
Local Albuquerque, N. M.	5.00
Collected by Will Eitmeier, Traverse City, Mich.	1.25
Local Kalamazoo, Mich.	2.00

Finnish Local, Winton, Minn.	8.75
Local Springvale, Me.	.75
Local South Paris, Me.	.25
Local Woodfords, Me.	.25
Local Ann Arbor, Mich.	1.50
Henry Kohnle, Centerville, Mo.	.50
Local Cedar, N. D.	2.00
P. S. Haud, Garniers, Fla.	.50
Walter Barneby, Cristobel, Canal Zone	.50
German Federation	1.50
Local Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	1.50
Collected by Mrs. A. Sager, Anacortes, Wash.	2.50
Local Fond du Lac, Wis.	2.00
German Federation	7.25
German Federation	3.00
C. Culman, Maplewood, Mo.	1.00
Local Huron, S. D.	.75
Local Olean, Mo.	1.50
Peter J. Holt, Salt Lake City, Utah	3.50
South Slavic Branch No. 37, Milwaukee, Wis.	7.50
Local Vallejo, Cal.	14.00
Local Marion County, Ind.	2.00
Local Santa Maria, Cal.	2.00
L. F. Fuller, Girard, Kan.	.25
Local Milburn, Okla.	1.25
A. Bauman, Elmhurst, Ill.	.75
A. Carlson, Sheridan, Wyo.	1.75
Local Colville, Wash.	1.50
Branch Freedom, Pa.	2.50
H. M. Sinclair, Oklahoma City, Okla.	2.00
Local Covington, Ky.	1.25
German Federation	1.00
German Federation	5.00
Alma M. Kriger, Butte, Mont.	34.00
Local Utica, Ohio	2.50
Ernest Jacobs, Hardingrove, S. D.	.50
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
D. A. Hastings, Cheyenne, Wyo.	1.00
H. E. Phillips, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Local Springfield, Ohio	1.25
W. S. Bradford, Phoenix, Ariz.	8.10
Local Sioux City, Iowa	.75
Local La Porte, Ind.	2.50
Local Wausau, Wis.	3.00
H. J. Schwartz (Roswell), N. M.	.60
D. Draper, Lincoln, Neb.	.50
Local East Auburn, Cal.	5.50

Total to end of December 27.....\$457.35

#### CALUMET STRIKE FUND.

Local Denning, Ark.	\$ 1.00
Leonora Pease, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Local Sandusky, Ohio	5.00
Second Ward Branch, Denver, Colo.	2.00
Local Union 2293, U. M. W. of America, Rock Springs, Wyo.	14:10
Local Postoria, Ohio	2.00
Branch 1, Kings Co. A. D., New York	1.00
Local Binghamton, N. Y.	2.25
J. W. Dennis, South Port, Fla.	2.35
John W. Galligher, Waukegan, Ill.	1.35
Berwyn Branch, South Oak Park, Ill.	2.00
Rufus Wren, Gold Bar, Wash.	2.00
Russian Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.	2.50
Central Branch, Boston, Mass.	5.00
Local North Star, Erick, Okla.	1.25
Local North Platt, Neb.	1.00
Local Lockport, N. Y.	2.00
Finnish Local, Marquette, Mich.	64.23
Local Mason City, Iowa	1.00
Local Christopher, Ill.	9.15
German Branch No. 3, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.	1.50
S. O. Seiders, Reading, Pa.	5.15
Wm. Rodermund, East St. Louis, Ill.	2.15
John Falato, Gibbsboro, N. J.	2.00
Local Holyoke, Mass.	5.00
Local Topeka, Kan.	3.25
Robert Perina, Camden, N. J.	5.00
Branch Vona, Colo.	2.00
Leroy Robertson, Kendrick, Idaho	2.00
S. S. Osasto, Chester, Mass.	7.00
Bohemian Branch, Berwyn, Ill.	1.00
Local Silvana, Wash.	2.50
Local Fort Dodge, Kan.	3.00
Local Glen Carbon, Ill.	7.25
Local Cranston, R. I.	1.00
A. L. Macomber, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Branch No. 2, New York, N. Y.	13.30
W. J. Rogers, Battle Creek, Mich.	10.75
Local Flushing, Ohio	2.00
Edw. F. Wall, North Abington, Mass.	1.00
Twenty-first Ward, Chicago, Ill.	1.75
Local Woburn, N. D.	1.00
Jos. Cruz, Key West, Fla.	2.80
Tenth Ward Branch, Camden, N. J.	1.00
Upper Hellville Branch, Fredell, Pa.	12.75
Scandinavian Branch, Rockport, Mass.	7.05
Valley Station Local	4.50
O. Sternberg, Thirty-fourth Ward, Chicago, Ill.	1.25
German Federation	2.00
Branch Gloucester City, N. J.	3.50
Local Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.	2.00
F. M. Wolf, Aberdeen, S. D.	5.75
Fourth A. D., Kings County, New York	3.10
Local Louisville, Ky.	7.66
Local 26, Ellendale, N. D.	2.00
Branch Aurora, Ill.	1.00
J. E. Ball, Pomeroy, Wash.	2.25
Local Sparks, Nevada	5.00
Local Bath, Maine	1.50
H. J. Pedersen, Ruthton, Minn.	1.50
Phil Spengler, Cincinnati, Ohio	11.00
Goldroad Local, Oatman, Ariz.	10.00
E. L. Emery, Wildhorse, Idaho	3.25
Local Pomona, Cal.	2.50
German Branch, West Milwaukee, Wis.	3.50
Local No. 18, San Antonio, Texas	2.50
Local Elmira Heights, N. Y.	1.00
Local Seadrift, Texas	1.40
Local Simpson, W. Va.	1.00
Eleventh Ward Br., Milwaukee, Wis.	2.00
Thirty-fourth Ward Bohemian Br., Chicago, Ill.	2.90
Local Aurora, Mo.	2.75
Branch No. 2, German, Cleveland, Ohio	2.00
Branch No. 4, Bronx, N. Y.	2.00
List by G. M. Lapalla, New York, N. Y.	3.26
List by Stanley Ludurchi, Detroit, Mich.	10.66
List by H. Ahaus, Charlotte, N. C.	5.00
O. S. Dudgeon, Marion, Ind.	1.00
Local Greenfield, Mass.	1.00
Local No. 10, Naugatuck, Conn.	3.00
Local Paducah, Ky.	2.30
Branch New Baden, Ill.	1.00
Local Macon, Ill.	2.00
List by L. Mittelmeier, Erie, Pa.	2.00
List by Blanche Johnston, Wauseon, Ohio	3.00
List by J. A. Sandstrom, Knoxville, Tenn.	1.25
Local Huron, S. D.	7.75
Thirteenth Ward Branch, New York, N. Y.	4.10
Local Clarksburg, W. Va.	3.00
Local Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1.00
German Branch, Murray Hill, N. Y.	5.00
Twelfth Ward Polish Branch, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
Branch Under One Banner, No. 32, Polish Alliance	6.00
Local No. 45, New Britain, Conn.	1.00
Collected by C. A. Bushnell, Ogden, Utah	1.00
N. Y. Central Trainmen, Connersville, Ind.	3.85
Local Connersville, Ind.	1.00
Local Portsmouth, Ohio	3.00
Collected by Wm. Mutton, Flushing, Mich.	5.00
Local Lima, Ohio	2.50

(Continued on Page Six)

## 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

### THE HOUSING PROBLEM—A CONTRAST.

"Four Washington Alleys" is the name of an article in The Survey of December 6 that introduces a picture of sordid, mean and unsanitary living.

The house in these four alleys were erected prior to 1892. They were built with an eye to profit only. There are 88 of them all four-room brick houses, with shed toilets and hydrants in the back yard. They shelter 540 persons. The average rent is \$9. It is estimated that the owners (absentee, all of them) spend about \$5 a year for five years on repairs and then put in about \$30, which releases them for another five years. The return to the owners average 17 to 20 per cent. Although overcrowded, lodgers are solicited by the tenants, as a source of revenue, and this makes for a moral condition that is appalling. Exactly half the births recorded from the four alleys in 1912 were illegitimate; less than one-eleventh of all the births in Washington in 1912 were illegitimate. The percentage of arrests to population in the alleys is 35.93; the percentage of arrests to total population in Washington is 10.13.

In the frightful death rate, however, comes a greater realization of the toll exacted by greed: 30.09 per thousand inhabitants, as opposed to 17.56 in the rest of Washington! The death rate from tuberculosis alone is 14.81 per thousand inhabitants. It is said that this rate is as high as the total death rate from all causes in Chicago or Kansas City.

In contrast to all this there appears in the same issue of The Survey a story by Prof. Richard T. Ely, on the housing policy of the city of Ulm, Germany (population 58,000).

In the early days Ulm was proprietor of much land and many buildings. But the debts of repeated wars made it necessary to sell part of this real estate. Nevertheless, in 1802, the land owned by the city amounted to nearly 25,000 acres, and the number of buildings owned was 242. During the period that followed, up to the close of the eighties, much of this land was disposed of, partly for the reason that the city required an increase of money capital, and partly for the reason that the city was not alive to the possibilities of municipally-owned land. As an example of a policy that was, to say the least, financially unwise, the city in 1837 sold 84 acres for about \$17,000. With the return of an appreciation by the community of the value of municipal holdings, in 1892, these same grounds were repurchased at a cost of approximately \$105,000. Nearly 1,100 acres were bought by the city from 1891 to 1909. Today three-fourths of the land within the city boundaries is municipally-owned.

In connection with the land ownership policy the municipality builds houses and sells them outright, under many restrictions, to the working class, reserving for one hundred years the right of repurchasing the property at an appraised valuation whenever use is made of it contrary to the general aim of the city.

"Moreover," writes Prof. Ely, "this right of repurchase never expires, as the contract, with the hundred-year clause, is renewed whenever the house passes over to an heir. Though the city can repurchase if the purchaser fails to make his payments as they fall due, every possible consideration is shown the purchaser, and he is helped by loans. The city can repurchase, furthermore, whenever the owner wishes to sell the house; if the owner rents rooms or dwellings at a higher figure than the maximum fixed by the council, if without permission the owner places a second mortgage on the property, if the owner in spite of repeated demands does not occupy the house himself, if he shamefully neglects to keep up his property and it consequently falls in value, if he becomes bankrupt, if he takes lodgers without authorization, or if without authorization he allows part of his house to be used for industrial or commercial purposes."

The purchaser pays 10 per cent cash, three per cent interest on unpaid balances, and generally 2 per cent toward the payment of the principal, so that in about twenty-five years, or even in a somewhat shorter period, he becomes the owner of the house in fee simple. The total payments of interest and on capital account on the smaller houses intended for one family are about twenty-four cents a day or about \$72 a year. (From the Washington alley tenant is exacted a yearly rental of \$108.)

A report dated April, 1911, states that the city itself had up to that time built 175 houses with 291 dwellings, and that it proposed to build that year 57 houses containing 79 dwellings. Thus the city now has altogether 232 houses with 370 dwellings. Thus 2,070 inhabitants are provided for directly by the city.

Not the least of the advantages gained by this policy is that the city is able to maintain a plan of city building that is at once harmonious, healthful and advantageous to all.

### USING OUR MATERIAL IN A MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

Comrades in Albany, Cal., came within 159 votes of electing their candidate for mayor in the recent election. In view of the fact that there were only two tickets in the field, this is a remarkably good showing. Comrade W. S. Richards, in a recent letter to this department, insists on giving us a great deal of credit. He says:

"As you will note by the enclosed tabulated report of the vote, we came within 159 votes of electing a mayor in a two handed contest. A great deal of credit is due the Party Builder and especially the Information Department for our strong vote, we having copied considerable matter from its columns and reprinted in leaflets which we have been distributing.

"Possibly our method and work may be of interest to other comrades.

"Some two and a half years ago we bought a second hand press and started printing and distributing these leaflets. To date we have put out about 35,000 in Albany (5,000 population). We have also distributed leaflets in other towns and through the country, besides thousands of cards and other literature.

"There is a comrade here who owns a linotype machine and sets the matter for us, which makes the expense quite reasonable. The leaflets invariably contain references to local matters, because we have found that with such references they are surer to gain the attention of the voter. The first issue dealt entirely with local affairs and every possible effort was made to conceal its origin. Further, it was distributed at night. Because of the mystery enshrouding the matter, considerable attention was given to the contents of the leaflet, and after that it was not difficult to awaken interest in out-and-out Socialist literature."

### Average Union Wages in Various Trades.

The following table is compiled by the Information Department from statistics contained in Bulletin No. 131, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor, on "Union Scale of Wages, and Hours of Labor" (Wages and Hours of Labor Series No. 3, August 16, 1913). The estimate is made from the rate of wages per hour on May 15, 1913, as reported by the leading industrial cities of the country:

Bakery Trades.	
Bakers: 1st hands.....	\$0.3685 per hour
Bakers: 2d hands.....	.3169 per hour
Bakers: 3rd hands.....	.2706 per hour
Building Trades.	
Bricklayers .....	.6538 per hour
Carpenters .....	.4912 per hour
Cement Workers—	
Finishers .....	.5767 per hour
Helpers .....	.4027 per hour
Laborers .....	.3651 per hour
Gasfitters .....	.6159 per hour
Hodcarriers .....	.3660 per hour
Building laborers .....	.2898 per hour
Painters .....	.4516 per hour
Plasterers .....	.6438 per hour
Plumbers .....	.5786 per hour
Sheet metal workers.....	.4551 per hour
Steamfitters .....	.5750 per hour
Stonemasons .....	.5678 per hour
Structural iron workers.....	.5896 per hour
Marble and Stone Trades.	
Granite cutters .....	.4879 per hour
Stonecutters .....	.5575 per hour
Metal Trades.	
Blacksmiths .....	.3891 per hour
Boilermakers .....	.4008 per hour
Machinists .....	.3816 per hour
Printing Trades.	
Bookbinders .....	.3502 per hour
Electrotypers .....	.4290 per hour

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Socialist Labor Party Vote and Membership.

Q. What is the vote and membership of the Socialist Labor party for the last ten years?

A. The figures below are submitted by Paul Augustine, national secretary of the Socialist Labor party, except where otherwise indicated:

Year	Membership	Vote
1903	2,708	52,895
1904	2,421	34,172
1905	3,123	(not available)
1906	2,721	20,265
1907	2,187	(not available)
1908	1,986	14,237
1909	2,325	(not available)
1910	3,974	34,115
1911	3,300	(not available)
1912	3,376	33,070

(The National Socialist Handbook No. 1, p. 26.)

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

### Wisconsin State Insurance Well Under Way.

Q. In an article which appeared in the press recently the statement was made that the state insurance law in Wisconsin provides that no policies will be issued unless at least 200 applications for insurance have been made, and that it took two years for the people of Wisconsin to become enough interested in the matter to pledge the small number of 200 policies. From this it was contended that people must be urged into getting the benefits of life insurance and that any army of agents, consequently, would be necessary to maintain. Is the above statement correct?

A. This question was referred to Office of Commissioner of Insurance of the state of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin. The following reply was received from Mark A. Smith, assistant actuary: "This statement is not in the least accurate. The law providing for the life fund was passed in 1911. It took over a year to work out the premium rates and get all the preparations made for receiving applications. We did not announce that we were ready to receive applications until the latter part of 1912. Soon after we began to receive applications, the attempt was made to remove the commissioner from office, and as the case was pending until about June 1, the work of getting the life fund organized and in operation was halted a year. In the middle of the summer we began to push the work again and applications came in very fast. As a matter of fact, we have been really ready for business only since the 1st of July, and as the summer months are a poor time for this kind of business we consider that we did very well to get under way the 27th of October."

### SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE.

A list of subjects which can be used for debate among members of leagues will be found below. Plenty of material on these subjects can be secured at any public library or by interviewing well versed Socialists and unionists. A list of references on these subjects can be secured from the Information Department of the Socialist party. By referring to Poole's index, which can be found in almost every public library, all the current literature on the subjects can be found. For arguments against Socialism write to the Social Reform Press, 131 E. 23d street, New York City. Some excellent debates can be held which will arouse a great deal of interest and also develop some good young speakers.

Following are some of the questions which might be discussed:

Resolved, That strikes are more beneficial than detrimental to society.

Resolved that industrial unionism will evolve through the American Federation of Labor and not through the Industrial Workers of the World.

Resolved, that Socialism is unscientific, tyrannical and against the progress of society.

Resolved, that political action is more important than economic action.

Resolved, that government ownership of industries is less efficient than private ownership.

Resolved, that only Socialism can give woman economic freedom.

Resolved, that the present social system is a detriment to the fullest development of young people.

### WANTED—POSITIONS BY SOCIALIST LAWYERS.

The Information Department has on file the names of several Socialist lawyers who are ready to take advantage of satisfactory openings, preferably in the Rocky Mountain region.

### SOCIALIST LIBRARIES.

Every Socialist has a miscellaneous collection of literature bearing upon Socialism. Its value is practically nil because it treats of so many phases of Socialism, yet covers none completely.

By pooling these hit-or-miss collections the comrades in some of the locals have started circulating libraries. In Woonsocket, Pa., after the start was made, additions to the library were made possible through the contents of a contribution box; by sales of literature, and later by sales of cigars and tobacco. In McKeesport, Pa., subscriptions and collections were taken; in Newcastle, Pa., books that were not donated were purchased from library membership and exchange fees and from the proceeds of literature sales; in Sandusky, Ohio, the donations from the comrades are sufficient to keep the library well stocked.

Each library is carefully cataloged, and has a good system of filing and distributing. All methods agree in the essentials. The plan is to eliminate red tape as much as possible, so as to encourage patronage by the members of the locals and their friends.

All but one of the libraries named are today in flourishing condition, and that one was turned over to the public library. This was the Socialist library at Newcastle. It preceded the public library by about two years, and when the public library was finally established the Socialists donated their collection of 1,000 volumes to the public library, because they believed it would command a wider circulation. The books were accepted by the library board and are now to be found properly classified on the library's shelves.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

## 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

### A WOMEN'S ORDER OF CHIVALRY.

It was in London at the last Labor party conference that the thought first gripped me.

A labor member of parliament rose to speak, and the next moment the same huge conclave showed itself more helpless than many a spirited baby I have met within my time.

For it was called upon to fight a woman. Up in the gallery a militant suffragette was shouting the special variant of their war cry, reserved for the Labor party in the house of commons.

"Cowards! Traitors! Why don't you turn the government out?"

From where I sat, down on the floor, the woman seemed to be slightly built, and her whole frame was visibly convulsed with the fierce excitement which possessed her.

She had wound one arm around a pillar in the gallery and her shrill voice effectually destroyed all possibility of the conference's going forward.

Beside her a man was standing, one of the kindest and truest friends' out woman's cause possesses, doing his best peaceably to persuade his militant sister to desist from her work of destruction. Scornfully she rejected his pleading, and then, as he took hold of her arm to unloose it from the pillar, a resounding smack rang out.

"Oh, come." I heard a woman's voice behind me. "It really isn't chivalrous of us to leave this work to the men."

The next minute Dr. Ethel Bentham and Dr. Marion Phillips were up in the gallery and Dr. Marion had lifted the woman bodily in her arms as she might a naughty child, and carried her to the door.

"Here, Thorne, I say; you are more fitted for that job than Dr. Phillips," laughed a delegate near me, addressing the burly president of the gasworkers' union.

"Man, don't ask me!" was the rueful response.

But, like a barbed arrow, the thought stayed with me:

"Chivalrous! Why should the adjective, as applied to women, strike so strangely? Throughout the centuries have women, then, been content to live undisciplined by any code of honor? Has there been no legend even of a threefold vow of loyalty for us wherewith we might lead out our lives to nobler and yet nobler purposes?"

It is the fashion, I know, today to sneer at chivalry.

Nay, more, for all the sneers, it is certain that our women of today can and do continually take the existence of its code among men for granted—even to the point of exploiting it!

For what was it but that very code of honor that so bound our labor men that 500 of them left well nigh helpless against six women?

And in the light of that code on the part of men is not the picture, even, of Mr. Asquith, with folded arms and bent head, being buffeted by a couple of ladies whom he afterwards refused to prosecute, one to humiliate any woman of the least "chivalrous" spirit.

Without votes women may justly plead that they are "outlaws." But have we then no code of honor left us? To repeat my opening thought—is it not tragic that the word chivalrous should strike strangely when applied to women?

"Better not be at all than not be noble!" It was Tennyson's "Princess" who uttered that challenge, and not even the smothering sentimentalism of the bulk of that mid-Victorian poem could destroy the trumpet note it sounds.

For surely the aim of all our striving is the leading in of a democracy wherein every citizen shall be noble—man and woman, too.

To many of us the highest value of the vote is the spiritual discipline it offers. The root meaning of "vote" is "vow." George Bernard Shaw never spoke more truly than when he said that to deny a woman's right to vote was to deny the existence of her soul.

And, to come to the point, have we, as women, no corresponding call to chivalry on our men's behalf? Are there no occasions where we are strong and they are weak? Where we may need some standard of merciful and courteous conduct to govern all we do?

I confess it is the line of action taken by our militant women—those who at first sight might seem the knightliest of us all—that has made the question urgent in my thoughts.

It is difficult to reason it closely, but instinctively I feel that the cutting of outpost telegraph wires, the firing of unprotected houses, the burning of letters in an unguarded pillar box, are unchivalrous things—ignoble things to do.

At a recent labor demonstration, with the uplifting of "laborers" as its clearly defined object, I saw a richly clad lassie, bonny of face and with university training to help her, using all her powers of wit and social charm (not to speak of the advantages of that code of honor for men which bade them leave her scatheless) to bewilder and destroy the power to speak of a Labor M. P. who, for all his sincere devotion to his cause, was a bit halting in his utterance and unready in argument. And I, an old woman, watching, felt shame for my younger sister. It was an "unknightly" thing to do.

And, lastly, in the age-long battle for purity of life, the highest effort of knighthood, the same band of women who have degraded the battle for freedom by the methods they have employed, seem to me in this other field also to be fighting with no knightly code to govern them.

For here on the moral plane, the positions are surely reversed. By all the laws of nature and of training, the woman should be stronger than the man.

"Men, morally, are what women make them," is a saying of our grandmothers that their grand daughters today would do well to take to heart.

How can it be true or "honorable," then, to write and speak as if men alone were to blame for all the impurity that human life is reaping in the world today?

It is, perhaps, a quaint redressing of the balance for the injustice of an older world which laid all the blame on the women!

But neither injustice, and no lack of "knightly" honor, either of man toward woman or of woman toward man will avail to lead us one step nearer the goal.

The call today in the struggle for purity, as for freedom from oppression, is for chivalrous men and chivalrous women, who, recognizing bravely alike their own and each others strengths and weaknesses, will work together nobly for the redemption of the race.—Katherine Bruce Glasier in London Labor Leader.

### A NEW YEAR GREETING.

A new year is before us—a brand new year—a rich new year filled with possibilities for greater and nobler and more far reaching deeds than any year we have ever experienced. A new year unsoiled by selfish motives, bitter personalities or tactical controversies.

In the forward march of progress, each year should bring us a step nearer the goal. We must not MARK TIME during 1914, but with face forward, shoulders erect and with energy and enthusiasm in every deed, let us march forward gladly and eagerly, grasping every opportunity to advance our cause—the cause of the oppressed working class—the cause of humanity.

As we pause on the threshold of this new year, a great vista of work unfolds before us, or we realize that the struggle between organized labor and organized capital has been intensified many fold during the past 12 months.

In Michigan and in Colorado our comrades in the mining districts are in a bitter strike, which has lasted for months. Those of us who have witnessed a long drawn out strike during the winter realize the temptations and the struggles which our comrades must endure, when helpless little ones dependent upon them stretch out their tiny hands and beg for bread. But the spirit of our comrades is unbroken, even in the face of such a condition.

Men who are giving every ounce of their strength and who would give their very lives in these struggles assure us that the strike will be won—that the men will not return to work under the old conditions.

On the political field in many districts we have forced the consolidation of the two old parties in their last effort to prevent the working class taking control of the legislative, judiciary and executive departments. This act on the part of the old parties is the last stand. In those places where such a political situation exists, the struggle for the control of the government is as clear cut as is the struggle on the industrial field. It is clearly a contest between the workers and the master class, and must result in the elimination of every side issue excepting that of the class struggle.

The political emancipation of five million women in the United States means a new force in our political life. It means that it is but a matter of a few years at most when we will have complete woman suffrage in America. This situation opens a magnificent opportunity for propaganda work—a work that we cannot afford longer to neglect, because if we do neglect it the responsibility of defeat by the inexperienced and uninformed woman voter will rest on our own heads.

In the South, the birth place of our boasted Democracy, we have thousands of working men completely disfranchised, because they do not possess property to the amount of \$300.00. Here is an opportunity for propaganda, organization and educational work which we have too long neglected.

The negro working man—age long political serf of the corrupt Republican party, is eager for his second emancipation. These black working men and women, weighed down by the double burden of race and class prejudice, have made wonderful progress in education during the past decade. This factor in the class struggle of America has been scarcely touched upon by the Socialist party. It would almost appear that we were cowards in our evasion of the negro class. Let this statement not be possible at the end of 1914.

Six million wage earning women in the United States working for 35 per cent less than men in the same industry and under conditions to which no self respecting working man would submit. These women to a large extent unorganized and with practically no effort being made to inform them of the reasons for their servitude.

Three million child slaves in America and the Socialist party practically silent and uninformed upon the condition of these children and legislation which would prevent it.

In every city hundreds of young people of the working class without respectable places of amusement and entertainment—the churches no longer supplying their need. Various institutions crying aloud their charity from the house top does not appeal to a self respecting working girl or boy. The Socialist party must to a far greater extent than ever before supply this need.

All these and many many other situations for real Socialist work. This is no year for rant, but for deeds.

In conclusion, comrades, let us not permit a single opportunity for agitation, education or organization escape us. Let not a single day of the new year pass without an effort being made to increase the strength of the working class in its struggle toward emancipation.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

## 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 130 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.

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to the  
Youth

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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

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In  
That  
Future  
Lies  
Socialism

### YOUTHS AND THE FUTURE.

During the past year hundreds of thousands of young men and women have entered the industrial world.

They have not done so because they had any great desire to engage in the struggle for bread. Most of them would much rather have had a few more years of fun and amusement during the daylight hours. Most of them would much rather have had a few more years of preparation for the great battle of life.

These young folk have not entered the industrial world because they took any great pleasure in being driven from eight to twelve hours a day to pile up wealth for others.

They have been driven into this new world under the lash of poverty.

Among them are thousands of ambitious young folk, who though deprived of the advantages of schooling, are bright, intelligent and energetic; possessors of great ideals and a belief that some day they are going to accomplish some wonderful achievement for the world. These ideals are soon to be shattered.

Some of them have become mechanics.

One may conceive the idea of some great machine which will do the work of a hundred men. He works and plans from the time his task is finished in the evening till the twilight of early morn lights the Eastern sky, in order to make his dream a reality. Every dollar he can scrape together is used to perfect his new creation. Months, perhaps years, pass before it becomes successful.

Without any capital of his own, he goes to some capitalist to finance his project. He is offered an insignificant sum for his invention or has it deliberately stolen from him. In such a case he is unable to carry the matter through a long and involved court fight and as a result receives no great direct benefit from his invention.

Thousands of machines are soon manufactured and for every machine a hundred men are thrown out of work to glut the labor market, and hundreds of hungry little mouths cry for bread. His invention proves a curse instead of a blessing to all except the capitalist.

So it is in almost every line of work he undertakes.

Regardless of newspaper fables, it is practically impossible for any youth to ever become the owner of the factory in which he works. The most he can do is to become a manager or superintendent, whose chief duty is to devise ways and means to curtail expenses and insure a greater profit to the concern, by the installation of "efficiency systems" and cutting of wages.

If he possesses craftiness and cunning he finds the capitalist system places a premium upon these qualities. If he can become an expert in defrauding the people by the substitution of inferior articles or by fraudulent advertising; if he can reduce the force of employes by speeding up the others; if he can take advantage of girl clerks by cutting their wages; he may possibly become superintendent of a department store at a salary of \$10,000 a year.

But if he is a creative genius it places a mill stone about his neck. Should he be of a constructive type of mind and becomes a mechanic who can build a gigantic locomotive, startling the world with its marvelous speed and making the observer gaze with amazement at its marvelous mechanism, he may possibly become a foreman at wages of \$5 or \$8 a day.

Yet what a much more wonderful brain he has than the department store superintendent. His mind is far more powerful than the engine which is the creature of creative brain. He has knowledge of every part of its mechanism. Yet he is offered but one-fifth the reward given the department store head.

If he becomes a lawyer of talent he will receive offers from corporations for his services in helping them fight the workers or the people at large. As working people are not very profitable clients he will probably accept the offer as against the alternative of making a bare living.

As a minister, a doctor or a writer, he can only become "successful" by thrusting aside his ideals and either exploiting the workers directly or by selling himself to some capitalist.

In the roll of a wage earner he can live only the most meager kind of an existence.

Correspondence schools may prate about the wonderful opportunities open to young men and women and Sunday supplements of capitalist newspapers may paint delightful word pictures of the future before them, but the actual facts impart quite a different message.

A few may secure the upper berths in the industrial and commercial world, but those few are not likely to come from the working class but from that class in society who have had all the advantages of education and home life and the assistance of friends who could place them in the line of work for which they were adapted.

For the vast majority of youths there is the same life before them which their fathers and mothers have led, with the struggle becoming more intense as our industrial system becomes more complex. When middle age is reached, instead of being in his prime of life, they will be a lot of broken men and women, with an insecure future, unless they become imbued with the Socialist spirit and become a part of the Socialist movement; for with the rise of such a movement, many far reaching reforms will be instituted making the workers' conditions of life more pleasant.

\* \* \*

We are now entering a new year.

Every Socialist local should resolve that from now on they will make every possible effort to reach the millions of working class youths and bring them into the Socialist movement.

They are far more progressive and susceptible to new ideas than the older folks. They are unprejudiced by any preconceived opinions. They have formed no habits of thinking or opinions impossible to break. When Socialism is outlined to them they will readily see its significance.

The Socialist movement must necessarily be a growth as the workers can never be won over en-mass. The best recruiting ground is among the youth. With the young generation joining the movement in large numbers, just as they are entering the industrial world, a wonderful movement can be organized full of young, energetic and enthusiastic workers.

Why can it not be done?

In our Young People's Socialist League we have an institution which is especially appealing to them. Here they can participate in those things near and dear to the heart of youth and also be educated in the principles and work of the Socialist movement.

You have sons and daughters, brothers and sisters, relatives and friends who do not belong to the Socialist movement but who could be brought into it through the Young People's Socialist Leagues.

By building up the Young People's Socialist Leagues you are laying the foundation for a powerful Socialist movement of the future. The Socialist party should realize the importance of this work and help the young people. Every Socialist should make it his personal duty to push the Socialist propaganda among young folk.

Let us conserve our energies. Let us work the field which will prove the most fruitful.

The destinies of the Socialist movement lie with the youth of today.

(Continued from Page Three)

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No. 61

## The Literature Department

The advertising of our cloth bound books suitable for Christmas presents proved a useful suggestion, for the week before holidays brought many orders for volumes listed in the ad—all of which proves that it pays to advertise and that advertising of meritorious things is a convenience to the purchasers.

This department is seeking all possible channels of advertising.

We have things to sell and we want to sell them. In a way we are like any other commercial enterprise but in another way we are not.

We are selling goods not for the purpose of making profits but that we may spread the gospel of Socialism.

If we make profits (and some time the department will make a profit) the profits will be used to further spread Socialism.

Making this department pay a profit is simply a matter of getting business.

It takes about so much machinery to run. If you will look over the financial reports each month, you will see how much help is at present employed. In normal times, the present help handles the work. At times, extra help is employed or we work overtime.

Any normal increase in business will require additional help, but we can handle double our present business without by any means doubling our force.

The point is, that this department is now organized and strictly on a business basis. We are paying less for what we buy because we are buying in larger quantities while in a few instances only, have we increased prices to the consumer.

When we can buy in still larger quantities we can get our product still cheaper. A cheapened production is our objective, not an increase in prices. And experience will come greater efficiency.

This department is one of the future great assets of the party. Patronize it.

Note the following:

John M. Work's new book "Where You Get Off" is now ready for delivery.

You will like it but you won't know that till you send a dime for one copy and read it.

Carl D. Thompson's "Public Ownership of Railroads" is coming but not here yet.

Send along your dime anyway.

We'll mail the book from the first shipment.

Wasting Human Life (third edition) is in stock.

The holidays are over now and a big campaign lies before us, in fact two of them.

It is time to get your forces in line, your literature brigade in action and your speakers busy.

If you can anticipate your wants later and order now by freight you can save money. Talk this over at your next meeting.

### SOME DATES STILL OPEN.

Comrade Frank O'Hare writes us that the article in the Party Builder two weeks ago, wherein it was stated that Kate O'Hare is scheduled for a year ahead is being misunderstood. She has been scheduled for the states as listed in the Party Builder but the dates in the various states have not all been assigned. There is still a chance for you to get Mrs. O'Hare.

(Continued from Page One)

### MORE ABOUT THE PANIC.

LET ALL UNDERSTAND THIS SIMPLE PROPOSITION: OUR CAPITAL AND NATIONAL RESOURCES ARE OWNED BY THE CAPITALIST CLASS, WHICH ALSO DOMINATES THE GOVERNMENT.

CAPITALISTS WILL NOT PLAY THE GAME OF BUSINESS FOR FUN. THEY PLAY IT WHEN IT IS MADE PROFITABLE TO THEM. THEY ARE PREPARED, AND IN SUCH A WAY THAT NO GREAT LOSS RESULTS TO THEM, TO PARALYZE INDUSTRY TEMPORARILY IN ORDER TO FORCE THE GOVERNMENT TO GRANT CONCESSIONS.

The banking business, being owned by the bankers, Congress had to do one of two things—either give the bankers what they wanted, or throw overboard the whole system of individual banking.

The bankers will now reorganize on a much more profitable basis, but while they are doing it the rest of us may stand around cold and hungry.

What Congress might have done and what public opinion would have forced it to do, had there been a sprinkling of Socialist congressmen in Washington, and a better informed public, would have been to enlarge the present postal savings bank system and have substituted it for the present system of private banking.

This could have been done simply by removing the barriers and handicaps under which the postal savings banks operate, as follows:

First, by establishing regional postal savings banks through which money could be issued, paper rediscounted, and deposits of the smaller postal savings banks received. In short, all the features of the present law as regards regional banks could be applied to the postal savings banks, the people owning the banks instead of the bankers.

Second, all barriers and restrictions against deposits and postal savings banks authorized to receive deposits, permit checking accounts, and make loans on approved security.

Third, every postoffice in the United States should be made a postal savings bank.

With the government acting promptly and in good faith, this system could be put into operation in a very short time.

This would overthrow the present banking system and put the bankers out of business. Let us see what this would mean:

The bankers have approximately three and one-half billions of dollars invested in the banking business, while the people have on deposit in these banks seventeen billions.

The banks have loaned thirteen billions of their capital and deposits, which means that they, the banks, are doing three times as much business with other people's money as with their own.

A bank, in effect, is simply an institution which gathers the small savings of the people and then loans the money to borrowers.

The government would need but little capital to engage in the banking business, for the people would furnish the capital in the form of deposits.

Under the present rules of the postal savings banks, depositors are restricted to \$100 per month, and a total limit of deposits of \$500. Even under these rigid restrictions, the people have deposited a total of more than twenty-five millions of dollars in postal savings banks.

The people would gladly make a transfer of their savings from private to public banks, where absolute security is afforded them.

The people would thus furnish the capital for the government banks. All the money of the nation and all of its credit would be at the disposal of the government.

Private banks are forced by law to tie up a large part of their resources in the way of reserves, under the theory that this "protects" depositors. Of course, it don't; but this is another story. The new banking law attempts to correct this by affording small banks the privilege of rediscounting at the reserve banks, their prime paper, notes, mortgages, etc.

Government banks would not need to keep reserves, since a government bank would be the safest place to keep money, and "runs" would never occur.

The means of creating "money panics," such as that of 1893 and 1907, would no longer be within the power of the "interests."

What would become of the bankers is the next question which arises.

Bankers would have to invest their capital in the postal savings banks, or seek investment elsewhere. They would "howl."

Yes, undoubtedly.

So did the slave-holders when slavery was abolished. So do gambling-house owners when gambling is abolished. So does a recipient of any special privilege if taken away.

The resources of this nation cannot be restored to the people without raising a "howl" from those who own the means of exploitation. The people must sooner or later shut their ears to the howling and go ahead.

They will not do this as Democrats or Republicans, but only when they have enlisted under the banner of an uncompromising party whose membership is made up not of the beneficiaries of the "system," but of its victims.

Until the Socialist party is able to deal with the problem, the interests will continue to demand their "pound of flesh." Possessing ownership of the resources of the country, its means of distribution, money and transportation, they are able to inflict punishment whenever their demands are refused.

Wilson and his administration must grant the demands of the capitalist class. This is inevitable.

Victor Murdock, Progressive congressman from Kansas, said on the floor of the House recently:

"In the last eight months I have seen the mental attitude of Democratic leaders change from a desire to serve the public to an attitude of trying to avert national disaster."

In other words: "Give us what we want," say the interests "or we will visit disaster on the public."

And the administration, as did that of Cleveland in 1893, and as did that of Roosevelt in 1907, is "giving them what they want."

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**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. 61 Chicago, January 3, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT OF WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 27, 1913.**

Reported last week.....	17,641
Taken off .....	512
	<hr/>
	17,129
New subscriptions .....	627
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	17,756

Good work and steady. This is the proper characterization of the run of subscriptions on the Party Builder these days. The coming of the holiday season—the depressed condition of trade and the lay off of large numbers of the working class has given us some apprehension.

So far, it has not been justified. Each day's mail show the Builder running steady and comments show a growing appreciation of its work.

One very noticeable and let me add comforting feature of the circulation is the fact that our returns are now more general than at first. New York is holding up well though not doing so much as in the beginning.

New York sent us several thousand short time subscriptions which so far have not all been converted in long timers. The state is still in the lead of all others but—the other states are now showing up strong—especially the West.

The states which are now crowding New York for first place are: Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Ohio and Kansas in the order named.

Just note that Kansas, despite the great drouth which has impoverished her people, is up with the leaders. Socialism is very much alive in the sun-flower state.

The 20,000 subscribers by January 10 may be too much to expect in the holiday season, but we are going to "come close" anyway.

**Just do your best every day.** In the long run that is far better for a publication than temporary and spasmodic efforts.

The Socialist party has not far ahead of it, the greatest forward move in its history.

Events are rapidly shaping the public mind to that end.

Labor's war with capitalism is growing fiercer and more determined.

The Wilson administration has already surrendered to the "interests" as was inevitable.

The public will rouse to this fact ere many months.

This little paper in the very center of the fight and representing, as it does, the organization of the party, is as certain to grow as is the party itself.

Keep the 50,000 goal in sight. At that point we pay our own way, and beyond it, a surplus to help along other lines of effort.

**OUR SUBSCRIPTION HUSTLERS.**

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- Wm. Serb, Oakland, Cal., list of 5 subs.
- Oscar Peterson, Hollister, Idaho list of 5 subs.
- Madge Cornelle, Toledo, Ohio, list of 5 subs.

I am saving my Party Builders because the information therein contained is of immense value to a Socialist and equal to an encyclopedia.—Simon Wem Waterville, Me.

Anyone knowing the location of one Comrade Chas. Owens and another Comrade C. E. Kirchner, please notify John T. Taylor, secretary of the 9th and 10th W. B. of Kansas City, Mo. 2702 E. 27th street.

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It is an example of what the Literature Department will do in the future, in that it is a twenty-five cent book in size, but a ten cent book in price.

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