

# The PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE U.S.A.

No. 68

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY 21, 1914

per year 25c for 40 weeks  
00 per year outside of U. S.

## JOIN THE PARTY ORGANIZATION.

The party organization is the cement that holds the movement together and makes possible all work for the emancipation of humanity.

How often we hear, "I can do more on the outside," but just remember that social effort is necessary to get anywhere with any plan for social redemption. A load that ten men can lift can stay there for a million years with all the population of the whole earth lifting one at a time and it will never stir, but let the ten get at it with the chanty of the sailors to guide and time the effort and it moves at once because they multiply their effort to move the load by acting together.

Again you may take a lot of small pieces of iron, and drive them into the log you want to split, and the only result that you accomplish is to make it harder to do it in the future by filling the log with iron slugs that prevent working to advantage in the future and still you have not even commenced to split the log. But just take the pieces of iron to the forge, run them together, sharpen one end, harden the other, and go after the log with a sledge and the deed is done.

The individual Socialist working outside the organization is the small piece of iron, more often in the way than helping, but the wedge is the individuals of the SOCIALIST PARTY, WELDED TOGETHER BY A COMMON PURPOSE, SHARPENED BY ORGANIZATION, DRIVEN INTO THE LOG OF CAPITALISM BY THE SLEDGE OF CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS. NOTHING CAN LONG RESIST ITS POWER.

The individual that works as such may sometimes do some good, but as often he stands in the way of the growth of the powerful machinery that can do effective work through engendering those individual likes and dislikes that are too often allowed to control our work.

ARTHUR LESUEUR.

## GREAT LECTURE TOURS PLANNED.

Nation-Wide Campaign of Knights of Columbus Against Socialism—David Goldstein and Pete Collins on the Job.

We are glad to publish the itinerary of David Goldstein and Peter Collins, and suggest that all Socialists attend these lectures in order to hear the best arguments against Socialism. We call on the Knights of Columbus to advise their members to attend Socialist lectures in order to hear our side. The official organ of the K. of C. states that the order will pay for the services of the speakers.

The "Columbiad" says:

"The listener at the street corner soap box or the reader of Socialist literature seldom, if ever, hears the other side, and sheer ignorance often leads him to embrace theories which adequate knowledge would cause him to promptly reject.

"The spreading of this knowledge is among the most important, the most urgent duties of the day. Much has already been accomplished, but more, much more must be done if we are to successfully combat the progress of Socialism.

"A grateful people, recipients of an authoritative knowledge of Socialism, derived from these lectures, will commend the Knights for their services and the Order will receive lasting recognition for its work in combatting the progress of the greatest evil of our day."

In connection with the tours of David Goldstein and Peter Collins, Comrade George Spiess, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., who recently debated with Goldstein in that city, is willing to debate anywhere for traveling expenses only. The debate between Comrade Spiess, Jr., and Goldstein has been printed in book form and is being circulated.

## GOLDSTEIN'S ITINERARY

St. Albans, Vt., Sunday, March 1; Troy, N. Y., Monday, March 2; Ashtabula, Ohio, Tuesday, March 3; Sandusky, Ohio, Wednesday, March 4; Marion, Ind., Thursday, March 5; Terre Haute, Ind., Friday, March 6; Jacksonville, Ill., Sunday, March 8; Danville, Ill., Monday, March 9; Rock Island, Ill., Wednesday, March 11; Muscatine, Ia., Thursday, March 12; Dubuque, Ia., Friday, March 13; Waukon, Ia., Sunday, March 15; Carroll, Ia., Monday, March 16; Cedar Rapids, Ia., Tuesday, March 17; Omaha, Neb., Wednesday, March 18; North Platte, Neb., Friday, March 20; Hastings, Neb., Sunday, March 22; Seneca, Kan., Monday, March 23; Horton, Kan., Wednesday, March 25; Topeka, Kan., Thursday, March

26; Wichita, Kan., Friday, March 27; Guthrie, Okla., Sunday, March 29; Oklahoma City, Okla., Monday, March 30; Amarillo, Tex., Wednesday, April 1; Albuquerque, N. M., Friday, April 3; Raton, N. M., Sunday (afternoon), April 5; Pueblo, Colo., Monday, April 6; Denver, Colo., Tuesday, April 7; Cheyenne, Wyo., Sunday, April 12; Ogden, Utah, Tuesday, April 14; Salt Lake, Utah, Wednesday, April 15; San Bernardino, Cal., Friday, April 17; Los Angeles, Cal., Sunday, April 19; San Diego, Cal., Monday, April 20; Fresno, Cal., Wednesday, April 22; Stockton, Cal., Thursday, April 23; Watsonville, Cal., Sunday, April 26; San Francisco, Cal., Monday, April 27; Sacramento, Cal., Wednesday, April 29; Medford, Ore., Friday, May 1; Portland, Ore., Sunday, May 3; The Dalles, Ore., Monday, May 4; Walla Walla, Wash., Wednesday, May 6; Spokane, Wash., Friday, May 8; Tacoma, Wash., Sunday, May 10; Seattle, Wash., Monday, May 11; Victoria, B. C., Tuesday, May 12; Vancouver, B. C., Wednesday, May 13; Kamloops, B. C., Friday, May 15; Calgary, Alta., Sunday, May 17; Edmonton, Alta., Monday, May 18; Saskatoon, Sask., Wednesday, May 20; Regina, Sask., Friday, May 22; Winnipeg, Man., Sunday, May 24; Grand Forks, N. D., Monday, May 25; Fargo, N. D., Tuesday, May 26; Faribault, Minn., Friday, May 29.

## COLLINS' ITINERARY

Atlanta, Ga., Sunday, February 22; Charlotte, N. C., Monday, February 23; Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, February 24; Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, February 25; Savannah, Ga., Thursday, February 26; Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, February 27; Birmingham, Ala., Sunday, March 1; Montgomery, Ala., Monday, March 2; Mobile, Ala., Tuesday, March 3; New Orleans, La., Wednesday, March 4; Donaldsonville, La., Thursday, March 5; Baton Rouge, La., Friday, March 6; Alexandria, La., Sunday, March 8; Shreveport, La., Monday, March 9; Monroe, La., Tuesday, March 10; Vicksburg, Miss., Wednesday, March 11; Jackson, Miss., Thursday, March 12; Natchez, Miss., Friday, March 13; Opelousa, La., Sunday, March 15; Lafayette, La., Monday, March 16; Crowley, La., Tuesday, March 17; Lake Charles, La., Wednesday, March 18; Beaumont, Tex., Thursday, March 19; Galveston, Tex., Friday, March 20; Houston, Tex., Sunday, March 22; San Antonio, Tex., Tuesday, March 24; Austin, Tex., Wednesday, March 25; Waco, Tex., Thursday, March 26; Ft. Worth, Tex., Friday, March 27; Dallas, Tex., Sunday, March 29; Sherman, Tex., Monday, March 30; Texarkana, Tex., Tuesday, March 31; Ft. Smith, Ark., Thursday, April 2; Little Rock, Ark., Friday, April 3; Pine Bluff, Ark., Sunday, April 5; Jonesboro, Ark., Monday, April 6; Paragould, Ark., Tuesday, April 7; Memphis, Tenn., Sunday, April 12; Jackson, Tenn., Monday, April 13; Nashville, Tenn., Tuesday, April 14; Chattanooga, Tenn., Wednesday, April 15; Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday, April 16; Asheville, N. C., Friday, April 17; Louisville, Ky., Sunday, April 19; Frankfort, Ky., Monday, April 20; Lexington, Ky., Tuesday, April 21; Bowling Green, Ky., Wednesday, April 22; Paducah, Ky., Thursday, April 23; -shrdlu shr shrdlu Paducah, Ky., Friday, April 24; Evansville, Ind., Sunday, April 26; Owensboro, Ky., Monday, April 27; Cincinnati, Ohio, Tuesday, April 28; Maysville, Ky., Wednesday, April 29; Charlestown, W. Va., Thursday, April 30; Lynchburg, Va., Friday, May 1; Richmond, Va., Sunday, May 3; Norfolk, Va., Monday, May 4; Roanoke, Va., Tuesday, May 5; Staunton, Va., Wednesday, May 6; Martinsburg, W. Va., Thursday, May 7; Cumberland, Md., Sunday, May 10; Clarksburg, W. Va., Monday, May 11; Parkersburg, W. Va., Tuesday, May 12; Columbus, O., Wednesday, May 13; Zanesville, O., Thursday, May 14; Wheeling, W. Va., Friday, May 15; Pittsburgh, Pa., Sunday, May 17.

## SOCIALISTS FORCE PROBE.

That it was the work of the Socialist and labor press which forced the congressional investigation of the Michigan and Colorado strikes is admitted by the Mining Gazette, of Calumet, Mich., which says editorially:

"After carefully reading over the entire proceedings we are impressed with one or two things that stand out conspicuously. One is that the investigation we are going to have is being held for one reason, and that is publicity in the newspapers for the cause of the labor agitators. That sticks out in all the appeals for the investigation. We fail to get that point, in view of the fact that the alien agitators who have worked this country for the past few years have been in control of most of the publicity channels all of the time and have worked the newspapers and magazines for millions and millions of columns of publicity, the greater part of which was written at their own dictation or by Socialistic writers in complete sympathy with their point of view and their plans. But if this country has got to suffer from more of the same stuff there seems nothing to do but grin and bear it."

## DEMAND FREE SPEECH.

An attempt was recently made by the various forces of Reading, Pa., to pass an ordinance prohibiting any street meetings or parades unless approved by the mayor. The measure was specifically aimed at the Socialists, who immediately created such a stir that the council laid it aside at a secret meeting. Resolutions denouncing the measure were passed by the Socialist local, several mass meetings, the central labor council and several church societies.

## GORKY STILL EXILED.

Maxim Gorky, the Russian novelist who is reported dying, recently returned to St. Petersburg after many years exile, only to be denied admission. He was immediately ordered out of the city and is now on the estate of a friend.

## MENTON FOR MAYOR.

John A. C. Menton, the former Socialist mayor of Flint, Michigan, has again been nominated for that office. While the movement in Flint has been torn asunder by internal quarrels, high hopes are entertained for Menton's election.

## FINNS BUILD TEMPLE.

The Finnish Socialists of the Michigan Copper country have just celebrated the opening of their new labor temple at Ishpeming, valued at \$10,000. It is the seventieth building now owned by the Finns in this country. The Finns publish four daily papers with a circulation of over 70,000, which reach practically every Finnish family in the nation.

## SEE SOCIALIST VICTORY.

Consternation has seized the forces of capitalism in Seattle, where the socialists are making such a strong fight that it feared they may win at the primaries. It is conceded by all that they will get on the ballot for the final elections, when the two candidates for each office at the primaries receiving highest vote will run.

## SOCIALIST WINS PEACE PRIZE.

When Elihu Root won the 1912 Noble peace prize of \$40,000, it was heralded by every paper in the nation. Nothing has been said about the winner of the 1913 prize. This is due to the fact that the winner is a socialist, Henri LaFontaine, a deputy of the Belgian senate and president of the Berne Peace Conference, the organized federated peace movement of the world.

## STOP FILM PLAY.

"From Dusk to Dawn" the Socialist photo play by Frank Wolfe has become famous in North Dakota because of the action of the city officials of Minot in prohibiting it from being shown. No reason was given for the censorship. The film was shown at Velva the following night to a packed house, many of whom came as a result of the advertising given the pictures by the Minot officials.

## DISCHARGE RED ALDERMAN.

J. B. Miller is a Socialist alderman in Muscatine, Iowa. He was employed by the Vienna Button Company. One day the city recorder phoned and asked that Socialist Alderman Miller be informed that his presence was desired at a special meeting of the Council that afternoon. When Miller's employer found out that a Socialist alderman was working in the factory he went wild. Miller was allowed to attend the council meeting, but when he returned he was informed that he was no longer needed. When asked the reason, he was told that they had no room for Socialists.

## TO WIN SOCIALISTS.

Reported that King Victor Emanuel of Italy is to out-socialist the Socialists. It is claimed that he is for the overthrow of the crown in the great advance of the socialist movement and instead of fighting Socialism, means to beat the socialists to it. His attempt to get Bissolati to accept a position in the cabinet several years ago; the government insurance; old age pensions and the extension of suffrage are said to be a part of his plan. His latest attempt was to appoint three Socialists as senators, which also failed, because of the refusal of the Socialists to accept his offer. The doubling of the socialist representation in the House of Deputies at the late election does not seem to indicate the success of his plans.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

## CALUMET STRIKE FUND.

T. J. Peary, Wallonia, Ky.....	50
Local 264, Corpus Christi, Texas.....	3.25
List by Edward Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	78.00
Local Red Oak, Iowa.....	1.00
C. W. Shaw, Chicago, Ill.....	1.00
Local Pomona, Cal.....	2.00
5th Ward Branch Schenectady, N. Y.....	5.00
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Rochester, Pa.....	25.00
2nd Ward Branch Cleveland, Ohio.....	3.00
Employes of B. Fernandez Cigar Makers, Milwaukee, Wis.....	26.40
W. B. & B. Association No. 64, Providence, R. I.....	10.00
A. H. Friend, New London, Conn.....	1.20
List by Edward Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	20.60
Marquette Co. Organization, Ishpeming, Mich.....	38.00
German Branch Brooklyn, N. Y.....	3.00
Fred B. Chase, Boston, Mass.....	66.15
Bohemian Co. O. P. Association, Cleveland, Ohio.....	6.80
Central Committee of Bohemian Branch, Cleveland, Ohio.....	14.67
Local Dubuque, Iowa.....	1.00
James Roe, Phoenix, Ariz.....	1.00
D. W. Schulkind, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	5.00
Florent Des Champ, Johnston City, Ill.....	5.00
J. L. Shaw, Bancroft, S. D.....	3.50
Local Essex, N. J.....	10.00
Louis Beier & Friends, Racine, Wis.....	4.00
Local Arlington, Wash.....	3.75
German Federation, Chicago, Ill.....	15.00
Berwyn Socialist Branch, Chicago, Ill.....	1.25
Local Akron, Ohio.....	6.50
List of E. T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	9.00
6th Ward Local, Seattle, Wash.....	1.50
C. L. U. B. Y.—A. & S. P. of Hartford, Conn.....	17.25
Local Denver, Colo.....	34.70
List by F. B. Chase, Boston, Mass.....	4.25
Boston Relief Conference, Mass.....	5.99
35th Ward No. 1, Chicago, Ill.....	5.00
S. S. S., Chicago, Ill.....	10.00
S. S. S., Chicago, Ill.....	6.00
Slovak Branch, Kenosha, Wis.....	7.65
List by E. T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	30.25
Local Memphis, Tenn.....	40.00
Danish Branch, Kenosha, Wis.....	5.00
Lettish Local Bloomville, Wis.....	7.50
Scandinavian Branch No. 54 Socialist Party of Aurora, Ill. Relief Committee, Eddie Gabrielson, John Youngberg, Olaf Lindahl.....	12.75
Local Duluth, Minn.....	5.00
Branch Northfield, Glenview, Ill.....	4.75
Bohemian Branch New York, N. Y.....	13.85
Lithuanian Socialist Branch of Cambridge, Boston, Mass.....	5.00
Slovak Branch Pullman, Ill.....	5.00
Bohemian Karl Marx Club, Chicago, Ill.....	5.00
German-Austra-Hungaria Branch Milwaukee, Wis.....	10.00
List by E. T. Melms, Milwaukee, Wis.....	9.00
Local Keithsburg, Ill.....	9.35
<b>Total for January.....</b>	<b>\$1,732.20</b>

NOTE—In January 3rd issue V. Perino was given credit for \$5.00, when same should have been credited to 7th and 13th Wards Branch Camden, N. J. In January 3rd issue \$11.00 was credited to Phil Spengler instead of \$12.00.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

### SPRING HAS COME \* \* \* MOVING DAY IS HERE.

The National Office is about to move. Within a month the present address, 111 North Market street, will be no more. Our new address will be Halsted and Madison streets, Chicago.

The present quarters are not adequate. Two-thirds of the space is dark and requires artificial light. The new location is in a suite of offices, eighteen in number, that have been secured at a very reasonable figure which will not cost more than \$100 more per year than the present quarters would have cost us if we had remained.

We now hear every type-writer in the office at the same time, every conversation helps to increase the noise, every laugh draws the attention of the whole office, we all know when a box is being nailed to be shipped out, and when the addressing machine, with which we run off the P. B. list, is going, nothing else can be heard. With the noise of machinery overhead and the elevated railroad and wagons on the street outside, it is a wonder we get as much work done as we do.

In the new quarters, each department will be housed in separate rooms, and they will be less disturbed. They can thus attend to their own business better. We will be located on the fourth floor, which will mean less noise and certainly less dirt. There is no elevated railroad nearby.

In case some of your orders are not attended to as quickly as usual, we ask your indulgence, as we will be in the midst of confusion; but we will do the best we can under the circumstances.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

### DEMAND ACTION ON SUFFRAGE.

Up to the present time practically nothing has been done by the Belgian committee on suffrage to arrive at any concrete plan. This committee was appointed as the result of the general strike some time ago. The clerical members of the committee are trying to let the matter die, but the socialists, tired of parleying, have demanded action. A petition demanding universal suffrage is now being circulated from house to house throughout the country. The socialist members of the committee have given warning that if some action is not taken in the matter soon, the government will be forced to act.

The "Iron Fist" will be delivered at Coe College Chapel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, February 25th at 8 p. m., under the auspices of Local Boiler Makers and Helpers Union No. 144. Tickets 10 cents.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

### MICHIGAN MINE OWNERS ARE WORRYING

The whole organization may well feel proud of the work of the party, the Executive Committee and the National Office, with respect to the Michigan strike.

The Executive Committee sent a committee composed of Victor L. Berger, Charles Edward Russell and Seymour Stedman to the field, and their report was printed in the party press and the Party Builder, and we are now printing it in leaflet form for general distribution. This report is a smashing one, and not one statement in it has been questioned.

The party in its various branches has forwarded to the striking miners not less than \$25,000, and one half of the Strike Children's Relief Fund has been spent for clothing which was shipped to Calumet, the other half of the latter fund being spent in the strike in Colorado.

Finally the National Office itself, with the assistance of donations from all of the Foreign Federations, sent out 30,000 blank petitions; to 10,000 secretaries of unions and 6,000 local secretaries of the Socialist party, with the request that one be sent to the president and the other to the congressman of the district.

In these resolutions there was a demand for the government ownership and operation of mines, unless the mine owners capitulated. This seems to have gotten under their hides.

At the examination being held at Hancock, Michigan, by the Congressional Investigation Committee, Mr. Rees, attorney for the mine owners, asked the question, "Do you understand that this committee is here for the purpose of the government taking over the mines?" As soon as the question was asked, there was a howl of derision from the audience, who understood that it touched the very heart of the problem.

Rees also tried to find out from witnesses whether they were Socialists or not, but this was properly resisted by the attorneys for the miners, as it has nothing to do with the case.

It all goes to show that the activities of the party have had their effect, and all for the benefit of the striking miners.

The party cannot take up every small strike and work up a general sentiment in behalf of the strikers, because if it did all of its time would be taken up in such agitation, and it is not for that but to promote Socialism. But the party will always be found whenever the need is greatest and in the present case we certainly have made good in helping our striking brothers.

### STRIKE AWAKENS WORKERS.

The great strike of the transport workers in New Zealand has been lost. The strikers were defeated by the government, which sent troops to break the strike. The necessity of building up a strong Socialist party is now realized by all the workers. P. H. Hickey, national secretary of the United Federation of Labor, in speaking of the situation, said:

"There is no doubt that those employers who participated in the struggle were absolutely beaten by the organized workers. It was only by the unfair if not unscrupulous use made by the state of the powers vested in it in support of the employers that the fight ended as it did. There is not a shadow of doubt but that for that gross misuse of the powers of government victory would have been with us.

"It has served to vividly arouse the workers to the imperative need of active intelligent participation as a class in the politics of the country. Hitherto that action has not been taken other than spasmodically. From now on to the next election organization and determination must be the keynote. Let labor at the ballot box, where all are peers, strike an effective blow against those who would humiliate it."

### DEMOCRATS DON'T HELP THE WORKERS.

The Wilson panaceas have not fooled the Socialists. Lower tariff don't make any more jobs. The currency and banking law will not start any Standard Oil companies owned by the working class; the farm credit bill won't enable the tenant farmer to borrow money, and the amendment to the Sherman trust law won't give the wage worker any more of his earnings which are taken from him in profits. All of these laws are in the interest of the small capitalist, and don't touch the worker at all. A little master is no better than a big master, for the little one is still a master.

### LOYAL WORKER UNJUSTLY CHARGED.

Carl E. Person has been one of the most fearless workers connected with the long-drawn-out Illinois Central strike. By means of a foul trick, they have stopped his good work.

A gunman inveigled him into a trap, and beat him up. The gunman weighed more than 200 pounds, Person only 130. In defending himself Person drew a revolver and shot his assailant to death.

He is now charged with murder, whereas he should have been immediately released on the ground of self-defense. But the railroad interests want him out of the way, and he will have to stand trial.

The Strike Bulletin, which was published by Person, was the one thing the railroads feared the most.

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### SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

By Abraham Shedlov.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 14, 1914.—Twin City Socialists are aroused over the decision of the state Supreme Court, affirming the verdict of the Municipal Court in the libel case against A. E. Georgian, editor of the New Times. Comrade Georgian was sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse. The case arose over an article published in the New Times in August, 1912, which exposed the petty-swindling methods practiced by subscription agents for the P. V. Collins Publishing Co., especially the fake of giving a 11 cent fountain pen, marked \$2.50 or \$3.00, as an inducement with subscriptions. During the course of the trial, all the charges in the article were proved to be true by the admission of P. V. Collins and his circulation manager. Orders on a novelty concern for pens at \$16.50 per gross or 11 cents per pen, were introduced. Yet the jury of business men and retired city employes brought in a verdict of guilty.

The Socialists of Minneapolis are indignant over the decision. A committee has been organized to raise funds to keep the paper going while the editor is in jail. This committee has arranged for a gigantic indignation meeting to be held on March 1st, in the Shubert Theatre, one of the largest in the city. Thos. Van Lear, Socialist candidate for Mayor at the last two elections, will speak. An admission fee of 25c is relied upon to raise the required amount of funds. Otto C. Holt, 3052 9th Ave., So., has been elected treasurer of the committee.

### NEVER TOUCHED US.

The panic hit the country but it didn't hit the Socialist party. We grew faster as times got harder.

### IMPORTANT.

Two lists have been received at this office, one from W. E. Stein and the other from Frederic W. Bossler. They both fail to state their complete address. Please send address at once.

A suggestion comes from Comrade Raphaelson which we endorse. Whenever a speaker accepts a date in any state, he should notify the state secretary of the date and place of meeting.

Comrade Burke McCarty is arranging to speak on a return trip between Los Angeles and Chicago April 15, via the Burlington route, delivering her lectures, "Socialism Through Lips of American Patriots" and "Christ, The Radical." Locals en route who wish to can address her at 6233 Bertha street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Adv.

The STATE CONVENTION of the SOCIALIST PARTY of Alabama will be held in Birmingham, February 28, 1914, in Maccabees Hall, 1820½ Fourth avenue.

### AT LAST THE GREAT SOCIALIST NOVEL.

In Comrade George Allan England's "Darkness and Dawn," a trilogy of novels now being published as one story, by Small, Maynard & Company, of Boston, Socialists will find their every wish gratified in the line of entertainment, of romance, excitement and propaganda value.

The story is that of the re-making of the world, but from how strange a starting point! It is laid in the year 3000. No one is left alive on earth, save Allan Stern, a consulting engineer, and Beatrice Kendrick, his stenographer, both characters of unusual depth and power. Their adventures in rebuilding civilization and in re-establishing the world on a basis of equity and social justice simply surpass all power of a brief notice such as this, to describe. Through all runs a powerful love-story, culminating as it should.

The leading fiction-editor in America, managing a series of the greatest of our capitalist magazines, says of the book:

"It is, indeed, a marvelous imaginative tale. In this great trilogy, England has outdone himself. All that a novel ought to be—a romance, a mystery and a love-story, full of imaginative magnificence and humanity."

"When the first part of 'Darkness and Dawn' appeared, there was an immediate demand for a sequel, which followed in a few months under the title of 'Beyond the Great Oblivion.' It seemed necessary that this story be rounded out, in order that Beatrice and Allan, the two leading figures, might complete the labors so valiantly begun after their awakening in the Metropolitan Tower. And so, therefore, 'The Afterglow' was written, and the trilogy completed.

"'Darkness and Dawn' is one of the most remarkable stories of adventure ever presented to the American reading public. The story is an entirely new type of contemporary fiction, so bold in its conception, so unique in its plot, that only a master could have attempted it and carried it through."

The volume is now in press. Its price will be \$1.35 net. It will run to nearly seven hundred pages, and will be beautifully illustrated. The frontispiece will be in full colors. No Socialist can afford to miss it; for not only will it fascinate him, but it will prove of inestimable value to hand to the unconverted. Under the guise of fiction, Comrade England has so skillfully hidden the Socialist philosophy that the heathen may be converted without suspecting it, in the very act of enjoying themselves.

Further announcement will be made, when the volume is on sale. In the meantime, orders may be sent to Small, Maynard & Company, 15 Beacon street, Boston, Mass. By mail, \$1.50.



### 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, 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

February 21, 1914

## Official Business

### Comment

On National Committee Motion No. 1, by Raphaelson of Kentucky: "That upon the request of any state organization, the columns of The Party Builder shall be opened at least once a month for any state party official matter."

"That the above party official matter, together with any state news items, may be inserted, either in a state, sectional or national edition of The Party Builder, at the discretion of the Executive Secretary."

PIMBLEY—This motion, being affirmative, is unconstitutional. See Section 9, Article V, of the national party Constitution.

### Executive Committee Correspondence.

Comment on motion by Wilson: "That the National Executive Secretary be authorized to enter into contract with Mr. Friend for national headquarters in the bank building at the corner of Halsted and Madison streets."

GOEBEL—I vote no on both Wilson motions. I cannot conscientiously support any increase of overhead charges, regardless of who pays it. I believe the right policy is to endure the present headquarters, in the meanwhile starting agitation to leave Chicago for a cheaper city with equal facilities. Anyhow, the matter could wait until next meeting.

Voting Yes—Berger, Germer, Maurer, Wilson.  
 Voting No—Goebel.  
 Motion carried.

February 16, 1914.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Since the announcement from Washington that President Wilson would give public hearings on the Burnett-Dillingham bill if it passes the Upper House, it might be advisable that the National Executive Committee should send a spokesman to protest in the name of the Socialist party against its enactment into law. Socialists cannot remain silent while the right of political asylum is taken from our comrades of other lands, and the organization should protest and continue to protest against the adoption of this bill.

I suggest that Charles Edward Russell be appointed a committee of one to appear before President Wilson in the name of the Socialist party. Comrade Russell is in Washington, is well qualified to represent us, and at a minimum of expense.

If you think this matter should be taken up, I shall be glad to follow immediately the instructions of your committee.

Respectfully submitted,  
 WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
 Executive Secretary.

Herewith is submitted for vote of your body the following motion by Wilson:

"1. That the motion by which the National Executive Committee is scheduled to meet on March 7 be rescinded.

"2. That the date of the next meeting of the National Executive Committee shall not be earlier than the regular session required by the constitution, in May, unless urgent business shall demand.

Comment: There is no business of importance to come before us which will justify the March meeting. The matter of the headquarters is now settled, and the officials will be moving and getting settled in the new offices. Should any urgent and important matters arise we can be advised by the National Executive Secretary, and a meeting can be called forthwith. Providing we are neglecting nothing, we shall save the amount of money involved, which will be almost sufficient to pay the cost of moving."

### Comment.

BERGER—If this meeting is omitted there will be no session of the Executive Committee until the National Committee meeting in May and that is too long for any executive or administrative council to be on a vacation. There is plenty of work ahead for next summer that should be prepared in March if it is to be undertaken at all. Postponing the meeting until May means that the National Office cannot do much agitation or propaganda work during the summer because in May would be too late to start. I am in favor of having the meeting.

February 13, 1914

Dear comrades: Ralph Korngold's lecture, "The Class Struggle," has been approved by the National Office. Comrade Korngold is anxious to have it published under the title "Are There Classes in America?" in time for him to use it while in the field during the coming three or four months. He states that he and Mrs. Korngold would be able to sell 10,000 copies and there is no doubt that they could dispose of a large number.

Query: Shall the National Office publish "Are There Classes in America?"

By recent referendum Jos. E. Voss was re-elected as state secretary of Tennessee.

### LETTER.

Denver, February 7, 1914.

Walter Lanfersiek, Executive Secretary, Chicago, Ill.  
 Dear Sir and Brother: Your favor of February 3 to hand with check for one thousand two hundred thirty-seven dollars and twenty cents (\$1,237.20) for the benefit of the Michigan strikers, from the Socialist party, and enclosed herewith you will find receipt.

I trust you will extend our sincere thanks to the various branches of your organization and assure them we sincerely appreciate the generosity shown by the Socialist party during this great struggle.

Again thanking you, with best wishes, I remain,  
 Fraternal yours,

ERNEST MILLS,  
 Sec.-Treas. W. P. M.

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PHIL CALLERY, Fort Smith, Ark. (1): Springdale, Ark.

JOHN C. CHASE, Omaha, Neb. (1): Joplin, Mo.

FRED B. CHASE, Belmont, Mass. (1): Medford, Mass.

OTTO CHRISTENSEN, Chicago, Ill. (1): Chicago, Ill.

TOM CLIFFORD, Cleveland, Ohio (1): Geneva, Ohio.

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RALPH KORNGOLD, Spring Lake, Mich. (1): Fal-lon, Nev.

ANTON KOTZMAN, Frontenac, Kan. (1): Frontenac, Kan.

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# 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

## LIABILITY FOR LIBEL

Brief by John M. Work.

(In view of the fact that the capitalistic laws on libel give the enemies of the socialist press opportunities to take advantage of our publishers on technicalities, and through appeal to the prejudiced courts subject them to grave and serious prosecution, and in reply to numerous inquiries received by the Information Department, we have asked a number of socialist attorneys to give us briefs on this subject. We submit herewith one of these briefs.—Editor's note.)

**Definition.** A libel is a malicious publication expressed either in print or writing, or by signs or pictures, tending either to blacken the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one who is alive, and expose it to public hatred, contempt or ridicule.

**General Principles.** The enjoyment of private reputation unassailed is as much a constitutional right as the possession of life, liberty or property. The foundation of an action for defamation is an injury done to reputation. Injury to feelings is not sufficient to justify a recovery, nor can such injury arise if there is no publication. The law recognizes two classes of damages in suits for defamation—General and Special. Special damages are such as are computable in money. General damages are those which the law presumes must actually, proximately and necessarily result from a publication of the defamation. General damages arise by inference of law and are not required to be proved by evidence, and are allowable whenever the immediate tendency of the words is to impair plaintiff's reputation, although no actual pecuniary loss has in fact resulted. The words from which the law presumes injury in such cases are said to be actionable "per se." All other defamation is actionable "per quod." That is, special damages must be alleged and proven. As a general proposition, words written or printed may be libelous and actionable "per se," that is, actionable without any allegations of special damage, if they tend to expose plaintiff to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, aversion or disgrace, or to induce an evil opinion of him in the mind of right thinking persons, or to deprive him of their friendly intercourse and society, even though the same words if spoken would not have been actionable.

**Imputations Actionable "per se."** The following particular imputations are actionable "per se:"

- Imputations of falsehood.
- Imputations of dishonesty or fraud.
- Imputations of indebtedness or delinquency in paying debts.
- Imputations of libelous and slanderous acts.
- Imputations of mental disease.
- Imputations of cruelty.
- Imputations of roguery, rascality and general depravity.
- Imputations as to church standing or religious belief.
- Imputations of political corruption.
- Imputations of poverty.
- Imputations of infringement of patent rights.
- Imputations concerning relations of men with women tending to disgrace, even though not imputing want of chastity.
- Imputations of illegitimacy.
- Imputations of negro blood in white persons.
- Imputations of cowardice.
- Imputations of profanity.
- Imputations of want of sexual powers.
- Imputations of crime or criminal disposition.
- Imputations of unchastity or immorality.
- Imputations of venereal or contagious diseases.
- Imputations affecting one in his profession or business.
- Imputations affecting one in his office or employment.

**Words Made Actionable "per se" by Statute.** By statute in some jurisdictions, it is provided that all words which from their usual construction and common acceptation are considered as insults and tend to violence and breach of the peace, are actionable.

**Words Actionable "per quod."** All written defamatory words are libelous and actionable upon proof of special damage.

Words are to be taken in their plain and natural meaning.

To maintain an action for libel it is not necessary that the alleged libelous matter be direct and positive. It may be by way of suspicion or comparison, or hearsay, or answer, or exclamation, or irony, or accusation.

Where defamatory matter is actionable "per se," lack of actual intent to injure furnishes no legal excuse.

**Privileged Communications.** Certain communications or publications are privileged on the ground of public policy. Some are absolutely privileged. Others are qualifiedly privileged. When a communication is absolutely privileged, an action will not lie even if the publication is malicious. When a communication is qualifiedly privileged, it is prima facie privileged only, and the privilege may be lost by proof of malice in the publication on it. The following are absolutely privileged:

- Legislative proceedings.
- Judicial proceedings.
- Executive proceedings.
- The following are qualifiedly privileged:
- Official communications.
- Communications relative to appointment of public officers.
- Communications regarding school teachers.
- Communications regarding liquor licenses.
- Communications regarding conduct of public officers.
- Proceedings for church, lodge or society discipline.

Communications in furtherance of criminal prosecutions.

- Communications in the course of mutual controversy.
- Communications at the request of person defamed.
- Communications in discharge of duty to others.
- Communications in furtherance of common interest.
- Communications in protection of defendant's interest.
- Communications of public interest to the members of community in general.
- Dictation to stenographer or clerk.
- Communications by attorney or agent to client or principal in the usual course of business.

**Public Criticism and News.** In General. It is sometimes said that fair and honest criticism in matters of public concern is privileged, but in other cases a distinction is drawn between an ordinary privileged communication and the so-called privilege of fair criticism. The interests of society require that immunity should be granted to the discussion of public affairs and that all acts and matters of a public nature may be freely published with fitting comments or strictures. But the privilege is limited strictly to comment and criticism and does not extend to protect false statements, unjust inferences, imputations of evil motives or criminal conduct, and attacks upon private character, the publisher being responsible for the truth of what he alleges to be facts. Comment on and criticism of the acts and conduct of public men are privileged if fair and reasonable and made in good faith. But the right to criticize does not embrace the right to make false statements of fact, to attack the private character of public officers, or to falsely impute to them malfeasance or misconduct in office. In some jurisdictions, however, it is held that even though the statements are not strictly true, defendant is not liable if there was probable cause for the statement and no proof of express malice. When a man becomes a candidate for an office, his reputation for honesty and integrity, and his qualifications and fitness for the position, are put before the public and are thereby made proper subjects for comment. But as a general rule, false allegations of fact concerning any such candidate, charging criminal or disgraceful conduct, or otherwise aspersive of character, are not privileged. On the other hand, it is held in some jurisdictions that matters having a bearing on the character and fitness for office of a candidate may be published, if they are in good faith, and on probable cause believed to be facts. The publication of an attack upon a person who is not a candidate for the votes of the people, but who is seeking an appointive office, is not privileged.

**Publication of News.** Newspaper as such have no particular privilege. Defamatory matter published in good faith, in the honest belief of its truth, if false, is not privileged because published as a mere matter of news.

**Freedom of the Press.** The constitution of the United States and the state constitutions guarantee the right of freedom of speech and liberty of the press. The term "freedom of the press" consists in the right in a conductor of a newspaper, to print what he chooses without any license, but subject to be held responsible therefor to the same extent that anyone else would be responsible for the publication.

**Liability of Printer.** Printing a libel is regarded as publication when possession of the printed matter is delivered with the expectation that it will be read by some third person, provided that result actually follows.

**The Truth a Justification.** In the absence of statutory or constitutional provisions to the contrary, the general rule is that in all civil actions of libel, the defendant is justified in law and exempted from all civil responsibility where he alleges and establishes the truth of the matter charged as defamatory. The truth of the words is a complete defense whether the words on their face appear to be actionable or are made actionable by reason of special damages. It is immaterial that the matter was published maliciously and without reason on the part of defendant to believe it to be true. In the state of Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts and Nebraska, as the result either of constitutional or statutory provision, the rule is that in actions for libel, the truth is a complete defense only when published with good motives and for justifiable ends. In Mississippi and Virginia, under a statute making actionable words which from their usual construction and common acceptation are considered insults, the truth of the words spoken has been held to constitute no defense.

**Belief not a Justification.** The mere fact that defendant in a suit for libel believed the charges to be true is not justification, even though such belief may have been induced by misconduct on the part of plaintiff, if such misconduct falls short of what defendant has charged. It has also been held to be no defense that the person to whom the words were published did not believe them to be true.

**Prior Publication not a Justification.** It is not justification that defendant received his information from a third person.

**Previous Reports and Rumors not a Justification.** It is not a defense that at the time of publication the defamatory matter was a subject of general rumor or report.

**Bad Character of Plaintiff not a Justification.** Nor is the bad character of plaintiff a complete defense.

**Unsuccessful Attempted Justification.** Where the truth is pleaded in justification, failure to substantiate the plea by proof may be considered by the jury as an aggravating circumstance in estimating damages. But the jury should be guided by the motive with which the plea is made. Hence if it is interposed in good faith under an honest belief in the truth of the matter published, and with reasonable grounds for such belief, it cannot be regarded as an aggravation beyond the real injury sustained by plaintiff. Indeed it has sometimes been held that if a plea of justification is made in good faith and evidence is introduced honestly for the purpose of supporting it, such evidence should be considered in mitigation of damages, although it is insufficient to prove the truth of the plea.

**Mitigation.** The following, though not complete defenses, will, if proved, mitigate the damages:

- Bad character or reputation of person defamed.
- Belief in truth of libelous matter.
- Absence of malice.
- Provocation.
- Previous publication by others.
- Rumors and general belief.
- Retraction or apology.

**Burden of Proof.** The burden of proof is on plaintiff to prove the material facts alleged by him and not admitted by defendant.

**Damage.** The amount of damages to be awarded rests in the sound discretion of the jury and is to be determined by taking into consideration all circumstances in aggravation or mitigation.

**Compensatory Damages.** Plaintiff, if the verdict is in his favor, is entitled to recover such actual damages as the jury may find to be the direct and proximate result of the publication, but not speculative or remote damages. This rule applies to special as well as general damages. If the publication is actionable per se, plaintiff is not required to introduce evidence of actual damage to entitle him to substantial damages, since in such case the law, in the absence of any evidence of damage, presumes damage.

**Exemplary Damages.** In most jurisdictions, exemplary, punitive or vindictive damages are recoverable for actions in defamation of character. In some jurisdictions, however, recovery is limited to actual or compensatory damages, and no punitive or exemplary damages are recoverable. There are decisions to this effect in Nebraska and Washington. In Pennsylvania, the allowance of punitive damages is prohibited by statute. In no case are such damages allowed as a matter of right, but their recovery rests on the sound discretion of the jury. If malice on the part of defendant is shown, exemplary or punitive damages are proper. Also, if the defamation was recklessly or carelessly published, punitive damages may properly be awarded, as well as where the defamation was induced by personal ill-will of defendant. On the other hand, there are many authorities to the effect that if express malice or recklessness equivalent thereto is not shown, exemplary damages cannot be awarded. But in other jurisdictions it is held that where malice exists exemplary damages may be given, and it is immaterial whether the malice is actual or implied in law. Where the charge and management of a newspaper or of a particular column of a newspaper in which a libelous article is published, is confided to an agent or employe, without reservation of any supervision, express malice on the part of such agent or employe may be invoked against the owner or proprietor. It has also been held that the fact that defendant, the owner of the newspaper, had left the country, leaving the control of the paper in the hands of agents and had given positive orders that no article reflecting upon the reputation of any person should be published without strict investigation as to its truth, this cannot be shown to prevent an award of vindictive damages.

**Excessive and Insufficient Damages.** Although there is no fixed measure of damages applicable to suits for libel, since they must vary according to the circumstances of each case, yet it has been held that damages awarded ought to be reasonably proportionate to the injury done. Hence a verdict is open to inspection and revision by the court for the purpose of determining whether the jury were guided by a sound discretion in fixing damages.

**Nominal Damages.** If the defamatory charge is actionable per se, plaintiff is entitled to at least nominal damages. It is only when a mere technical invasion of legal right is shown, unaccompanied by any actual injury to person or property, that the court is authorized to instruct the jury to return a verdict for nominal damages only.

**Criminal Libel.** Libel is an indictable offense at common law and it is held that where a civil action will lie, an indictment will also lie, but not vice versa. Moreover, statutes have been passed in many jurisdictions, making libelous publications as crimes. It is usually stated that libelous publications are considered as offenses against the state because of their tendency to provoke breaches of the peace. Hence it is not necessary that the words charge an indictable offense or that they refer to a specific person. They may be defamatory of a class of individuals.

The law on the subject of libel is voluminous. To give it in detail would require a number of volumes. In preparing this brief, it has therefore been thought best to simply epitomize the matter under this head contained in the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*. Anyone desiring to study the subject more extensively may do so by referring to that work, Vol. 25, pages 225 to 589 inclusive, where he will find a mass of material and a vast number of cases cited.

**COMRADES!** If you are having any difficulty converting that friend of yours to Socialism send 10 cents and receive by return mail a copy of "Facts," a 64-page book, neatly bound. It will land him. **It pleads. It persuades. It convinces. It clinches. It rips and snorts and makes you laugh.**

It is positively guaranteed to cure any case of ignorance from a bonehead to a college professor.

Address **ROBERT WESTFALL,**  
367 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

### Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

#### WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Gertrude Breslau Fuller, 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte, Mont.
- Lena Morrow Lewis, Fairbanks, Alaska, Gen. Delivery.
- Bertha Howell Mally, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
- Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.
- Gertrude Reilly, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J.
- May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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

Address all communications to

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

#### ARKANSAS.

Clara Ware, Woman's Correspondent.

I have not received reports from the local correspondents but the work is gaining and hope to be on better footing soon.

I have nine local correspondents now but some reports very slow but hope they will get better along as time grows.

#### MICHIGAN.

Janet Fennimore Korngold, State Correspondent.

I am getting out my first letters to the women's committees of the Michigan locals. Work among women is very backward in Michigan. Consequently I have made my plans for the year very simple, thinking it better to emphasize a few definite points than to propose elaborate plans which I know the locals are in no position to carry out.

I am going to urge the locals to prepare for the following things during 1914:

1. The observation of Woman's Day.
2. The distribution of literature of special interest to women, especially in localities where the locals already have their "flying squadrons," etc., already organized for the regular distribution of general propoganda literature.
3. At least one woman suffrage meeting during the year.

I expect to get out a circular letter to all Michigan local secretaries and woman correspondents once a month—probably the last week of each month.

#### MONTANA.

Martha Edgerton Plassman, State Correspondent.

There has been a slight awakening of interest in our movement among the members of our locals. This has resulted in the formation of two committees, one at Mona, and the other at Marysville.

A letter sent out to the locals by our state secretary requesting that the number of women members of the party be mailed to me, met with but one response, and that due to my personal solicitation. The women members of Missoula Local was given as twenty-three. This being a number of ill omen, I refrained from reporting it, until an additional woman joined the party. There are now twenty-four in good and regular standing, with several more working with us.

Our county organizer is holding meetings in neighboring towns with local speakers. It is arranged that women shall take part in these meetings and a special effort is made to emphasize the importance of bringing women into the movement.

Red Lodge, a Finnish local, reports the completion of a hall and the payment for same. Men, women and children all worked together to this end, as the custom is with our Finnish comrades.

One organizer wrote for instructions on methods of interesting women in Socialism. This was a veritable ray of sunshine for the state correspondent, indicating, as it did, that the men of our party began to realize the importance of this work.

Missoula committee distributed two hundred leaflets in December and January. The local having undertaken the publication of a paper to be issued twice a month, two members of the Woman's Committee were elected on the Press Committee. Regular meetings of the Woman's Committee were held each month. There was reading, music and a recitation, and the usual discussion. These women are very jealous of their rights and if no women are placed on local committees they enter protests.

Kalispell has a live committee, and Medicine Lake committee is hard at work. These, together with Red Lodge and Missoula, report regularly. There are other committees in the state and all are undoubtedly aiding their locals, but their failure to affiliate themselves with the National Woman's Committee through their state organization, necessarily hampers their activity and usefulness to the cause. Women, more than men, need the strength and inspiration that comes from co-operation.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Mrs. Mary Mudrak, Correspondent.

Can report for the past two months three new branches formed in the state. The new branches have a total membership of eight women.

Reports for December and ending this year showed forty-seven women members in the state.

I think everything looks favorable to a much larger membership among the women here before very long. In the mean time I, with the help of other comrades, will do my small mite to help increase the interest and importance of the women joining our party.

#### INDIANA.

Lilith Martin, State Correspondent.

To the Woman's Department, National Office, Annual Report:

Names of Local and branch women correspondents on file, 25.

Names and addresses of women sympathizers on file, 575.

Names and addresses of wives of party members; women who do not belong to the organization, 200.

Total number of women's leaflets distributed during the year, 4,550.

Total number of circular letters sent out, 925. This does not include the regular correspondence of the office.

Total expense for year.....\$27.60

Women members reported for year 1912 247

Women members reported for year 1913 68

Total ..... 315.

Leaflets now on hand..... 500  
This completes the report for the year.

Although many of the locals and branches have been very active in getting women into their party, the majority of them have done very little. In some instances it may be that they have done their best with no results, but in others they have not been sufficiently interested or have not seen the necessity of getting the women into the organization.

If men and women are to compete industrially, and this is already a fact, they must have the same chance to protect themselves as men, and can only do so when they have the ballot.

The time is not far distant when the women will have equal suffrage with men, not only in this state but in the United States. I believe most of you recognize this fact, and if you do, you should bend every energy to get at least women with whom you have some influence, to see where their class interests lie and eventually get them into the party. If you do not you can not expect them to help free you economically, or break their own chains, for without this education they have no way of knowing, and will cast their ballot, not with the workers of their own class, but with the master class, thereby prolonging their own and your economic slavery.

Thanking you all for your co-operation and assistance given in every respect, and hoping for an enlightened womanhood by our combined efforts.

#### WOMAN'S STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

- Arizona—Mrs. Mabel L. K. Teufert, Rapson Hall, 534 Orange avenue, Yuma.
- Arkansas—Clara Ware, Brewer.
- California—Marion L. Israel, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.
- Colorado—Elizabeth Williams, 2999 Elati street, Englewood.
- Connecticut—Pauline Snyder, 262 W. Hazel street, New Haven.
- District of Columbia—Julia Parks, 2463 6th street, N. W., Washington.
- Georgia—Mrs. Al Schwartz, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 37, Decatur.
- Idaho—Laura I. Motley, Twin Falls.
- Illinois—May Walden, Aron Park, Florida.
- Indiana—Lilith Martin, 1805 Fairview street, Anderson.
- Iowa—Di. P. M. T. Hanson, 205 Center street, Marshalltown.
- Kansas—Zula J. Stallard, Fort Scott.
- Kentucky—Etta Smith, 2209 Cherokee Parkway, Louisville.
- Maryland—Mrs. Grace Staub, 200 Baltimore avenue, Cumberland.
- Maine—Mrs. Georgia Whitten, Searsport.
- Massachusetts—Ella M. Roberts, 264 Main, Springfield.
- Michigan—Annie G. Lockwood, Lockwood Art School, Kalamazoo.
- Minnesota—Elsie Henry Latimer, 1317 Western avenue, Minneapolis.
- Mississippi—State Secretary is acting as State Correspondent. Ida M. Raymond, R. 3, Jackson.
- Missouri—Hope Berry, 1507 Furnace street, Joplin.
- Montana—Martha Edgerton Plassman, Missoula.
- Nebraska—Ethel J. Shafer, 3 Rohrbough Block, Omaha.
- Nevada—Hazel Smith, Tonopah.
- New Jersey—Orra C. Paine, 317 Mountain road, W. Hoboken.
- New Mexico—Mrs. De Roy Welsh, Norton.
- New Hampshire—Rose Merkle, 344 Thornton street, Manchester.
- North Dakota—Marie Baxter, 514 Alpha avenue, Grand Forks.
- New Jersey—Mary Glosan Schonberg, 888 Fox street, New York City.
- Ohio—Lotta Burke, 1417 Walnut, Cincinnati.
- Oklahoma—Mrs. M. A. Stallard, Snyder.
- Oregon—Mary L. Ferguson, Edenbower.
- Pennsylvania—Jane W. Tait, 550 Ridgewald avenue, N. S., Pittsburgh.
- Rhode Island—Mrs. Mary Mudrak, 60 Maple street, Providence.
- Utah—Eva Smith, 148 S. 2d W., Salt Lake City.
- Vermont—Mrs. Minna Ledyard, Univ. Church, Northfield.
- Washington—Mrs. B. B. Elbe, Box 596, Mt. Vernon.
- West Virginia—Angella Murphy, Parkersburg.
- Wisconsin—Flora M. Beselack, 911 29th street, Milwaukee.

#### SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONSHIP

- Theresa Malkiel, 141 W. 111th street, New York City, N. Y.
- Lily Lore, P. O. Box 1512, New York City, N. Y.
- Rozie Polovina, 2318 Clybourn avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Selma Jokela, Fitchburg, Mass.
- Carrie von der Heiden, 277 E. 169th street, New York City, N. Y.
- Mrs. F. Newman Schneid, 620 S. Hermitage avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- Berta Patara, 2633 Lawndale avenue, Chicago, Ill.

(Continued from Page Three)

FRANK O'HARE, St. Louis, Mo. (2): R. 1, Stroud, Okla.; Paragould, Ark.

JAMES ONEAL, Terre Haute, Ind. (1): La Porte, Ind.

MRS. EMILY C. OSBORN, Waurika, Ohio (3): Okmulgee, Okla.; Wichita Valley, Okla.; Shawnee, Okla.

W. T. OSBORN, Tyrola, Okla. (1): Tyrola, Okla.

MRS. GAWER-PETTERS, Bylesville, Ohio. (1): Buffalo, Ohio.

C. L. PHIFER, Girard, Kan. (1): Elma, Wash.

N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Cal. (2): Anacortes, Wash.; Canon City, Colo.

A. W. RICKER, Chicago, Ill. (2): Cumberland, Okla.; Valley, Okla.

BRUCE ROGERS, Seattle, Wash. (2): Algona, Wash.; White Salmon, Wash.

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, Washington, D. C. (12): Darwent, Ohio; Attleboro, Mass.; Manhattan, Nev.; Elkhart, Ind.; McAllister, Wis.; Canton, Ohio; Iron River, Finnish, Mich.; Camden County, N. J.; Twenty-sixth Ward, Cook County, Ill.; Hailey, Ida.; Granite Falls, Minn.; Auburn, Wash.

ALFRED SANFLEBEN, Los Angeles, Cal. (1): Graham, Cal.

EMIL SEIDEL, Milwaukee, Wis. (4): Council Bluffs, Iowa; Curley, Wash.; Mason City, Neb.; R. 2, Sayre, Okla.

J. C. SHEPARD, Fort Scott, Kan. (3): Tampa, Fla.; Mooreland, Okla.; Rose Lawn, Cal.

MAY WOOD SIMONS, Milwaukee, Wis. (6): Orofino, Ida.; Green Bay, Wis.; Creswell, Ore.; Parsons, Kan.; Bellingham, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.

A. M. SIMONS, Milwaukee, Wis. (2): Finnish Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.; Grand Junction, Colo.

H. M. SINCLAIR, Oklahoma City, Okla. (6): Collinsville, Okla.; Dewar, Okla.; Temple Star, Okla.; Alderson, Okla.; Rufe, Okla.; Doxey, R. 2, Okla.

UPTON SINCLAIR, New York City (3): Hiawasse, Ark.; Wetumka, Okla.; Winchester, Wash.

J. E. SINCLAIR, Everett, Wash. (4): Klamath Falls, Ore.; Tacoma, Wash.; Loon Lake, Wash.; Colville, Wash.

U. SOLOMON, New York City (5): English Branch, Minneapolis, Minn.; Northport, N. Y.; Catskill, N. Y.; Huntington, N. Y.; Findley Lake, N. Y.

JOHN SPARGO, Old Bennington, Vt. (6): Twenty-fifth Ward, Cook County, Ill.; Washington, D. C.; Eldorado Springs, Mo.; Yuma, Ariz.; Fourth Ward, Cook County, Ill.; Hamilton, Ohio.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Chicago, Ill. (1): 13, Milwaukee, Wis.

C. P. STEINMETZ, Schenectady, N. Y. (1): Binghams ton, N. Y.

GUSTAVE A. STREBEL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1): Glens Falls, N. Y.

F. J. THEIL, Elmwood Place, Ohio (1): Elmwood Place, Ohio.

CARL D. THOMPSON, Chicago, Ill. (7): Salem, Mass.; Wray, Colo.; Battle Creek, Mich.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Cridley, Cal.; Eighteenth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.; Ninth Ward, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. M. TICHENOR, St. Louis, Mo. (4): Cortland, Ariz.; Sidney, Ohio; Grimes, Okla.; Prosser, Wash.

JOHN KENNETH TURNER, Girard, Kan. (1): Centralia, Wash.

LUELLA TWINING, Los Angeles, Cal. (1): Judsonia, Ark.

GUY UNDERWOOD, Chicago, Ill. (1): Aurora, Ill.

ERNEST UNTERMANN, Wright, Cal. (7): Thirty-second Ward, Cook County, Ill.; Hudson County, N. J.; Erie County, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Denver, Colo.; Everett, 3 W. L., Wash.; Chicago, Ill.

JOSHUA WANHOPE, New York City (3): Oakland, Cal.; Bristol, Conn.; Endicott, N. Y.

WM. A. WARD, St. Louis, Mo. (1): Neosho, Mo.

VICTOR WATIA, Chicago, Ill. (1): Finnish Branch, Chicago, Ill.

J. E. WEBER, Fayetteville, Ark. (1): Clarksville, Ark.

D. WELCH, Haskell, Okla. (1): Haskell, Okla.

JOSEPH E. WILLS, Washington, D. C. (1): Local N. E., Washington, D. C.

J. STITT WILSON, Berkeley, Cal. (1): Flushing, Ohio.

BEN F. WILSON, Oakland, Cal. (1): Eldorado Springs, Mo.

JOHN M. WORK, Chicago, Ill. (33): Tonganoxie, Kan.; Colfax, Iowa; Lincoln, Ill.; South Sioux City, Neb.; North Brookfield, Mass.; Sheridan, Wyo.; Troy, Mont.; Norton, N. M.; Wausau, Wis.; Creede, Colo.; Federal Dam, Minn.; Enid, Okla.; Westmoreland County, Pa.; Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Lancaster, Pa.; Manhattan, Mont.; Hollister, Ida.; Brainerd, Minn.; Thermopolis, Wyo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Arkansas Creek, Kan.; Crestline, Ohio; Neperce, Ida.; Bald Bluff, Minn.; Miamisburg, Ohio; No. 4, Tacoma, Wash.; Cleveland, Ohio; Key West, Fla.; Beaverton, Ore.; Middletown, N. Y.; No. 3, Rotterdam, N. Y.; No. 1, Rotterdam Junction, N. Y.; Patter-sonville, N. Y.

M. G. WRIGHT, Maysville, Okla. (1): Pauls Valley, Okla.

The following have been nominated, but are ineligible:

- CAMILLE HUYSMANS, Belgium.
- CARL LIEBKNECHT, Germany.
- PHILIP SCHEIDEMANN, Germany.

#### AS THE LIST OF NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FILLS MORE THAN THREE PAGES, WE CANNOT RUN IT THIS WEEK, BUT WILL RUN THE LIST NEXT WEEK.

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

### THE GIRL'S CHOICE.

Woman's Day is near at hand—March 19th. This occasion will present an excellent opportunity for the girls in the leagues to demonstrate what they can really do.

Every Young People's Socialist League should celebrate this day and arrangements for the affair should be placed entirely in the hands of the girls.

Last year there was one league with about twelve active girl workers. As Woman's Day approached they decided to celebrate it.

A good program was arranged, every number being by girls. They immediately began preparation of a suitcase play. They secured a woman speaker and one of the girls acted as chairman.

There were no tickets put out. All the local Socialists were notified of the affair and an article regarding it appeared in the local Socialist paper. A crowd of three hundred turned out as a result.

The chairman made a collection talk and the girl ushers took in the money.

After their expenses had been paid it was found that the girls had made \$22 in clear profits for the league.

What these girls did others can do.

A league member writing to this office recently said; "We never did anything until we got the girls interested. They have put a new life into our league."

It may be possible for the girls to put new life into a number of other leagues. Woman's Day will give them an opportunity. Let them show the boys what girls can do.

### Y. P. S. L.'S IN SMALL TOWNS.

Up to the present time practically all of the Young People's Socialist Leagues that have been organized are in the cities. This should not be the case.

In the small towns there is always a demand for young people's organizations.

There are few attractions for young people in the country districts or small towns. A city has its theaters, parks, dance halls, libraries, social centers, baseball games and many similar things to invite the attention of the young men and women. In a small town all this is lacking. The only way in which young people can really have an enjoyable time is through association with others at parties, picnics and dances which they arrange among themselves. They have their church societies, sewing circles and occasionally a pleasure club.

The Young People's Socialist Leagues can care for a much wider field than all of these organizations combined. It can satisfy the demands for sociability with dances, entertainments, excursions, picnics, parties and socials of various sorts. Girls clubs, sewing circles, suffrage clubs, etc. can be established in connection with the organization, which will make a special appeal to girls. Baseball teams, basket ball teams, track teams and athletic classes can be formed for those delighting in athletic sports. In the field of education, classes of various kinds can be conducted, such as English, history, economics, Socialism and public speaking.

With an active organization working along as many of these lines as possible, many non-Socialists will be attracted to it. It is this way that the young people can be reached.

There is no reason why Young People's Socialist Leagues should not be established in the country districts, for it is there that the greatest field for them exists. Those small places which have tried it have met with success.

### A GOOD PROGRAM.

Eli A. Finn, organizer of the Springfield, Massachusetts, Young People's Socialist League sends in the following information:

"Our meetings are to be held every Friday. On the first Friday in the month we are to have debate; second, a dance; third, a lecture and discussion; and fourth an entertainment consisting of musical solos, recitations, dramatics and cantatas. This is our general program.

"Our first meeting took place January 30th and Professor Bowden of a local college gave us a talk on organization before the business meeting.

"At our second meeting, February 6th, we had a debate between two of our league members on the question, 'Resolved: That Child Labor is not Determinative to Society.' The negative won the debate.

"Our third meeting, which will take place February 13th will be followed by a dance. A lecture will be delivered at our meeting by Rev. G. A. Reini on 'The Life of Abraham Lincoln.' Debates are being planned with the Springfield Central High School and with the Ashbury M. E. Church on Socialism.

"The use of the Socialist Party Hall is given us free of charge by the central committee."

The general plan of work mapped out by the Springfield league is a good one and ought to prove very successful. They are giving plenty of variety to their meetings.

The Young People's Socialist League of Cleveland, Ohio, 737 Prospect avenue, fourth floor, was organized last December and during the short time of its existence has been able to enlist about 50 members.

Various departments, such as educational, dramatic, entertainment and athletic have been organized, and are carrying on the work successfully. A study and speakers club has just been formed and plans are under way to form an orchestra. At present we are getting ready to move to new quarters, which will facilitate the work of the league. Everything is in working condition and we hope to grow stronger and to become one of the strongest leagues in the U. S.

## 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.

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 They Think Of It!

In "Where You Get Off" Comrade Work has told the story of the workers with a happy combination of simplicity and lucidity. It should easily rank among the best sellers and I believe it will when the membership realize "where they get on."—FRED E. IRISH, STATE SECRETARY OF MAINE.

"Where You Get Off" is the biggest little book I have yet found—short, clear convincing—just the book to make Socialists.—WM. H. HENRY, STATE SECRETARY OF INDIANA.

"Where You Get Off" came to me like a holiday package labeled "Nuts to crack." On examination, I found the nuts were cracked and the meats removed. I shall put the book on my list as one suitable for propaganda work in this state.—IDA M. RAYMOND, STATE SECRETARY OF MISSISSIPPI.

I have read "Where You Get Off" and find it a great book to hand to busy workers who are too tired to read anything heavy. I like it, too, because it talks direct to the workers instead of about them.—PETER HOLT, STATE SECRETARY OF COLORADO.

"Where You Get Off" is a plain but FORCIBLE APPEAL TO THE WORKERS.

ITS GREAT VALUE AS A PROPAGANDA BOOK CONSISTS IN THIS: IT IS WRITTEN SOLELY FOR THE WORKING CLASS. IT IS FOR THE WORKERS, ONLY.

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SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 N. MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

### STATE SECRETARIES.

Ala.—Emma F. Connolly, Sterrett.  
Ariz.—Alice Eddy, Labor Temple, Phoenix.  
Ark.—Ida Callery, 600 N. 12th St., Fort Smith.  
Cal.—T. W. Williams, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.  
Colo.—Emma F. Langdon, 1395 Lowell Blvd., Denver.  
Conn.—S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby.  
Del.—Frank A. Houck, 9th and Spruce Sts., Wilmington.  
Dist. of Col.—J. Webb Richman, 811 E St., N. W., Washington.  
Fla.—Franklin Pimbley, 317 W. Michigan Ave., Tampa.  
Ga.—Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta.  
Idaho—I. F. Stewart, Nampa.  
Ill.—Guy Underwood, Acting S. S., 184 W. Washington St., Chicago.  
Ind.—Wm. Henry, 108 Pembroke Arcade, Indianapolis.  
Iowa—M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.  
Kan.—S. M. Stallard, Box 463, Ft. Scott.  
Ky.—J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.  
La.—W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.  
Maine.—Fred E. Irish, R. F. D. 3, Box 80, Woodfords.  
Md.—C. W. Staub, Box 18, Cumberland.  
Mass.—Fred B. Chase, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.  
Mich.—Jos. Warnock, Harbor Springs.  
Minn.—T. E. Latimer, 1317 Western Ave., Minneapolis.  
Miss.—Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. R. No. 3, Jackson.  
Mo.—Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis.  
Mont.—Alma M. Kriger, 403 S. Main St., Butte.  
Neb.—John C. Chase, 3 Rohrbaugh Bldg., Omaha.  
Nev.—Thos. Fagan, Box 132, Tonopah.  
N. H.—John P. Burke, Memorial St., Franklin.  
N. J.—W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William St., Orange.  
N. M.—M. R. Jones, Seneca.  
N. Y.—U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., New York City.  
N. C.—Percy L. Gardner, Lakeview.  
N. D.—Henry G. Teigan, Box 117, Minot.  
Ohio—O. T. Van Schoyck, 101 N. High St., R. 68, Columbus.  
Okla.—H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.  
Ore.—E. L. Cannon, 1340 Ferry St., Salem.  
Penn.—Robert B. Ringler, P. O. Box 285, Reading.  
R. I.—James P. Reid, 20 Olneyville Sq., Providence.  
S. C.—Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.  
S. D.—M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.  
Tenn.—J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern Ave., Jackson.  
Texas—T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville.  
Utah—Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City.  
Vt.—Mabel Folland, 114 Branch St., Bennington.  
Va.—I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington Ave., Newport News.  
Wash.—Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.  
W. Va.—Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.  
Wis.—F. W. Rehfeld, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.  
Wyo.—A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.

Seven PARTY BUILDER sub cards for \$1.50.

### COMMON SENSE

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

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

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, Kenton, O.

70

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Every Socialist should know the songs of the Socialist movement.

Every Socialist organization should make the singing of Socialist songs a part of each meeting.

Give the Socialist movement a musical spirit. We carry in stock the following song books, words and music:

"Songs of Socialism," by Moyer, 20 cents a copy; 6 for \$1.00; \$1.75 a dozen.

"Morris' Socialist Songs," 10 cents a copy; 75 cents per dozen; \$5.00 per hundred.

LEARN SOCIALIST SONGS

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Third Edition

Critics agree that this book is the greatest indictment of capitalism so far produced by an American Socialist.

Its superior merit is attested by the fact that—It has run to its third edition in less than a year. It has been the favorite among speakers and organizers who sell books at public meetings.

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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Address

SOCIALIST PARTY,  
111 N. MARKET ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

**The Literature Department**

The text of my sermon this morning is, "Who Will Write the Leaflets Needed by This Department?" Since the inauguration of the present administration, this department has issued eight new leaflets all of which have been prepared in the National Office with the exception of two, "Join the Party," by Chas. Ed. Russell and "Why the Negro Should Vote the Socialist Ticket," by Geo. W. Woodbey.

It is almost impossible to get leaflets prepared outside of the office. Comrades promise faithfully that they will give us leaflets but they don't write them. The good writers in the Socialist movement are employed earning a livelihood. Their time and energy is given to the employer. Then too, unless a comrade has a large library or access to a public library and is accustomed to research work he has not the necessary equipment for producing good leaflets.

Great care and discretion is needed in writing our literature. A leaflet issued from the National Office speaks for the party. It must be sound doctrinally, invulnerable in logic and fit the conditions of the time.

During the visit of our distinguished German comrade, Phillip Scheidemann, he made the statement in describing the work of the German party that a comrade was kept employed at the headquarters writing leaflets. This is his sole and only work.

We of course, cannot as yet afford to employ a writer for this purpose, and the bulk of the work devolves on our Information Department.

We have pushed Comrade Thompson pretty hard in this respect but we are drafting him for another—a leaflet which will handle the Catholic Anti-Socialist propaganda now being carried on so actively and energetically. We will endeavor to have this new leaflet ready in March. I know you will all receive this information with pleasure for the need of such a leaflet is nation wide.

Aside from this, there are no announcements to be made, except that the orders for spring campaign literature are now beginning to come and it looks like there will be "things doing" in dead earnest in another week or two.

One hundred "Where You Get Off" to R. L. Goodwin Fort Pierce, Fla.

Twenty "Truth About Socialism" to Henry Kleinder, Adams, Mass.

One hundred Ameringer's "Socialism, What It is and How to Get It" and 50 copies "Truth About Socialism" to Franklin Pimby, Tampa, Fla.

One thousand "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered" to F. J. Krause, St. Louis, Mo.

One dozen "Socialism, What It is and How to Get It" and one dozen "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" to M. L. Amos, Ellsworth, Kans.

Five thousand "Madam, How Will You Feed Your Family?" and one thousand "Catholic Defense of Socialism," to Al Sieppman, St. Louis, Mo.

Two thousand Michigan Strike Report Leaflets to John T. Richardson, Stippville, Kans.

One dozen Gold Plated buttons to A. L. Williamson, Williston, N. D.

Five Dollar Book Offer to H. N. Daniels, Chicago, Ill.

One hundred "Wasting Human Life" to T. B. Anderson, El Paso, Texas.

"Pocket Library of Socialism" to Ed. Wetsel, Sunbury, Pa.

Twenty-five hundred "Most Frequent Objections to Socialism" and twenty-five "Join the Party" to W. E. Browder, Wichita, Kans.

Ten "Socialism, What It is and How to Get It" and two "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" to Jos. Grimm, Seattle, Wash.

Five Dollar Book Offer to Frederick W. Bossler, Camden, N. J.

One Hundred Y. P. S. L. Buttons to Ralph Hertz, Erie, Pa.

"Pocket Library of Socialism" to Wm. Rodermund, E. St. Louis, Ill.

"Pocket Library of Socialism" to Edgar J. Warren, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One thousand "Have the Socialists Made Good?" to Thos. Mackay, Camden, N. J.

"Library of Socialism" to Geo. H. Harten, Red Bank, N. J.

One thousand "Join the Party" to William Lubenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Pocket Library of Socialism" to Edwin Schendel, Milwaukee, Wis.

One hundred and fifty of "Our Best Sellers" to W. A. Wright, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Three "Public Ownership of Railways" to A. G. Austin, Dodson, La.

One thousand copies of "Why I Am a Socialist" to Martin Roskey, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Twelve copies "Catholic Church and Socialism," to S. Mendelson, Burlington, Ia.

Twelve copies "Catholic Church and Socialism" to E. R. Downs, Rice, Wash.

One hundred "How We are Gouged" and fifty "Usurped Power of the Courts" to C. H. Rodgers, Oak Creek, Colo.

One "Library of Socialism" to C. W. Staples, Osceola, Wis.

Eight copies of "Truth About Socialism" to J. M. Bannan, Chetopa, Kans.

One hundred "Where You Get Off" to R. F. Kirk, Louisville, Ky.



**BE A SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST SPEAKER**

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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 30, 1912, at the postoffice, Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates, 75c per inch, column wide.

No. 68 Chicago, February 21, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SATURDAY FEBRUARY 7th, 1914.**

Last week.....	17,549
Taken off.....	256
	<hr/>
	17,290
New Subscriptions.....	353
	<hr/>
Total to date.....	17,643

An impatient comrade wrote the other day as follows: "What's the matter with the P. B. circulation? It went up like a rocket at first from 3,000 to 17,000 and now it hangs stubbornly at that figure."

The explanation is easy. Examine the records of referendum votes for the last couple of years and you will find that even the highest just about equals the P. B. circulation. It means that with a vote of a million, we have a party membership of 100,000 and an active membership—those who take an intelligent interest in party matters—of less than 20,000.

Another comrade, a secretary of a local, by the way, when he sent in a list of the party membership, wrote: "I hope you will interest these comrades and get them to subscribe. They sure need the Party Builder for they don't know anything about the party. When a referendum is sent out, they don't know what to do or how to do it." That speaks the reason for a Party Builder better than we have ever told it from this office.

While the Party Builder has been climbing up from 3,000 to 17,000 the party membership has climbed from 80,000 to over 100,000. The P. B. is not going to claim all the credit for this increase in membership but some of it may be justly set down to the credit of this paper. It talks organization all the time. It fairly bristles with it. It exudes organization from every pore, as it were, and this constant preaching is bringing results.

The Socialist public has had to be educated to a new attitude. The comrades have had to be aroused to the fact that building the party is of equal importance with that of carrying on propaganda, and that a paper that is going to live because it has the resources of the party behind it, is just the kind of a paper that ought to be built up.

Every day letters come from comrades who see this and wonder why they hadn't thought of it before.

These letters speak volumes and make the future of organization assume a rosy hue. Gradually out of things there is coming a unified party, a constructive party, an aggressive party, an organizing party and a democratic party—a party that can speak its will in the referendum.

I have never been worried about the circulation of the P. B. I never had any visionary expectations of sudden growth.

I knew that beyond the 20,000 who vote on referendums, we would have to dig for increases.

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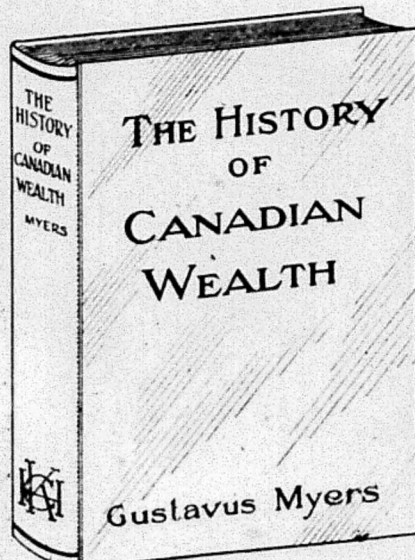
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