

The PARTY BUILDER

NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 81

CHICAGO, MAY 23, 1914

50c per year 25c for 40 weeks
\$1.00 per year outside of U. S.

A GREAT COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Party Goes Forward Harmoniously to Better Things.

By J. L. Engdahl.

Chicago, May 15.—The biggest year in the history of the American Socialist movement is predicted for the next 12 months as a result of the mass of constructive labor performed here by the 1914 meeting of the Socialist Party National Committee.

This year's gathering eclipsed all previous national Socialist gatherings in its spirit of solidarity, its unanimity of action on all important problems, its ambition to build for the future, its hope to place the American Socialist movement on a par with that of any in the world, while putting the Socialist party in the race as the dominant and controlling factor in American politics.

Immediately upon gathering here the National Committee began considering the business of the party, and before it had adjourned practically every phase of national Socialist endeavor had been reviewed and plans made for a logical development and healthy growth of party activity.

Since it was not called upon to settle any important matters of party tactics, nearly all of the debates were short with conclusions always based on facts and not on oratory. Some of the important actions of the gathering were the following:

Laid the foundation for a national party-owned press by ordering the improvement of the Party Builder and its conversion into a weekly Socialist newspaper.

Provided for the making of plans aiming toward the creation of a national party-owned headquarters in Chicago.

Considered the Colorado coal miners' strike.

Took up the Strike Children's Relief Fund and gave the National Executive Committee power to act.

Made plans for the carrying on of the fall congressional campaign, the appointment of a campaign committee and the raising of campaign funds.

Considered plans for the improvement of the party literature, books, pamphlets and leaflets, especially the publication of special leaflets for special occasions for extensive circulation and distribution.

Provided for a solution of the party controversy in Washington to effect a reunited Socialist movement.

Discussed plans for extending and improving the Socialist press and the possibilities of establishing co-operative papers.

Ordered an investigation of the liquor traffic in view of the present prohibition agitation.

Considered plans for making the young people's Socialist movement an integral part of the Socialist party.

Passed resolutions on Mexico, Seattle riots, West Virginia free speech and free press fight, and on death of Daniel De Leon.

Voted instructions to international secretary and delegates to International Socialist Congress to be held at Vienna.

That literature be prepared for southern states and financial support be given if possible.

Provided for further investigation of the co-operative question in the United States.

Received first report submitted to Socialist party on the money problem and ordered investigations and study be renewed for another year.

Voted that foreign translator secretaries have one representative in National Committee meetings, besides acting on questions concerning foreign language sections.

While many questions were referred to the National Executive Committee, this was done after some discussion, usually indicating the manner in which the National Committee wanted these questions treated. This practically amounts to the Executive Committee carrying out the expressed wish of the National Committee.

Perhaps the greatest question taken up by the committee was that of the party-owned press de-

vised by the establishment of a party-owned weekly newspaper. It was pointed out that this leads the way to a party-owned monthly magazine and the establishment of a party-owned book publishing business.

It was felt that this was a logical step in the effort of the national Socialist party to fully cover the entire field of Socialist literature and to place it under the control of the Socialist party.

While it was felt by some that the party is not yet in a position to launch its own party headquarters, the committee ordered the further consideration of this question by a special committee. This indicates the restless desire of the party to move forward.

Although the party debt has not been decreased to a very great extent during the past year, it did not play the same prominent role that it did at the 1913 National Committee meeting.

Through the one-day wage fund, the selling of literature at a slight profit, the increase of returns from dues stamps as the result of a gradual increase of membership, and by other means, it is hoped to gradually wipe out the party debt and soon place the party on a firm financial basis.

All the departments of the Socialist party were encouraged in their work, especially the Young People's Department, the Woman's Department, the Information Department, the Foreign Languages Department and the Literature Department. No radical changes were suggested aside from the gradual increase in their work and efficiency commensurate with the demands of the growing Socialist movement.

Among the numerous committees of the party that were appointed by the 1912 national convention and since were voted aid where they requested it are those on co-operatives, immigration, money problem, education, commission form of government and agriculture. To these has now been added the committee on the liquor question, showing the scope of the questions in which the Socialist party is taking an increasing interest.

State and local secretaries will please note that the double perforated stamps for husband and wife may now obtained at the price of five cents each.

TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, ITS NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Dear Comrades: For nearly nine months the Michigan Copper Country, struggled with unshaken confidence to win their just demands. The strikers had to face as their antagonists the state militia, the gunmen, the bourgeoisie, the church, the offices of the state, and the consolidated capitalists. However, the ranks of the strikers remained unbroken, even when the unheard-of acts of lawlessness, the arrests and tortures, and, as a crowning event, the massacre of Calumet, perpetrated by all these people, were doing great havoc among them.

You, fellow-workers, all over America, admired the courage and the persistency of your fighting brothers and sisters up here in the copper country. You read the news about the Calumet massacre, shedding tears because so many were sacrificed on the altar of greed to obtain the liberty for the working class. For

all these reasons you sent strikers financial aid to such a degree that the fight could be continued after Christmas with increased intensity and enthusiasm. The number of working people involved in the fight was, however, so great—35,000 men, women and children—that the sustaining of their lives required great sums, about \$35,000 every week.

With the approach of the spring the arrival of funds began to decrease. The American workingmen evidently did not fully realize the meaning of this struggle to sustain the strikers permanently in their fight. Many strikers had completely exhausted their own means, whatever little they had saved. The reduction which became necessary in the relief brought therefore consternation among the strikers. No other power in the world would have been able to break the struggle, but starvation did it. When the strikers realized the situation they did not even then surrender with broken ranks, but unanimously decided to withdraw from the fight for this time, swearing, however, that they would later resume the fight and continue it until the banner of organized labor would wave victorious over the whole copper country.

After the end of the strike the copper barons were not satisfied with the heartless torture and agony they had brought upon the fighting strikers. The companies began now to take revenge. The workers who had participated in the strike are not given work, as they were promised before the end of the strike. All kinds of extortions are inflicted upon the workers, the purpose of which is to destroy completely the sympathy among the workers toward organized labor. In all this the companies are aided by the bourgeoisie and by the ministers.

THE NEED IS PRESSING!

Every morning workers by the hundreds rise from their beds without knowing what they shall have during the day to fill their empty stomachs. Hundreds of men are without work, food and shelter. Hundreds of mothers stand every morning before the union office begging for a little aid for their children, forgetting even themselves. Hundreds of school children are unable to go to school any more, because their clothes are shabby and their stomachs empty.

HELP IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY!

Send your contributions immediately! Collect funds through lists, collections, socials, through all means, which can be used to alleviate the great need, until work has been procured for those in distress and until funds are received to enable us to send the workers to other regions.

Act quickly! Do your best! Send all the relief funds to:

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE HANCOCK SOCIALIST LOCAL,

Care of Box B, Hancock, Mich.

Adopted by the National Committee in Session May 14, 1914.

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
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN A SOCIALIST CITY.

With the first Socialist mayor in Sisseton, S. D., who was elected in the spring of 1913, the town went "wet," after being "dry" for seven years. It is believed that the citizens so voted because they preferred a liquor traffic in the open to one under cover. Under the lax enforcement of the prohibition laws "blind pigs" and "boot-leggers" flourished.

The 1914 election brought a second victory to the Socialists, and the town reverted to prohibition. Although there was no party ruling on the question, the Socialists individually voted for prohibition, for it is their purpose to demonstrate that the Socialist administration can and will enforce obedience to the city's laws.

With the passing of the "open" town there went out of existence an experiment unique in American municipal history. This was the quasi-municipal saloon. It grew out of the effort by the Socialists to establish one municipally owned. Such an enterprise, of course, would be declared unconstitutional under the state law, but its agitation paved the way for the alternative of a municipally regulated saloon. The two licenses to which the town was entitled were granted to one responsible business man, who ran but one saloon. This man, it was provided by the council, made a contract with two equally reputable citizens, something like this: They to advance the license money, which amounted to \$1,100 each, plus \$400 each for state and county, or \$3,000 in all; the accounts to be closed and the profits divided nightly—50 per cent to the road fund, 25 per cent to the city sinking fund, and 25 per cent to the city general fund. The name of the city did not appear in any of the transactions.

Up to the beginning of the spring campaign of 1914, the saloon had paid in \$8,000 to the different funds, with the possibility of a total of \$20,000 before the saloon closed. This showing appears better than it really is, for, with a profit of but \$20,000, it is estimated that the sales of the saloon amounted in all to \$70,000. The \$50,000 difference, therefore, was diverted from the regular trade channels to the treasury of the liquor interests.

Even with vigilant law enforcement and strict regulations, the sale of intoxicants increased considerably. So, also, the number of arrests of men under the influence of liquor increased. However, the saloon was open only from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., and was closed whenever its privileges were abused. No sales were made to minors. A list was kept of the men who indulged too freely, which prevented them personally from buying a drop. Similarly a list was kept of the names of the men who bought for these unfortunates. The Socialist mayor and chief of police vigorously prosecuted the "blind pigs" and the "boot-leggers."

Although the Socialists made no declaration of their intention before election, their purpose was as follows: If prohibition failed to carry, the administration would grant the two saloon licenses to one individual, as before, with the exception, however, that all of the profits would go to the city; the sale of liquors would be further curtailed; the saloon would be open fewer hours; the restrictions against minors would be more vigorously enforced and the "blacklist" would be made much easier of attainment. If, on the other hand, the town would vote "dry," the Socialists would stand for strict enforcement of the law. This would mean not only surveillance over possible "blind pigs," but a determined effort to prevent the shipping in of liquors to private residences and all illicit trading in liquors.

The town went "dry." It is not unreasonable to suppose that it did so because the citizens were confident that at last they had an administration that would not ignore the liquor laws. Now that the saloon question is definitely settled, the Socialists can give their attention to the regular administrative problems and to the furtherance of Socialist propaganda.

(The Information Department is indebted to E. Francis Atwood, secretary of the Socialist party local in Sisseton, for the foregoing information.)

EDUCATION.

We have compiled the following bibliography on education for the benefit of officials in, and candidates for, school board positions:

The Socialist Program.

1. National Socialist Program. See item 12 of platform, under political demands. National Campaign Book, page 5. National Office, 25 cents.

2. Municipal and State Programs. Educational Demands. See page 311-322 in National Campaign Book.

3. Report of Committee on Education to National Convention in 1912. Proceedings of Convention, page 174. Also report of Woman's Committee on Education to National Convention. Proceedings of Convention, page 42. National Office, 25 cents.

4. "The Public Schools in the United States." Article by May Wood-Simons in National Campaign Book, page 222-225.

5. For a typical platform for school board elections, see platform adopted by Committee on Education. A copy may be obtained from the Information Department.

6. For personal suggestions and further information, address May Wood-Simons, chairman Committee on Education, 115 Auer avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

7. For the work of Socialists on school boards, write to S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby, Conn. (state secretary of the Socialist party of Connecticut); to Mrs. Victor L. Berger, 980 First street, Milwaukee, Wis., or to May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

General References on Education.

General.

1. The Art of Education. Ira W. Howarth, of the University of California. The Macmillan Co., New York. \$1.25. Scientific rather than sentimental conception of education, explaining nature and true purpose of education.

2. Better Schools. B. C. Gregory, late superintendent of schools in Trenton, N. J., and Chelsea, Mass. The Macmillan Co. \$1.35.

3. Our City Schools, Their Direction and Management. William Estabrook Chancellor. D. C. Heath & Co., New York. \$1.25.

4. Education in the United States. Nicholas Murray Butler. American Book Co. \$2.50. Gives a complete view of education and covers the subject of hygiene and defectives.

5. Mind in the Making. Edgar James Swift. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. One of the most radical books on education. Among other things, shows the value of medical inspection.

6. The Montessori Method. Maria Montessori, translated by Annie E. George. American Institute of Child Life, Philadelphia.

Also The Montessori Method and the American School. Florence Elizabeth Ward. The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

7. School Feeding: Its History and Practice at Home and Abroad. Louise Stevens Bryant. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$1.37.

Medical Inspection.

8. Health and Medical Inspection of School Children. Walter S. Cornell, M. D., director of medical inspection of schools, Philadelphia. \$3.00.

9. Medical Inspection of Schools. Luther H. Culick and Leonard P. Ayres. \$1.50. Survey Associates, 105 E. 22d street, New York City.

10. The Health Index of Children. Dr. Ernest Bryant Hoag. 80 cents. American City Bureau, 93 Wassau street, New York City.

11. Youth, Its Education, Regimen and Hygiene. G. Stanley Hall. American Institute of Child Life, Philadelphia.

12. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1912, No. 24, whole number 497, contains articles on: "The Duty of the State in the Medical Inspection of Schools," "Health Problems in Education," "Sanitation in Rural Communities." (25 pp.)

13. Organized Health Work in Schools. Ernest Bryant Hoag, M. D. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1913, No. 44, whole number 555. (51 pp.) With bibliography.

School Houses.

14. Modern School Houses. Prof. A. D. Hamlin and others. 150 pages of illustrations of recently constructed school houses, supplemented by authoritative articles. \$7.50. American City Bureau, 93 Wassau street, New York City, N. Y.

15. American School Houses. Fletcher B. Dresslar. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1910, No. 5, whole number 444, Washington. 130 pages, with scores of illustrations.

16. In regard to wider use of school buildings, see:

(a) The School House as the Civic and Social Center of the Community. Bulletin of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, serial No. 534, general series No. 361. 5 cents.

(b) The Social Center. Edward J. Ward. D. Appleton & Co., New York City, N. Y. \$1.50.

Vocational Education.

17. Write the Information Department for special reference sheet on this subject, if desired.

Free Text-Books.

18. Write the Information Department for special material on this subject, if desired.

BOOK REVIEW.

"EUROPEAN CITIES AT WORK," by Frederic C. Howe; published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York City; 361 pages, cloth; \$1.75.

Dr. Howe's latest work, "European Cities at Work," is a valuable addition to his former books on social and municipal themes. The following paragraphs from the preface are characteristic of the contents and the purpose:

"There are cities that justify hope; cities that are administered by trained officials; cities that are built by far-seeing statesmen, and that consciously promote comfort, convenience, happiness, life. Such cities are to be found in Germany, and in a less developed degree in the other countries of Europe as well.

"And this is a study of these old-world cities as they appear to an American; it is a study gained from contact with burgomasters, officials and business men in Berlin, Frankfort, Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Dresden, Munich, Vienna and Brussels; with the mayors and councilmen of Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool and London. It is the result of many visits to Europe, one of which was to make a municipal investigation for the United States government; another was made as a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party in 1911, which went to Europe to study city conditions. It is a study of the things that distinguish the European cities from our own.

"And already the cities of Germany, and to a considerable extent those of Great Britain and the Continent, have demonstrated that many of the sacrifices of the modern industrial city can be avoided. Poverty can be reduced, and the life of the people be enriched in countless ways not possible under rural conditions. Cities realize that many activities are so closely related to the life of the people that they cannot with safety be left in private hands. There must be provision for play, for leisure, as well as for education. The landowner and the house-builder, the means of transportation, and the supply of gas, water and electricity environ life in so many ways that they must be subordinate to the rights of the community. Docks and harbors, the railroads and waterways, the houses men live in and the factories they work in, are all so related to the well-being of the city that they must be owned or controlled in the interest of all."

"CHARACTER BUILDING IN SCHOOL," by Jane Brownlee; published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., The Riverside Press, Cambridge, Mass.; cloth, 268 pages; \$1.00.

This book is the outgrowth of eight years' experience in the definite moral training of children, through instruction in the right use of their power to think. The plan suggested was worked out personally by Miss Brownlee, while she was teaching in the Toledo public schools, and has since been presented by her to scores of teachers' and parents' organizations throughout the country.

The method of this instruction is Socratic. The teacher chooses for each fortnight or each month some phase of character building—control of the body, of the mind, of the emotions, kindness, truthfulness, etc.—and at a given period each day, the class thinks the subject through, by aid of careful suggestions and questionings by the teacher. The children and not the teacher should do the talking. The children should be encouraged to think and to express their thoughts, and the teacher should respect their attempts, no matter how crude they may be. The pupils should do the active work. In the whole plan, the value of thought power in the building of character is emphasized.

The MacMillan Company announce a fifty-cent edition of the following books:

"Social Forces in American History," by A. M. Simons.

"Socialism As It Is," by William English Walling.

"Wages in the United States," by Scott Nearing.

"Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus," by Henry C. Vedder.

The first three books are well and favorably known to Socialists. The fourth named will be review in a later issue of the Party Builder. At 50 cents, these books are well worth having.

GIRL STRIKERS START LAUNDRY.

In Pittsburgh, Pa., the girls went on strike against the Fort Duquesne Laundry, refusing to wash vermin infested, disease breeding clothes of strike-breakers. Enough scabs have been secured by the laundry to again resume work. In the meantime, however, the girls have started a laundry of their own and mean to put the Duquesne concern out of business.

MINISTERS DEBATE SOCIALISM.

A spirited debate on Socialism took place at the convention of the Evangelical Lutheran ministers of Eastern Pennsylvania as a result of a paper by Rev. William Hess, in which he charged Socialism with being a religion opposed to their creed. Socialism was defended by Rev. H. D. Moyer and Rev. C. E. Smith, who pointed out that Socialism interfered in no way with their preaching.

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 propaganda 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, 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

REPORT OF THE WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN SESSION MAY 10, 1914.

Prior to 1908 practically no special effort had been made to induce women to become members of the Socialist party, the attitude of the average Socialist being either actual antagonism toward an increased woman membership, or that chivalrous sentimentality, which not only welcomed them into the party, but would elect them to office independent of their ability or knowledge of the organization. Because of this attitude we find in the 1908 convention the number of women delegates out of all proportion to the membership of women in the party.

Because of the indifference upon the part of the state and national officials toward propaganda and organization work among women a National Woman's Committee was elected at the 1908 convention to plan methods whereby women might be reached with the message of Socialism and brought directly into the party.

The result of the work of the Woman's National Committee for the two years following was such as to necessitate the establishment of a Woman's Department in the National Office, as it was no longer possible for the volume of correspondence to be carried on by the secretary of the committee. From this time forward the work of the Woman's National Committee and the Woman's Department has been very definite.

With the granting of woman suffrage in eleven states, including Alaska, it has become more important than ever that we educate these new voters and those women who will be granted the ballot within a short time. As the Progressive party would depend upon the gratitude of the newly enfranchised woman voter, thereby swinging into office, so the other political parties and the so-called non-partisans will in like manner endorse suffrage in order to use the conservative uninformed woman voter against the ever-increasing political strength of the awakenisg working class.

The political situation which confronts the Socialist party, the fact that a considerable per cent of our membership is still not only indifferent to propaganda work among women but are actually opposed to woman suffrage, and the effectiveness of our past work not only justifies the continuance of our special efforts to educate and organize women, would make it criminal for us to fail to increase our efforts along this line.

Organizers.

While there has been a greater need for women organizers than ever before, the heavy deficit under which the National Office is burdened has prevented the National Office from routing woman organizers during the past year. We have employed only one special woman organizer for the brief period of 60 days. This 60 days' work was a test of the effectiveness of intensified organization work in cities. While the result was not as satisfactory as we had hoped, due largely to a lack of understanding between National, State and County Offices, I am convinced that this method has resulted in the holding of more propaganda meetings, in reaching more people, and in increasing the membership to a greater extent than the same amount of money and time spent in the regular propaganda method of one day routes.

Literature.

The Literature Department in the National Office carries 20 special leaflets for women. These leaflets were endorsed by the Woman's Committee, edited and prepared for publication by the Woman's Department. They treat of the conditions of the women workers in every occupation excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic work. Prior to the establishment of the Literature Department the sale of these special leaflets was stimulated by the Woman's Department only, but during the past year the Literature Department has advertised so effectively that 1,250,000 woman's leaflets have been sold since July 1, as reported in detail in the report of the Literature Department.

In addition to these English leaflets the foreign translators have during the past year added to their stock of literature as follows:

Finnish Department, Five Leaflets and Pamphlets.
Slovak Department, One Leaflet.
Polish Department, One Leaflet.
Bohemian Department, Two Leaflets.
Hungarian Department, Three Leaflets and Pamphlets.
German Department, Two Leaflets and Pamphlets.
Jewish Department, Two Leaflets and Pamphlets.

A new plan of work for women in cities and a leaflet for women on naturalization has been adopted

by the Woman's National Committee, and are now in the hands of the editing committee.

Press.

The Socialist Propaganda Press Service furnishes this department with a medium of propaganda which until the past year has never been appreciated. The Woman's Department this year has induced the Socialist and Labor Press to publish two special editions, furnishing sufficient copy for these editions. For the Children's Day edition, published Christmas week, we furnished 59 pages, for the special Woman's Day edition, published the third week in March, we furnished 35 pages. This in addition to articles sent through the regular service from time to time.

The value of the Woman's Page in the Party Builder should be appreciated by your committee. This page in the official bulletin of our party places the work of the Woman's Department in the hands of state officials and the membership in such a manner as to force their attention, to a far greater extent than we were ever able to do through heavy and expensive circulation, thus saving the National Office a considerable postage bill. This page also gives the membership the advantages of state, national and international news items.

Foreign Sections.

Finnish	section has 33 1/3 per cent women.
Bohemian	section has 10 per cent women.
Scandinavian	section has 15 per cent women.
Polish	section has 10 per cent women.
German	section has 15 per cent women.
Jewish	section has 10 per cent women.
So. Slavic	section has 1 per cent women.
Italian	section has 1 per cent women.
Hungarian	section has 20 per cent women.

In order to stimulate propaganda, organization and naturalization among foreign speaking women the Woman's Committee organized a sub-committee known as the Foreign Relationship Committee, which consists of one woman representative appointed by the Executive Committee of each language federation with two members appointed by the Woman's Committee. At the request of this sub-committee we will publish a naturalization leaflet for women. A member of this committee recently acted as fraternal delegate to the National Convention of the Workmen's Circle held in New Haven.

Teachers' Bureau.

The increased number of Socialists elected to school boards increases the possibility of placing Socialist teachers. Last year we were able to place about 25 first class Socialist teachers in positions where they could train the minds of young people toward the ideals of Socialism, thus counteracting the capitalistic tendencies toward false patriotism, racial prejudice, individual competition and snobishness.

We are now preparing a list of teachers for the school term of 1914-1915 and will no doubt be able to double last year's record.

General Results of Work, 1913-1914.

Thirty-seven states have elected state correspondents who co-operate with this department, thus carrying out the plan and suggestions of the Woman's National Committee. Every effort has been made to induce the other states to take up this line of work, but it will probably be considerable time before the weaker states realize the importance of this special work. Until they do so the work of organizing women into the Socialist party must rest with the Woman's Department in the National Office. This department furnishes supplies and literature to these weaker states upon request. Personal letters continually are forwarded to names sent by organizers and state officials.

We have a special mailing list of over 3,000. Personal correspondence upon every phase of the woman question, social, political and economic, is handled in this department. Points and arguments for debate are furnished frequently. This department co-operating with the Information Department in gathering and giving out information upon legislation and statistics pertaining to women and children.

National Activities.

National Woman's Day was celebrated on March 19. Large propaganda meetings were held in practically every city in the United States and in many villages and country school houses. Program for set entertainment was prepared and furnished locals.

National Socialist Children's Day was observed on the Sunday following Christmas. This was the first celebration of this character in the United States although it is an established custom in some of the foreign countries. The celebration of this day was entered into more enthusiastically than the Woman's Day celebration, due no doubt to the fact that it occurred at the Holiday season.

Recommendations.

I recommend to your committee that special propaganda and organization work among women be carried on through the Woman's Department in the State Offices. The state correspondents to be appointed by the State Executive Committee and the State Secretary.

This recommendation is based upon the fact that effective work cannot be carried on by the state correspondent living at a distance from the state office, harmony and co-operation and efficiency depending upon her proximity to the files, the mailing lists and the regular party machinery.

I further recommend that clause three of article 13, which reads:

"The Woman's National Committee shall meet in regular session once in each year, in conjunction with the session of the NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Special meeting of the Woman's Committee may be called at any time by the concurrent consent of the Executive Committee and the Woman's National Committee," shall be amended to read:

"The Woman's National Committee shall meet in conjunction with the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE at the time of the first meeting following the annual National Committee meeting. Special meeting of the Woman's National Committee may be called at any time by the concurrent consent of the Executive Committee and the Woman's National Committee."

As the constitution now reads the outgoing Woman's National Committee meets immediately prior to retiring from office, therefore the entire purpose of their meeting is lost to the party and to the incoming Woman's National Committee. If the newly elected committee meets just after election, effective work can be planned for the coming year.

I wish also to concur in the Executive Secretary's recommendation that the general correspondent shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as the heads of the other departments. The woman's being the first department established in the National Office and at a time when the membership was prone to care more for the exercise of democracy than for securing efficiency, it was natural that the general correspondent should be elected. I believe the time has come, however, when chivalry and special privileges should be removed from this department and the Woman's Committee, and that they should rest upon their own merits equal with other departments and committees.

Strike Children's Relief Fund.

(See Page 2, Executive Committee's Report.)

Insofar as there has been some criticism as to the informal method of initiating the Strike Children's Relief Fund and in justice to the Executive Secretary and myself I am herewith submitting the facts in the case to your committee.

The entire idea of the Strike Children's Relief Fund unfolded itself in connection with National Children's Day and with the Colorado and Michigan Strike situation. There was not sufficient time for this matter to be referred either to the Woman's Committee or to the National Executive Committee. Insofar as the Socialist party had upon various occasions collected funds to be used in national and even international strikes I had no idea that this would not meet with the entire approval of both committees.

I placed the plan before Comrade Lanfersiek and after consideration he gave me permission to proceed with the work. I communicated with International Secretaries of the American Federation of Labor, the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation of Miners. Securing through these sources a list of over 15,000 local union secretaries, the most complete roster or union secretaries that the National Office has ever been able to obtain.

Just as the work was well under way 11,000 circular letters having been sent out and wide spread publicity obtained through the Associate and United Press Service, the National Executive Committee met and passed a resolution instructing the Executive Secretary and the head of the Woman's Department to discontinue further stimulative work.

The result of the small effort upon our part at a total expense of only \$199.45 is the collection of \$6,147.27, more than 75 per cent of which has been donated by union locals. This money has been used in the purchasing of clothing and shoes at wholesale prices and shipped by freight into the strike districts as follows:

To Colorado\$3,081.07
To Michigan 2,943.07
To Colliers, W. Va. 163.75

I have received scores of communications from National and State Officials of the United Mine Workers, the Western Federation of Labor and other unions, which communications indicate that the establishment of the Strike Children's Relief Fund by the Socialist party would become one of the strongest factors in harmonizing the economic and political working class forces in America. In view of these facts and because I am firmly convinced that the continuance of the Strike Children's Relief Fund would be a splendid move upon the part of the Socialist party, I hereby recommend to your committee that this fund shall be continued with such detailed improvements as your committee may deem advisable.

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER,
Director Woman's Dept.

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.
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

In
That
Future
Lies
Socialism

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN SESSION MAY 10, 1914.

The establishment of a Young People's Department in the National Office last October gave an impetus to the work among the youth throughout the country. Prior to its inauguration, there was little or no attention given the young people's movement by any of the locals of the Socialist party. During the period of more than six years, since May 17, 1907, when the first Young People's Socialist League was established in Chicago, and the opening of the Young People's Department on October 13, 1913, there were only forty-two leagues organized in the United States. During the past six months the number has risen to 126, as near as it is possible to ascertain.

Practically all organizations of young Socialists which were formed prior to last October were organized against the wishes of the older Socialists. Little or no help was received from the older comrades. On the contrary, their most bitter opposition was often encountered. An antagonism to working with the Socialist party was thus developed among these young folks' organizations, and today the leagues which are least willing to co-operate with the Socialist locals are those which were formed under these conditions.

However, the locals of the party are now beginning to assume a different attitude toward the young people. They are beginning to realize the advantages to be secured by organizing the young and the necessity of pushing the work. Many are not only willing to help the young folks, but are anxious to see them organized and thriving. In many places they are aiding the young people in every possible way, while the leagues are co-operating with them in the same manner. Most of the leagues formed since the establishment of this department have been organized through the efforts of party locals.

Practically no attention has been given to the organization of leagues in small towns. Efforts up to the present time have been confined to cities of 10,000 or more. A fair young people's movement has been launched in Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Reports received from thirty-six leagues, which are fairly representative of the movement, show an average membership of fifty-seven. This would bring the total membership up to more than 7,000, 37 per cent of whom are girls. The Young People's Socialist Leagues, I believe, are the best agencies through which to reach the women. They are secured by the leagues when they are young and swing from the young people's movement into the party.

An essay contest on "Socialism and the Youth" was inaugurated with the end in view of stimulating the educational work among the leagues. While most of the organizations failed to participate in it because of the inability of their members to do work of this kind, the announcement of the contest started them pushing the educational work. Another essay contest will be arranged for the fall. An oratorical or declamation contest will also probably be arranged.

The leagues reporting show that one-third of them have orchestras; two-thirds have dramatic clubs; one-third have athletic clubs or gymnastic classes; one-third have choruses, while practically all conduct one or more educational classes and hold lectures. One of the best means of propaganda is the various debates held between the different leagues and between the leagues and non-Socialist organizations.

Most of the leagues assist the party in numerous ways.

Throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Connecticut are a vast number of towns of more than 10,000 population which have good party locals, but no Young People's Leagues. Conditions are ripe in these places for their organization if given a little personal attention. I therefore recommend that a young people's organizer be placed in the field to make a tour of these states. Such a tour ought to come near paying for itself.

As a means of organizing the leagues upon a national basis, I recommend the establishment of a national dues stamp system by the National Office of the Socialist party, a per capita tax of 2 cents per month per member being levied on each league.

I recommend that a new section be added to the constitution covering the question of Young People's Leagues. I recommend that such a section shall provide for the election of the director of the Young People's Department by the National Executive Committee of the party, such director to act

as national secretary of the leagues. State young people's directors should be elected by the state executive committees of the Socialist party and act as state secretary of the leagues. Local leagues in initiating referendums should follow the same rules and regulations as provided in the national constitution of the Socialist party in the matter of referendums. State and national directors should have power to rule out of order any motion which conflicts with any adopted policy of the party, appeal being allowed to the state and national executive committees of the party.

Such a plan of organization will cement the leagues and the party together and train the young people in the machinery of the political organization, so that they will graduate from the Young People's Socialist Leagues into the Socialist party. On the other hand, the establishment of a national young people's organization separate and distinct from the Socialist party would not only prove inefficient and uneconomical, but might also prove a source of constant trouble to the party and develop into a dual organization. The reasons for this should be all the more apparent when it is understood that in some leagues over 70 per cent of the membership consists of non-Socialists, while seldom more than 10 per cent are ever members of the Socialist party.

The adoption of the plan outlined, it seems to me, will bring the greatest benefits to both the Socialist party and the Young People's Socialist Leagues.

J. A. ROGERS, JR.

The report of the director of the Young People's Department was referred to the Committee on Officers' Reports, which brought in a recommendation that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party meet with representatives of the young people's organizations and work out a plan for the purpose of making the Young People's Socialist Leagues an integral part of the Socialist party. This recommendation was concurred in by the National Committee.

STATE CONVENTION OF THE Y. P. S. L. OF NEW JERSEY.

By Harry Binn.

With every person present singing: "Ye sons of toil awake to glory," and with every heart filled to its capacity with anticipation and enthusiasm, the first state convention of the Young People's Socialist Leagues of New Jersey was called to order by the state secretary on Sunday, May 10, 1914, at 11 o'clock, at the Newark Labor Lyceum.

At last, as Fred Krafft of the state Socialist party expressed it, "The seeds had taken root and the flowers were now in bloom, in spite of all the opposition." Here was represented something practically new in the annals of American history, a thing to be feared by the capitalist, aye, most feared by them; but valued by Socialists, a young people's movement for Socialism.

What does this mean? Ah, it has a big significance. The young people of New Jersey have awakened to the fact that their lives are not what they should or could be, that they had not the same opportunity to enjoy life as did others, and most important, that this was caused by our poorly constructed society.

Having realized this, they commenced to study, and study leads to marvelous results. It opens the mind's eye, it opens and fills the heart with the desire to do right; and when study and education is carried on towards Socialism, it accomplishes still more; it imbeds in everyone's soul the spirit of comradeship, humanitarianism and altruism; and with everyone inspired thus we have an ideal world.

This convention showed that such a spirit was permeating the hearts and minds of a number of young men and women throughout New Jersey, the people having learned an all-important point in education, that is, that they must, if they wish to reach their goal, play strongly on organization work, as Comrade Bertha Frazer of New York said: "Organize! Organize! Organize! Educate! Educate! Educate!"

The following are circles admitted to the state league: Circles 1 and 2 of Newark; Comrade Club of Hudson County; Circles Patterson, Passaic, Bloomfield, Bergen County, Montclair, Haledon and Elizabeth, the last two needing some assistance, which has been sent to them by the convention. The total membership of the state aggregates 400, including those circles not represented at the convention.

The business of the state convention was conducted very smoothly; in fact, Comrade Dr. Maud Thompson thought it was carried on better than the state convention of the Socialist party usually is. The lack of strife and ill-feeling and the broad spirit of comradeship that prevailed was a delight to all present. The order of business was as follows:

1. Convention called to order by state secretary.
2. Credential Committee reported.
3. Delegates were seated.
4. Election of sergeant-at-arms and two assistances.
5. Election of chairman and vice-chairman.
6. Election of secretary and assistant secretary.
7. Address by Wilson B. Killingbeck, state secretary of Socialist party of New Jersey.
8. Written reports from each circle.
9. Report from fraternal delegates (fraternal delegates were present from New York, Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn).
10. Election of Resolution Committee.
11. Adjournment for lunch (served in building).
12. Report of State Committee.
13. Address by Comrade Bertha M. Frazer.
14. Report of Constitution Committee.
15. New business.
16. Election of organizer (Comrade E. Brock of Essex elected).
17. Report of Resolutions Committee.
18. Report of treasurer.
19. Musical number.
20. Address by Dr. Maud Thompson.
21. Social: Violin solo, piano solo, vocal solo, vocal duet; Comrade Strobell addressed the convention.

Comrade Krafft gave a very enthusiastic address.

The day was concluded by singing revolutionary songs under the leadership of Comrade Craig.

Any information can be procured by writing to the state secretary, Y. P. S. L. of New Jersey, Harry Binn, 201 Jelliff avenue, Newark, N. J.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND.

The sales of "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" have now reached 200,000 copies. The largest single order we have so far received is from Joseph Warnock, state secretary of Michigan. His first order was for 10,000 copies and on Thursday of last week he sent his second order for 15,000, making a total of 25,000 for Michigan. The Sixth District of Chicago is getting 2,000 copies per week. The boys in the Sixth District say that they will keep this up until they have covered the district. Comrades Kennedy and Thompson say that they are bound to use 100,000 in the Seventh District. Comrade Sinclair, state secretary of Oklahoma, says that it looks good to him, and that as soon as their cotton patches are in shape so that they can borrow money on the growing crop, he will touch us up for from one-half to one million for that one state. Some of the boys laugh when I say we will put out 5,000,000 of this one document before the campaign closes, but I am willing to stake my reputation on coming close to that figure. The publication of the article in Pearson's Magazine has created a sensation all over the country, and the capitalist press and the capitalists have been denying Benson's statement, that many other institutions could imitate Ford. Benson has answered his critics in a second article in Pearson's, which appears in the June issue. We have not as yet sent out a single circular about this pamphlet. The 200,000 copies have been sold through the advertising in the Party Builder, which is a high tribute to the value of this little paper.

NOTICE.

We are in receipt of a list of subscribers from Fred Hedebol, 60 Beaver street. No city or state given.

THE HUSTLING HARTFORD LOCAL.

The Socialist party of Hartford, Conn., is about to launch the greatest campaign in its history. Fifteen thousand leaflets, "Objections to Socialism Answered," will be distributed in May; ten thousand "The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired" will be ordered for the June distribution. Every month a similar quantity of literature will be disposed of.

Besides this the organizer, George Spiess, Jr., will deliver a series of twenty lectures in three different places of the city on various phases of Socialism between now and the fall election, at which meetings it is intended to sell large numbers of Benson's "Truth About Socialism" and Kirkpatrick's new paper cover edition of "War—What For?"

Local Hartford is now the largest local in the state of Connecticut, having a membership of over 400, which is still growing; a Sunday school of 150 children, and a Young People's League of 70 members.

The party is about to become incorporated for the purpose of establishing permanent headquarters.

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 a circulation of 100,000 by July 1. Enlarged to eight pages. Send 10c and get it a whole year. Get up a club of 10.

CO-OPERATIVE PRESS, Kenton, O.

tf

THE SOCIAL PREPARATION

(For the Kingdom of God)

Is the Official Organ of the

CHURCH SOCIALIST LEAGUE
In America

Subscription price 50c per year. Bundle rates for lectures and locals. Convert church people to the principles of Socialism with a magazine published by active Red Card Socialists who are also church members.

Communicate with E. M. PARKER, Sec'y,
Box "F," Valparaiso, Ind.

