

# The PARTY BUILDER

NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES

No. 84

CHICAGO, JUNE 13, 1914

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

## SEE VICTORY!

The elections in Alaska and in addition to the legislative delegate to congress will also ago the vote polled by the Socialists was a huge surprise. This year the Socialists feel confident of success as they have had some time to perfect and build up their organization.

## MAKE SLIGHT ADVANCE IN BELGIUM.

In the election of 88 deputies to the Belgian national house which have just been held, the Socialists succeeded in gaining one seat. There was little change in the relative strength of the parties. The Liberals lost one seat to the Socialists and gained two from the Clericals, which still leaves the Clericals in the majority. The seats were divided as follows: Clericals, 41; Liberals, 20; Socialists, 26; Christian Democrats, 1. The principal issue of the campaign was universal suffrage.

## PREPARE FOR GREAT CONGRESS.

Great preparations are being made by the Socialists of Vienna for the great International Socialist Congress, which will be held there the latter part of August. The hall of the Musicians' Union, which is the largest in the city, has been secured, but even this will be too small to accommodate all the visitors. The first day there will be a monster parade of all the Socialist and Labor organizations of the city, ending in a colossal mass meeting at which all the leading orators of the different nations will speak. Various other celebrations will be arranged for the entire week of the congress.

## HIT CZAR IN POCKETBOOK.

For the first time in the history of the Russian government, the Duma or national parliament has refused to appropriate the money requested in the budget. The majority in favor of rejecting the budget was 70 and this, despite the fact that the 21 Socialist deputies had been excluded from 15 sessions of the Duma, and a number of the Constitutional democrats were also absent. The Socialists were excluded from the Duma on the charge that they had brought up the matter of the republican form of government. The government does not dare to dissolve the house as the radical majority is sure to be returned greatly increased.

## OHIO LINES UP FOR FIGHT.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Socialists of Ohio as the result of a referendum just closed:

For United States senator, E. L. Hitchens; for governor, Scott Wilkins; for lieutenant governor, M. J. Hynes; for secretary of state, Newton Wycoff; for treasurer, S. Newbauer; for attorney general, Lous A. Katz; for chief justice of the Supreme Court, John C. Madden; for judge of the Supreme Court, H. H. Smith; for judges of the Court of Appeals, John Schweller, A. C. Ruff, Charles Bosnall. Max Hayes was elected national committeeman, a second ballot being required for the election of the second committeeman.

## ITALIAN WORKERS AROUSED.

That Italy is resting on a volcano of discontent which is likely to burst forth at any time is the information brought by Arturo Caroti, former organizer of the Garment Workers in this country, who was elected as deputy to the Italian national chamber at the recent elections. Caroti is here for the purpose of drawing up some agreements between unions in the United States and Italy.

"We are expecting a revolt in Italy," he said. "The nation is the most heavily taxed in the world and it cannot last much longer. The Socialists have never been stronger. We have 50,000 party members and the finances of the organization are healthy. The membership of the party has arisen from 28,689 in 1912, to over 50,000 at the present time."

## BRITISH UNIONS PLAN A COMBINE.

A cablegram from London to the Chicago Tribune announces that three big unions consisting of the miners, railway men and transport workers have decided to combine. The membership of these three unions aggregates 1,350,000.

The agreement which is to be entered into provides among other things that in the event of one section in the combine going out on strike, the other will support it, and that all wage and other demands will be presented simultaneously.

These unions have been trying to effect a combine for a considerable length of time. That they have now succeeded forms one of the most startling pieces of news that has come across the water in many a day. Such an organization is well-nigh all powerful because in the event of a strike, this new union could completely tie up the trade and commerce of the greatest commercial nation of the world. It has taken the working class a long time to learn the lesson of co-operation but it is coming now, rapidly.

If these unions will now learn to vote as solidly as they are prepared to strike they can fill the Parliament of England with representatives of the working class and thus back up on the political field the struggle on the economic field.

The success of such a combine in England will soon have its effect in America. All signs of the times point to a speedy amalgamation of all American workers engaged in mining. The railway men are getting together in federations and when the railway men have accomplished a federation of railway employes the next step will be to imitate our British brothers and federate the miners, the railway workmen and the seamen. Such an organization in this country would number 3,000,000 men and would at once be so powerful as to sweep all opposition aside.

Political action would inevitably follow and result in the election of many officials.

West Virginia, Calumet and Colorado have not been without their lessons. What we have been unable to do with pamphlets, books and speeches, the capitalists are doing for us with hired gunmen and bullets.

## A POLISH SOCIALIST CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

The Polish Alliance of the Socialist party, at its last convention in Pittsburgh, May 1-3, 1913, resolved unanimously to organize a Polish correspondence school as a preliminary to the establishment of a school of civics and economics.

The course will consist of two years' study, the term beginning September 1 and ending June 1. It is planned to arrange the course as follows:

### First Year:

First 3 months, Methods of Production.  
Second 3 months, Disposal of Wealth Produced in America.

Third 3 months, Struggles Arising from the Problems of Wealth Disposal, together with a study of the Political Parties.

### Second Year:

First 3 months, Struggles for Economic Freedom—labor unions, their history and practice.

Second 3 months, Organization of Municipal, County, State and Federal Governments, and the work of the Socialists in the various divisions.

Third 3 months, First Principles of Socialism—origin of the state, etc.

Bronslaw D. Kulkowski, now editor of the Polish monthly, "Free Thought," will conduct the school.

The Polish Alliance intend to ask the National Executive Committee and the National Committee for assistance in starting the enterprise. To provide for its upkeep, each of the 150 branches of the Alliance will be assessed \$18 a year, payable in installments. Individual subscriptions will also be solicited.

With the enthusiasm and energy that is behind it, it is not unlikely that the Alliance will achieve its ultimate ambition—to start a residence school in Chicago, within the third year after the correspondence school is launched.

## PREPARE FOR POLITICAL WAR.

Connecticut Socialists are ready for the greatest campaign in the history of that state. The following comrades have been selected to make the race:

For United States senator, George R. Spiess; for governor, Samuel E. Beardsley; for lieutenant governor, Charles T. Peach; for secretary of state, Mrs. J. Patrick Newman; for comptroller, Isador Polsky; for treasurer, Herbert N. Beebe, and for attorney general, Ernest Berger.

## MOVE FORWARD IN COLLEGES.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society continues to make great progress among the collegians of the country. During the past few months chapters for the study of Socialism have been started at the universities of Minnesota, Texas and Florida, in Radcliffe, Western Reserve, Washington, John Marshall Law, Oregon Agricultural, Hiram and Howard. Thousands of pamphlets have been put out and scores of lectures scheduled. There are now about sixty college chapters and a dozen alumni chapters.

## SOCIALIST DEBATE.

Local Louisville has introduced a series of debates between representatives of the Socialist party and the Socialist Labor party. J. L. Stark, state committeeman, and Jas. H. Arnold of the Socialist Labor party, debated last Sunday at Karl Marx Hall, on which of the two parties represented the true interest of labor. They will meet again in joint debate at the same hall, Sunday, June 14, 10:30 a. m. Socialists of both parties should attend these meetings.

## MASSACHUSETTS' FOREIGN BORN.

Massachusetts has an immigration problem. Only about one-third of its population is native born. Last year 100,000 aliens were added to its list of foreign born. In a single town with only 7,000 inhabitants the immigration commission found representatives of twenty-one different nationalities.

A state with two-thirds of its people foreign must consider what is necessary to assimilate and educate these foreigners to American standards. Massachusetts has recognized this fact. A special commission has made a study of the immigration problem. Sunday, April 19, was observed as immigration Sunday in the churches.

## STRIKE AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

London is experiencing the novelty of a strike against child labor. Fifteen hundred girls working for a big provision firm went on strike because the firm advertised for girls under the age of 18 years. For years it has been the boast of this firm that in spite of the practices of its rivals it had never employed a girl under 18 years of age. Recently girls of 14 and 16 years were advertised for and placed at work in the tin box making room on machines which have never been considered safe for inexperienced operatives. The older girls protested against the child labor, and when no attention was paid to their protests went out on strike. The 500 men employed by the firm joined the girls because last year when the men protested against girls being given men's work the girls loyally joined them in a strike.

## FIGHT FOR RED MINNESOTA CONGRESSMAN.

Determined to send a Socialist congressman to Washington from Minnesota, the Socialists of Minneapolis are preparing for a whirlwind campaign. Thomas Van Lear has been nominated in one of the Minneapolis districts and it is thought his election is sure if the proper kind of a campaign is waged. Two years ago when Van Lear ran for mayor he received 14,611 votes in the wards comprising the district while the winning candidate only received 11,000. This was in a two-cornered race, while there will possibly be three or four candidates against him this fall. However the Socialists do not feel overconfident, which is a hopeful sign.



## The Open Forum

Editor the Party Builder.

In your issue of May 16 appeared an article by J. L. Engdahl, in which an incorrect and misleading statement concerning myself was made. In justice I ask space to answer same.

Mr. Engdahl speaks of me as "always known in opposition to a party owned press." That is not true. I have simply differed with some comrades as to how we shall most effectively develop a Socialist press. I believe that for papers intended as propaganda or newspapers the best method of ownership and control to insure efficiency and avoid the danger of centralized power, was along the lines pursued by The Call, The International Review, The Leader, or Montana Socialist, as that method seemed most subject and responsive to the close supervision of those responsible for the finances and policy. Again, I am convinced that our newspapers and propaganda papers to be effective must more and more take on a local application such as no National paper can ever successfully give. Propaganda of a general or national character can best be covered by leaflets covering one particular phase or subject.

What I did, and do most emphatically oppose is **Editorial comment on current events or tactics** in a national paper financed out of party dues. And this in turn explains and answers another statement made by Mr. Engdahl for a reason best known to himself, viz., that I, having spoken against the Hillquit motion, yet voted for it. I voted for that motion because in the closing of the debate, in reply to a specific question by me, I was given the impression the paper would be along the lines of the present Party Builder, with addition of **new departments, but no editorial comment on current events or tactics.** In a later session it was voted to give the editor such power, and that I spoke and voted against. And in so doing considered myself a better friend to the project than many who talked loudest for it. There is no Socialist living who as editor can speak on current events or tactics in such a way as to represent or please even a large majority. Those disagreeing with such views will inevitably first grow lukewarm; then vindictive toward the paper and its management, particularly as they find themselves forced to pay for what they don't agree with. This perhaps should not be so, but all past experience teaches that it is so.

Illness has prevented my taking up this matter at an earlier date.

Fraternally submitted,

GEO. H. GOEBEL,

Newark, N. J., May 29, 1914.

### PUSHING THE P. B.

San Francisco, Cal., May 26, 1914.

Dear Comrade:—When Comrade J. Stitt Wilson reported the action of the National Office, it was received with great applause, and at the close of the meeting we took 29 yearly and 32 forty week subs making a total of 52 subscriptions. San Francisco will double its subscription list, and if all the locals of the country do this we shall have 50,000 subs for the Party Builder in a few months and put it on a paying basis immediately.

The powerful factor that this paper will play in the party organization as a unifying principle can only be estimated by the work there has already been accomplished through this channel. If every member would read this paper each week we should soon have an army of militant workers for the cause of Socialism.

With best wishes for the success of this venture, I am

Fraternally yours,

M. P. CHRISTENSEN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dear Comrade Lanfersiek:

I note with interest letter from Comrade Frank A. Marek, Glendale, Cal.

I'll pledge \$10.00 towards a National Office Building Fund. Socialist architects would be glad to submit plans gratis for such a proposed building. I'm sure of this statement.

Let's take a lesson from our Finnish American Comrades and own our own real estate wherever possible. Such a proposed move, if cautiously launched, would attract many sympathetic wealthy men who, could not consistently at present, join the local party branches.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

C. E. ARMITAGE.

### READING, PA., FIRES A BOMBHELL.

Reading, Pa., June 4, 1914.

Socialist Party, 803 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Comrades: Enclosed find check in payment for 21,000 "Bombshells," which kindly ship immediately by express.

We have arranged to explode this mental dynamite in every home in Reading on Sunday, June 14. So please see that the order receives prompt attention.

It may be of interest to know with what ease we got the money to purchase this supply of ammunition. On May 24 the County Committee decided to cover the entire city with the pamphlets, and sent out a communication to the several branches requesting them to provide sufficient funds to cover their respective districts or wards. But ten days were allowed for this purpose, and at the end of this time orders were received for the above amount. Of course, we all recognized the propaganda value of the pamphlet, which accounts for the ease with which funds were gathered for its free distribution and we can only hope that other comrades will also recognize its importance and give it as wide circulation as we are giving it.

Fraternally yours,

L. B. WILSON, JR.

### RESOLUTION.

To the Locals and Branches.

Socialist Party of Indiana.

Dear Comrades:

Whereas, The recent meeting of the National Committee at Chicago declared for party owned press; and  
Whereas, The "Party Builder" is to become a propaganda organ;

We, members of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist party of the state of Indiana, urge the membership to secure subscriptions and otherwise assist in building up a powerful party owned press.

We further urge that locals insist that the membership shall become subscribers to the "Party Builder."

We further urge that new members being admitted shall be urged to pay an additional twenty-five cents to the secretary who shall in turn see that his name is placed on the subscription list of the "Party Builder."

Therefore, Be it resolved, That we, the Executive Committee, do hereby instruct all speakers touring under the jurisdiction of the state organization, to carry and push the sale of the "Party Builder" sub cards in preference to subs to privately owned papers.

Unanimously adopted by the State Executive Committee, in session Indianapolis, Sunday, May 24, 1914.

**B**est piece of propaganda literature ever written.

**O**ld people, young people and all kinds of people will read it.

**M**illions should be distributed

**B**efore the Congressional campaign.

**S**ocialists get busy.

**H**ound the enemy.

**E**very working man will have his eyes opened when he reads it.

**L**evel headed Socialists have pronounced it the best thing written.

**L**ay in a supply of Bombshells AT ONCE.

|               | Prices |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |         |
|---------------|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|
| 10,000 copies | -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | \$25.00 |
| 1,000 "       | -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.50    |
| 500 "         | -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.00    |
| 100 "         | -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | .50     |
| 50 "          | -      | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | .35     |

Address, SOCIALIST PARTY

803 W. Madison Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

### PROFIT AND LOSS OF BRITISH STRIKES.

A profit and loss account of the strikes of the last 10 years, prepared from government returns, supplemented by details furnished by trade union leaders in the principal industries, show that the loss to the organized workers alone from stoppages of work due to disputes of all kinds in the United Kingdom has been equal to \$84,741,000 in wages, not to speak of a vast sum spent in strike pay. Against this, the net gain in wages resulting from disputes is returned at \$13,209,000, leaving a net loss of \$71,531,000.

In the same period the working classes as a whole have secured advances in wages estimated at over \$72,947,000, but the greater proportion of these advances have been obtained through conciliation, machinery, and working agreements. Of every 100 strikes or other disputes recorded in the years under review, 50 per cent have been won by the employers, 25 per cent by the workers, and the remaining 25 per cent have been compromises.—Daily Circular and Trade Reports, 2-24-14.

### MEITZEN STARTS BATTLE IN TEXAS.

E. R. Meitzen has been nominated for governor by the Socialists of Texas. In his letter of acceptance he reviewed the big question confronting the people of Texas, especially the Land Problem. As the population of Texas consists largely of tenant farmers this issue is the paramount one. Meitzen points out that the Socialists of Texas were the people were forced this question forward until every old party politician is eagerly discussing it.

A petition was recently circulated and signed by 60,000 voters demanding that the governor call a special session of the Legislature for the purpose of passing a law taxing farm lands beyond the limits of a homestead field which are held for speculation or exploitation, to their full rental value. It was ignored. Meitzen points out that this policy would wipe out tenantry and landlordism, which is the chief cause of the poverty and misery of most people in Texas.

A great campaign is being planned.

His letter was given wide publicity in the capitalist press.

### URGE UNION OF SOCIALIST FORCES.

Resolutions urging the union of the Socialist Labor party and the Socialist party were passed by the state convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey which was held recently. It was claimed that the differences between the policies of the two organizations were now so slight that there was no longer any reason for their separation.

The settlement in favor of a party owned press was overwhelming and all party members were urged to push the circulation of the PARTY BUILDER. It was decided that each new party member was to be given a copy of the paper.

State Secretary Killingbeck, in making his report, told of the great struggle of the party in connection with the Patterson strike and the prosecution of Scott and Quinlan. He stated that the agitation accomplished because of these things has brought excellent results to the party.

"The Information Bureau has proved itself of value to the movement," reported Killingbeck, "and above all the Young People's Socialist League has shown conclusively that we must adopt new methods in holding the new generation if we expect to hold our normal increase in the future." It was reported that seven new leagues had been organized during the year with a membership of 280 boys and girls.

## Get the Real News Every Day

The Milwaukee Leader is a live, up-to-date daily newspaper.

In its Socialist and labor news The Leader leads all others. It has special correspondents in all parts of this country, in nearly all important European nations, in Japan, Australia, and South Africa.

It has all the features, stories, pictures, sports, comics, and news service of the best capitalist dailies.

It is published in the city having the strongest Socialist movement in the United States, where something of interest to Socialists is happening all the time.

The Leader is going to give especial attention to the news of the congressional campaign next fall, and Socialists must have it to know how that fight is going.

Special arrangements have been made for a clubbing offer with The Party Builder, by which both papers are sent for the price of one. Send \$1.50 to this office and you will get The Milwaukee Leader for six months and The Party Builder for one year.

### SEND EDITOR TO JAIL.

Giuseppe Romita, editor of the Socialist paper at Turin, Italy, has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and a fine of \$20 for lese majesty. Romita published an article criticising the king which had appeared more than a year before in "Avanti," the leading Socialist paper of the country. The government officials were not aware that it was a reprint and did not dare start action against "Avanti" for the fear of stirring up the entire nation. Hence Romita was let off with the minimum punishment. There were special provisions made that he was not to be recorded as a criminal.

### A NEW NOVEL BY ENGLAND.

Comrade George Allen England is writing a new novel called "Golden Blight," which will soon be published by Small, Maynard & Company of New York. Comrade England's recent novel, "From Dusk to Dawn," has had a large sale and is one of the summer's best sellers.

The State Committee of Virginia has elected H. S. Jones, 211 Grove street, Lynchburg, state secretary pro tem pending the election of a permanent secretary.

J. Foster Nichols, 147 Baldwin street, Laconia, has been elected state secretary of New Hampshire.

Thomas Axtell, 405 W. Ninth street, North Platte, Neb., has been elected national committeeman for that state.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for



## Executive Department

### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

VICTOR L. BERGER, 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
LEWIS J. DUNCAN, Butte, Montana.  
ADOLPH GERMER, 505 Farmer's Bank Building, Springfield, Ill.  
JAMES H. MAURER, 1355 N. Eleventh St., Reading, Pa.  
I. 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, 803 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois

June 13, 1914.

## Official Business

### NATIONAL REFERENDA "C" AND "D," 1914.

Ballots for National Referendum "C," 1914 (published in Party Builder of February 7), amendment to Article 11, Section 6, of the National Constitution, proposed by the State Executive Committee of Nebraska, and seconded by the State Executive Committees of Delaware, Indiana, Montana, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa, and the District Committee of the District of Columbia, have been shipped to the state secretaries. Vote closes August 2, 1914.

Ballots for National Referendum "D," 1914, containing the following amendments to the National Constitution, proposed by the National Committee in session May 10-13, 1914, have been shipped to the state secretaries. Vote closes August 2, 1914.

#### Proposed Amended Sections.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 1.

##### Sub-Section (f).

Amend to strike out.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 3.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

It shall also elect an Executive Secretary.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 4.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

The members of the Executive Committee and of the Woman's National Committee need not be members of the National Committee and the Executive Secretary shall not be a member of the committee.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 5.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

Members of the Executive Committee, Woman's National Committee and the Executive Secretary may at any time and on proper motion be recalled or temporarily suspended from office by the National Committee.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 9.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

The election of the Executive Committee, the Woman's National Committee, the Executive Secretary, and the submission of proposed amendments to this Constitution and all other affirmative actions of the committee shall be taken at its regular or special meetings. Between such meetings the National Committee shall initiate no motions or resolutions except as hereinafter provided, and except motions to recall members of the sub-committees, or officials elected by it, or to fill vacancies in such committees and offices. All business of the National Committee shall, in the intervals between its sessions, be transacted by correspondence.

##### ARTICLE V—Section 10.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

Members of the Executive Committee, the Woman's National Committee, the Executive Secretary and all other National Officials, may be recalled at any time by the membership of the party in the same manner which has been provided for the initiation and conduct of national referendums.

##### ARTICLE VI—Section 1.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

The Executive Committee shall, between sessions of the National Committee be vested with all the powers and shall perform all the duties of the National Committee except that it shall have no power to call National Conventions, formulate rules for the conventions, recommend amendments to the constitution, or fill vacancies in its own body or the Woman's National Committee, or in the office of the Executive Secretary, or to recall such members or officer.

##### ARTICLE VII—Section 3.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

The Executive Secretary shall cause to be published in the official organ of the party all important official reports and announcements; a monthly report of the financial affairs of the party; a summary of the conditions and the membership of the several states and territorial organizations; the principal business transacted by the national officials and such other matters pertaining to the organization of the party as may be of general interest to the membership.

##### ARTICLE XII—Section 1.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

#### International Delegates and International Secretaries.

Delegates to the International Congress and International Secretary shall be elected by referendum in the year in which the Congress is held. The call for nominations shall be made on the first day of January. To qualify as a candidate, one must receive the nomination from at least seven locals located in two or more states. Forty days shall be allowed for nominations, fifteen for acceptances and declinations and sixty for the referendum. There shall be one delegate for every twenty thousand members, ascertained by computing the average for the preceding year. The requisite number of candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected. The next highest in the election shall be the alternates. The expenses of the delegates and a per diem equal to the per diem fixed for National Organizers and Lecturers shall be paid out of the national treasury.

#### ARTICLE XIII—Section 2.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

A General Correspondent of the Woman's Department shall be chosen by the Executive Committee, who shall be attached to the National Office and shall work under the direction of the Executive Secretary and the Woman's National Committee.

#### ARTICLE XIII—Section 3.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

The Woman's National Committee shall meet in regular session once in each year, in conjunction with the first session of the Executive Committee. Special meetings 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.

#### ARTICLE XIV—Section 3.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

When such National Language Federation shall have at least 1,000 members, their Translator-Secretary shall be entitled to necessary office room in the National Office, and to a salary from the national body not to exceed \$28 per week, nor to be less than \$15, the exact sum to be fixed by the Executive Committee of the Socialist party. Such Translator-Secretary must be at least three consecutive years a member of the party, except when his federation has not been affiliated with the party that length of time. When any Language Federation is reduced to 500 members after the date of January 1, 1915, the rights of that Language Federation to office room and salaries shall be suspended at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE XV—Section 1.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

##### Referendum.

Motions or resolutions to be voted upon by the entire membership of the party except proposed amendments to the National Constitution shall be submitted by the Executive Secretary to the referendum vote of the party membership upon the request of locals representing at least 10 per cent of the entire membership on the basis of dues paid in the preceding year.

#### ARTICLE XVI—Section 1.

##### Proposed Amended Section.

##### Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended by a referendum of the party membership; amendments may be proposed by the National Convention, National Committee in at least 20 per cent of the entire membership on the basis of dues paid in the preceding year. All such amendments to be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party membership.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

May 26, 1914.

Dear Comrades—I am submitting herewith for vote of your committee the following nominations by Berger:

"I hereby place in nomination the following comrades to act as a Congressional Campaign Committee for the congressional campaign of 1914:

"J. C. Kennedy, Chicago.

"Seymour Stedman, Chicago.

"Carl D. Thompson, Chicago.

"Algernon M. Simons, Milwaukee.

"Dan A. White, Chicago."

This motion becomes effective and should not be voted upon before June 1, the date upon which the new committee takes office.

May 27 1914.

Dear Comrades—I am submitting herewith for vote of your committee the following motion by Maurer:

"That the newly-elected Executive Committee meet at National Headquarters on Saturday, June 20, at 10:00 a. m."

This motion becomes effective, and should not be voted upon before, June 1, the date upon which the new committee takes office.

June 1, 1914.

Dear Comrades—I am submitting for vote of your committee the following motions by Wilson:

(1) That the National Executive Secretary be authorized to offer Ralph Korngold temporary employment as head of the Literature Department, to take the place of A. W. Ricker, who has sent in his resignation.

(2) That in order that the new head may familiarize himself with the affairs of the office his employment shall begin on June 14, two weeks previous to Comrade Ricker's departure.

(3) That the question of salary be delayed until the meeting of the National Executive Committee, June 27, 1914, the National Executive Secretary acting in the matter in the meanwhile.

COMMENT: Hearing of Comrade Ricker's possible resignation while in Chicago, I inquired into the qualifications of Comrade Korngold. We know that he has served the party well in other ways and is a trusted man. Whether he is equal to the great responsibilities of the Literature Department and of the Party Builder (in part) remains to be

seen. We have a heavy investment in that department and it is of growing importance. We must meet this unexpected turn in events at once.

June 9, 1914.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—I beg to report on the following: Comrades Kennedy, Stedman, Thompson, Simons and White, nominated by Comrade Berger to serve as a Congressional Campaign Committee, have been elected. Motions of your committee do not close until the expiration of twelve days after submission, unless all members have voted. As but three members have voted upon these nominations, I will not report the vote until after June 12.

Comrade Wilson's motion with regard to the head of the Literature Department has carried also.

All members have voted upon the question of the Executive Committee meeting. The motion to hold the meeting on June 27 carried unanimously.

In order to facilitate the work of the Committee on Headquarters, I am sending communications to the responsible real estate men of suburban Chicago.

I regret to state that the dues for May were \$1,000 less than for April. This is largely due to the use of the dual stamps. However, the receipts for dues were \$400 more than for May of last year. Literature sales for June will be about double what they were for this month last year, mostly on account of "The Bombshell." We have already sold about 300,000 out of the half million, and will undoubtedly sell another million before this pamphlet runs out.

We have considered the question of a new name for THE PARTY BUILDER, as the present name is unsuitable for the new paper. Comrade Brown suggests the name THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST, and I am inclined to think this is the best name we could select. It has never been used before, and, as the paper will no doubt be the best of its kind on the American continent, including Canada, the name seems appropriate and I believe it will be popular. The change of name should be considered by you at the next meeting and this is given you as a suggestion.

We are sending out the call for the One-Day Wage Fund, accompanied by the proper blanks, to the state secretaries.

Yours fraternally,

WALTER LANFERSIEK,  
Executive Secretary.

June 4, 1914.

Dear Comrades—This is to remind you that the following recommendations of the Committee on Headquarters were adopted by the National Committee:

"That a special committee on headquarters of five be appointed by the National Executive Committee, consisting of the National Executive Secretary, the Director of the Information Department, John C. Kennedy, secretary of your present committee on headquarters, and two members of the National Executive Committee;

"That such committee shall make a personal tour of all the Chicago suburbs that are worthy of consideration in this respect; make comparisons of all the facilities that we need which these several places offer; secure reliable first-hand information from responsible real estate men as to land values, and gather every necessary data on the subject;

"And that this special committee shall present a detailed report of their findings to the National Executive Committee not later than the last week in June or the first week of July, 1914."

Nominations for the two members to be elected by you on the above committee are in order.

June 5, 1914.

Dear Comrades—I am submitting herewith the following motion by Wilson:

"I move an amendment to Maurer's motion re Executive Committee meeting: That we meet on June 27, 1914 at 10:00 a. m."

COMMENT: "All members agreed to meet on this date (except Maurer). The Washington Committee will be in session on June 20. I cannot possibly be there until the later date. Also headquarters committee is to report."

June 8, 1914.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades: I am submitting to you herewith the following nominations by Germer:

"In harmony with your favor of the 4th inst. I nominate Comrades Berger and Wilson as the two members of the National Executive Committee to serve on the special committee on headquarters."

COMMENT: "This committee can meet a few days before the meeting of the National Executive Committee and perhaps make a report to the latter."

As a result of the second ballot on state officials of the Socialist party of Illinois, the following have been elected for the year:

#### State Secretary.

John C. Kennedy, Room 313, 803 West Madison street, Chicago.

#### National Committeemen.

William E. Rodriguez, 1058 North Kedzie avenue, Chicago.

M. E. Kirkpatrick, Granite City.

Adolph Germer was elected to the National Committee on the first ballot.

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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  
803 West Madison Street Chicago, Illinois

### A THEORETICAL OBJECTION TO SOCIALISM ANSWERED BY A SURVEY OF ITS CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM.

(The following question and its answer, although rather long, is of sufficient interest and importance to warrant its careful perusal, as it is frequently put to Socialists.)

#### The Question.

In the course of a heated argument with a retired politician and public speaker of the standpat variety, I was confronted with a direct, definite and evidently well-thought-out line of argument, which I found impossible to answer. After much thought on the subject I am still unable to frame a reply which in any way satisfies me or could be called anything better than evasion or mere quibbling. I am appealing to you in the hope that with the mass of resources which you have at your disposal you will be able to give me a satisfactory reply.

Following is the argument which he advanced to me:

"What you Socialists claim is that a man should receive the full product of his labor, no more or less, and that under present conditions, which you choose to call a 'system,' the capitalist takes part of the value which your labor has created in the forms of rent, interest and profit. If you do not today receive the full product of your labor as a civil-engineer, what part of the value of your labor does your capitalist employer take from you? What is your labor actually worth in any medium of exchange which you may choose to name? Is there any man living who knows, if you don't, what portion of your employer's profits belongs to you? If you were asked to name a salary which would cover the full value of your labor, no more nor less, for any given period of your past employment, could you do it? What portion of a railroad does its chief engineer create? How much is the time worth which you have devoted to study at technical schools in preparing yourself to become an engineer? Is the work of all engineers of equal value to society? If not, what is the difference in dollars and cents or bushels of wheat or anything else of social value? What is a doctor's time worth who performs in an hour an operation which it has taken him many years of persistent study to learn how to do, and saves a human life? In the same period of time a laborer has loaded a wagon with earth. Their work is not of the same value. What is the difference in value?

"Is there a man living, any group of eminent statisticians or judges, who can determine the value of men's labor? Is there any standard upon which to base an estimate, no matter how rough that estimate may be? Are there any two men living whose labor is equally productive? Is there a man living whose labor is always uniformly productive? Is the finished product of any two men's labor equally good, though it be made from the same pattern, and off the same piece of raw material? Will they wear equally long and give equally good service? Are professional men, who have devoted years of study in preparation for their work, to be classed with day laborers? How can any man, be he as wise as Solomon, determine the difference in value between a ditch digger and Thomas Edison? All workers are of value to society, but taken individually, how is their value to be rated? Taken as a whole, one class of day laborers may be of imperative need, provided no one else is permitted to engage in their particular line of work, but as single workers in the great whole, what is the measure of their worth? Into whose hands will you place the colossal undertaking of saying to each man in the nation, 'The measure of your usefulness is so much?' I would not accept such a valuation from anyone. And could such a valuation be anything but a purely arbitrary one? There is only one way out of the problem, and that is to pay all men the same, which is such a manifest injustice that the mere thought of it is intolerable."

What is the answer to his argument?—R. C. W., Berkeley, Cal.

#### The Answer.

The difficulties which your critic has put up are purely theoretical and imaginary. In the first place, he mistakes a popular expression which Socialists use in their effort to convey to the common mind a fact well known and perfectly obvious for an exact scientific analysis. The expression, "Socialists propose that the worker shall have the full product of his toil," is never intended by the Socialists to be an exact scientific statement of our purpose, much less of our program. It is an expression used to draw attention in a simple and direct manner to the very obvious fact of the exploitation of labor and the Socialist purpose to stop it.

In the second place, your critic fails entirely to understand the Socialist method of approach to the solution of the social problem. He tries to see the end from the beginning. The elimination of all unearned incomes, in order that each worker may enjoy the full returns of his labor, is the theoretical goal of Socialism. But Socialism has a practical program, and the difficulties proposed by your critic disappear entirely when you approach the social problem by way of the constructive program of Socialism. The Socialist program proposes the public ownership of public utilities. One after the other of these utilities is to be taken over, and in so doing certain well-defined principles are to be followed: (1) Labor conditions are to be improved, wages raised, hours shortened, conditions bettered, etc.; (2) the cost of the service is to be reduced, which to that extent reduces the cost of living for everybody; (3) the service is to be extended and improved as needs require. Thus three things are accomplished—the income to labor is increased, the cost of living reduced, and unearned incomes cut down. This accomplishes our purpose to that extent. Let these principles be applied in each case as utility after utility is taken over. As this goes on the returns to labor increase, the cost of living is reduced and unearned incomes are progressively eliminated.

Socialism would simply urge this process forward, hasten the transition as much as possible, until, through the process of social experimentation, an equilibrium is reached in which society at large is satisfied that unearned incomes are eliminated and economic justice is established.

Approaching the subject from the practical side of Socialism, none of the difficulties raised by your critic are encountered.

#### Objections Summarized.

To take up the specific objections which your critic raises, I note that he makes four points. He objects (1) that Socialists cannot show definitely just how much labor is exploited; (2) that we cannot determine, and there is no means of determining the value of the individual laborer's work; (3) that there is no possible means of determining the relative value of one kind of labor as compared to another kind; and (4) that there is no possible means of estimating the value of professional services.

#### Extent of Exploitation.

1. As to the extent of exploitation, it may be frankly admitted that our present statistical information in this country is insufficient to enable us to determine exactly just how much each laborer is exploited. However, the information is sufficient for all practical purposes. Henry D. Lloyd's "Wealth Against Commonwealth," Charles Edward Russell's "Stories of the Great Railroad," "Business" and "The Greatest Trust in the World," Meyers' "History of Great American Fortunes," two volumes; the reports of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission; United States Census, and United States Department of Labor—these and a thousand other unchallenged sources have given us overwhelming evidence of the existence of tremendous unearned incomes in this country and terrific exploitation and plunder. The fact that we cannot in every instance put our finger on the exact amount cannot by any means be made to conceal the monstrous fact. The mere fact that we do not know exactly how a thief stole our money, or just how much he took, or just where he hid it, is no reason for us to deny the theft if our money is gone.

This problem of just how much the capitalist system is robbing the people is one of supreme interest. But there are obvious reasons why a capitalistic system and the forces it controls will do its utmost to prevent the facts from coming to light. Yet, in spite of this, we have revelations already that are astounding. The evidence is quite sufficient for present purposes. A lantern should not be condemned because it does not light up the whole journey.

#### Value of Manual Labor.

2. As to a statistical basis for the determination of the value of manual labor, we may say that, while this problem may not have been worked out to a mathematical perfection, we do have a pretty good basis. The study of efficiency systems, unit cost systems and other recent investigations along these lines, is reducing this problem to a scientific basis. The Thirteenth Annual Report of Labor, on the Cost of Hand and Machine Labor has a carefully prepared estimate of the "labor cost" of a great many of our common products. This is a pretty good start towards an accurate scientific basis for determining the actual value of labor. And, besides, we are having some practical demonstrations along this line. Henry Ford has recently demonstrated that in his line of business wages can be doubled and yet a large profit be made.

The forcing of the accounts of big corporations into the light of publicity is revealing their enormous incomes. We are getting the facts. With these as a basis the task of determining the value of productive labor, both in the average and in the varying grades, ought not to be at all impossible to a government determined to arrive at a fair and just valuation.

#### Value of a Class of Labor.

3. As to the matter of determining the value of one class of labor as compared to another, we may say, first of all, that the great development of invention, the increasing introduction of machine processes in industry, is reducing the essential differences between men. The difference in ability and skill does not count for so much as it used to and decreases as the processes of machine production are perfected. Thus the problem of determining the differences in wages grows less serious as capitalism develops.

However, recognizing that differences in ability and value do exist, it should not be difficult to adjust the wage scale to correspond to the value of the service rendered. We have no difficulty in adjusting the salaries of our teachers in the public schools, our postal clerks, mail carriers and postmasters, our soldiers, sailors and officers in the army and navy, and our workingmen, officers and civil engineers in our government projects. These are adjusted on a salary basis, with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, even under the present capitalistic system.

If such adjustments can be satisfactorily made in the public service today, there is no reason why a similar adjustment, corresponding approximately to whatever difference exists in the value of the services rendered, could not be made under the Socialist regime.

#### Value of Exceptional Professional Services.

4. As to the fixing of the value of exceptional professional services, such as doctors, artists, inventors, etc., it is, of course, impossible to arrive at any satisfactory estimate. The value of the services of a physician who saves a life cannot be estimated by any mere money value. There are many such kinds of services. For example, how much is the service of a mother worth? What is the value of the service of a young man who is killed in a mine by reason of the failure of his employers to provide proper protection?

But, after all, these difficulties in no way affect the Socialist contention. Under the Socialist regime all who render services will get much more than now. All will be freed from exploitation, so that not only the wage worker's condition will be vastly improved, but the professional classes will stand to gain decidedly because the elimination of exploitation will to a very great extent increase the relative purchasing power of their incomes.

The essential thing to the Socialist, therefore, is not to devise some plan for the fixing of wages or incomes, but rather to attack and eliminate unearned incomes. This accomplished, the rest takes care of itself.

#### BOOK REVIEW.

"Socialism, Promise or Menace?" by Morris Hillquit and John A. Ryan, D. D. Published by the MacMillan Company, 1914. Cloth, 270 pp., \$1.25.

At last we have a real debate on Socialism.

Dr. Ryan, who takes up the case against Socialism, though a catholic, shows a remarkably fair spirit and an unusual grasp of Socialism. So far as we know, he has shown himself at once the most capable and worthy opponent of Socialism who has so far appeared. This fact alone is assurance of the value of the book.

Mr. Hillquit, who presents the case for Socialism, is recognized as one of the best exponents of the cause. And Hillquit is always at his best in a debate. Of all that he has written, it seems to us that his chapters and sections in this book, in which he presents and defends the Socialist position, are the best.

The debate throughout on both sides is dignified, scholarly, and in every sense of the word, worthy. There is no dodging, no quibbling, no begging of the question on either side—and the Socialist opponent is surprisingly liberal and fair in his concessions, truthful and accurate in his conception of Socialism, and at the same time, logical, firm and forceful in his positions.

The whole field of Socialism is covered in the debate, each point being subjected to the fire and back-fire of the opponents, until nothing remains to be said. The Socialist philosophy, the movement itself, its program, its personnel, its ethics and finally its attitude toward religion are each in turn presented, subjected to the criticism of its most able opponent, replied to by Hillquit and finally disposed of in a summary and conclusion by both.

In many ways this is a most valuable book on Socialism. Because the arguments against Socialism are here so ably presented, the book may be used to hand to people who are opposed to Socialism and who could not otherwise be persuaded to read a book on the subject. And for a statement of the Socialist position on all its essential points, we know of none better than the one here made by Mr. Hillquit.



## Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

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, Woman's Department**

803 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

"P. B."

By Professor F. J. Gauld.

"Sir, we have a noble corpse on your beach, above high-water mark," said old Peter to Mr. Hawker.

Mr. Hawker was the vicar of a Cornish village. The vicarage stood on the rocky shore on the north coast of Cornwall, and the village was named Morwenstow. Cold blew the winter wind as the vicar went down to the beach to see the dead man.

Noble, indeed. He was six feet from the head to foot, and finely made in his limbs. On his chest, done in blue tattoo, were the Cross of Christ, and the Virgin of Mary, and St. John; and below were the blue letters, "P. B." On the right arm the blue letters "P. B." were joined by a wreath to the blue letters "E. M." On the left arm also in blue tattoo, were an anchor and a forget-me-not flower.

The unknown man was buried in the churchyard of St. Morwenna, after whom Morwenstow took its name. During the next few eeks, nine other corpses were washed up on the coast, and all were buried by the church tower. A boat which had gone down with the men as they tried in vain to reach the shore, was laid near the graves as a memorial. From marks on the boat it was found that it had belonged to the ship "Alonzo," of Stockton-on-Tees.

Three years passed and rain and snow and sunshine had played upon the graves of the shipwrecked strangers under the trees of St. Morwenna; and the sound of the Cornish sea had never ceased its rolling song.

A letter came to Mr. Hawker from the Danish Consul in a port of Cornwall. Could the vicar give any news of the sailors who had perished in the "Alonzo?" One of the lost men was a Dane, named Philip Bengstein. This Philip had loved a Danish girl whose name-letters were "E. M."; and because Philip's parents had not given consent to the marriage of P. B. and E. M. the young man had gone right away—gone to the sea—to England, and had joined the ship "Alonzo," which, after much searching the Danish Consul had at last found trace of in Cornwall. The ship had been wrecked. Could Mr. Hawker tell more?

Yes, the vicar could tell more. He sent news to the consul of the corpse of "P. B."—Philip Bengstein—and of the burial in the churchyard; and the consul sent the tidings on to the parents in far off Denmark. They wept; but they were grateful of Morwenstow. There was another mourner—E. M. and she, too, wept; but she too was grateful.

It is pleasant to read Mr. Hawker's story or the good feeling between the English vicar and the Danish folk who mourned for dead Philip. It is pleasant to read of his reverent treatment of the unknown dead—a foreigner, but a fellow-man and a brother. Is there a soul in all the broad earth who would not say that the vicar of Morenstow did right in his kind care for the last remains of P. B.?

But if we treat with respect the dead Dane, ought we not also to treat with respect the dead Frenchman, the dead German, the dead Russian, the dead Chinaman, etc., who may be cast upon the shores of England?

Yes, of course, you will agree. And if we treat the dead foreigner with respect, ought we not also to treat the living foreigner with respect? Are there not millions of such honest men as P. B. living and working for their daily bread today in Denmark, France, Germany, Russia, China and other lands across the seas? And are there not also millions of sweethearts, and wives, and millions of parents? Shall we only show our affection for them when some of them are shipwrecked on our rocky beaches? Shall we not feel the brotherhood while they are alive and well, working in the field, factory, workshop, cottage, village, city, in this land and that, in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia? Are not all the great national families really one family, one humanity? Are not all the millions of workers one race, one bond, one proletariat, one kinship?

It is this thought of kinship that thrills the soul of the Socialist. This kinship is what we mean by international Socialism.

When, through strike or lockout, or slackness of trade, or rise in the price of food, the workers of France suffer, all the workers in the rest of the world feel that a shadow has fallen on their own family, their own brotherhood. And so with the workers who suffer in England, in the United States, in Japan, in Sweden—and the rest of the realms and republics of the globe.

Union of suffering. Union of hearts.  
"Proletarians of all countries, unite."

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### STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

Ariz.—Mabel L. K. Teufort, Box 178, Yuma.  
Ark.—Clara Ware, Brewer.  
Cal.—Marion Israel, Labor Temple, Los Angeles.  
Colo.—Jennie McGee, Fort Collins.  
Conn.—Pauline Snyder, Sands Cottage, Woodmont.  
D. C.—Julia Parks, 2463 6th street, N. W., Washington.  
Georgia—Mrs. Al. Schwartz, R. F. D. Box 37, Decatur.  
Idaho—Elda B. Conly, Nampa.  
Ill.—To be elected.  
Ind.—Markaret Ott, 651 Arch street, Indianapolis.  
Kansas—Julia Smith, Hobson, Sedan.  
Ky.—Etta Smith, 2209 Cherokee Park, Louisville.  
Maine—Mrs. Georgie J. Whitten, Searsport.  
Maryland—Mrs. Grace Staub, 78 Columbia, Cumberland.  
Mass.—Elli M. Roberts, 264 Main street, Springfield.  
Mo.—Hope M. Berry, 507 Furnace street, Joplin.  
Mont.—Martha E. Plassman, Missoula.  
Neb.—Ethel J. Shafer, Room 3, Rohrbough, Omaha.  
Nevada—Mrs. Hazel Smith, Tonapah.  
N. H.—Rose Merkle, 344 Thornton street, Manchester.  
N. J.—Irma C. Paine, 313 Smith street, West Hoboken.  
N. M.—Mrs. De Roy Welsh, Norton.  
N. Y.—Mrs. Mary G. Schonberg, 888 Fox street, New York City.  
N. D.—Marie Baxter, 514 Alpha avenue, Grand Forks.  
Ohio—Lotta Burke, 1477 Walnut street, Cincinnati.  
Okla.—Mrs. H. T. Stollard, Snyder.  
Oregon—Mary L. Ferguson, Edenbower.  
Ja.—Jane W. Tait, 550 Ridgewood avenue, Pittsburgh.  
R. I.—Mrs. Mary Mudrak, 60 Maple street, Providence.  
S. D.—Olive C. Atwood, Sisseton.  
Utah—Eva Smith, Garfield.  
Vt.—Mrs. Minna Ledyard.  
Wash.—Kate Sadler, 2012 W. Lake avenue, Seattle.  
W. Va.—Angelina Murphy, Parkersburg, 1120 7th street.  
Wis.—Flora M. Beslak, 212 18th street, Milwaukee.

The Finnish women's paper would like to exchange with other papers of a similar line of work from any part of the world. If you have anything that would interest a paper for women in the shape of reports or news items for Socialist women, the editor of the "Toveritar," Comrade Esther Laukki, Box 99, Astoria, Ore., would like to hear from you.

### GERMANS GAIN IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Big gains were made by the Socialist of Germany in the municipal elections just held in Alsace-Lorain. In Strausburg no party received a clear majority on the first ballot and the party organizations fearing the result of the second elections met and agreed to accept the results of the first elections. This the Socialists agreed to. The lineup in the council will be, Socialists, 15; Progressives, 11; "Middle Party," 2, and Catholics, 8. In Colmar there were no elections on the first ballot, but the Socialists will have 21 candidates in the second ballot. At Mulhouse, 17 Socialists were elected and 19 will contest in the second ballot. There were nine Socialists in the last council.

### HOSPITAL FOR THE STRIKERS.

Comrade Helen Schloss, of New York City, is now in the strike region of Colorado and has organized a hospital to take care of the injured miners and their women and children.

If anything were necessary to prove the terrible conditions in that city, the fact that a hospital is needed will furnish that proof.

Contributions may be sent to Comrade Schloss, care of the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, German-American Trust Building, Denver, Colo.

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### WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Emma F. Connolly, Sterret, Ala.  
Marion Israel, Labor Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Janet Fenimore Korngold, Spring Lake, Mich.  
Theresa Malkiel, 141 West 111th St., New York City.  
Anna A. Maley, 140 E. 19th St., New York City.  
Gertrude Reilly, 2 Zerman Place, Weehawken, N. J.  
May Wood-Simons, 115 Auer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Book Review

"Violence and the Labor Movement," by Robert Hunter. Published by the MacMillan Company, 1914. Cloth, 388 pp., \$1.50.

Two recent tendencies, wide spread and desperate, combine to make this book one of vital interest: The sudden rise of the Industrial Workers of the World a few years ago and its almost immediate swing in the direction of the old anarchistic ideas of violence, terrorism, general strike and sabotage, precipitated this whole problem into the very heart of the Socialist and labor movement of America. It caught many of the newer elements in both movements unaware of its significance and history.

Mr. Hunter has made a very careful and thorough study of the whole subject of violence as advocated and used in all its different forms in the labor movement in various countries, and has given us a book that should put this matter at rest so far as our American movement is concerned. Certainly no Socialist should be uninformed or misled by this sort of thing hereafter. With Spargo's book along the same line, O'Neal's pamphlet and many other publications, our literature on this subject is now quite adequate.

The other tendency that makes this book by Mr. Hunter particularly timely is the increasingly desperate use of private armed forces by the capitalist classes in their fights against labor. With the atrocities of West Virginia, Michigan and Colorado fresh in mind, Hunter's careful study and terrific arraignment of this "most amazing and incredible anachronism of a too self-complacent republic" is astounding. He calls this new phase of capitalistic outrage "the oldest anarchism," and traces the rise of the tendency from the time of Robert Pinkerton in 1866 down to the latest telegraphic reports of cold-blooded murder of strikers in Colorado by the private detectives of the coal companies. The stories would be utterly unbelievable if they were not amply supported by voluminous references to incontrovertible sources of evidence.

No student of the social movement of today, and certainly no Socialist, can afford to be without this book.

### SOCIALISM MEANS EFFICIENCY.

Colonel S. S. McClure, international authority on the commission form of city government and founder of McClure's Magazine, has been delivering a series of lectures in different parts of the country giving statistical proof that the German cities had the best and most efficient government in the history of the world. He was asked at one of his lectures: "What influence has Socialist propoganda had on the German municipal government?" His answer was verbatim: "The very greatest, the very best. Without Socialist propoganda the German people would not have their high ideals of efficiency."

### SWISS REDS ADVANCE.

More fine progress reported from Switzerland. In the election for member of Parliament in the district of Gobat the Socialist candidate lost out by less than a hundred votes in a total of 9,000, the increase over the preceding election being very large, and all the other parties were combined against the Socialists. In the cantonal election at Geneva, the Socialists increased their seats in the County Council from one to 10, and three more were gained in the suburbs, making a total of 12 in 62. In Zurich the Socialist member of Parliament was re-elected by a big majority. The party also gained three more seats in the County Council and about 3,000 votes. Although the anti-Socialists remain in power, it is predicted that not less than 80 per cent of the measures that will be submitted to the referendum by the combine will be defeated.

### NOTICE TO LOCALS.

To any local of the Socialist party that will send me 40c to pay the express charges I will send 50 copies of my booklet, **The Essence of Socialism**, FREE, as I must get the stock off my hands.

This is a booklet that retails at 10c. Lewis J. Duncan says that in it I have the "clearest exposition of surplus value it has ever been his good fortune to read."

Address, Wm. H. Watts, Sandusky, Ohio.

Comrade I. A. Wesson of Wingo was nominated by referendum as congressional candidate from the First District of Kentucky.

J. RAPHAELSON,  
State Secretary.

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Knocks the war spirit out of workingmen  
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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

#### WINNING A CONVERT.

Mary—"Hello, Helen! Can you go down to see Lucy with me tonight?"  
Helen—"No, I don't believe I will be able to do so this evening."

Mary—"Why? Got a date?"  
Helen—"Yes. We have a meeting of the Y. P. S. L. tonight. Can't you come along?"

Mary—"What in the world is the Y. P. S. L.?"  
Helen—"Why, don't you know? Goodness gracious, girl, your missing something. Its the liveliest and most intelligent crowd of girls and boys you ever came across. You can have the time of your life and also learn a few things you'll never find out any other place in the world. The letters Y. P. S. L. stand for Young People's Socialist League. You can primp up right here and go to the meeting with me. I'll introduce you around."

Mary—"Oh, my, no; I couldn't do that. You don't mean to say that you go with a lot of those crazy Socialists I heard my father talking about. Why, he says they are nothing but a lot of long-haired anarchists. Really, Helen, I'd be afraid."

Helen—"Say, girlie, do I look like a long-haired anarchist? I've got long hair to be sure, but you don't differ from me in that respect and I come as near being an anarchist as you do. If your father would read a little it would do him good; that is, read something worth while. I once thought as you do from hearing my father talk, and when Frank Wilson wanted me to go down to a meeting of the Y. P. S. L. I was almost scared to death. He talked to me about it every time he saw me for three weeks. If it wasn't for the fact that I liked Frank so much, I don't believe I would have gone. And, oh, I'm so glad I did it now."

"The first night I went I was so nervous I shook like a leaf, because I had heard they were such terrible people. They opened their meeting with singing and it sounded real nice, so that I felt somewhat soothed when they had finished. Then they transacted their business. It was dull and uninteresting except for one fellow who went after everybody as though he would eat them alive. However, he would laugh and chat with the person he had been scolding as soon as he took his seat."

"After the business was finished they had a man deliver a lecture on the 'Panama Canal.' He told how it was built and how the men were given furnished homes free of cost by the government; how they received wages twice as great as they did in the United States; how the government ran its railway, ice cream factory, laundry, hospitals, restaurants, hotels and other things. It was one of the most interesting talks I had ever heard and I enjoyed it immensely. He said that this was the way Socialists wanted things and I could hardly believe it, because it was so different from what I had been told."

"After the lecture the floor was cleared of chairs and we danced. At first I was a little afraid to dance with them, as it was difficult to shake off my old views. Frank introduced me to everybody, and I was soon having a dandy time. Why, they were real human beings, just like you and I. And the boys weren't as foolish as those you generally come across. Most of the folk knew much more than I. It did not take me long to find that out. A group of them began discussing some theories regarding astronomy. That was the first time I had ever heard a group of young people talk on things like that."

"They had some literature on sale and they also gave me some leaflets on Socialism. Frank gave me a pamphlet to read on 'The Truth About Socialism.' I took it home and let it lay on the table. Father picked the book up and started to read, thinking it was an argument against Socialism. He wouldn't stop reading till he had finished it and thought it was great. He said he wished he had read it ten years ago and he would not have been such a fool all his life."

"And, girlie, I have learned more since I've been going there than I ever knew before. Almost every meeting we have a speaker. They talk on all sorts of things and sometimes they are very interesting. We also have study classes, and I've learned a great deal in that way. Why, I'm learning to be a public speaker. I belong to the public speaking class."

"Then we have a dramatic club and we are organizing an orchestra. We girls have a club of our own and have some great times. We hold entertainments, dances, socials and parties. Oh, it's lots of fun. You come right along with me and I'll show you. You don't have to be a Socialist to join. Over half of them are not Socialists."

Mary—"It does sound good. But I won't be able to go tonight, but I do want to see what it is like. You let me know when the next affair takes place and I'll go with you."

Helen—"All right, I'll do that. You'll certainly

enjoy it. And if you know of any one else who would care to go, bring them along. The more the merrier. In the meantime, take this leaflet and read it. You'll learn something new about Socialism. Well, good-by."

#### THOUGHTLESS YOUTH.

I have no patience with people who talk about 'the thoughtlessness of youth' indulgently. I had infinitely rather hear of thoughtless old age, and the indulgence due to that. When a man has done his work, and nothing can any way be materially altered in his fate, let him forget his toil, and jest with his fate, if he will; but what excuse can you find for willfulness of thought, at the very time when every crisis of future fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth thoughtless when all the happiness of his home forever depends on the chances, or the passions, of an hour! A youth thoughtless! when the career of all his days depends on the opportunity of a moment! A youth thoughtless! when his every act is a foundation-stone of future conduct, and every imagination a fountain of life or death! Be thoughtless in any after years, rather than now—though, there is only one place where a man may be nobly thoughtless—his death bed. No thinking should ever be left to be done there.—Ruskin's "Crown of Wild Olive."

#### WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW.

By Margaret H. Sanger.

Paper cover, 25 cents per copy, prepaid.  
Cloth cover, 50 cents per copy, prepaid.

#### WHAT EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW,

OR

#### HOW SIX LITTLE CHILDREN WERE TAUGHT THE TRUTH.

By Margaret H. Sanger.

Stiff paper cover, 25 cents per copy, prepaid.

Either one of these books will give you information that has heretofore been kept from the public. No father or mother can afford to be without this information which should be conveyed to their children. Positively the clearest books on the respective subjects sold today. Send money order or cash with order to

SENTINEL PRINTING CO., Box 178, Reading, Pa.



**THIS WATCH FOB**  
Is Gun Metal Style with the Emblem in Gold and Colors as in the regular emblem button.

*It is a beauty.*

Price - - \$0.75  
Half-dozen 3.50  
Dozen - - 6.00

SOCIALIST PARTY  
803 W. MADISON ST.  
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If interested write

J. S. LEHMAN, HUMBOLDT, KANSAS

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Send postal for illustrated circular describing other brands and prices. Sure to find something to suit you. You owe it to yourself to give us a trial.

All profits revert to the Socialist Party. Reference: R. B. Ringler, Pennsylvania State Secretary.

# SOCIALISTS

| At End of Year | Number of Members |       | Amount of Benefits Paid Since Organization |              | Amount Saved in Cash Reserve |
|----------------|-------------------|-------|--|--------------|------------------------------|
|                | Men               | Women | Sick and Accident                          | Death        |                              |
| 1885           | 116               | —     | \$525.90                                   | \$150.00     | \$6,062.57                   |
| 1890           | 2,919             | 252   | 35,014.57                                  | 3,600.00     | 35,265.38                    |
| 1895           | 10,992            | 1,924 | 310,846.07                                 | 75,581.00    | 89,773.35                    |
| 1900           | 21,616            | 4,123 | 1,002,398.32                               | 253,731.35   | 220,323.38                   |
| 1905           | 28,470            | 5,912 | 1,962,960.82                               | 587,740.96   | 438,501.72                   |
| 1910           | 37,743            | 7,524 | 3,236,004.12                               | 1,087,845.77 | 744,453.98                   |
| 1913           | 42,344            | 8,022 | 4,149,132.13                               | 1,468,273.25 |                              |

Table showing status of the society at end of years stated, in 5 year periods

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**WORKMEN'S SICK & DEATH BENEFIT FUND**

No. 1 Third Avenue (Entrance on Seventh Street, Second Floor) New York City

For further information write to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund

**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.

**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.



**The Literature Department**

Although we are now in the period of least propaganda activity probably of the entire year the receipts for literature are holding up suprisingly well.

June is a busy month for all who are fortunate enough to have employment. The farmer is planting his crop or waging a brisk battle with the weeds. Building activity is at its highest, railroad work (if there is anything doing in that line at all) is in progress and everybody is mentally occupied with the work of the new season. The records of all Socialist offices furnish testimony to this fact.

Last year this department did about \$600 worth of business in June, which was increased to \$800 in July. The May, 1914, receipts for literature are a few dollars short of \$1,800 and indications are that we will double the amount of business in the month of June this year compared with the receipts of last year.

This shows a healthy growth for the department and indicates that the fall campaign months will tax the energies of the Literature Department to the limit. The campaign should show signs of life immediately after July 4.

The big thing of the last week was, as usual, the "Bombshell."

Three large orders were received, one from Reading, Pa., for 21,000, one from Butte, Montana for 16,000, and the other from the Dominion Secretary of Canada for 10,000. The Butte order is from our old stand-by J. F. Mabie, who is always on the job and in the market for something good.

This week we will circularize the locals on behalf of the one day wage fund and we will send to each local secretary, a leaflet advertising the "Bombshell." The results will probably use up our first edition of 500,000 and make a second edition necessary.

Next to the "Bombshell" our Socialist jewelry seems to be attracting most attention. Nearly every man wears a watch fob or chain. This being true, there is every reason why this fob or charm should help to advertise Socialism. The same may be said of stick pins, tie clasps, cuff links, etc. Our line of jewelry is attractive. It is better in quality than you can buy in the stores for the same money. Locals can make good money buying in quantities at wholesale prices and retailing to the members. The profits will help to swell the funds in your treasury.

Write for illustrated catalog if you don't possess one.

The Campaign Book will be our next big proposition. The printers are busy on the book now and you may file your orders for first delivery. Price 50 cents, postage paid—wholesale prices will be announced later.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

**SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS.**

Twenty-one thousand *The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired* to L. B. Wilson, Reading, Pa.

Twelve "Truth about Socialism" to Stanley Whitcomb, Dayton, Ohio.

Ten thousand *The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired* to H. Martin, Berlin, Ont.

Sixteen thousand *The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired* to J. F. Mabie, Butte, Mont.

One hundred *Where You Get Off* to Fred G. Strickland, East Liverpool, Ohio.

One Combination Library to Henry Bivins, Sisters, Oregon.

One thousand *Most Frequent Objections to Socialism, Answered* to Geo. Brady, Denver, Colo.

One thousand *The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired* to A. S. Pyritz, Buffalo, N. Y.

Fifty Pocket Library and P. B. to John Kneisler, Ouray, Colo.

One thousand *Socialists and the Sword* to A. P. Bailey, Elyria, Ohio.

**ROCKFORD, ILL., AIDS STRIKERS.**

A goodly sum was recently sent to the Colorado strike district by the Socialists of Rockford, Ill.

By EUGENE V. DEBS

"**QUESTIONS ANSWERED**," by Fred Hurst, being a reply to a series of 25 cunningly phrased questions put to the Socialists as 'posers' by the Providence Visitor, a prominent Catholic publication, should be in the hands of not only every Socialist, but of everyone who honestly seeks to know what it actually stands for. Hurst has not only answered each of these questions in a clear, direct and conclusive manner, but he has turned the questions against the questioners themselves, put them on the defensive, and compelled them to explain to the Socialists, instead of the Socialists explaining to them. The Providence Visitor and the reactionary element behind it have been neatly 'hoist by their own petard.' The Socialists ought to get busy with Hurst's pamphlet and spread it far and wide among the people."

—EUGENE V. DEBS.

All reports from those who have read the pamphlet concur in the judgment of Comrade Debs. Send for sample copy. 15c. Big Discounts to agents and locals.

FRED HURST,  
1810 Cranston St., Olneyville, R. I.

**Public Ownership of Railways**

This is now one of the big questions before the country. The Government will try the experiment of **Public Ownership** in Alaska. Bills have been introduced in the present session of Congress providing for the taking over of the railroads.

**GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP IS COMING**

Study the question from a Socialist standpoint.

We have what you need in a ten-cent book by Carl D. Thompson, entitled the "Government Ownership of Railways."

Address **SOCIALIST PARTY**  
803 West Madison Street CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**THE CARPENTER AND THE RICH MAN**

BOUCK WHITE'S LATEST BOOK

The popularity of the "Call of the Carpenter" made this book inevitable. It is as good as the first.

The National Office has bought one entire edition to be used as premiums with the Party Builder.

The price of the book is \$1.25 postpaid. You can have the book for a club of ten Party Builder subs at 25 cents each or the book and the Party Builder one year (50 cents) both for \$1.25.

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803 West Madison Street CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Are There Classes in America**

By Ralph Korngold.

Korngold has given us a good piece of Socialist literature.

Class lines are not so well defined in this country as in Europe, where the population is closely divided into the aristocracy, middle class and working class.

Barriers of birth, in Europe, separate the aristocratic from all other classes.

In America, the stockholders of the trusts make up the capitalist class. The wage slaves who toil in shop and mine and other industries compose the working class.

Between these two extremes—the capitalist and the working class—there is an ill-defined economic group which we call the middle class.

Korngold's book deals with our American classes and the American class struggle. For this reason, it is a good one to hand to your friend who believes that ours is still the land of opportunity.

**PRICES.**

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100 copies, prepaid..... 4.50

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**SOCIALIST SONGS WITH MUSIC**

The National Office carries in stock three different collections of Socialist songs with words and music.

**Some Songs for Socialists.** By Kendrick P. Shedd. This is a book of 80 pages, large size pages, 7x10 inches; price, 50c; dozen lots, \$4.50.

**Socialist Songs, with Music.** By William Morris (English Poet). Price, 10c; dozen lots, \$1.

**Moyer's Socialist Songs.** By Harvey P. Moyer. Price 20c; dozen lots, \$2.

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803 West Madison Street - - Chicago, Ill.

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**BOOKS BY BEBEL**

We have now in stock the following books by the great German Socialist, August Bebel:

**Woman and Socialism, cloth**.....\$1.50  
**Woman and Socialism, paper**..... 1.00  
**Reminiscences, cloth** ..... .75  
**My Life, cloth**..... 2.00

Address **SOCIALIST PARTY**,  
803 West Madison Street - - Chicago, Ill.

**Charles Edward Russell's**

*Stories of the Great Railroads* is a book of tremendous importance on a live question that is now up for solution and cannot long be put off.

The railroads cannot continue to pay dividends on watered stock and at the same time build the new tracks, engines and cars that they need without raising freight rates. They are asking the government for permission to raise rates.

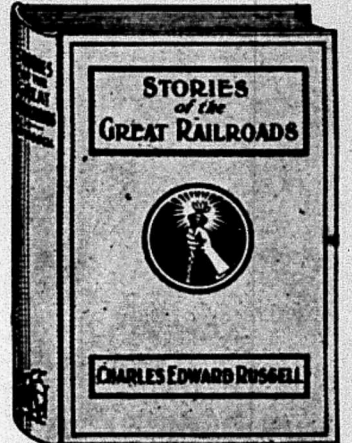
If refused, the railroad magnates will be ready to sell the roads to the United States, but at their own price, including water.

Russell's book tells you about the water in the stocks, how it came there, and something about the men who did the stealing. Parts of it were published originally in Hampton's Magazine. The financiers exposed by Russell tried to get the magazine publisher to suppress the articles; when he refused, they wrecked the magazine.

If you want to help settle the railroad question in your own interest, you need Russell's book.

Extra cloth binding, 332 pages, \$1.00 postpaid. Five copies by express, prepaid to one address, for \$3.00; twenty for \$10.00. Address

**Charles H. Kerr & Company**  
118 W. Kinzie Street  
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**EYE OPENER**

The Journal of Mental Dynamite. Opens the eyes of the blind. Cures the Idiots and kills the liars. Dime and ten addresses of Socialists gets it for a year. For short time only.

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HUSTLERS WANTED  
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**THE PARTY BUILDER**  
OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

WALTER LANFERSINK,  
Managing Editor and Business Manager.  
A. W. RICKER, Circulation Manager.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National  
Office, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

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

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

No 84 Chicago, June 13, 1914

**CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING  
JUNE 6, 1914.**

|                 |        |
|-----------------|--------|
| Last week ..... | 21,502 |
| Taken off ..... | 373    |
|                 | <hr/>  |
|                 | 21,129 |
| New subs .....  | 685    |
|                 | <hr/>  |
| Total .....     | 21,814 |

It is a pleasant job to write this report when the figures are going up. If you will remember there has been no downward tendency on the P. B. for many weeks. As soon as we got through with our short time take-offs, the new subs more than balanced the expiring ones.

I do not anticipate any trouble with the circulation of this paper from now on. It ought to be easy to keep it going up all the time. The new form of the paper and the enlarged scope it will soon have will commend it to all lovers of good Socialist literature.

In this connection, I want to say in behalf of the National Office staff that we have had the ability and the energy here all these months to have written editorials, gathered the news and to have made the P. B. a real Socialist paper. That we have not done so, is because we were expressly forbidden so to do by the N. E. C.

The old Executive Committee early in its term of office decided that we had no authority under the constitution to publish a real Socialist newspaper and we were instructed to make the P. B. conform to an official bulletin to which might be added party news and the official and business matter of the various departments. We carried out our instructions in spirit at least, if not in letter and then referred the question of enlarging the scope of the paper to the National Committee. What the latter committee did is now history.

The addition of an editor to the staff was the right thing, for while the existing staff could write and make up the paper it was a task greater than ought to be placed on their shoulders. With the exception of two or three summer months, the National Office force is exceedingly busy. The work of their various departments taxes their energy to the limit.

The addition of an editor will lighten this burden and make it possible to publish a paper here second to none in the country. A few weeks only remain before the new editor will be elected and the paper appear in its new form. I trust that every friend of this paper will manifest his or her appreciation of the new order of things by asking at least one other Socialist to subscribe for it.

And by the way, comrade, have you ever done that? I know that each of you has sufficient influence with at least one person to secure his subscription for this paper.

You should all feel that the National paper is peculiarly yours. It is yours, so far as a co-operative enterprise may belong to an individual. Party ownership as a practical reality is now on trial.

The success of the venture is in your hands far more than ours. If it is a financial success, the rest is easy—and it is up to you to see that it does succeed.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50.

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**

**SELL SOCIALIST JEWELRY**

There is money in it for your local or for you.

Organizers, speakers, and hustlers can help out on incomes by selling Socialist jewelry.

Every Socialist will buy something from the list.

Our Jewelry list now includes:

|                 |                        |                   |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Watch Fobs.     | All<br>with<br>Emblem. | Ladies' Bar Pins. |
| Watch Charms.   |                        | Cuff Links.       |
| Tie Clasps.     |                        | Emblem Pins.      |
| Tie Stick Pins. |                        | Emblem Buttons.   |

An illustrated six-page catalog which gives wholesale and retail price schedule will be sent you on request.

**A SAMPLE SET FOR \$5.00**

|                          | Retail<br>Price |   | Retail<br>Price |
|--------------------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 Watch Fob .....        | \$0.75          | 1 Tie Clasp .....                         | \$0.75          |
| 1 Watch Charm No. 1..... | .75             | 1 Pair Cuff Links.....                    | .50             |
| 1 Watch Charm No. 2..... | 1.50            | 1 Gold Plate Button (emblem).....         | .25             |
| 1 Watch Charm No. 3..... | 2.00            | 1 Gold Plate Pin for Women (emblem) ..... | .25             |
| 1 Ladies' Bar Pin.....   | .50             |   |                 |
| 1 Tie Stick Pin.....     | .25             |   |                 |
| Total retail value.....  |                 |   | \$7.50          |

This sample set is fastened on black plush, which brings out the jewelry in bold relief, thus adding to the display effect.

With this set of samples, you can canvass your community, take orders, and then send for your goods, or you can invest in a supply at wholesale prices.

**YOU RUN NO RISK**

If you will order at wholesale prices to the amount of \$10.00 or more, we will agree to take back your unsold stock and refund purchase price—provided you return unsold stock in good condition. We will do more than this. When you have bought jewelry at one time, or in separate orders, to the amount of \$30.00, we will issue you free a credit coupon good for \$5.00 worth of jewelry at wholesale prices. This reimburses you for your outlay for samples.

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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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| 100 express prepaid.....                                     | \$6.50 |
| 200 or more, freight, f. o. b. Chicago,<br>per hundred ..... | 5.00   |
| 50 copies, express prepaid.....                              | 3.50   |
| 25 copies, express prepaid.....                              | 1.75   |
| 12 copies, by mail, prepaid.....                             | 1.00   |

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THE CORRESPONDENCE  
COURSE IN SOCIALISM  
*A thorough & Systematic  
preparation of lessons in  
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individuals. Prepared  
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THE RAND SCHOOL OF  
SOCIAL SCIENCE  
140 E 19<sup>th</sup> ST NEW YORK  
SEND FOR BULLETIN

 **Cuff Links**  
One can show his loyalty in an unobtrusive way by wearing **Socialist Cuff Links.** The emblem is the half-inch size.  
Price, 50c. Half-dozen pairs, \$2.50  
One dozen pairs, \$4.50  
**SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 W. Madison Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.**