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A GREAT COMMITTEE ME ING.

The Party Goes Forward Harmoniously to Better Things.

By J. L. Engdahl.

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

This year's gathering eclipsed all previous na-

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

Immediately upon gathering here the National Committee began considering the business of the party, and before it had adjourned practically every phase of national Socialist endeavor had been reviewed and plans made for a logical development and healthy growth of party activity. Since it was not called upon to settle any im-

portant matters of party tactics, nearly all of the debates were short with conclusions always based on facts and not on oratory. Some of the important actions of the gathering were the following:

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

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

Considered the Colorado coal miners' strike. Took up the Strike Children's Relief Fund and

gave the National Executive Committee power to

Made plans for the carrying on of the fall con-gressional campaign, the appointment of a cam-paign committee and the raising of campaign funds. Considered plans for the improvement of the party literature, books, pamphlets and leaflets, especially the publication of special leaflets for special

occasions for extensive circulation and distribution. Provided for a solution of the party controversy in Washington to effect a reunited Socialist move-

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

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

Considered plans for making the young people's Socialist movement an integral part of the Social-

ist party. Passed resolutions on Mexico, Seattle riots, West Virginia free speech and free press fight, and on

death of Daniel De Leon. Voted instructions to international secretary and . delegates to International Socialist Congress to be held at Vienna.

That literature be prepared for southern states and financial support be given if possible. Provided for further investigation of the co-

operative question in the United States. Received first report submitted to Socialist party on the money problem and ordered investigations

and study be renewed for another year. Voted that foreign translator secretaries have one representative in National Committee meetings, besides acting on questions concerning foreign lan-

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

of the National Committee. Perhaps the greatest question taken up by the committee was that of the party-owned press decided by the establishment of a party-owned weekly newspaper. It was pointed out that this leads the way to a party-owned monthly magazine and the establishment of a party-owned book publishing

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMER-ICA, ITS NATIONAL COMMITTEE, AND NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COM-

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

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

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

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

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

THE NEED IS PRESSING!

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

HELP IN THE NAME OF HUMANITY!

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

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

> RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE HANCOCK SOCIALIST LOCAL,

Care of Box B, Hancock, Mich.

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

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING—CHICAGO, MAY 12, 1914. EVENING SESSION, 8:00 P. M.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Lewis Duncan. A fifth ballot for the election of the fifth commtteeman was then taken by roll call, which resulted in the election of Victor L. Berger, the members voting as follows:

Berger-Bradford, Callery, Wilson, Beardsley, Houck, Richman, Pimbley, Motley, Germer, Kennedy, O'Neal, Raphaelson, Irish, Hartig, Nuorteva, Roewer, Aaltonen, Raymond, Garver, Demarest, Strebel, Hillquit, Sommon, Haven, Foreigner, Manner, Cohen, Freigner, Bengley, Hartin, Foreigner, Raymond, Cohen, Freigner, Raymond, Parkey, Foreigner, Raymond, Cohen, Freigner, Raymond, Parkey, Foreigner, Raymond, Raymond, Parkey, Parke Hayes, Ferguson, Maurer, Cohen, Erwin, Ringle Theinert, Britton, Meitzen, Kintzer, Gaylord, Carlson-

Le Sueur—Doyle, Schwartz, McCrillis, Brewer, Dietz, Rissanen, Latimer, Duncan, Chase, Fagan, Goebel, Goddard, Clifford, Sinclair, Leeland, Harold, Bostrom, Sadler—Total 18.

ler—Total 18.

Moved by Le Sueur that election be declared unani-

dard, Clifford, Sinclair, Leeland, Harold, Bostrom, Sadler—Total 18.

Moved by Le Sueur that election be declared unanimous. Motion carried, but not unanimously.

On motion by Morris Hillquit of New York, the report of the National Woman's Committee was considered, and the recommendation on press service was amended to strike out "at least twice a month" and to insert "at least once a month, and oftener if found practical." Recommendatoins 2, 3, 4 and 5 concurred in. On motion of George E. Roewer, Jr., of Massachusetts, the report of the committee was adopted as a whole.

Joseph E. Cohen of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, submitted a resolution on Mexico which was adopted on motion by Edward H. Kintzer of West Virginia. Resolution on "Seattle riot" was adopted on motion of George D. Brewer of Kansas. Resolution on West Virginia free speech fight was adopted on motion by George H. Geebel of New Jersey. The Resolutions Committee brought in a resolution on the liquor traffic and recommended that the liquor question be referred to the Information Department of the Socialist party and to delegate to the International Congress for the gathering of material; reports to be made to the National Committee one month prior to its meeting in 1915. On motion for its adoption J. Stitt Wilson read his original resolution. Discussion. Moved by George H. Goebel to substitute original resolution for recommendation of committee. Work, providing that a committee of five be appointed to study the problem of liquor traffic and report to next meeting of the National Committee. Motion by Hillquit ruled out of order. On appeal from the chair the chair was sustained. The mover of the substitute, Comrade Goebel, consented to a revision of the original resolution as presented by Comrade Wilson, incorporating the suggestion of Committee of five be appointed to substitute motion: W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; J. Stitt Wilson, California; E. R. Meitzen, Texas; John C. Chase, Nebraska; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Max S. Hayes

Report of the Committee on International Affairs was submitted by Adolph Germer and on motion report was adopted as read. On motion by Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, the committee arose in memory of the death of Daniel DeLeon, and Resolution Committee were instructed to frame a suitable resolution on same.

Report of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda was submitted by Morris Hillquit. The committee supplemented its written report to include the following: (a.) That Comrade Anna Mailey be requested to write a leaflet on the methods of organization and work for Socialist party locals, such leaflet or booklet to be published with the approval of the National Executive Committee. (b) That such literature be prepared for the South as is particularly suited for their locality, and supplied to them free of charge in a measure permitted by the financial condition of the party, and also that support be given to the extent possible in the shape of moderate money subsidies.

On motion by Berger, the committee adjourned and the report of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda was held in abeyance until the morning session of May 13.

Meeting adjourned 10:30.

Meeting adjourned 10:30.

IDA CALLERY, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Chicago, May 13, 1914.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

MORNING SESSION, 9:30.

Meeting called to order by the chairman of the previous day, Lewis Duncan of Montana. On call for nomination for chairman, George H. Goebel of New Jersey, Max Hayes of Ohio, U. Solomon of New York George R. Lunn of New York were nominated. Hayes and Solomon declined. Goebel was elected chairman by a vote of 20 to 10. George R. Lunn was elected vice chairman by unanimous acclamation.

On roll call the following members reported present: Doyle, Bradford, Callery, Wilson, Beardsley, Houck, Richman, Pimbley, Schwartz, Motley, Germer, McDonald, Kennedy, Oneal, McCrillis, Brewer, Raphaelson, Dietz, Irish, Hartig, Nuorteva, Roewer, Aaltonen, Rissanen, Latimer, Raymond, Garver, Duncan, Chase, Fagan, Goebel, Demarest, Goddard, Strebel, Hillquit, Lunn, Solomon, Bradford, Le Sueur, Clifford, Hayes, Sinclair, Ferguson, Maurer, Cohen, Erwin, Ringler, Theinert, Britton, Harold, Meitzen, Rasmussen, Bostrom, Sadler, Kintzer, Berger, Gaylord, Carlson.

On motion by Morris Hillquit, it was provided that at 3 o'clock pending business be suspended and report on Washington controversy be heard.

Motion by W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin, that the committee adjourn at 12 o'clock sine die, was lost. J. Stitt Wilson of Callifornia moved that secretary be instructed that he engage the meeting rooms for tomorrow, which carried.

Recommendations of the Committee on Organization

J. Stitt Wilson of California moved that secretary be instructed that he engage the meeting rooms for tomorrow, which carried.

Recommendations of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda were then taken up seriatum: Section 1, Articles 1-4 adopted as read. Section 2, Articles 1 and 2, adopted as read. Section 3, Articles 1-4 adopted as read. Recommendations on Propaganda, Section 1, Articles 1 to 2, adopted as read. Section 2, Article 1, was amended by Ida Callery of Arkansas to include Director of Woman's Department. Articles 2 and 3 adopted as read. Under Miscellaneous Recommendations, Section 1 was adopted as read. Thomas Fagan of Nevada offered the following substitute for Article 2, One-Day Wage Fund: "We recommend that a one-day wage fund, to be collected for campaign, to be segregated in a special fund and to be used only for campaign purposes. Printed circular to be prepared setting forth the reasons for the circulation of the appeal for funds and the purpose for which it is to be used. Appeal to be sent to state secretaries and distributed to the local to be circulated by them among the members and sympathizers. Fifty per cent of fund collected to be retained

by the state organization to be used in state campaign of the state collecting it." Solomon of New York then moved previous question. The original motion for the adoption of Section 2, as submitted by the committee, was carried by a vote of 38 to 8. Section 3 adopted as read. The motion by George E. Roewer, Jr., of Massachusetts, to adopt the report as a whole, was, with the consent of the mover, held in abeyance to permit a further addition to the report by Aaltonen. Frank Aaltonen of Michigan moved a supplement as follows: That an assessment of 25 cents per member be levied upon the membership of the Socialist party of the United States to pay off the debt now standing against our party. This assessment to be collected just as soon as it is possible. On a substitute motion by Max Hayes of Ohio it was provided to postpone the assessment for one year and give the locals and the state organizations of the United States a chance to consider the matter, and thus give the National Committee an opportunty to act intelligently. Vote—Yes, 30; no, 4 Strebel moved previous question, and the report adopted as a whole.

Resolutions Committee submitted the following re-

whole.

Resolutions Committee submitted the following revised resolution on Colorado, which was adopted as read: "The National Committee of the Socialist party, in session at Chicago, representing one million Socialist voters, in common with millions of other citizens, view with horror the recent murder of miners, their wives and children in Colorado, as well as other outrages committed by hired assassins of the mine owners, thrown into ghastly relief by the funeral pyre at Ludlow.

Ludlow.
"The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, together with "The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, together with the associated mining companies, have established an industrial feudalism of tremendous proportions. Possessing the land and all manner of property, the mining companies have added to these control of the governor, legislators, courts, mayors, sheriffs and other public officials, who are frequently superintendents and managers of the mining corporations. Under this economic and political regime the sway of the mine ownears has become complete, civil law has been suspended, citizens wantonly murdered and a state of capitalist anarchy established.

"Glaring instances of the arrogance of the ruling class and their servants was manifested in the declaration

and their servants was manifested in the declaration of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that he is willing to sacrifice his fortune in continuance of the outrageous policy adopted by his agents; in the action of General Chase nce his fortune in continuance of the outrageous policy adopted by his agents; in the action of General Chase having his troops ride down, wound and kill defenseless women and children, after illegally investing with military power imported thugs, hired as mine guards, and in the action of Governor Ammons in abetting the reign of terror perpetrated upon the miners and their families.

families.
"In this connection it is well to know that the miners

reign of terror perpetrated upon the miners and their families.

"In this connection it is well to know that the miners went on strike in order to secure enforcement of the labor legislation already on the statute books, providing for the right of working men to join labor unions, establishing the eight-hour work day, semi-monthly pay-day and check weighmen, and offering the opportunity to the miners of trading with independent stores.

"It is also well to remember that at the very time the federal government was demanding a salute to the flag from the usurping president of Mexico, the hired mercenaries of the mine owners in Colorado were firing a fusilade of bullets into the tents at Ludlow, above which waved the American flag. Added to this was the shameful spectacle of the president of our republic, who refused to recognize Huerta on the ground that his claim was stained with human blood, sending a special ambassador to confer with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and being refused recognition by him. No further evidence is required to show in whose hands rests the real control of this nation.

"Considering this record of abuse of police powers by the government at the behest of the plutocracy, together with numerous similar occurrences in other parts of the country; considering the treasonable employment by them of private detective agencies to provoke and execute disorder and crime; considering the fact that the poverty of the workers is pitted against the unlimited resources of their exploiters, the restraint of the workers has been in significant contrast with the alleged law and order of the capitalist class.

"Representing the political party of the working class, we the National Committee of the Socialist party, favor having complete amnesty declared for the strikers in Colorado, who took up arms in self-defense, and pledge them our fullest support should they be prosecuted for having done so.

"We also pledge our co-operation and assistance to the miners and other labor organizations in any move to make gov

that it be referred to the incoming Executive Committee for favorable action.

J. Stitt Wilson of California, chairman of the Committee on National Headquarters, submitted his report, which was adopted by a vote of 21 to 18.

Report of Committee on Officers' Reports, was presented by Tom Clifford of Ohio.

On motion the first finding of the committee was concurred in. A motion by E. R. Meitzen of Texas to strike out that portion of the report censuring the Twenty-ninth Ward Branch of Chicago, was lost. The second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth findings were adopted as read. The seventh, eighth and ninth findings were deferred for action for the first order of business of the afternoon session.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

On motion, meeting adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING. Chicago, May 13, 1914.

AFTERNOON SESSION, 2: 30.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Comrade Goebel. Findings seven and eight of the Committee on Officers Reports were held in abeyance until the report the Constitution Committee dealing with the same matter Finding nine of the committee was adopted as ter Finding nine of the committee was adopted as read. A supplementary recommendation of the committee that all employes of the National Office be red card members. in so far as possible, adopted.

Partial report of the Constitution Committee, in conjunction with recommendations seven and eight of the Committee on Officers' Reports, on Article 13. Section 2 and 3 of the National Constitution, adopted as read.

On motion of W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin it was decided that at 5:30 o'clock debate on Washington Controversy should close, and a vote be taken upon same.

Report of Committee on the Washington Controversy elected by the National Committee, submitted by Demarest. The following substitute by Morris Hillquit was carried by a vote of 30 to 24:

"Resolved, That Comrades J. Stitt Wilson, N. A. Richardson and S. W. Motley be elected a committee to

bring about organic unity between the Socialist organizations in the State of Washington and the seceding

ganizations in the State of Washington and the seceding organization.

"Such unity shall be established on the basis of a full and unqualified acceptance of the National Platform and Constitution of the Socialist party, and shall be effected by the adoption of a new constitution and the choice of new officials of the state organization.

"The mode of adopting such state constitution and electing such state officials shall be determined by the committee, in consultation with the regular state organization and representatives of the seceding faction, and all disputes that may arse betwen the opposing sides in connection with such new state constitution and the new state officials shall be determined by the committee.

and the new state officials shall be determined by the committee.

Either party to the dispute dissatisfied with the decisions of the committee shall have the right to appeal to the National Executive Committee. Should the regular organization of the party fail or refuse to comply with the decisions of the National Executive Committee the latter is hereby authorized to revoke the charter of the state organization in Washington and to reorganize the movement in the state; should the seceding organization fail or refuse to submit to the decisions of the National Executive Committee, the latter shall give sole recognition to the regular organization." The members voted as follows:

Yes—Bradford, Wilson, Beardsley, Houck, Richman, Schwartz, Motley, Germer, Kennedy, Oneal, Raphaelson, Irish, Aaltonen, Raymond, Garver, Goebel, Strebel, Hillquit, Lunn, Solomon, Ferguson, Maurer, Cohen, Erwin, Ringler, Theinert, Britton, Rasmussen, Berger, Gaylord—Total 30.

No—Doyle, Callery, Pimbley, McCrillis, Brewer, Dietz, Hartig, Nuorteva, Rissanen, Latimer, Duncan, Chase, Fagan, Demarest, Goddard, Le Sueur, Clifford, Sinclair, Leeland, Harold, Meitzen, Bostrom, Sadler, Kintzer—Total 24.

A minority report was submitted by Comrades W. S. Bradford and Charles A. Manner, P. S.

Leeland, Harold, Meitzen, Bostrom, Sadler, Kintzer—Total 24.

A minority report was submitted by Comrades W. S. Bradford and Charles A. Maurer, which was filed.

Comrade Gaylord of Wisconsin raised the question as to whether the Washington committeemen should have the right to vote upon the matter under consideration, as they were involved, and the chair ruled that the point raised was not well taken, and that they were entitled to vote.

On motion by Nuorteva, that the committee vote its unanimous consent for the program outlined by the Hillquit substitute to the committee's report to the Washington Controversy, an objection was raised by Lewis Duncan of Montana to the effect that the substitution was a violation of the constitutional rights of the membership of the state of Washington, which sentiment was seconded by George D. Brewer of Kansas, H. M. Sinclair of Oklahoma, and E. R. Meitzen of Texas, and on the ruling of the chair, the Nuorteva motion was not submitted, since objections were raised. On motion of Hillquit of New York, the committee adjourned to reconvene at 80'clock.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

EVENING SESSION, 8 O'CLOCK.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Comrade Goebel. Lewis Duncan moved that secretary be instructed to strike out that portion of the report on the Washington Controversy dealing with the domestic relations of comrades involved. Carried.

On motion by W. R. Gaylord, the material gathered by the Committee on the Washington Investigation was filed at the National Office.

E. R. Meitzen of Texas moved that the substitute motion by Hillquit be submitted to a referendum vote by the membership. Amendment by Tom Clifford of Ohio, that motion be laid on table, was carried by a vote of 22 to 17.

U. Solomon, chairman of the Committee on Constitution, submitted additional report: Recommendation of Article 7, Section 3, was adopted as read. Recommendation of Article 15, Section 1, adopted as read. Recommendation of Article 15, Section 1, adopted as read. Recommendation of Article 15, Section 1, adopted as read. Recommendation of Article 15, Section 1, adopted as read. On motion by Lunn, the report of the constitution was adopted as a whole by a vote of 28 to 10. Charles F. Goddard of New Mexico presented a minority report of the Committee on Constitution, which was lost by a vote of 22 to 18. The recommendation was as follows: "That Article 5, Section 9, of the Constitution be amended by striking out the words and all other affirmative actions of the committee, where they occur in line 6 of said section, and the words 'hetween 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."

T. E. Latimer of Minnesota moved to strike out Article 13 and all references to the Woman's National Committee was lost by a vote of 15 to 34, the members voting as follows:

Yes—Houck, Dietz, Hartig, Latimer, Fagan, Goddard, Hillquit, Solomon, Le Sueur, Sinclair, Ferguson, Beardond, Callery, Richman, Pimbley, Schwarts, Mot

Sueur, tabled.

Arthur Le Sueur of North Dakota submitted report of the committee appointed by the National Committee of 1913 to investigate banking, bank credit, currency, and monetary systems of the United States, recommending "That the present committee be enlarged and continued, and that they, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, be empowered to formulate a program of action and to declare the position of the Socialist party on this subject."

On a substitute, recommendation by J. Stitt Wilson of California, which was seconded by Arthur Le Sueur, it was provided "That the present committee be enlarged by two additional members, elected by the Executive Committee, and continued."

A supplementary resolution was presented by the

Committee, and continued."

A supplementary resolution was presented by the Resolutions Committee as follows: "The National Committee in session, learns with regret of the death of Daniel DeLeon, editor of "The People" of New York. Comrade DeLeon, while an opponent of our party, has given the best years of his life to the propaganda of Socialism. Although not in accord with his viewpoint, we nevertheless respect his honesty of belief, singleness of purpose and devotion to the cause."

The next order of business being the consideration of the remainder of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports, Sections 7 and 8 were adopted as read. And on consideration, the article dealing with the Children's Strike Relief Fund, a substitute motion by Morris Hill-quit of New York was adopted, providing that the mat-

ter of continuing the Strike Children's Relief Fund be referred with full authority to the National Executive Committee for action.

On motion by Santeri Nuorteva of Massachusetts, an amendment to strike out all reference in recommendation number one of the report of the Committee on Officers' Reports dealing with the Foreign Federations, comparing them to the Woman's Department, was adopted. Morris Hillquit of New York offered the following supplement to the recommendations of the committee: "The secretary-translators of the Foreign Federations shall choose from among their own number a representative who shall be entitled to sit at the meetings of the National Committee, with a voice, but not a vote, and shall report to that committee for and in behalf of the Foreign-Speaking Federations," which was adopted.

W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing "That Article 14, Section 3, of National Con-

vote, and shall report to that committee for and in behalf of the Foreign-Speaking Federations," which was adopted.

W. R. Gaylord of Wisconsin offered an amendment providing "That Article 14, Section 3, of National Constitution, figures now reading '500 members' shall be stricken out and changed to '1,000,' and to the end of that section shall be added that '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," was adopted. On motion by Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, it was provided that any vacancies or resignations from the Committee on the Washington Controversy provided for in Hillquit's substitute motion, shall be filled by the Executive Committee.

Frank Aaltonen of Michigan submitted a letter covering the situation of the strikers of the Michigan copper country. J. Stitt Wilson moved that the letter be printed on a prominent page of The Party Builder, with favorable comment, which motion prevailed.

Reading of Comunications: Telegram from the New York Call, requesting the issue of an appeal to Socialist locals for contributions to the Sixth Anniversary Fund, and that the appeal be published in the party press, was referred to the Executive Committee, with the request to take such action as seems best to them.

Communication from the Polish Federation to establish a school of Social Science was referred to the Executive Committee for action.

Report from the Finnish ecretary giving detailed information of the work of the organization, was referred to the Executive Committee for careful perusal.

Report of the German Federation was referred to the Executive Committee for careful perusal.

Report of the Hungarian Federation was referred to the Executive Committee for careful perusal.

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Oneal of Indiana moved that the Executive Committee to the E

On motion, the convention adjourned sine die. IDA CALLERY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN SESSION MAY 10, 1914.

Herewith is submitted a report of the work and business of the National Office from June 1, 1913,

to the time of the present meeting.

The National Office of the party is following a line of development like all other live, organic things. In the past the activities and authority of the office centered almost wholly around one person -the National Secretary. Now we have the functions of the office performed by fourteen persons, beside the Executive Secretary. Each one of these persons is, to a large extent, free to conduct his work as his own judgment dictates. It may well be said that henceforth the office is an institution.

These departments were created in various ways. The Executive Secretary was the original and sole official, but in time specialization became necessary, and other departments were created to do certain work.

The constitution created the Woman's Department, inasmuch as it created the Woman's General Correspondent, whose functions are much wider than her title implies. She takes care of all work among women. This is her logical field.

The National Committee created the Information

Department and the Young People's Department; the heads of these departments were selected by

the Executive Committee. The Literature Department, a most important activity of the office, had never been organized into a department by the National Committee or by any convention. It was one of the original functions of the office, and, as such, the National Secretary became its guiding head. But no argument is needed to show that such an important function should have a specialist, devoting his whole time

The present secretary, perceiving this defect in the office organization, placed at the head of the Literature Department a comrade who has had a large experience; the department was raised to the level of the other departments, and the results have

and energy to that work.

fully justified this action, as will be evident from the report of the head of that department.

Now that we have these departments, they should be organically connected through the constitution. Only one of them, the Woman's General Correspondent, is elected by the National Committee. The reason for this is not apparent. The constitution should be so amended that all heads of departments would be elected or appointed in the same

manner. By this division into departments, and by keeping the accounts for each department separate, we can ascertain what each department costs, and the insistent question, "What becomes of the money?"

can be answered. In the month of July of last year a budget was prepared by the Executive Secretary, based upon

the cost of the previous year. This budget was carefully considered by the Executive Committee, and, after some minor changes, was used as the basis of expenditures for the past ten months. Herewith is submitted a budget for the ensuing year, based on our experience since May 1, 1913:

The Executive Department.

This department not only exercises general supervision over the office; it handles all receipts and disbursements, keeps record of the National Committee business and the Executive Committee business, conducts national referendums, tabulates result of same, sells dues stamps, attends to the business management of the Party Builder, edits and proofreads same, keeps the books, does the filing for all departments except the Information Department, records and reports donations of all funds, special assessments, etc. No increase in force will be needed during the coming year.

The Literature Department.

This department has handled five million pieces of propaganda matter since July 1, 1913. This department is one whose receipts and expenditures cannot be regulated by budget. The amount of business done determines the force employed. Mistakes of judgment are more costly in this department than in any other, and for this reason there should always be a very close and intimate relation between this department and that of the Executive Secretary.

In former annual statements only total receipts from sales and total disbursements for stock were reported; wages, rent, and a share of the general expense were not charged. For this reason the work of former years was apparently better than the report of this year. Now the department is treated (as far as expenses are concerned) in the same manner as an outside concern, and must

stand upon its own feet.

The report of the department will show a loss, however. This is due to two causes: First, we did not publish, and are not now publishing, enough booklets of our own. Our profits have been smaller because we did not make the publisher's profit. During the past year we have published five booklets, all first-class, and we are now making the profit that we should make on that class of sales. Secondly, that we should make on that class of sales. Secondly, the lass is due to the price at which leaflets are sold. No change in the price of \$1.00 per 1,000 can or should be made. Leaflets should be sold at as low a margin as possible. The stock of leaflets on hand June 1, 1913, cost on an average 80 cents per 1,000, leaving only 20 cents gross profit. As this is a bulky article, the margin of profit did not cover the overhead expenses. Sales of leaflets have increased to such an extent that we are enabled to creased to such an extent that we are enabled to print them in million lots, thus reducing the cost very materially. If the volume of business keeps up the leaflet business will no longer be a source of loss; but there will be a loss unless they are printed in lots of a million or more.

The Information Department.

This department is doing an important work. foundation is being laid that will be of inestimable value. Documents, books, valuable papers and information of various kinds are accumulating, and will help the party to make good when the burden of managing the nation is placed on the Socialists.

The Party Builder.

The Party Builder has seen its first year as the official organ of the party. Like all papers, the first year has been one of struggle. On June first of last year it had a circulation of 3,600, and now has a bona fide paid-up circulation of 20,000. The paper, being a weekly, requires approximately four times the labor of the old Monthly Bulletin, but as a means of reaching the membership it is more than four times as efficient. It goes directly into the homes of the members, whereas formerly a bundle of Bulletins was sent to the local secretary only.

The editorial policy of the paper has been laid down by the Executive Committee, and the editor has tried to comply with their wishes to the fullest

The question of the legitimacy of the Party Builder has been raised; it has been charged that it was foisted on the party by "back-door methods." This meeting of the National Committee should settle any questions as to the legitimacy of its existence, and should also declare its editorial policy. The provision of the constitution establishing the Monthly Bulletin provides for a broad field: if it is desired that the paper cover such a field, your committee should so direct; if it is desired to restrict the field to that of an official Bulletin only, establish that fact; or, if necessary, refer the matter to the membership for action.

Your committee has instructed the secretary to prepare a plan whereby state editions of the Party Builder may be issued, official and other business to be published therein.

I would suggest a warning that this plan is likely to increase the cost of the paper a great deal, unless the states are required to stand the expense. Some states will require a whole page, and occasionally more.

The additional copy would probably fill 16 pages of the size of the Party Builder; this will mean editing and proofreading, and will mean additinoal expense for editorial labor.

The only method that seems feasible is to charge the for one column \$15 for two columns and \$17.50.

\$10 for one column, \$15 for two columns and \$17.50 for three columns, or a page; this is as cheap as

bulletins could be printed, and there are advantages in having the bulletins of the states printed in the Party Builder that are evident without argument.

The Woman's Department.

The Woman's Department, in addition to its regular work, conducts the Teachers' Bureau, and has given some attention to the Strike Children's Relief Fund. The latter fund reached more than \$5,000, and has all been disbursed under instructions of the Executive Committee.

The Young Peoples' Department.

The Young Peoples' Department was established in November of last year. It is doing a work much needed.

The Foreign Department.

There is one other activity of the office which I shall call the Foreign Department, composed of the secretaries of the Foreign Federations.

There were ten federations on June 1, 1913, and one has been added since. The French Federation has been admitted to affiliation, but as they have less than 500 members, they are not entitled to a paid translator secretary.

The functions of the Translator Secretaries are little understood by the membership. They do little or no translating for the National Office. Whatever translating there may be consists in translating official action of the party for their com-rades. They are not employes in the sense that the rest of the force is so considered. Their presence in the office cannot be governed by rule, for the reason that their duties are various. Their work is practically that of a state secretary; they issue due stamps to their locals, conduct organiz-ing tours, attend to their correspondence and the other details that arise in an office similar to that of a state secretary.

The federations are a necessary part of the organization. We must aid our Socialist immigrants, and make it possible to join the Socialist party, and we can do this only by means of the federations. One of the purposes of a national organization should be to assist all weak places that are worth assisting.

It is also necessary to assist our weak state organizations, and in this we have lamentably failed. In June of last year nearly all of the Foreign Secretaries were receiving a wage of \$15 per week; this was increased by the Executive Committee to \$19 per week, making a total increase of \$2,000 per year. Therefore the present cost of the federa-tions is approximately \$11,000 per year. The net revenue from the federations is about \$4,000 per year from their membership of 28,000, or about 14 cents per year from each member, as against the 60 cents received from the English-speaking com-

It would appear to be a fairer plan to treat all weak states and federations on the same basis. And since the National Office does not extend help to our large states, there should be no help for the large federations; surely there must be some period in their existence when they should stand alone.

Aid should be extended to the smaller states on

the same basis as to the smaller federations. Speakers sent to such states are sent only to the "high spots" anyway, and the real work that is needed is not done in consequence.

The following table will show the record of the Foreign Federations:

Average Membership.

JanFe	bMar.	FebMar	Apr.	
Federation. Finnish *German Jewish South Slavic Polish	1913. 13,282 3,445 1,757 1,683	1914. 14,475 5,172 2,175 1,883 1,701	Increase. 1,193 1,752 418 200 •• 71	Percent. .08 .50 .23 .12
Bohemian Scandinavian . Hungarian Italian *Slovak	1,190 834 663 518	1,070 921 716 524 454	**120 77 58 6 20	.09 .09 .01 .05
Totals	25,578	29,091	8,513	.187

*The first column of the German and Slovak Federations is estimated from the first three months of their affiliation.

The financial record of the Foreign Federations since January 1, 1913, is as follows:

	Paid in	Paid out		
Federation.	dues	wages.	Profit.	Loss.
Finnish	\$10,031.25	\$1,637.00	\$8,394.25	
German	3,020.90	1,088.00	1.932.90	
Jewish	1,465.65	1,223.00	243.65	
South Slavic	1,476.90	1,223.00	253.90	
Polish	1,467.65	1,286.00	181.65	
Bohemian	841.30	1.223.00		\$381.70
Scandinavian	655.20	1.223.00		567.80
Hungarian	613.55	1,223.00		609.45
Italian	398.55	1,223.00		829.45
Slovak	255.25	705.00		450.00
Totals	\$20,221.20	\$12,054.00	\$11,006.35	\$2,838.40

If it were not for the Finnish Federation there would be an actual loss on wages, not counting the rent and other incidentals.

Your attention is earnestly requested to the matter of treating our English-speaking state organizations on an equal basis with the foreign-speaking Federa-

(Continued next week)

^{**}Decrease.

Information Department

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

SOCIALIST PARTY, Information Department

803 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN A SOCIALIST CITY.

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

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

the city's laws. With the passing of the "open" town there went out of existence an experiment unique in American municipal history. This was the quasi-municipal saloon. It grew out of the effort by the Socialists to establish one municipally owned. Such an enterprise, of course, would be declared unconstitutional under the state law, but its agitation paved the way for the alternative of a municipally regulated saloon. The two licenses to which the town was entitled were granted to one responsible business man, who ran but one saloon. This man, it was provided by the council, made a contract with two equally reputable citizens, something like this: They to advance the license money, which amounted to \$1,100 cash for state and county or \$3,000 each, plus \$400 each for state and county, or \$3,000 in all; the accounts to be closed and the profits di-

vided nightly—50 per cent to the road fund, 25 per cent to the city sinking fund, and 25 per cent to the city general fund. The name of the city did not appear in any of the transactions. Up to the beginning of the spring campaign of 1914, the saloon had paid in \$8,000 to the different funds, with the possibility of a total of \$20,000 before the saloon closed. This showing appears better than it really is, for, with a profit of but \$20,000, it is estimated that the sales of the saloon amounted in all to \$70,000. The \$50,000 difference, therefore, was diverted from the regular trade channels to the was diverted from the regular trade channels to the

treasury of the liquor interests. Even with vigilant law enforcement and strict regulations, the sale of intoxicants increased considerably. So, also, the number of arrests of men under the influence of liquor increased. However, the saloon was open only from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m., and was closed whenever its privileges were abused. No sales were made to minors. A list was kept of the men who indulged too frely, which prevented

them personally from buying a drop. Similarly a list was kept of the names of the men who bought for these unfortunates. The Socialist mayor and chief of police vigorously prosecuted the "blind pigs" and the "boot-leggers." Although the Socialists made no declaration of

their intention before election, their purpose was as follows: If prohibition failed to carry, the administration would grant the two saloon licenses to one individual, as before, with the exception, however, that all of the profits would go to the city; the sale of liquors would be further curtailed; the saloon would be open fewer hours; the restrictions against minors would be more vigorously enforced and the "blacklist" would be made much easier of attainment. If, on the other hand, the town would vote "dry," the Socialists would stand for strict enforcement of the law. This would mean not only surveillance over possible "blind pigs," but a determined effort to prevent the shipping in of liquors to private residences and all illicit trading in liquors.

The town went "dry." It is not unreasonable to

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

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

EDUCATION.

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

The Socialist Program.

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

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

3. Report of Committee on Education to National Convention in 1912. Proceedings of Convention, page 174. Also report of Woman's Committee on Education to National Convention. Proceedings of Convention, page 42. National Office, 25 cents.
4. "The Public Schools in the United States."

Article by May Wood-Simons in National Campaign Book, page 222-225.

5. For a typical platform for school board elec-

tions, see platform adopted by Committee on Education. A copy may be obtained from the Information Department.

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

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

General References on Education. General.

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

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

3. Our City Schools, Their Direction and Management. William Petabrook Changellar D. C.

agement. William Estabrook Chancellor. D. C. Heath & Co., New York. \$1.25.
4. Education in the United States. Nicholas Murray Butler. American Book Co. \$2.50. Gives a complete view of education and covers the subject of hygiene and defectives.

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

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

Also The Montessori Method and the American School. Florence Elizabeth Ward. The Macmillan

Co. \$1.25.
7. School Feeding: Its History and Practice at Home and Abroad. Louise Stevens Bryant. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia. \$1.37.

Medical Inspection.

8. Health and Medical Inspection of School Children. Walter S. Cornell, M. D., director of medical

dren. Walter S. Cornell, M. D., director of medical inspection of schools, Philadelphia. \$3.00.

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

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

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

Philadelphia.

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

13. Organized Health Work in Schools. Ernest

Bryant Hoag, M. D. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 1913, No. 44, whole number 555. (51 pp.) With biblography.

School Houses.

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

15. American School Houses. Fletcher B. Dresslar. United States Bureau of Education, Bulletin, 120.

1910, No. 5, whole number 444, Washington. 130 pages, with scores of illustrations.

16. In regard to wider use of school buildings,

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

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

Vocational Education.

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

Free Text-Books.

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

BOOK REVIEW.

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

Work," is a valuable addition to his former books on social and municipal themes. The following paragraphs from the preface are characteristic of the contents and the purpose:

"There are cities that justify hope; cities that are built

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

as well.

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

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

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

268 pages; \$1.00.

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

organizations throughout the country.

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

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

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

"Socialism As It Is," by William English Walling.
"Wages in the United States," by Scott Nearing.
"Socialism and the Ethics of Jesus," by Henry C.

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

GIRL STRIKERS START LAUNDRY.

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

MINISTERS DEBATE SOCIALISM.

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

Woman's Department

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director

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

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

Address all communications to

SOCIALIST PARTY, 803 WEST MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

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

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

directly into the party.

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

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

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

our efforts along this line.

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

Literature.

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

In addition to these English leaflets the foreign translators have during the past year added to their

stock of literature as follows:

Finnish Department, Five Leaslets and Pamphlets. Slovac Department, One Leaslet. Polish Department, One Leaslet.

Bohemian Department, Two Leaflets.

Hungarian Department, Three Leaflets and Pamphlets. German Department, Two Leaflets and Pamph-

lets. Jewish Department, Two Leaflets and Pamph-

lets. A new plan of work for women in cities and a leaflet for women on naturalization has been adopted by the Woman's National Committee, and are now in the hands of the editing committee. Press.

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

to time.

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

Foreign Sections.

section has 331/3 per cent women. Finnish section has 10 per cent women. Bohemian Scandinavian section has per cent women. Polish section has 10 per cent women. German section has 15 per cent women. section has 10 Jewish per cent women. section has So. Slavic per cent women. per cent women. Italian section has section has 20 Hungarian per cent women. In order to stimulate propaganda, organization and naturalization among foreign speaking women the Woman's Committee organized a sub-committee known as the Foreign Relationship Committee, which consists of one woman representative appointed by the Executive Committee of each language federation with two members appointed by the Woman's Committee. At the request of this sub-committee we will publish a naturalization leaflet for women. A member of this committee recently acted as fraternal de gate to the National Conven-

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

tion of the Workmen's Circle held in New Haven.

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

General Results of Work, 1913-1914.

Thirty-seven states have elected state correspondents who co-operate with this department, thus carrying out the plan and suggestions of the Woman's National Committee. Every effort has been made to induce the other states to take up this line of work, but it will probably be considerable time before the weaker states realize the importance of this special work. Until they do so the work of organizing women into the Socialist party must rest with the Woman's Department in the National Office. This department furnishes supplies and literature to these weaker states upon request. Personal letters continually are forwarded to names sent by organizers and state officials.
We have a special mailing list of over 3,000. Per-

sonal correspondence upon every phase of the woman question, social, political and economic, is handled in this department. Points and arguments for debate are furnished frequently. This department co-operating with the Information Department in gathering and giving out information upon legislation and statistics pertaining to women and children.

National Activities.

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

set entertainment was prepared and furnished locals.

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

Recommendations.

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

This recommendation is based upon the fact that

effective work cannot be carried on by the state correspondent living at a distance from the state office, harmony and co-operation and efficiency de-pending upon her proximity to the files, the mail-

ing lists and the regular party machinery.

I further recommend that clause three of article

13, which reads:
"The Woman's National Committee shall meet in regular session once in each year, in conjunction with the session of the NATIONAL COMMIT-TEE. Special meeting of the Woman's Committee may be called at any time by the concurrent consent

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

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

year.

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

Strike Children's Relief Fund.

(See Page 2, Executive Committee's Report.) Insofar as there has been some criticism as to the informal method of initiating the Strike Children's Relief Fund and in justice to the Executive Secretary and myself I am herewith submitting

the facts in the case to your committee.

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

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

the National Office has-ever been able to obtain.

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

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

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

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

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, Director Woman's Dept. The Future Belongs to the Youth

Young Peoples Department

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

SOCIALIST PARTY, Young Peoples Dept.

803 West Madison Street

Chicago, Illinois

In That Future Lies Socialism

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

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

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

under these conditions.

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

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

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

from the young people's movement into the party.

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

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

zations.

Most of the leagues assist the party in numerous

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

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

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

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

committees of the party.

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

J. A. ROGERS, JR.

The report of the director of the Young People's

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Convention called to order by state secretary.
2. Credential Committee reported. 3. Delegates were seated. 4. Election of sergeant-at-arms and two assistances. 5. Election of chairman and vice-chairman. 6. Election of secretary and assistant secretary. 7. Address by Wilson B. Killingbeck, state secretary of Socialist party of New Jersey. 8. Written reports from each circle. 9. Report from fraternal delegates (fraternal delegates were present from New York, Manhattan Brong and Brooklyn) fraternal delegates (fraternal delegates were present from New York, Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn).

10. Election of Resolution Committee. 11. Adjournment for lunch (served in building). 12. Report of State Committee. 13. Address by Comrade Bertha M. Frazer. 14. Report of Constitution Committee.

15. New business. 16. Election of organizer (Comrade E. Brock of Essex elected). 17. Report of Resolutions Committee. 18. Report of treasurer.

19. Musical number. 20. Address by Dr. Maud Thompson. 21. Social: Violin solo, piano solo, vocal solo, vocal duet; Comrade Strobell addressed the convention. convention.

Comrade Krafft gave a very enthusiastic address. The day was concluded by singing revolutionary songs under the leadership of Comrade Craig.

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

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND.

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

NOTICE.

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

THE HUSTLING HARTFORD LOCAL. .

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

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

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

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

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 LEASUR

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, Soc'y, Box "F," Valparaiso, Ind.

The Literature Department

The National Committee has come and gone and we are all agreed that this gathering of Socialist officials has been the means of accomplishing more constructive work than any similar gathering in the history of the party. Last year the committee gave no consideration whatever to the Literature Department, although the former secretary, John M. Work, had recommended that such a department be established and gave weighty reasons therefor.

When Comrade Lanfersiek took charge of the office as executive secretary one of his first acts was to establish a literature department and place it on such a basis of accounting as to make it responsible for its own success or failure.

The report for ten months shows the following sales: Leaflets Pamphlets and paper bound books 318,540 Cloth bound books The financial report for the ten months is as

FINANCIAL REPORT. From July 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914. Inventory, July 1, 1913.......\$10,357.82 Purchases for ten months............14,675.87 Inventory, May 1, 1914...... 14,102.82

Cost of sales\$10,930.87 Wages ... 9,094.94 General expenses 4,238.26 Total cost of department......\$18,264.07 Add share of rent, light, telephone, etc.... 1,025.00

> Total net cost of department to the party\$ 1,452.69

It will be observed from the foregoing report that this department has not made a profit. The reasons for this are discussed in the report, which is too lengthy to print in full. Briefly they are as follows:

First—For six months our leaflets were sold at a loss. Many of the leaflets were stale and had been printed at a cost almost equal to the selling price. Our old leaflets, have now been closed out and our stock is salable. The cost of printing in million lots is now one-half of the price paid in previous years.

Second-The first three months of the ten covered by the above report the department was conducted at a great loss, due to the fact that our sales were insignificant. Our overhead expenses, especially for wages, is about the same now, when we are doing between two and three thousand dollars worth of business per month as when we were doing eight hundred per month. We can still increase our business without adding much to our

overhead expenses.

Third—This department has had to buy in the past nearly all of its products from other publishers and sell them at the same wholesale price adver-tised by competitors. Frequently our competitors, after selling us large stocks of goods, have cut their own prices, and thus forced us to sell the same article at a loss. This can be remedied only by producing our own literature, which we are doing

as rapidly as possible.

Fourth—We have been cramped for ready cash with which to discount bills. You are familiar with our debt problem, which we are meeting slowly, but which is still a serious handicap to the office. It is hoped that we can meet the campaign expenses with the receipts of the one-day wage fund and thus leave the resources of the office to be applied to our indebtedness and the conduct of our business. This department is at the present time on a paying basis. I am hopeful that when we make the report for the remaining months of the year that we will wipe out most of the deficit. I am sure that next year it may be made a source of considerable profit to the party. From the Socialist standpoint, the future is exceedingly rosy.

SOME SAMPLE LITERATURE ORDERS.

One hundred Truth About Socialism to Fred B. Chase, Boston, Mass.

One thousand The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to O. L. Fowler, Wylam, Ala.

Seven thousand Assorted Leaflets to J. E. Perry,

One thousand The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fixed to C. L. Hurlburt, Ithaca, N. Y.

Ten thousand The Bombshell that Henry Ford Fired to Chas. S. Westcott, Providence, R. I. Ten Public Ownership of Railways to R. V.

Clarke, Greenfield, Mass.

Two thousand Trade Unions and the Social Crisis to Frank Schwab, Union Hill, Weehawken, N. J. Twelve Moyer's Song Books to Etha Hagemeyer, Colorado Springs, Colo.

CIGARS

Highest Quality-Union-Made-Havana Filler

Our Leader-KARL MARX

A cigar worthy of the name. Other brands to suit all tastes and pockets.

The Commonwealth Co-Operative Assn.

(Established 1905)

628 Walnut St., Reading, Pa. Box of 50, prepaid, \$1.85, east of Mississippi. West, \$2.00.

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

GREAT PROGRESS IN SWEDEN.

The popular vote in Sweden cast for the three parties in the recent election for members of Parliament was as follows: Conservatives, 286,040; Liberals, 244,180; Socialists, 229,339. In 1911 the Conservatives polled 188,639; Liberals, 239,339; Socialists, 170,590. The old Parliament was composed of 102 Liberal members, 64 Conservatives, and 64 Socialists. The composition of the new Parliament will be 86 Conservatives, 73 Socialists and 71 Liberals.

The Swedish party has now been in existence for twenty-five years. Founded in 1889, with a membership of 3,000, it advanced slowly during the first few years, and reached its maximum in 1907. As the party is based on the trade unions, the crisis commencing in that year, and the consequences of the general strike of 1909, reduced its membership along with that of the unions. It was at its lowest point in 1910, with 55,248 members, and stands now at about 70,000. The branches of the party in 1909 were 296, and are now over 600. There are 519 representatives on the town and borough councils, representatives on the town and borough councils, and about 3,000 on the village or parish councils. As to the district or county councils, the party has 182 members, in spite of the enormous handicap of the plural vote in force for these councils. Through representation on these bodies the party has succeeded in getting thirteen members returned to the first House or Senate. This number will certainly be increased at the next election for the Senate, as in the last election to the district councils the party did exceedingly well.

The political representation of the Swedish working class is therefore, all things considered, a satisfactory one. The party is strong enough to exercise a great deal of influence, whether in opposition against a Conservative and moderate Liberal government, or acting in coalition with the Radical wing of the Liberal party, of the latter decide upon ousting the present administration. The Liberal party has probably shed most of its moderate membership, who, to judge by the election returns, have voted for the Conservatives. How far this parting of the ways has gone in the parliamentary Liberal party it is impossible to say at present.

OKLAHOMA READY FOR BATTLE.

Socialists of Oklahoma have selected the follow-

Pat Nagel for United States senator; Fred W. Holt for governor; G. G. Hamilton, lieutenant governor; H. M. Sinclair, secretary of state; W. T. Banks, attorney-general, and S. H. Colwick, state auditor.

"Keep your eye on Oklahoma," said H. M. Sin-class, state secretary. "We are going to elect a United States senator, a governor and three con-gressmen. We will capture the state Legislature and most of the counties. Socialism is sweeping Oklahoma like wildfire. Those who consider this a joke are going to have an awakening

An effort is being made to raise \$10,000 for campaign purposes.

In the school elections recently held the Social-

ists carried 18 of the 21 districts.

FRENCH REDS VICTORIOUS.

Socialist representation in the French Chamber of Deputies has increased from 76 to 102 as a result of the elections just held. The success of the Socialists was the biggest surprise of the election. It was undoubtedly due to their well-defined program and perfected organization. The other parties had as many platforms as candidates. The chief issues of the campaign were the three-year military service law, proportional representation and an income tax. It is thought that enough deputies have been elected to carry all three measures, though the Socialists fought the first proposition.

LATEST AND BEST.

"Questions Answered, No. 1," by Fred Hurst.

Author of "A Series of Facts," "Cause and Cure of the Depression of American Labor," "Morgan and the Money Monopoly," etc., etc. A reply to a most consistent and persistent opponent to Socialism, "The Providence (R. I.) Visitor" (Catholic).

Twenty-five pointed, pertinent and pungent questions are given a direct answer, lucid, concise, comprehensive and consistent.

You need this book—it is different. It will please the non-Socialist, including the Catholic, and make Socialists of them.

It contains features and knowledge not found elsewhere; worth \$15.00 to the wise Socialist.

The price is 15c—big discounts to agents or locals; order a copy today; ask for discounts to agents; you'll want more when you read it.

Address Fred Hurst, 1310 Cranston St., Olney-ville, R. I.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

WORKME 1885 1890 1895 1900 1905 1910 1913 t End of Year Table 2,919 2,919 10,992 21,616 28,470 37,743 42,344 showing status Men Avenue Workmen 9 Z 252 1,924 4,123 5,912 7,524 8,022 S Women SICK . 읔 the \$525.90 35,014.57 310,846.07 1,002,398.32 1,962,960.82 3,236,004.12 4,149,132.13 For fund society Sick O.S. and Accident DEATI STATES y at end of yo Amount of Benefits P Since Organization Death \$150.00 3,600.00 75,581.00 253,731.35 587,740.96 1,087,845.77 1,468,273.25 years 90 BENEFI'S stated, in 5 years Fund New \$6,062.57 35,265.38 89,773.35 220,323.38 438,501.72 744,453.98 year Amount n Cash F periods t Saved_ Reserve

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POSTERS, SOCIALIST NEWS AND PROPA-GANDA, printed in large type on heavy paper. Size, 14x22 inches. Published weekly. Send 10 cents silver for samples to W. G. Bowers, Box 52, Chambersburg, Pa.
KEEP SOCIALISM BEFORE THE PUBLIC!
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WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW.

By Margaret H. Sanger. Paper cover, 25 cents per copy, prepaid.

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OB 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 clear-est books on the respective subjects sold today. Send money order or cash with order to

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SOCIALIST PENNANTS

HUSTLERS WANTED P. MITCHELL, Tribune Bldg., New York

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

Fublished 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 5, 1879.

Advertising Rates: 75c per inch, column wide.

Chicago, May 23, 1914

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1914.

Last Week's	19,817
On *	19,595 681
Total	20,276

Now let us all rejoice.

One of the first things that the National Committee did at its recent session after the appointments of committees was to consider the Party Builder. The report from the press committee was made by Comrade A. M. Simons, who recommended in the strongest manner possible that the Party Builder be made a real Socialist newspaper. Following this report, came that of the Party Builder Department, which also recommended that the Party Builder be made the beginning of a party-owned press. From the Party Builder report we quote the following:

"The American Socialists are good propagandists, but indifferent organizers. Our weakness as a party is our organization. We must promote that by

every means possible.

"A privately owned paper following the lines of least resistance will inevitably give to organization minor consideration, and spend its force and energy on the production of propaganda material. It is only a party-owned paper which will give to organization work that attention which the work requires. This, in my judgment, justifies at least one

party owned and managed publication."

The financial report for the ten months beginning July 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914, is as follows:

FINANCIAL REPORT. July 1, 1913, to May 1, 1914.

July\$ 741.47	\$ 633.17
August 946.21	643.58
September 599.31	617.19
September	
Setonel	
January 629.76	922.81
February 419.02	877.88
March 463.99	952.72
April 1,424.45	815.81
\$7,315.92	\$8,197.63
Wages for ten months	. 1,405.70
Total expenses	\$9 613 33
Receipts	7,315.92
	\$2.297.41
Add share of rent and general expenses	. 225.00
Total cost to part"	.\$2,522.41

You will observe from the foregoing that the Party Builder has cost the party, above receipts, the sum of \$2,522.41. The cost of the old Bulletin was about \$5,000 per year. The party has thus saved more than \$2,000 on cost of reports to the membership.

It is now proposed to change the form of the paper to four pages with six or seven columns. This will enable us to use a high speed press and greatly apen the cost of production. The circulation or the Party Builder when increased to 50,000 will pay a profit. The Executive Committee, which meets June 27, will elect an editor and make the changes in the form of the paper. We predict 60,000 circulation before the close of the congressional elections. With the new form, it will be possible to publish some splendid propaganda editions for the campaign, which may be circulated to the extent of millions of copies.

We will have more to say on this subject next week. In the meantime, keep things stirring by spreading the good news and send us more sub-

scribers.

TO ERECT BUILDING.

The Socialist party of Hartford, Conn., is planning to incorporate for the purpose of erecting a building for its own headquarters. The proposed building will contain a hall with a big stage suitable for presenting plays, as well as rooms for offices.

THE BOMBSHELL

The above is the trade title we have adopted for "The Bombshell That Henry Ford Fired." We have shortened it to save time and trouble for you when ordering. Just say in your order, "I enclose three dollars and a half. Send me a thousand "Bombshells."

The Socialists of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois believe they can elect a con-

At their congressional caucus to be held next week, John C. Kennedy and Carl D. Thompson will undertake the job of raising the cash to buy a hundred thousand "Bombshells" to be placed in every home in the district. This will be the start of a campaign which will be conducted during the summer with literature and in the fall with oratory.

Not to be outdone, the Sixth District of Chicago will try for 40,000 copies.

Cincinnati waked up last week and ordered 10,000 copies.

We like these big orders, but we are interested in the small ones also.

PRICES:

10,000	 \$2.50	per thousand F. O. B. Chicago
1,000	 3.50	prepaid
500	 2.00	prepaid.
- 50	 .35	prepaid

Address THE SOCIALIST PARTY

803 West Madison Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HOLLAND SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

A new Socialist paper n the Dutch language has been started at Holland, Mich. There is a small but growing federation in this language, and with a paper to help, we may expect progress. The name of the paper is "De Voorwaarts," and it is owned by the Holland local.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS KEEP PARTY PLEDGE.

Last July when Cleveland was considering a home rule charter, Local Cleveland went on record as favoring the adoption of the charter as a whole, but declared its opposition to the non-partisan election provisions. In reference to the latter, the local declared: "We pledge ourselves to a campaign of education against the provisions of which we have declared our opposition and to the submission of amendments in concrete form through the initiative." This pledge has just been made good by the filing of an initiative petition bearingi 8,891 signatures, calling for a vote on the question of abolishing non-partisan elections. The local will wage a hot cam-paign in favor of the amendment and expects to carry it at the polls.

CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.

The Socialist party of South Carolina held their state convention on May 3, in Columbia. A full state ticket, headed by R. B. Britton for governor, was nominated. J. H. Roberts received the nomination for United States

Senator.

The state secretary was authorized to issue an appeal for voluntary contributions to carry on a state-wide campaign, and also to secure pledges from Socialists and sympathizers for the monthly payment of a stipulated amount for propaganda purposes.

The convention passed a resolution protesting against the war with Mexico, and went on record in favor of a party-owned press, and instructed the national committeeman to vote for it in the forthcoming National Committee meeting.

The State Executive Committee was authorized to formulate a simple, uniform system of bookkeeping and reporting to be used by the locals, and also to draw up a constitution for newly organized locals.

SOUTH DAKOTA NOTES. By E. P. Atwood, State Secretary.

Our party membership now numbers nearly 600, and nearly every local has paid dues within two months. Interest throughout the state was never greater. Two new locals are reported, one in Butte County and one at Waubay.

The secretary is devoting his entire time to the state work, and especially wants lists of members of locals, with statement of each member's activity, etc. Every local should elect its woman's correspondent and report.

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Locals are requested to accept no more speakers, aside from subscription premiums and those already given our lists: Ward, Durocher, Hamilton and Ryan Walker. Comrade H. J. Beard is again at work in the state and it is hoped we can route him to every local and for several days in a place.

It would seem that the late state controversy is not altogether dead, though there is no dispute as to who are the officers. But this office has no comment or reply to make to correspondents along this line. Official communications will be acknowledged and referendums sent out, but I am too busy building up the party to stop for "digging up dead Injuns."

Please report your member of the State Committee, as there has never been a list made. There can be no Executive Committee until this is done.

Sisseton is now under full control of the Socialists, and that means there will soon be others. But first let us build up the present locals and plan systematic work. Every letter along this line will be answered promptly and fully. Also remember that this office is cramped for funds with which to work; one dollar now is worth two a few months later. Locals' good standing depend on their monthly reports, and you will get your report from this office by the 15th of each month. Help me make the first one a good one. This is the year we grow.

Seven PARTY BUILDER Sub. Cards for \$1.50

SOCIALIST MOVIES

You can make good wages and make Socialists at the same time by procuring a picture machine outfit with picture lectures on some of the many red hot subjects as put out by Dr. E. E. Sonnan-stine, of Girard, Kansas. Write for particulars.

A new Socialist paper, "Truth," will be issued May 15, at Lewiston, Idaho. It is intended to serve the Socialist needs of the inland empire. W. E. Mc-Reynolds will edit it, and the price will be \$1.00 per year. Those residing nearby should send for a sample copy.

ILLINOIS GERMANS ACTIVE

The German Federation of the state of Illinois recently held a convention at Springfield. Thirteen delegates were present, representing nine locals in the state. The membership in the state has doubled during the year, it being now more than one thousand. Plans are being made to place a state organizer in the field this summer. summer.

EXPOSES WAR TRUST.

Charges that there is an international war trust and that one of the vice-presidents of the Reichstag and the minister of the interior were in the ring were made on the floor of the national house of Germany by Karl Liebknect, the famous Socialist anti-militarist.

Liebknecht stated that the ring was controlled by the British, but included German, Austrian, French, Italian and Belgian interests. He named the different companies in the combine. He named a num-ber of men prominent in the national affairs of Germany who were directors of some of the subsidiary concerns.

ORGANIZE CHINESE SOCIALISTS.

An effort is being made to organize the 500 Chinese students in the American colleges into a Chinese Socialist Club. Kiang Kang Hoo, formerly president of the Chinese Socialist party, who was driven from that country because of his activity, recently settled in San Francisco, and has started a weekly Socialist paper called the People's Tongue. He has also built up a Chinese Socialist organiza-tion of almost 100 members. The demand for the Socialist paper is so great among the Chinamen that they are constantly forced to print larger

REDUCES POWER COST.

Joseph B. Meyers, the Socialist service director, Hamilton, Ohio, is making a fight to reduce the cost of electric current to the flat rate of 2½ cents per kilowatt. The people have been paying as high as 8 cents. This will be reduced to 6 cents by June and the cuts will continue throughout the year.

INDORSE BURKE FOR GOVERNOR.

The candidacy of John P. Burke, Socialist candidate for governor of New Hampshire, was unanimously indorsed by the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers' International Union in session in New York City. Resolutions condemning the Colorado authorities were also passed.

GETS MINIMUM WAGE.

Jimmy Simpson, the Socialist who was recently elected to the Toronto, Canada, City Council, scored his first point in his fight for a minimum wage. Simpson wanted a minimum wage of \$16. This was turned down, as was his second proposal to make it \$15. He continued to fight and finally forced through the \$15 proposition. Some of the clerks had been receiving only \$10 a week.