

# SOCIALIST WORLD

VOL. 4

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1923

NUMBER 8

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## WHAT SHALL WE DO FOR COAL?

By Joseph E. Cohen

Is there going to be another coal strike? Will fuel be short? Shall we be held up for prices that can be reached only by an airplane, so that the coal barons may add some more millions to their unearned profits? Are the homes to go cold, schools close up and factories shut down? Are we forever to be at the mercy of the coal trust?

These are the questions which arise when one reads the news about the conferences between miners and bosses. Past experience tells us what the answers are likely to be. One more question comes out of this experience: Shall we stand for this sort of thing forever?

Coal is one of the most important public necessities. It is needed to heat our homes, produce steam, gas and electricity for lighting and power, and make the wheels of industry go round. But though needed by all it is owned and controlled by a comparatively few.

The nation is permitted to have coal only if it pays the price set by the coal trust. That price is out of all proportion to and above what it costs to mine coal and bring it to the consumer. Try to grasp these figures:

Of the 340 bituminous companies in Western Pennsylvania and neighboring fields, the return on the investments show that

- 23 made less than 25 per cent.
- 68 made 25 to 50 per cent.
- 79 made 50 to 100 per cent.
- 135 made 100 to 500 per cent.
- 21 made 500 to 1000 per cent.
- 14 made 1000 per cent and over.

These figures are found in U. S. Senate Document No. 259. They show what enormous profiteering was indulged in by the coal kings in the years 1917 to 1921.

In that year 1921 President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America testified before a Congressional Committee that, on the average, the bituminous miners worked 125 days in the year and that their average earnings were \$14.50 per week—just about one-third of what is required under prevailing prices to keep a family decently. The coal barons robbed the workers and the public to the limit.

For this pittance, the miners were not only giving long hours of hard labor. They were running fearful risk of being caught in a cavein or an explosion, at the hazzard of limb and life. How frequently do such catastrophies happen, with their terrible toll of tragic consequences? Every year one mine worker in 270 is killed, and one in seven injured. How often the accidents would have been prevented if some of the swollen gains of the coal trust had been spent in proper precautionary measures. But human flesh is so much cheaper than dividends to the owners!

Is this to go on?

The miners, as men acting like men, are against it. They not only demand decent pay and humane hours for themselves; they ask

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## THE SOCIALIST WORLD

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post-Office at Chicago, Illinois, January 26th, 1918, Under the Act of March 3rd, 1879.

Subscription Price: \$1.00 a year. Single Copies 10c  
All matter intended for publication must reach this office not later than the 1st of the month preceding date of issue  
Published Monthly at 2418 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

by the  
SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA  
OTTO F. BRANSTETTER ..... Bus. Mgr.

### LABOR DAY 1923

Year after year, American Labor has set aside this day as a demonstration of the solidarity and purpose of the organized ranks of the workers. Unnumbered thousands of men and women have marched shoulder to shoulder under the flag of Unionism in Labor Day parades, and their marshalled strength has given pause to those who could crush the aspirations of the producing masses.

Today they march again. But there is a new purpose in the tread of the marching feet. They are moving to a new measure, in a new direction, toward a new objective. The countless parades of Organized Labor throughout the nation today have a new significance. They are no longer a demonstration of economic power alone. With a growing knowledge of their potential strength, the workers move toward political triumph no less than toward economic control.

To the high purpose of this day, the Socialist Party, as in all its history, is committed, and it dedicates its service anew to the end that Labor's day of victory may be hastened.

### THE FOUNDATIONS OF A THIRD PARTY

By Norman Thomas

While we talk and argue (not always helpfully) about a third party, Minnesota has one of its own which has elected two senators in less than a year. Something of the unreality of old party names is shown by the fact that Magnus Johnson had the support of Wheeler of Montana, nominally a Democrat, and of La-Follette of Wisconsin, nominally a Republican. Such confusion of names does not make for clear thinking. Sooner or later—the sooner the better—there must be a united party expressive of the interests of farmers and workers. Party names and organizations must match economic realities.

Of this coming day the election of Magnus Johnson is a hopeful sign. Yet it is the promise of the dawn, rather than the dawn itself. It is more eloquent of anger against something

than of enthusiasm for something. The unity of disgust may elect a few officials. It cannot build a new party. A new party to be worth anything requires certain definite things: First, it must rest on a sense of common interest among the workers whether in fields or factories. This will not be easy to maintain. City workers want cheap food; farmers want cheap labor. Hence their interests seem to conflict. The cure is a better understanding of each other's problem and a deeper sense of the union that ought to prevail between producers as against wasters, parasites and exploiters.

Such a cure demands hard, straight thinking not only about immediate measures but about the way we carry on our business. Can we ever have a decent, peaceful, fair and square society while the whole economic process is carried on not to supply the ascertainable needs of men but to make as much profit as possible? Farmers and workers have a common interest in thinking through that problem.

Unity, common action, an intelligent program—these are the fundamental requirements of a third party. Scarcely less important is leadership. There is danger of hasty acceptance of a leader who has a certain popularity but no deep fitness for the task — Henry Ford, for instance. Mr. Ford is in his own field a man of great ability. He has yet to show the understanding, philosophy, breadth of vision or character to make him the Abraham Lincoln of a new party. Imagine Lincoln as a Jew baiter.

A movement of political revolt is upon us. It remains to be seen whether it will dissipate its energies like the greenback or populists movements on superficial and unsound panaceas or whether it will become the political expression of the search after a new economic order and the end of our present slavery to the great God profit. The answer lies with the workers.

We learn from the exchange of letters between Secretary of State Hughes and President Gompers of the A. F. of L. that Mr. Hughes is a great friend of liberty—in Russia. Among other reasons for not recognizing the Russian Government is the absence of "a bill of rights" in that country. This from a man who had no scruples about recognizing Mussolini's government in Italy! We wonder if Mr. Gompers may not have smiled at this solicitude about liberty in Russia coming from a statesman who is quite content to be Attorney General Daugherty's colleague in the Cabinet.

(Continued from page 1)

that the public interests be protected. There is only one way to do that.

That is to make the mines the property of the nation.

So long as the mines are the private possession of the coal trust, the few owners will reap the profit at the expense of the nation.

When the mines are the property of the nation, the nation will receive the benefit.

When the mines belong to the nation—and they will very soon—this will happen:

There will be no dividends of from 25 to 1000 per cent to a class of idlers:

Coal will be sold at cost: Prices will be much lower;

Wages will be such as to keep the miners and their families in comfort;

Work will be done systematically, so that

instead of working long hours for 150 or 200 days, the hours will be short—say 6 a day—for 250 to 275 days;

The awful waste in present methods will be wiped out: In no industry is it greater than in coal mining;

At all times the public and the workers will control the industry, so that it will be run for the general good.

That is some contrast with things as they are today, is it not? Yet it can be, and it will be as soon as you and the rest of the people make up your minds to have it.

It is up to the nation, which is the loser under private ownership by the coal trust, and which will be the gainer by public ownership.

How soon do you want to see the question of coal settled and settled right?

Why not let it be soon?

## DO YOU REALLY WANT SOCIALISM?

By JOHN M. WORK

It has been said that Socialism will not be introduced on Wednesday afternoon at half past two. In other words, it will not be a sudden process so that we can point to any specific date as the time when the new order was born.

I agree with that statement.

But, it is also true that there will come a time when we will win a general election and capture the powers of the national government.

That day will be the beginning of the end of the great struggle for Socialism. That day will be the beginning of the end of exploitation, poverty, and all the social ills that blight the lives of the great host whose hearts are weary "longing for the strife to cease."

When will that day come?

It will come whenever the Socialists want it to come. We can have Socialism whenever the Socialists really want Socialism.

A minority of the Socialists are exceedingly active. Their work for the cause is all that could be desired or expected.

But there are thousands upon thousands of people who vote the Socialist ticket, and yet who never turn a hand over to get Socialism except by the one act. That act is very commendable in itself, but, instead of being the sole act performed for the cause, it should be

the culmination of many activities. Maybe these people want Socialism, but they certainly do not act like it.

In order to get Socialism, it is necessary to convince a majority of the people that we ought to have it—so that they too will vote the ticket.

There is no way to do this except through close, compact, thorough, efficient organization.

We must fight systematically not chaotically.

We must fire broadsides, not popguns.

We must meet the powerful organization of the enemy with an organization still more powerful.

Ten million unorganized Socialists would have no terrors for the capitalist class.

But, half a million organized Socialists, carrying on a systematic, persistent, courageous, methodical propaganda, can turn the United States, not upside down, but right side up, scare the plutocrats into spasms, carry the election, and introduce Socialism.

You are not a good Socialist unless you are a member of the Socialist Party organization.

A Socialist who is not a member of the party organization is exploiting his own brother Socialists, because he is making the transition from capitalism to Socialism. In many local-

ities, this responsibility has already been placed upon us.

Yet, many alleged Socialists still neglect duty, though these successes make it vastly easier than hitherto to build a powerful organization and to reach the minds of the people.

Joining the party organization and paying dues promptly is the first duty of every Socialist. No other work you can do for the cause will have such a telling and far reaching effect.

Having joined, be a member—a real member—not a dead one.

Every member of the Socialist Party is an integral part of the movement.

Every member should be active.

Every member should be thoroughly posted, not only on the principles, but also on the tactics and current events of the movement, so that the organization will at all times be able to act with both wisdom and expedition on every question that arises.

This insures the maintenance of a rank and file movement.

Both a thorough and efficient organization and a rank and file movement are indispensable in the Socialist Party.

We do not want members to be like the man who pasted a copy of the Lord's Prayer

on the wall of his bedroom and every night when he was ready to jump into bed jerked his thumb at it and said, "Oh, Lord, them's my sentiments!"

We do not want any half hearted devotion.

We want every member to be earnest, sincere, aggressive, persistent, and indomitable.

We want him to pass a resolution in his own mind that he will do all in his power to make his locality an outpost, a recruiting station, a base of supplies, an intellectual and financial fortress if you please in the political war for the establishment of the Socialist commonwealth.

What it requires to accomplish these results is thorough organization, co-ordinate effort, persistent aggressiveness, wise foresight, and indomitable courage.

The time for scattering shot is gone.

The time for rainbow chasing is gone.

We must be practical.

We must use common sense.

We must advance upon the enemy in perfect order and in battle array.

By so doing, we shall win this political battle and emancipate ourselves from the galling chains of capitalism.

## THE SERVANT PROBLEM

By Eugene V. Debs

Daily, almost hourly I hear the complaint that people can get no servants, no one to do their work; that it is almost impossible to find help and that in consequence we have fallen upon evil times. I rejoice in every such complaint, for to me it is one of the most hopeful indications, one of the most promising signs of the times.

For ages and ages, since the beginning of organized society, a few, a very few have ruled and rioted and often rotted in luxury while the great mass, exploited and enslaved, have perished in poverty and misery. The useless, parasitic few have always been at the top while the toiling and producing masses have always served as the mudsills of the social fabric.

In ancient Rome it was the master and slave; in medieval Europe the lord and serf; in our day it is the capitalist and wageworker who represent the "upper" and "lower" classes of society.

But, in every age, every nation and every

society the useful workers have always been at the bottom and regarded as "inferior" to the pampered parasites who waxed fat in their misery.

There has never been any real civilization in this world and there never will be until those who do society's useful work and produce its wealth have risen to the dignity of freedom, rule themselves, and enjoy in peace the fruit of their labor.

Until then the struggle must go on, wide as the world, and no power can arrest it until its conquering march has been completed and the world's workers are the world's sovereign rulers. Let no one think that in what is here said of the workers I have reference to manual workers only for I embrace all workers mental and manual of every trade and profession who are engaged directly and indirectly in services productive and useful to society. It is the exploiters and parasites only who are to be eliminated, and ultimately for their own good

and the good of those who are to come after them.

I cannot think it was ever intended in the creative plan that one human being should be the servant, the drudge, the slave of another, and such servitude, were it not excusable on the ground of ignorance would be culpable upon the ground of immorality.

It has not been so very long since the daughters of the poor had to go out and beg for the privilege of being the servants and menials of the rich. These girls were as a rule regarded merely as the conveniences of their masters and mistresses. They were required to be up first in the morning and to be at the beck and call of every member of the family until late at night. They were given the poorest room in the house, condemned to eat, often what was left, in solitary confinement, looked down upon at best with a specie of mild contempt, while all the days of the week and all the hours of the day they were serving the family by cooking, scrubbing, washing dishes and doing the "dirty work" of the household for a paltry wage that barely sufficed to provide the decencies to say nothing of the comforts of life.

These girls, thanks to the awakening influences of our time, are beginning to realize that they are human beings and that they were not intended to be the prey of frivolous parasites who hold them in contempt. They are beginning to assert themselves and to demand the consideration to which their useful services entitle them. I glory in every resolve they make and every effort they put forth to place themselves on a basis of social equality with their mistresses and masters.

Why should parasites who produce nothing and have everything be at the top while the useful workers who produce everything and have nothing are at the bottom to serve as the footmats of society?

These servants are the daughters of the working class and the working class is rising to its feet, awakening to its power and proclaiming its determination to emancipate itself from servitude and degradation all over the world.

The servant problem is an integral part of the world-wide program of the toiling producing masses to inherit the earth and enjoy the fullness thereof.

Girls, I congratulate you upon becoming "scarce" in the servant market! I rejoice in your every effort to rise from servitude and to enjoy the freedom and dignity and command

the respect of a human being. If you serve in a household you are entitled to as good a room as there is in the house, to your full share of the food you cook and prepare, to all proper consideration including respectful treatment, and to wages sufficient to enable you to maintain yourself in comfort under a decent standard of living. You are at least the social equal of the parasite that plays golf at the country club.

Humanity is making progress toward the light even though it is compelled to grope its way through the darkness in the blood and tears, the travail and agony of the race.

The really civilized human being will accept no service from another he is not willing to return in kind. If I am not willing to shine shoes of the man, black or white, who shines mine I am his moral inferior though I may be clad in broadcloth and he in rags.

The time will come in the civilized society of the future when human beings will find their chief delight, their greatest inspiration and their highest and divinest self-development, not in exploiting and degrading their fellow-beings, but in loving and serving them with all their hearts, and such love and service inspired and sustained by a noble consecration born of an enlightened self-interest, will be the quintessence of religion and the salvation of the world.

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### RETIREMENT OF FRANK PETRICH,

Trans-Sec'y. J. S. S. F.

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The National Office regrets to report the retirement of Comrade Frank Petrich as Translator-Secretary of the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation. He has a splendid record as an official extending over a period of a dozen years. His retirement is due to his determination to "take a vacation." Evidently, he means from official duties, only, as he liberally provided himself with contribution blanks and other material for use in collecting the \$40,000 Organization Fund before he turned the office over to the newly elected Secretary.

We are confident the National Office will find Comrade Charles Pogorelec, a worthy successor to Comrade Petrich. Immediately after taking over the work of the Jugo-Slav Federation, he paid a visit to National Headquarters and pledged his full co-operation in the Membership Campaign.

## FREE SPEECH IN MONTANA

*By Emil Herman*

If the world war made the world safe for democracy it remains an indisputable fact that it has left many places in the United States unsafe for people holding minority opinions to peaceably assemble and express themselves upon our public streets and there seems to be developing (especially in the cities of the west) among city officials a tendency to arrogate to themselves powers not granted them under the first amendment of the constitution of the U. S. and by the several state constitutions.

A few recent experiences of my own in the states of Montana and Washington will, I think, indicate this tendency.

Arriving in Great Falls, Mont. on the afternoon of June 15th I went to the city hall to get a permit to speak on the streets. The Mayor not being in his office I went to see the chief of police but he referred me back to the Mayor. After it was too late to hold a meeting that evening I finally located that official and asked him to designate a place for me to speak on the streets the next evening—he tried to stall by telling me that he had no authority to do so, whereupon I cited him to the ordinance—with which I had taken care to acquaint myself—and he finally agreed that I might speak anywhere in the city if I could find a vacant lot and get permission from the owner to use it. I found such a vacant lot fronting on the main traveled street and on investigation learned that the owner thereof was non-resident. Without further ado I decided on that lot and in spite of a rather severe wind storm held a successful meeting. Some two hundred people were present. Considerable literature was sold and a good collection was taken. This was the first street meeting held in the city of Great Falls since the entry of this country into the world war and that accounts for the fact that several hundred people stood in the wind for an hour to hear me through, they wished to give expression to their desire to peaceably assemble to discuss their grievances.

On the morning of June 18th. I went to the Mayor of Butte, Mont. and asked for a permit to hold a meeting on the street. He referred me to the chief of police who informed me that no street speaking is permitted in Butte. I asked him to let me see the ordinance under which he made this decision and he told me that there is no ordinance but that police regulations forbid speaking on the street. To my question if he realized that his action was in direct violation of the constitutions of the

U. S. and the state of Mont. he replied: "Oh, we don't bother about the constitution in the matter of street speaking and if you undertake to speak you will be arrested, that is all there is to it." I think he will find that it is not all there is to it for in the short time I was there I found an attorney who will volunteer legal services to take the fight through the courts, a man who will provide bail in any amount necessary and a disposition on the part of local socialists and members of other local organizations to test the assumption of the police chief to deprive them of the use of the streets for public meetings.

At Missoula, Mont., Jas. L. Wallace, a prominent attorney and a member of the Socialist Party had secured permission from the Mayor for me to speak on the street on the evenings of June 19th. and 20th. Arriving at the corner designated at 7:30 P. M. on the evening of the 19th. I found it occupied by a soap peddler. I waited till he had announced his wares and his audience was dispersing—it was 8:10 P. M. I had spoken about ten minutes to a crowd which had already swelled to some two hundred people when the chief of police interrupted me and demanded to know if I had a permit from the Mayor—upon informing him that I had he left only to re-appear five minutes later to tell me that I must quit speaking until the Mayor instructed him that I might continue. "Alright", said I, "We will have the matter adjusted", whereupon I asked the audience to remain and dispatched a messenger to Attorney Wallace for advice on how to proceed. In a few minutes Mr. Wallace appeared and advised me to proceed with my lecture—in about ten minutes the chief of police appeared for the third time, informed me that I had broken up the meeting of a poor ex-service man to whom he had given a permit to speak because he had lost his limbs in the service of his country and ordered me to move to some other corner.—I agreed to do that and asked him to designate the place. Evidently he had not expected me to comply with that request for after stammering a bit he said; "you will have to quit speaking or submit to arrest." I informed him that I would continue speaking and was quoting the first amendment to the constitution of the U. S. when I was arrested. I had no more than stepped from the car when Thos. Jordon, a well informed and forceful speaker, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, took my place in the car, began speaking and was also arrested. As we were being escorted to the police station some radical

baiter, who, in common with his kind, knows no other method than violence as a solution to economic problem called out "get a rope". For the identification of that "gentleman" the Mayor has offered a reward of Twenty Five Dollars — Mayor Beacom believes in lawful methods, is opposed to the use of violence and favors free-speech. At the station we were left in charge of the desk sergeant without any complaint being lodged against us. The chief departed saying that he would return later. In an hour and a half he returned and released us with the information that the matter of street speaking would be taken up by the council the next morning. The council designated a street one block removed from the main traveled street, which of course, is a virtual denial of the right of free speech. However, since I was on schedule and not due to appear in Spokane until the next day, I was advertised to speak there that evening. Although it rained up till 7:30 P. M. and there were occasional showers throughout the meeting there was a good attendance and all remained until the close—over five dollars worth of literature was sold and a collection of Sixteen Dollars taken which, to my mind, is a conclusive answer by the people of Missoula to the attempt to abridge their right of free-speech. In Missoula the end is not yet by any means. The Local Socialists will continue the fight until free-speech is assured, and in this they have the support of I.W.W. in that city, of the Mayor, a prominent minister and many other liberty-loving people. Attorney Wallace will handle the legal phase, Mayor Beacom will provide bonds in any amount required and has headed a list with a Twenty Five Dollar contribution to provide funds to carry on the fight.

In Spokane, as in Missoula, they have the Commission form of government. On the morning of June 22nd. I went to the Mayor and asked for a permit to hold a street meeting. He referred me to Police Commissioner—his clerk informed me that no meetings were permitted and I asked to see the ordinance. He showed me an emergency war time measure which regulated utterances and the distribution of literature but not the use of streets. I so informed him whereupon he found the real ordinance regulating the use of the streets for public meetings—it is a good ordinance and provides for public meetings on the streets on application to the police commissioner at least three hours before time of meeting and makes it obligatory upon him to detail police to keep order and to keep sidewalks and streets open for traffic. About this time the police commissioner came in and on learning my mission took me before the city council which was

then in session. He explained to them what I wanted and added that he was opposed to granting my request. Asked if I had anything to say I told them that I was making application to speak on Stevens street between Trent and Main Streets, at 7:00 that eve. under the provisions of their city ordinance #A 5,200. They offered me the free use of the Stadium. I told them I preferred the street as I did not care to speak to empty chairs—that it was clearly their duty to act favorably on my application if they did not wish to suppress minority opinion by force and run counter to their own ordinance. Here the city attorney spoke up and said "there are other ordinances." It was then suggested that I speak under a viaduct at the foot of Stevens St. After having the place pointed out to me I accepted which brought from the Police Commissioner the statement that since that is private property it is unnecessary for the council to act on the application as we have no authority to grant permits for the use of private property, but that no doubt there would be no objection by the rail-road company to my speaking there. Sensing their purpose I told them that I would speak there and if ordered off by the owners would go to the place for which I had made application. This forced their hand and on motion of the Police Commissioner my application was denied.

I went to the City Attorney's office to acquaint myself with the "other ordinances" to which he had referred in the council chamber. I found none nor could any of his assistants refer me to any. I returned to the council chamber and informed him that I was unable to find any other ordinance than the one under which I had made my application. He told me the later ordinances were not yet in book form but that there are such and are pasted in a scrap book. I asked him to show them to me. He stalled by asking me to return late in the afternoon and when I told him my time was occupied he referred me to his secretary. Again I returned to his office but the secretary (though she searched diligently) failed to find any ordinance other than the one under which I had made my application. I am satisfied there is none.

Promptly at 7:00 P. M. I appeared under the viaduct with my chair and literature and began speaking. It was not long till several hundred people had gathered. I had sold my literature (over Five Dollars worth) spoken for about an hour and a half and was about to take up the collection when I was placed under arrest without being asked to quit speaking. Inquiring of the policeman as to the cause of my arrest he informed me that I was trespassing on private property

At the police station no charge was placed against me but I was taken into the "rogues gallery"—presumably to impress me with the seriousness of my situation—and brought into the presence of the police commissioner. Without looking me in the eye he asked me by that authority I was speaking on private property. I asked him if he had not been present at the council meeting and if he did not recall their suggesting that as a good place for me to speak. He replied by saying; "You know very well that we could not authorize you to speak on private property." "Then", I asked, "Why did you and your fellow-councilmen suggest that I speak there"? This seemed to "stump" him and after attempting to argue the merits of Socialism with me he released me without any charge having been preferred.

Owning to the present chaotic state of affairs and the apathy and indifference of people generally it is impossible for socialists or other radicals to get more than a handful of people into a hall to hear the average speaker and it is therefore highly important that we have access to the streets and get a hearing. Besides we save hall rent and advertising, two very expensive items. Above all else we must, at this time, insist on our right of peaceable assemblage and free-speech.

#### DEBS' ROUTE — WESTERN TOUR

Tuesday, Sept. 4	Great Falls, Montana
Thursday, Sept. 6	Butte, Montana
Friday, Sept. 7	Missoula, Montana
Sunday, Sept. 9	Seattle, Washington
Monday, Sept. 10	Everett, Washington
Thursday, Sept. 13	Tacoma, Washington
Friday, Sept. 14	Portland, Oregon
Sunday, Sept. 16	Sacramento, California
Tuesday, Sept. 18	San Francisco, California
Friday, Sept. 21	Santa Rosa, California
Sunday, Sept. 23	Los Angeles, California
Wednesday, Sept. 26	Ogden, Utah
Friday, Sept. 28	Pocatello, Idaho
Saturday, Sept. 29	Salt Lake City, Utah

#### TWO NEW LEAFLETS

The article "What shall we do for coal", printed in this issue, is shortly to be published as a special leaflet. Another by the same author which will meet a very general demand is, "Our Railroads". Comrade Cohen promises to contribute a series of articles for early publication in *The Socialist World*.

Other important leaflets which will soon be available are by Morris Hillquit, James Oneal and John M. Work.

#### I. W. U. YOUNG-SOCIALISTS

Mr. Albert Weisbord, Vienna, June 26.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Comrade Weisbord,

We have received your letter of May 22nd, and are very glad that the affiliation of the Young People's Socialist League of the United States of America is carried through. The conference of our Working Union in Hamburg has unanimously carried the affiliation of the Young People's League. We had there also a conversation with Comrade Morris Hillquit about your situation in America.

In Hamburg the very detailed and interesting minutes of your last National Convention was forwarded to us by Comrade Benjamin Belsky. We will sum up the principal parts out of them and publish them in the next number of our international Bulletin, which comes out in the next few days.

Our Conference in Hamburg resolved that our Working Union should be dissolved, if the International of Working-Class Youth would carry a similar resolution. This being the case we founded the Socialist Youth-International. We will send you printings and documents dealing with this matter. There was but one question which has not been settled. We wanted the new international office to have its seat at the same place as the office of the new Socialist and Labour International. The German and Dutch comrades were of opinion that London be not favourable as the seat of the International Youth-office, because of the fact that England had no movement of young workers. We, then, agreed that the new International Office should be preliminary in Berlin and that we would write both to the new office of the Labour and Socialist International and to the International Federation of Trade Unions in Amsterdam, to tell us their opinion. Our new Executive Committee on which your League shall depute a member will have to determine, where the new office should have its seat. Will you, please, let us know your opinion as to this question?

We shall send you a report on Hamburg very soon and hope that your League will affiliate to the new International, which was founded in Hamburg.

We have also got your money, which you have sent us for the months of May, June and July.

With fraternal greetings, yours  
(Signed) KARL HEINZ.





# LET US BUILD



By EUGENE V. DEBS

We have heard and still hear a great deal about "the reds" and "the yellows" in the Socialist Party. I know a good many of both, and so far as I am able to discern, they are much alike. The actual difference between them, were it fire, would hardly be enough to light a cigarette.

We are all Socialists. We all stand for the same thing. Are we to be forever divided into angry factions and spend a large part of our time and energy in making faces and calling one another "reds" and "yellows" in contempt and derision?

A vast amount of good energy is turned into bad blood over things that either amount to nothing at all or that are beyond the range of academic discussion. The weapons and the tactics of the Workers in the daily struggle, the hand-to-hand fight on the industrial field, will be determined from time to time in the progress of the struggle itself.

The Socialist Party is a political party, and it is not its business to decide what weapons the workers shall choose, or what tactics they shall employ, in their struggle on the economic field.

In the idle discussion which has been devoted to syndicalism, direct action, sabotage, etc., enough energy has been wasted to double our party membership and quadruple the power of our press.

Let us now unite our efforts to build the party and make it strong for the great work there is before it.

If we mean to destroy capitalism we must develop the power of our class, and we can only do that through the class-conscious unity and the energetic and harmonious co-operation of our forces.

The Socialist Party has undoubtedly its weakness, but these will not be remedied if we spend most of our time vainly lamenting or searching each other for further weaknesses to absolve us from our party duty and make our despair complete.

We have traveled with the Socialist Party these twenty-two years past, and with all that may be charged against it, it is today beyond question the most vital force in the class struggle of the United States.

What we need above everything else at

present is a period of united and energetic party building. Too many of our locals are weak and non-progressive for the want of the active support that loyal members should give them. Most of our papers and periodicals are in the same condition for the same reason.

We are all needed to make a party, and as long as we are agreed on fundamental principles and the final goal, we can safely concede to one another the limits of toleration in the discussion of our conflicting opinions and in carrying forward our diversified activities.

The Socialist Party, it should be remembered, is a political party, and there is room enough in it for every one who subscribes to its principles and upholds them in good faith, but there is no room in it for those who either openly sneer at political action or who avow it fately to mask their treachery while they carry on their work of disruption.

The Socialist Party, if it is to fulfill its mission, must ever be the revolutionary party of the working class, rigidly uncompromising so far as its principles are concerned, true to the interests of the workers in every phase of the struggle, clean and above-board in all its methods, and it must preserve its character and integrity inviolate before the world. It must avoid alike political opportunities and industrial anarchism and steer straight ahead if it is to reach safely its destined port.

Let us have a period of united, energetic, enthusiastic party building and press building throughout the country! The party needs it, and we need it, and it will be to the infinite good of both. It will mean new strength and fresh inspiration for us all.

It is only when we unite and work together in the true spirit of Socialism that we can do the best and overcome the worst there is in us.

Let us build! Build ourselves and each other in the building of the party.

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Every member should volunteer to work with the Membership Campaign Committees in carrying out the plans sent to Local and Branch Secretaries. Read page 16 of this issue — it is meant for the members as well as for the committees.

## ORGANIZATION NOTES

The state offices are swinging into line in good order. Birch Wilson of Pennsylvania, Herbert M. Merrill, New York, Isabel King, California, Oscar K. Edelman, Ohio, W. R. Snow, Illinois, James L. Smiley, Maryland, and Helena Turitz of Massachusetts are following the lead of the National Office, circularizing the locals and branches, and urging concerted action in every way possible.

The work of Wilbur Sheron, State Secretary of Indiana, deserves special mention. Fred Schwarting, State Secretary of New Jersey, did not wait for the meeting of the National Executive Committee on June 30th before considering the plan for a membership campaign. The question was on the agenda of the state convention held early in June, and the general plan of the National Convention accepted. Work was started at once and letters from local secretaries indicate a lively interest in New Jersey.

The Federations are not lagging behind the state offices. Wm. N. Reivo, of the Finnish Federation, makes an interesting report. A large number of branches from all the federations have elected Membership Campaign committees and letters from their chairmen give promise of splendid results. Nathan Chanin, Secretary of the Jewish Socialist Verband, writes: "We are organizing our forces for the membership drive throughout the country; have issued a special leaflet of eight pages by Comrade B. Feigenbaum entitled "Join the Socialist Party," and we will send a number of speakers and organizers on tour." The Italian Federation pledges its support. Paul Miller, Translator-Secretary of the Lithuanian Federation, was the first to respond to the call for funds. His contribution of five dollars entitles him to the first special certificate issued. This to the great disappointment of Laurence Bellandi, Manager of the Italian Labor Publishing Company of Chicago, who intended to be first, but was second instead. However, Comrade Bellandi was the first to report the sale of a book of dollar certificates. His branch, "Karl Marx of Chicago", paid for two books, or twenty certificates.

The first State Secretary to remit for his consignment of dollar-certificates was James L. Smiley of Maryland — and he sent a rush order for a second consignment.

Then, the Organization Districts are lining up well. The Central States, under the supervision of Leon Durocher, the new District-Secretary, have elected committees and some of them want additional lists and materials. O. A. Kennedy, District-Secretary of the Mountain States, is visiting locals in the various states, organizing committees and preparing for a membership drive to follow up the work of Comrade Debs for whom a number of meetings are arranged early in the Fall.

Leo M. Harkins, District-Secretary of the recently created Southern States District, reports an encouraging response to organization work, emphasized by applications for membership in the Socialist Party.

Emil Herman, whose knowledge of the movement in the West made him one of the most successful organizers ever toured by the National Office, has the campaign well under way in Washington, Oregon and Montana. He is co-operating with the National Office in arranging Debs meetings in his district.

The local secretaries are no less active, and many of them are doing remarkably fine work. Wm. James Morgan, Chairman of the Membership Committee of Local New London, Conn. is sending out a weekly letter to hundreds of names. He has appointed a large number of collectors for the fund, and his most recent letter to the National Office is decidedly a "report of progress."

At Cleveland the members of the Jewish Socialist Branch have opened headquarters at their new Club rooms which have the attraction of a beautiful library. M. Weinstein, Chairman of the Membership Campaign, writes a special meeting has been called, the first to be held in the new quarters, and the principal question for consideration is how to co-operate with the National Office in the Membership Campaign and in providing funds to carry it through successfully.

Florence Logan Johnson, Secretary and Chairman of Local Oakland, writes: "The Organization Fund blanks, cards and credentials along with letters of instructions from you and Comrade Debs, have been received. Each member of the Committee has taken out one, and I am placing the others in the hands of good, reliable comrades who are enthusiastic over the plan under the direction of Comrade Debs.

We are hoping to have a good report for you in a very short time. The Local has gone on record to have every one of the blanks filled." Comrade Johnson reports the holding of picnics and weekly dances — "Which help to maintain our headquarters and reading room— kept up all of our expenses for the past year and a half through this work without having to call on our Comrades for donations for our propaganda work."

Chairman Joseph Kazmark, of the Philadelphia Membership Committee, has the work well in hand. Leo M. Harkins in commenting upon the work in that city says: "The Organization Drive of Philadelphia is making fine progress and I expect to make a very favorable report in a short time," while Joseph Cohen sends us the article published in another column and comments: "Delighted to note the stir of activity, and I am only too glad to do my part."

Milwaukee, as always, through in anything undertaken, has seven Membership Committees and some of the chairmen are reporting excellent work, with checks to cover contributions.

#### Arkansas Encampment.

From Julia Ward Pennington,  
Chairman Membership Campaign Committee of Fayetteville.

I regret that I did not get this matter (Election of Membership Campaign Committee) attended to sooner but our locals function really only twice a year at the meeting of the County Local — the first Sunday in November and the first Sunday in May. Last May we decided to have an Encampment at the County Seats of each of the ten counties of the 3rd Cong. District here in North West Arkansas. We have had annual Encampments here in Washington County four times, now we mean to go into the other counties. The County Local in May, campaign years, is automatically a political Convention.

We have found the County Local plan works very well as the members manage to send delegates or come themselves to the meeting held usually at the Court House or some public place — last May we met on the University Campus. Among our leading speakers are two University Professors, Prof. Markham and Dr. D. Y. Thomas, also Wm. H. Harvey — who wrote Coin's Financial School — made a great hit in its time, some thirty years ago — lately he has written a book on banking and money called "Common

Sense" — he sure shows the money system in its true light.

Mr. Sam Buseler is State Organizer and we are all going to help him get this State on the map for Socialism. Now what we need is leaflets — give away ones if you have them, if not give away ones the other kind. We'll scrape up enough money to pay for them.

#### NO CAUSE FOR GLOOM

By Charles Pogorelec, Sec. J. S. S. F.

Is there a sentiment toward Socialism, towards the Socialist Party, among the masses of the workers? Well, if we listen to the talks and criticism of our party, by some of the people that used to be members of it, the thing would look rather gloomy for the Socialist Party, but, it isn't quite so. I will cite just an instance or two to prove the contrary. Some time ago, the Slovenia Singing Society "Lira" had a little picnic on the outskirts of Chicago. I attended, and thinking that something could be done for our cause, I took contribution blanks for the organization fund along. There were a few other comrades present, so we put our heads together and discussed what could be done. There were only about 50 or 60 people there, but it was a jolly crowd indeed. A few of us started on our mission which was to take a collection for the above mentioned fund. It took us about thirty minutes and the total amount collected was \$21.90. There was hardly anyone that would refuse to give his mite to help in order that our Party might rebuild its shattered forces again and thus become a powerful factor in the political life of this country in behalf of the working class.

Equally encouraging reports are coming in from other branches of our Federation. Here are a few of them. Comrade Louis Gorsich, of Branch Renton, Pa., sent in \$38.50; Branch Waukegan, Ill., sent \$8.00, while comrade Anton Zornik reports the following activities of Branch Herminie, Pa. (which by the way, is one of our most active branches. He said in part: "Dear Comrade:— I conclude the campaign for contributions in our town, and the net result is as follows: Donation for "The House of Debs", \$39.00; for the campaign of recognition of Soviet Russia, \$25.50; organization Westmoreland county, Pa. \$16.50; Free speech fight Old Forge, Pa. \$15.00; organization fund Socialist Party \$36.00, total \$132.00. On Labor Day I am invited to address a meeting of a local fraternal lodge in Wyano,

Pa., will try to organize a Branch, and do whatever else I can for our movement there"

These are the reports of a few branches of the Jugo-Slav Federation. We expect that other branches will do equally as well. Some branches are sending money to the Federation, others, no doubt will send it directly to the National Office.

The following letter from Comrade Petrich, was sent in for publication in the Socialist World, just before he closed his work as Translator-Secretary of the Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation. It is a good example of the interest shown by all the Language Federations in the Organization Fund and the Membership Campaign.

August 14, 1923.

Otto Branstetter, Secretary, Socialist Party,  
2418 W. Madison Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade Branstetter:

Your circular letter of August 10th inst., with introduction by Comrade Bertha Hale White, in explanation of previous items in the circulars which are necessarily of the same nature, but equipped with fresh appeals for the \$40,000 drive, has been received and read carefully.

This I have done with the express purpose to find out whether there may not be something that should be added to the matter recently published in our weekly paper when the call for action was sent out by your executive committee.

Perusing the explanations of the plan and noting the never-out-of-date appeals to do things as they should be done, in order that they may be done, I could not, with the exception of some explanations, add anything that would arouse the sentiment for this action among the members of the Federation, as this has been done as much as is necessary. I believe, however, that this is not the case with all the branches or individual members of the Party. For those the renewed appeals and calls to the front are necessary.

Please, do not construe this as boasting, but simply as a matter of information, as it is.

In my correspondence with the branch secretaries I find much of sincere praise for the step taken by your National Executive Committee in regard to the money drive; and believe me, they are all eager to do all that is in their power so as to bring the set mark not only to realization but that it shall go over the

top and up to \$100,000, as suggested by Comrade Eugene V. Debs.

They also praise highly the systematic and efficient work of Comrade Bertha Hale White, who revealed herself thereby as a first class organizer and driver.

If all branches, locals, counties, and states and individual members will do as the directing forces of these drives are asking them to do, and are themselves doing, there is no question but that both drives will reach the desired 100,000 mark. With this realized, our presidential campaign of 1924 certainly will have a telling effect on the politics of Labor in the United States.

Yours for the 100,000 in each campaign—  
and Socialism,

Frank Petrich.

## IN PENNSYLVANIA

By ESTHER FRIEDMAN

The atmosphere in the South-western Coal region of Pennsylvania is heavy-laden, like the lull before a storm. Men who do a little thinking don't dare let it be known and most men don't dare think. My experience in Herminie will serve as an illustration.

Herminie is an example of the open-shop, scab-herding, mine-boss-ruled town. Comrade Anton Zornik, the finest and bravest of men, had charge of my meeting. We walked down to the corner where our meeting was to be held. Men stood and sat about in twos and threes. One could easily pick out the "bosses" and the dull-looking scab, typical of the Man with the Hoe and the potential gun-man.

We started our meeting in this environment.

The crowd grew larger and larger. Some hard-boiled ones were caught and stood listening with their mouths wide open. I wondered why they listened to truths they didn't like. What followed might explain.

An automobile filled with booze-soaked gangsters stopped in the midst of the crowd to listen (?) Soon their horn was "out of order" and their engine had to be tested. A row of autos soon blocked the road, and, strange to relate, were similarly afflicted. The noise became deafening. The crowd, though clearly interested in the lecture, did not do the usual thing. They did not, gently but firmly, direct the offenders elsewhere in order that the meeting might proceed in an orderly manner. They readily understood the meaning of the disturbances, and were rooted to the spot

in expectation of dire happenings. The mine bosses and politicians looked on and smiled as the noise increased. When they were satisfied that the object had been achieved, some of them slunk away.

I saw a cowed, and fear-filled crowd of men. The heartache of this spectacle made me quite forget a fine meeting—destroyed.

Not a man moved to assert his manhood. Every pale, tight-lipped woman, and there was the usual number of miners' wives and daughters, knew the lash of the despot's whip. They stood, humbled and silent, and only a few dared whisper "shame!"

Down at the end of that road is a colored colony. New arrivals. Not one of them came out to see the fun. I wondered why. Maybe they were already impressed with white supremacy. Maybe it was an ugly reminder.

Comrade Zornik had lost many a job but he was game to the finish and insisted upon taking a collection, just to show the industrial and political hirelings it could be done in their very teeth, and he and his splendid son collected \$5.70. He even dared sell some literature, and fourteen of the audience dared buy.

In perfect keeping with this brand of Americanism which flourishes in the unorganized mining areas of Pennsylvania, I found the Ku Klux Klan thriving lustily.

At a meeting in Arona only a half dozen miners had the bravery to show up, though the advertising had been thorough.

The Klan was holding services down the road and their cars were lined up on either side. Just to be sociable, their committee made a few personal calls on men known to be Socialists and suggested that they deport themselves in accordance with Americanism as laid down by the Koo Koos.

It worked. Men have but one life to live and are usually not in a hurry to part with it.

Insecurity, unrest, ferment and foreboding fill the air.

The miners are already cut down to two and three days work. Many don't dare come out to meetings for fear of losing their slipping jobs.

Report has it that by October first, half the miners will be idle. What will happen then, "God knows", in the famous words of Bill Taft.

The reign of terror in its various forms does not make organizing easy. Yet it can be done. It needs to be done—in truth, it must be done.

Capitalist economic forces are—day by day

in every way—furnishing the steel and stone, the brick and mortar, for Socialism.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

Detroit, Mich., 8-15-23.

Bertha Hale White,  
2418 W. Madison St.,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

Re. request for suggestions in connection with the organization campaign, will say that all branches and locals should provide in their order of business, that reports should be made by those circulating contributor's blanks. This will help to keep the progress of the drive before the membership.

Special efforts should be made to give the newcomers work to do. Locals and branches should be urged to devote part of their sessions to business and part to educational or propaganda work. The story of dry business meetings does not need retelling. Not more than 45 minutes should be devoted to business and the same time to educational work. The latter should be planned a week or two in advance of the meeting.

Above all, the plan of all organizations having up-to-date mailing lists, should be stressed at all times. The names of members, sympathizers, friendly organizations, liberals, etc. Where there is considerable work in that direction, one member should have that task delegated to him. When possible, names should also include phone numbers, as that information is valuable in organizing work.

When in Lansing, the 12th inst., I read the information to the Debs committees. Permit me to compliment the National Office on the thorough manner in which the information is given. I do not know whether the suggestion was included in the letter to which reference is made, but publicity may be secured from the small neighborhood papers and as a rule they are willing to run cuts of speakers.

One thing more in connection with the Debs meetings, Comrades are apt to judge the possibilities of a meeting by those which were addressed by Gene before or during the war. This is especially true in places where the local has been defunct for years. Debs is a bigger drawing card than ever. His attitude during the war, can be connected up with the present imbroglio in Europe, a situation that is likely to grow more grave with each succeeding day.

Ben Blumenberg.

The interest in the Organization Fund is not confined to the locals and branches that have elected special committees. Secretaries who failed to receive a notice at the beginning of the fund drive have written in asking for particulars and instructions. The election of committees in many places was necessarily delayed owing to unfinished work, and new committees are reported every day. The most significant thing about the correspondence is that our members seem to have a very definite sense of personal responsibility.

No letter ever sent out by the National Office received a higher percentage of replies, even where conditions seem to preclude any active participation in the Membership Campaign. Even under those circumstances the secretaries seem resolved to find some way to co-operate. As for instance, Secretary Zeitelhack of Westfield, N. J., writes that his is a commuter town and offers small opportunity for special work, but just to make a start his

local sends in a contribution of ten dollars and announces a firm determination to follow it up with other amounts.

The first response to the general circularization of our locals and branches with contribution blanks came from Branch No. 2, Twenty-third Assembly District, Brooklyn. Secretary Sam Luril indicated that the money was a donation from the Branch treasury, and said their blanks were in the hands of active and interested members who would do their full part in financing the Membership Campaign.

Baltimore reports: "The Executive Committee of Local Baltimore has made arrangements, and expects to do a little more than its share in order to make up for times when the Local has fallen behind. To this end, the Committee of which Dr. S. M. Neistadt is chairman has appointed Comrade William A. Toole, editor of *The Maryland Worker*, to give his whole time and attention to the Fund drive during the month of August.

## SUMMER SCHOOL IN MASSACHUSETTS

By August Claessens

An interesting experiment is being made in four cities and towns in Massachusetts during this month of August. The conspiracy was hatched by the following combination of forces: The Finnish Socialist Federation of Massachusetts, the Young People's Socialist League, Eastern district, and the Socialist party, New England district committee. This imposing aggregation planned to obtain a lecturer to spend a week in each of the four cities:—Fitchburg, Gardner, Boston and Maynard. He was to give a connected and systematic course in the elements of Socialism and in a style sufficiently elementary to hold the interest of the younger folks in whose behalf this work was specially planned. The national office of the Socialist party was appealed to, to capture, secure, bind and deliver a spellbinder to do this work and I was the victim.

The background of this venture is interesting. In several Massachusetts towns our Finnish Socialists have in a number of years built up a remarkably successful movement. Their branches in Fitchburg, Gardner and Maynard have hundreds of members and they own immense property in halls, theatres, picnic parks, publishing plants, co-operative bakeries, dairies, boarding houses, restaurants, book stores, credit unions and bans, besides general provision

stores. A daily and a monthly paper printed in Fitchburg reaches thousands of Finnish Socialists and sympathizers in their native tongue. In each of a half dozen cities these Finnish branches have their own brass bands and string orchestras and every man, woman and child among them suspected of possessing any musical, literary, artistic or dramatic talent is given an opportunity for expression.

Last week I saw a performance of a modern German satirical drama at their summer park theatre in Fitchburg that impressed me as a challenge to the Moscow Art Theatre. The cast contained but one professional actor and the others were merely amateurs, very talented working men and women. Thousands of films coming from miles around attend these performances.

Because of their truly wonderful organizations and their varied activities, our Finnish Comrades are the very life, spirit, culture and inspiration of the Finnish folk in this country and are extremely successful in advancing the cause of Socialism among them.

Their efforts in reaching their American neighbors or folks of the numerous European nationalities that make up the population of New England, however, is a tale of comparative failure. The oft repeated criticism of the

clannishness of these Finnish Socialist organizations is not founded upon facts. These Finns have spent huge sums of money in their efforts to make converts and friends with their non-Finnish neighbors. Scores of speakers and organizers have been brought into many of these Socialist branches and locals, but little success has as yet been obtained.

Added to this disappointment, our stalwart Finnish Comrades soon were worried by the possibility of another one. Their children were growing up, going to school and mingling with the younger crop of Americans. A new language and a different culture (or, more likely, lack of culture) was seducing these American-born young Finns away from their parents' ideals and aspirations. Here was as pathetic a spectacle as that of the hen that hatched duck eggs and saw her brood take its first dip in the pond. But these Socialist Finns decided that their brood need not be ducks even though they were adapting themselves to American customs, such as jazz. Presently the more farsighted members of the Finnish Socialist Federation met the danger by encouraging the building up of Y. P. S. L. circles, and in the true Finnish fashion they succeeded.

Now in all of their spacious, clean and cheerful halls one sees a swarm of sprightly Yipsels, red-cheeked, blue-eyed and blonde boys and girls filling the atmosphere with the noise, laughter, song and other manifestations so characteristic of Yipsels. And then another miracle happened. In the schools and workshops these Finnish boys and girls met and captured the acquaintances of the younger tribe of the other nationalities.

You can guess the rest. While these Yipsel circles began with young Finns exclusively, they are rapidly becoming cosmopolitan in their membership. The thin wedge of youth is entering into the hard opposition the older generation failed to penetrate. "The future belongs to the youth!" Yea, verily, the youth in the originally Finnish Y. P. S. L. circles is founding the structure that will house the coming Socialist movement in this rockbound moss-covered corner of America known as New England.

The rapid growth of these Yipsel circles in the last couple of years presented a problem of Socialist education to our older Finnish Comrades, and hence my work up here during these four weeks. Just why they chose the blistering month of August for this work I don't know.

All I know is that I am here and am enjoying the work immensely.

I have just finished the week in Fitchburg. The circle there has some 80 members. Of course, all Yipsels are not of a serious mood, nor are they "lecture hounds" any more than all adult members of the party are. The attendance at these nine lectures (one every evening and two on Saturday and Sunday) ran from 15 to 50, an average attendance of about 30. A half dozen adults also attended. (The elusive public is invited) And among the adult "Yipsels" who honored me by his presence at most of these lecturers was no less a man than Oskari Tokoi, former Prime Minister of the ill-fated Socialist Republic of Finland, who is now a resident of this country and one of the editors of the Finnish daily *Raivaaja*. One of the lectures was held under the trees in the apple orchard of the beautiful park owned by the Finnish branch of Fitchburg, some two miles from the center of the town.

Now I am in Gardner, 15 miles west of Fitchburg, and it would warm the hearts of many of our old war horses, whose ardor is cooling with the cheerlessness of our damnably slow progress in this benighted country, to see me at work. I wish I could transport a load of your old fogies to Gardner for just one peep! Scene—A large and beautiful hall, housing a co-operative grocery, meat and dry goods store—a reading room and library, with newspapers on file from many parts of the Finnish world. In the hall upstairs, a brief musical program by our own orchestra and a crowd of smiling, giggling, yet well-behaved youngsters, some 50 of them, giving me the time of my life with their earnest attention and tumultuous applause. I have lost some 10 years of my life this last week, and I think I will be still younger when I finish this week in Gardner.

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### LOCAL SECRETARIES!

How many of your members are in the mailing list for *The Socialist World*? Do you know? Will you find out, if you do not? We want every member on the list. The post office requires that the names shall be certified, that is, that the secretary from whom the member receives dues stamps shall report the name, showing that the member is entitled, through the payment of dues, to receive *The Socialist World*. *Send in your list at once to the National Office.*

# Attention Campaign Committees

*The plan submitted to you August 10th for a series of letters to all registered or enrolled Socialists and Socialist sympathizers has received unqualified endorsement.*

*There are things very important for you to remember.*

*First. In preparing lists, (if it is possible to do so) be sure you indicate the different classifications—the party members, former members, and those who have not held membership in the Party.*

*Second. If you send in lists, it is understood that you are prepared to carry out the plan to the last detail. It means that you will mail the third letter and will hold a meeting of a social nature at the close of this part of the campaign, and that you will invite every person whose name you have sent us to attend this meeting. Failure to do this means failure of the plan.*

*Third. Lists must be in this office by September 10th—earlier if possible. Many of you have already sent the lists, and your prompt action in this regard is appreciated. It means that you are alive to the possibilities and that you will do your full share toward making the campaign a success.*

*The letters sent to our members outlining the plans of the National Executive Committee have met an unprecedented response. Answers have showered upon us, filled with a new hopefulness, a fine determination. A surprisingly large percentage of our locals have elected membership committees, and those committees are at work. Work is all that is needed—work and faith. If we think we cannot accomplish a thing we are defeated before we begin. That is not the spirit of this campaign. We know we are in this to win—and win we shall!*