

THE PARTY BUILDER

No. 32

CHICAGO, JUNE 14, 1913

25 Cents Per Year
\$1.00 outside of U. S.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party National Office,
111 North Market Street, Chicago.

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

LYCEUM COURSE GUARANTEE REDUCED

EVERY LOCAL CAN NOW HAVE LYCEUM

Course now given free to locals for selling only \$100 worth of subscriptions, or for \$50 without subscriptions. Your local can now take part in this great organizing campaign. Get into it at once.

A FEW COMMENTS ON THE AGREEMENT.

We give here under the numerals the exact terms of the Lyceum agreement for next season and in the parenthesis after each clause a word or two of explanation. **The Guarantee:**

The Guarantee.

1. The local agrees to sell \$100 worth of \$1 or 50c and 25c Lyceum subscription certificates or to pay \$50 without subscriptions for each Lyceum course. An ample supply of subscription certificates and tickets will be furnished by the Lyceum Department.

(Four out of five locals that have had experience with the Lyceum plan commend the subscription basis, but each local can decide this for itself. You can handle your meetings in any way you please, sell subscriptions with admission tickets, or sell admission tickets without subscriptions, or throw the meetings open free to the public.)

The standard Lyceum subscription card for next season will be good for \$1 worth of practically any Socialist periodical or book, and will have a ticket to the lecture course attached. We advise that you sell the dollar cards. If, however, you prefer to sell 50c cards we will furnish you those. The 25c subscription cards, good for a quarter's worth of Socialist papers or books, and with a ticket to one lecture attached will be sent just before your first lecture with the dated advertising matter.)

Method of Payment.

2. The local agrees to pay one-fifth of the total requirement when notified that a minimum of 600 Lyceum contracts are secured, and one-fifth each month thereafter until the requirement has been met.

(The requirement is so low this year that it should be easy for every local to live up to this. The Socialist party has no capital with which to finance this work. This plan is devised so that the running expense of the Lyceum can be paid as the work progresses without having to draw upon the regular funds of the party organization. You will note that you are not to pay anything until after the 600 Lyceum contracts have been secured.)

Number of Lectures.

3. If less than 600 Lyceum courses are secured this agreement is null and void.

If from 600 to 1,000 Lyceum courses are secured each course shall consist of three numbers.

If over 1,000 Lyceum courses are secured each course shall consist of four numbers.

(Last year the Lyceum proposition was ironclad. There was no way to prevent a deficit if the number of locals fell short

of anticipations. In order to make the undertaking safe financially this plan was proposed, giving the locals the benefit of the saving that comes with the increased number of contracts.)

What We Furnish.

4. The Lyceum Department will pay the lecturer's salaries and their expenses and furnish free of charge to the locals a supply of advertising matter.

(The pay of the Lyceum lecturers as fixed by the National Committee last summer is to be \$6 per day and railroad fare, the lecturer paying his own hotel bills and miscellaneous expenses out of his \$6. The amount of advertising we shall furnish free will be ample for a city of 3,000. Additional advertising matter will be furnished at cost. Order blanks will be sent in ample time.)

5. The local will furnish a suitable hall for the Lyceum course.

(Do not worry over securing a hall for the present. Our three years' experience proves that a suitable meeting place can be found in every community.)

Collections and Literature Sales.

6. The local is to have all collections and literature sales at the lectures. This literature should be ordered from the Lyceum Department. It is expressly agreed that the lecturers are neither to sell nor take orders for any literature on their own account.

(You can take up collections or not as you desire. You can sell literature or not as you choose. You can purchase literature anywhere you like. We recommend, however, that you order it through the Lyceum Department, which will have some special bargains to offer. Lecturers will handle nothing on their own account, but will cooperate with the locals in every way possible, as instructed by you.)

Lecture Dates.

7. Dates for the lectures are to be assigned by the Lyceum Department. If any local requires special dates, the local agrees to pay the additional expense involved.

(We shall try to suit every local in the matter of dates without incurring extra expense, but if any local demands specific dates and thereby necessitates extraordinary railroad fare for the speakers, such local should bear the burden thereof.)

Commissions.

8. The local shall keep a commission of forty (40) per cent on all subscription certificates sold above the requirement, and shall remit to the Lyceum department only sixty (60) per cent of such subscription money.

(A number of locals last year and the year before sold several hundred dollars worth of subscription above the require-

ment, and made a lot of money for themselves. Every wide-awake local should be able to cover its entire hall rent and other incidental expenses under this liberal commission offer.)

9. The local agrees to remit each month for all additional subscriptions sold and to make final accounting and return all unsold subscription certificates within one month after date of last lecture.

(We have to forward the cash to the publishers with the subscriptions. We ask locals to make monthly payments, so that the money may come in fast enough to redeem the subscription cards sent in.)

One Man Can Do It.

Every local should consider the Lyceum offer. The offer as now proposed can be adapted to the largest metropolis as well as to the smallest country community. Even individual comrades with some energy and enthusiasm could make good with it alone. I myself, years ago, before I became Lyceum manager, and without any lecture tickets to offer as premiums, have repeatedly sold more than a hundred dollars worth of subscriptions for Socialist papers and books within three months during my spare time, while putting in from eight to ten hours a day in other work. There are hundreds of comrades scattered over the country who could handle this entire Lyceum work alone.

Just a couple of instances: Comrade Arthur Witherow, the Lyceum secretary at Mandan, N. D., sold \$100 worth of Lyceum subscriptions two years ago and sold \$112 worth this past season through his own individual efforts.

Comrade H. C. Harris in Macon, Ga., during the month of February this year personally sold more Lyceum subscriptions than are necessary to put on the new course. Certainly if this can be done in southern Georgia it can be done in any other part of the United States.

We have records of many other individual comrades who have sold more than \$100 worth of Lyceum subscriptions. It is very much better for many comrades to divide up the work, and each do his share, than for some one man to do it all, but this shows what can be done.

We are mailing the definite proposition and the agreement blanks to every local secretary on the National Office mailing list. The communication should be read at your first meeting after the middle of June. If your secretary has not received it send us his correct name and address as there may have been some mistake on the mailing list, or fill in the blank below and we shall send the detailed proposition direct to you so that you can bring it up yourself at your next meeting.

Socialist Party, Lyceum Department,
111 N. Market St., Chicago.

L. E. Katterfeld, Manager.

Without any obligation on my part, please send full details regarding the Lyceum offer for the season 1913-1914.

Signed

Street Address

City State

OUR ONE SHOT.

No advance organizers will be employed by the Lyceum this season and no fine printed matter will be sent out to persuade locals to take up the work. Only one circular letter will be sent to all the locals and branches concerning it.

It is our one shot. Help make it effective.

IF THESE CAN DO IT, YOU CAN, TOO.

The following locals have already officially applied for next season's Lyceum Course. The figure following the name of the city indicates the number of courses applied for, if more than one. Nearly all the locals on this list had the Lyceum course last year and made good with it. The list contains the names of large cities as well as country towns and mining camps and is scattered over the United States. Every conceivable local condition is represented on this list. Each local has, of course, its special local difficulties to solve, but on the average they are about the same. **If these can do it, you can, too.**

Arizona—Bisbee, Tucson, Yuma.
California—East Auburn, Oakland, Vallejo (2).
Georgia—Augusta (2).
Idaho—Nampa, Rupert (4).
Illinois—Harvey, Quincy.
Indiana—Evansville, Gary (3), Indianapolis.
Iowa—Decorah, Sioux City.
Maine—Portland.
Maryland—Hagerstown.
Massachusetts—Fall River, Greenfield, Lawrence (2), Lowell.
Michigan—Grand Rapids (2), Holland, Muskegon.
Missouri—St. Louis (3).
Montana—Kalispell, Livingston.
Nebraska—North Platte, Omaha (2), Paxton.
Nevada—Yerington (2).
New Hampshire—Concord.
New Jersey—Paterson, Phillipsburg.
New York—Albany, Buffalo, Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie.
North Dakota—Bottineau, Grand Forks, Mandan, Mohall, Velva, Woburn (2).
Ohio—Massilon, Sandusky, Warren.
Oklahoma—Chickasha, Guthrie, Hennessey, Lawton, Snyder.
Pennsylvania—Easton.
South Carolina—Charleston.
South Dakota—Huron (2), Oldham, Sisseton.
Texas—Houston (2), Texarkana.
Utah—Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Graniteville.
Washington—Aberdeen (2), Olympia, Spokane.
West Virginia—Elkins.
Wisconsin—Fond du Lac, Menomonie, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan (2), Superior.
Wyoming—Cheyenne.
Total contracts to June 7, 95.

In addition to these, over a hundred other locals have already signified their intentions of taking up the Lyceum work for next season, but the matter is not official yet. Let's add your local to this list of live ones.

SPEAKERS, SUBJECTS AND LECTURE CIRCUITS.

The Lyceum lecturers and their subjects will not be selected and the country will not be divided into circuits nor definite dates assigned, until after the minimum 600 Lyceum contracts have been received.

We hope to be able to start the lectures in November, but several months must intervene after the circuits are arranged, before the lectures can be started. The starting date is therefore entirely up to you. If locals respond quickly, the lectures can start in the fall. If it takes all summer to secure the 600 contracts, the lectures cannot start until after Christmas.

A FAIR TEST.

At the recent National Committee meeting, the entire Lyceum proposition received a fair and square test. The Lyceum matter was considered by two different sub-committees. The Lyceum manager was before these committees for a total of over eight hours.

These two sub-committees, the Committee on Propaganda and Organization and the Committee on Officers' Reports, went into the matter thoroughly and, working independently of each other, came to the same conclusion, that the Lyceum was WORTH WHILE and that the Lyceum manager's recommendation that the work be continued, provided 600 locals take it up, be concurred in. They made a joint report to the National Committee, which then took the entire matter up in detail, spending on it one entire evening and most of the next forenoon. At the conclusion of the discussion, the recommendation of the committee was adopted with some limitations as to the amount of money to be spent in preliminary work. The fact that the National Committee continued the work in spite of the heavy deficit incurred by the department the past season, is a splendid indorsement of the plan.

On this National Committee there are twelve men who in their own locals have acted as Lyceum secretaries and who know from personal experience exactly what the Lyceum work means. There are eighteen other members of the National Committee who are members of locals or branches that had the Lyceum course last season; a total of thirty members who have taken part in the work without pay, as ordinary party members. These comrades told what they knew of the work and convinced the others, so that some delegates who came prejudiced against it, went away as enthusiastic advocates.

LYCEUM TREATS ALL ALIKE.

The Lyceum Department deals with all publishers of Socialist periodicals and books on exactly the same basis. It requires of them a uniform commission, which is used to pay for the lecture course and in the Lyceum advertising matter their publications are announced with equal prominence. It is fair to all. With private subscription propositions, an element of unfairness to other publishers is inevitable, since at least temporarily the entire advantage of the support of the party organization goes to one publisher to the detriment of all the others. This element of unfairness does not attend the plan as used by the Lyceum Department, which leaves it to the individual comrade as to what papers or books he will push, and leaves it to the individual subscriber to select what book or periodical he pleases for his subscription certificate.

MUST START NOW.

A wheelbarrow can be sent into motion in an instant, but to start a freight train engines have to be fired up and preparations have to be made hours in advance.

A street meeting can be started on a moment's notice, but an institution like the Socialist Party Lyceum Department has to start work for months before even the routes for the lecturers can be arranged.

The Socialist party at the present time secures very little advantage from the fact that "there are a great many of us." Individual members and individual locals and even individual states work very largely without regard to the others. We therefore do not yet benefit by the force of our numbers, we have not the momentum of a large body.

The Lyceum is an attempt in this direction. To succeed it must secure simultaneous action from many hundreds of locals. This takes time. **Start now**, so that your local will not delay the others.

THE LYCEUM BELONGS TO THE PARTY.

One point should never be lost sight of. The Lyceum Department is not a private institution which is built up through the unpaid work of thousands of comrades and becomes the property of an individual. The Lyceum is a straight-out party institution, and whatever of value is built up through its efforts belongs to the party organization—belongs to you.

A FEW RECORDS.

Local Schenectady, N. Y., sold \$591 worth. Final report not yet in.
Local Rochester, N. Y., sold \$581 worth; total attendance at lectures, 4,900; net profits, \$138; gain in membership, 40.
Local Rockford, Ill., sold \$444.25 worth; total attendance at lectures, 2,375; net profit, \$102; gain in membership, 90.
Butte, Montana, sold \$505 worth.
Syracuse, N. Y., \$543 worth; not final.
San Diego, Cal., sold \$370 worth; gain in membership, 103.
Bakersfield, Cal., sold \$516 worth.
Buffalo, N. Y., three branches at work; total subs sold, \$976.75.
Reno, Nev., sold \$357.50 worth.
Tonopah, Nev., sold \$396 worth; gain in membership, 50.
Indian Falls, Cal., sold \$330 worth.
Rupert, Idaho, sold \$365.75 worth; gain in membership, 25.
It will, of course, be impossible for any country town to rival the record of Buffalo in this year's work, but these records show that even small country towns can meet the requirement and achieve proportionate results.

TAKE MORE THAN ONE.

The experience of a number of locals last season proves that many locals could successfully handle more than one lecture course with increased benefit to themselves.

In large cities, if the lectures are given in one central point only, the number of non-Socialists in the audience is bound to be comparatively small. But if the lecture courses are given in the different wards so that the people can walk to the hall in their own neighborhood, the percentage of non-Socialists should be much larger.

Buffalo, N. Y., took only one lecture course the first year. Last year they had three lecture courses in the city of Buffalo and made money on each of them. For next year they will try to put on one lecture course for each English speaking branch and probably some additional courses for suburban points, thereby building up the organization over their entire territory.

Comrade Stein of Bakersfield, Cal., originated this idea of using the Lyceum for extension work. Bakersfield last year in addition to the lecture course in their own city, put on three lecture courses in nearby country towns and made good with the entire proposition.

Many counties with several towns large enough to furnish good sized audiences have only one strong local at some one point in the country. This is a great disadvantage in carrying on propaganda work and especially in political campaigns. Wherever such a condition exists we recommend that the strong local assume the responsibility for putting the Lyceum course in some of the weaker towns of the county, in addition to their own.

That this plan can be used even by country towns is proved by the experience of Rupert, Idaho. Rupert is a little town of less than one thousand population, but the local there is a live one and last year handled the lecture course at Heyburn, a county community a few miles from Rupert, in addition to their own lecture course. Rupert has already applied for four lecture courses for next season. It isn't very hard telling what will happen in that county by next election.

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING.

(Extract from Lyceum Manager's Reports to the National Committee.)

The Basic Idea.

The fundamental purpose of the Lyceum is to help secure for the Socialist party in its propaganda and organization work the advantage of the fact that THERE ARE A GREAT MANY OF US.

The Lyceum plans have grown out of the following theories:

1. Just as a man, to develop his muscle, must exercise; so a local to hold its members and build itself up, MUST WORK.

2. A local's work should be planned so as to get the greatest possible results for the energy expended.

3. The same number of speakers are more effective working as one team than in unrelated lectures.

4. Work of this character should be carried on, not by private agencies, but by the regular party organization.

Results.

The following is a brief summary of the specific results accomplished this season:

1. The Lecture Course of five numbers was given in 335 places. Missed dates, 38; special lectures, 21; total lectures, 1,658; average attendance, 250. Including the work of the advance organizers, the Lyceum work has brought together this season audiences totaling over 600,000.

2. Subscriptions forwarded to Socialist periodicals to May 10, 44,420, amounting to \$24,714.12; books sold on subscription certificates, \$7,876.25; total subscriptions certificates redeemed to May 10, 73,130.

3. In addition to all these Lyceum subscriptions, a tremendous amount of literature was sold at the meetings. The retail price of the literature distributed directly and indirectly through the Lyceum work is probably in excess of \$50,000.

4. The systematic house-to-house distribution of leaflets was encouraged; 3,600,000 leaflets and nearly a million pieces of other Socialist advertising matter were distributed, all so arranged as to have the greatest possible propaganda value.

5. Much publicity was secured in capitalist papers. Many locals that had never before seen anything except adverse criticism in their local press were successful in placing many columns of most valuable propaganda matter in capitalist papers, and thus reached a vast number of people to whom the message could not be carried by any other method. At least 20,000 inches of free publicity for Socialism was secured. It would have cost the Socialist party many thousands of dollars to accomplish a similar amount of propaganda in other ways.

6. Although some of the locals incurred a local deficit, other locals made a profit from the undertaking.

7. Collections were taken up at many of the meetings for the benefit of strikers in different parts of the country. Signatures were secured to Socialist petitions, and in many other ways the Lyceum was made use of to help other party activities.

8. The Lyceum work did not supplant activity in other lines, and the locals working on the Lyceum course did rather more than their proportion of business with the other departments of the National Office.

9. Ninety-five locals report an increase of 1,514 members due to Lyceum work. If the others increased in the same proportion the total number that has already grown out of this work is well over 5,000. This is remarkable because during this same time the party membership in the rest of the country shows a large decrease.

10. A much larger percentage of women attended the Lyceum lectures than Socialist meetings arranged under any other plan. The large number of women who acted as Lyceum secretaries and did other work is also worthy of note. The Lyceum

is a very potent influence within the party in helping secure for women their rightful place in the movement and getting them to assume their rightful share of responsibility.

11. Another way in which the Lyceum exerts a wholesome influence upon our movement is in its emphasis of the fundamentals of Socialism. Its uniform propaganda, truly national in scope, covering as it does the entire United States, counteracts the tendency towards sectional division, and still more demoralizing tendency of chasing after purely local reforms and fighting campaigns on merely local issues, where we gain some measure of power.

12. The Lyceum has also rendered a service to the entire party in working out systems of accounts, records, and methods that with very little modification can be applied to any similar enterprise within the party, such as picnics, entertainments, encampments, etc. Altho the expense of working out these things is charged to this one season's work, the result is a permanent asset of no little value to the Socialist movement.

13. The influence of the Lyceum work extends far beyond people that attend the lectures and the subscribers secured. For every person brought to this point, several others are approached by the workers in their canvass. It is this personal effort of the local workers among their neighbors, friends and shopmates that is the most worth-while feature of the entire Lyceum work. This is why we worked up such an attractive subscription book to help the individual comrades in their personal work, and consider the three cents per copy that it cost, a splendid investment. Through this special work several thousand comrades were persuaded to devote their spare time to the movement who otherwise would probably have taken no active part.

14. Through this work several hundred secretaries have received a valuable training, and fitted themselves for still greater service to the party. The Lyceum has increased the working efficiency of nearly every local that took it up. Through the doing of this work, they have developed their ability for more. It also means that individual comrades, as well as the locals, will more and more make use of the regular party organization for doing their work. The experience gained will be an invaluable asset for the locals in whatever they may undertake in the future.

15. These results would have been impossible without the co-operation of the state secretaries, the greater majority of whom helped with a splendid spirit, the assistance of the Socialist press, especially scores of the smaller local publications that in many cases disregarded their own immediate financial advantage for the greater permanent good of the movement, and the splendid body of men and women secured as lecturers, who did not only the work for which they were paid, but also helped in many ways without hope of personal advantage. But the greatest measure of credit should go to the individual comrades in the locals, who did the actual work of meeting our opponents face to face, and who gave not only mere money, but leisure and comfort, part of their lives, without possibility of personal reward, in order to spread the light among their fellow-workers. In them lies the hope of our party.

"EXERCISE."

One of the principal benefits of the Lyceum work is that it makes a local "exercise." It furnishes some specific work to do within a definite time, at which every member of the organization can help.

Membership Campaign.

Every Lyceum local is urged to follow up its Lyceum course with a special cam-

paign for membership. Campaigns for new members under ordinary circumstances are of doubtful value. But a campaign for members among the people that attended the Lyceum lectures, and who have bought Socialist books and periodicals with their Lyceum subscriptions should bring in an excellent class of party members, comrades who will be a permanent source of strength to our movement. Most of the gain in membership due to the Lyceum work comes not during the lectures, but a few months later, when the people have had a chance to read and digest the literature. But you must GO AFTER them and ASK THEM TO JOIN.

STATES SHOULD HELP.

Most of the state secretaries who attended the National Committee meeting have assured me personally that they would do all in their power to co-operate from their state offices to make the Lyceum work a success. This is as it should be. The national work should not compete with the work of the states, but should become a part of the work of the states. Last year wherever the state secretaries helped with the work, the measure of success was very much increased, and the benefit was mutual.

THAT DEFICIT.

The financial statement of the Lyceum Department for this month shows a deficit of \$14,769.53. About half of this is due from the Lyceum Department to the regular National Office treasury and the other half to outside creditors. It is probable that this deficit will be reduced somewhat when all the returns from the locals are in.

Although it is a great handicap at present, this deficit should not discourage anyone. It is doubtful whether a similar amount of propaganda and organization work has ever been accomplished at a smaller cost to the Socialist movement. It is a deficit for the entire two years' work, covering over five thousand meetings held under the auspices of the department. An increase of only 10 per cent of the amount of the money handled by the department would have wiped this deficit out.

It arises from the fact that all the work was planned last year and all the expense incurred with the expectation of securing at least 600 contracts. Only 335 Lyceum courses were secured and the deficit was inevitable. The Lyceum management had too great faith in the party.

This year no expense will be incurred until after the 600 contracts are secured. The undertaking is financially safe.

LET'S MAKE IT A THOUSAND.

There are over 6,500 Socialist party locals and branches in the United States. At least half of these can make good with next season's Lyceum proposition if they will. In a few locals the members may be too busy trying to kick each other out of the party to undertake any real work. But in a great majority of the locals, the comrades want to carry on some systematic propaganda and organization work, and want to do this work in such a way as to get the greatest possible results for their energy. To these we recommend the Lyceum plan. Take it up at your next meeting. Send in the agreement at once. Let us not stop with the 600, but make it at least a thousand Lyceum locals this year. There is very little advantage in working on a national scale with less than 600 locals. The real savings and advantages do not come until we have a thousand or more. The more locals that take it up, the less it costs per local, and the more each local will receive for its work. We want to send you four speakers without extra charge, and we will if you apply for a thousand Lyceum courses. Jump into the work and boost. Let's make it a thousand.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

PURPOSE

To collect, classify and make available for the members of locals and officials of the Socialist Party all possible data and information on economic, political and social problems.

To assist the Socialists elected to office with such information as may be required in their official capacities on Municipal, State and National Problems of Administration and Reconstruction.

CARL D. THOMPSON, Manager

THE DECLINE IN STEEL WAGES.

Another Capitalist Claim Nailed Down.

The following very careful study of wages in the steel industry, in reply to the capitalist claim of a great advance in wages, is submitted to the Information Department by John Moody of Moody's Magazine, recognized in Wall street as an authority on all financial questions. The matter is of vital interest to every Socialist and as the capitalist papers are not likely to publish facts of this kind it is hoped that all labor and Socialist papers will copy:

The general rise in wages of the past decade is heralded far and wide by employers of labor in both the railroad and industrial fields, but it is mighty hard to get figures published in this connection showing the exact decline in purchasing power. Even friends of labor do not as a rule go further than make the general claim that the cost of living has more than offset the "rise." Here, however, are some actual facts to work on, and as the Index Number, although faulty, is the one adopted and indorsed by the capitalists themselves, such an exhibit as this puts an end to the capitalist boast of "prosperity" for labor.

In his testimony recently before the Congressional Investigating Committee, Mr. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, furnished a table showing the number of employes of the corporation for each year from 1902 to 1912, inclusive, the total pay roll for each year, and the average annual wage of each employe. According to this table the average wage has risen from \$717 in 1902 to \$857 in 1912, an increase of about 20 per cent.

This increase of 20 per cent in nominal wages is really not as significant as Mr. Farrell would have the public believe. In the total pay roll of the big corporation are included not only the wages paid to labor, but the salaries of all officials, superintendents, managers, clerks, etc. Thus the average for each as shown in the table is very much higher than would be an exhibit showing the pay to the workers alone. Probably with the officers' and managers' salaries eliminated we would find that the average per man, for over 200,000 actual workers, would be at least 20 per cent below the figures presented.

However, taking these figures of Mr. Farrell's for what they are worth, let us see what they really signify in the light of their purchasing power. That is, let us see how the real wages of 1912 compare with those of 1902. Taking Bradstreet's Index Number of commodity prices and applying it to this table, we get the following exhibit:

	Average Nominal Wage.	Average Real Wage.
1902	\$717	\$717
1903	720	702
1904	677	670
1905	711	696
1906	730	672
1907	765	673
1908	729	699
1909	776	691
1910	801	688
1911	820	672
1912	857	643

Thus we find that in "real wages" (purchasing power) there has really been a

decline since 1902 of over 10 per cent instead of a gain of 20 per cent.

These figures are really ultra-conservative, for the reason that Bradstreet's Index Number is not an accurately weighted index of prices and always tends to show less than the real condition when prices are advancing. The United States Labor Department now issues a more scientific index number, but its records do not go back to 1902. Messrs. R. G. Dun & Company formerly published an index number which was properly weighted but they discontinued it in 1907, when the results began to reflect really alarming conditions in the rise in the average cost of living. So we still have to depend on Bradstreet's for comparisons of this kind.

WANTED.—COPY OF SUPREME COURT RULING.

In an effort to establish the right of their city to own and operate a waterworks system, the comrades of Eureka, Cal., are endeavoring to secure a copy of a favorable ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the city of Madera, Cal. Their request for this ruling reads:

"In a dispatch dated April 28, which was published in San Francisco papers of the 29th, it was announced that the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the city of Madera, Cal., had ruled that said city has a right to establish a waterworks of its own, despite the fact that a private company is in the field, and further that said city also has the right to fix the rates of the company.

"The Socialists of Eureka are facing a similar fight and a copy of the decision in question would be greatly appreciated here. If you can, will you kindly see to it that such copy is sent to me as soon as possible? Our city election is held on June 16, and the sooner we get that decision the better."

Can anyone tell us where to secure a copy of the decision referred to?

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Rand School of Social Science of New York city is the only Socialist institution in the United States which offers the study of social sciences from the standpoint of Socialism on a national scale, and as such it received the unanimous indorsement of the National Committee of the Socialist party at its recent meeting in Chicago.

The foundation of the Rand School in 1906 was made possible by an endowment provided at the suggestion of George D. Herron, by the late Mrs. Carrie D. Rand, and its aim, which has been scrupulously adhered to during these seven years, is: First, to offer to the public an opportunity for the systematic study of Socialism; and, second, to offer to Socialists instruction in various subjects calculated to make them more efficient workers for the cause.

The second aim has been carried out with especial emphasis through the "full time" courses which are taken up by comrades who are able to give their whole time for five or six months to serious and carefully directed study, for the purpose of fitting themselves for service on various lines of propaganda, teaching, organizing,

secretarial work, research, journalism, and participation in public affairs on behalf of the Socialist and labor movement.

The aim of the whole course is not merely to coach the students for special tasks nor to manufacture glib talkers. The primary purpose is to train them in habits of thought and to teach them how to study, so that they will go out, not only with much definite knowledge acquired, but especially with the ability to gain more knowledge year by year, to dig up whatever information they may need and to think out questions for themselves as they arise.

The main subjects of study in the full time course are the history of civilization; economic theory and policy; American history and civics; Socialist theory and policy; English grammar and composition; public speaking; any many special topics in sociology, the labor movement and questions of the day.

Many special lectures are held during the course of the term by prominent scientists, journalists, artists and sociologists, and the list of teachers and special lecturers who have functioned at the school during its existence would include nearly all of the leading Socialists in the United States and many of international reputation. All visiting lyceum bureau lecturers hold informal conferences with the group of full time students. The school, in addition to its prescribed courses, aims to offer opportunities for personal investigation of the many sociological centers and experiments which New York affords in such number.

The other feature of the Rand School which would appeal to the locals of the Socialist party is the correspondence course in Socialism, offered in weekly lesson leaflets. This is now in use by many local study clubs.

In consideration of the character of the work the Rand School is offering to the Socialist movement, and under instruction of the National Committee of the Socialist party, the Bureau of Information desires to call the attention of the state and local organizations to the school. All information concerning it may be secured by communicating directly with the Rand School, 140 East 19th street, New York City.

Or, with Algernon Lee, educational director, or Mrs. Bertha H. Mailly, executive secretary, the above address.

TYPICAL QUESTIONS.

Industrial Education.

Question: Have you any material or can you refer me to some reliable material on German industrial education, also the progress of this movement in Illinois? Dr. Cooley, I understand, is, under the auspices of the Chicago Commercial Club, advocating the segregation of industrial education from the other educational work, which can mean nothing else than a move to bring about a condition under which industrial slaves may be manufactured for the industries at the direct expense of the state.

Referred to Comrade May Wood-Simons. Answered by her as follows:

The best work at present on the German industrial education is that of Edwin Cooley, "Vocational Education in Europe." While his point of view is not that of the Socialist the book is valuable as a reference work. It can be secured for \$1 through A. C. McClurg & Company, Adams and Wabash, Chicago.

A valuable study of the industrial schools of Wurtemberg has been made by Albert Snowden. It is published by the Columbia University Press and can no doubt be found in your city library.

You will find most valuable material in a French work of Omar Buyse, "Methodes Americaines d' Education General et Technique." This, I believe, can only be secured in French.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1.)

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

This department has charge of all propa-

ganda and organization work among women. Its purpose is to make Socialists, unionists, suffragists, and intelligent voters of women, and to secure their active membership in the Socialist Party. Address all communications to

WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER, General Correspondent

111 NORTH MARKET STREET * * * CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PLAN OF WORK FOR WOMEN IN SOCIALIST LOCALS.

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party indorses the following statement of the aims and methods of the woman's local propaganda committees, and urges upon the locals of the party prompt activity in accordance with this plan.

It is earnestly requested that all national, state and local organizers aid in the inauguration of such propaganda committees, to the end that a larger party membership, wider experience, fuller knowledge of Socialism and increased activity in propaganda may be secured among the women of the working class.

WOMAN'S PROPAGANDA COMMITTEES IN LOCALS.

Each local of the Socialist party should have a Woman's Propaganda Committee. In the ideal local there are as many women as men and their work in the local is the same in extent and character. Yet even in such a local there are opportunities for special propaganda and education among women.

In most locals the need to make distinct efforts to reach women is marked and imperative.

ELECTION OF PROPAGANDA COMMITTEES.

The woman's local propaganda committees should be formally elected by the local. This is not a mere form, but vital to the solidarity of the movement.

Clubs or classes already in existence with the approval of the party may put themselves right in this respect by having the officers and members of such club or class (if members of the party) elected as a woman's propaganda committee of the local by the local.

DUTIES OF PROPAGANDA COMMITTEES.

To make Socialists, unionists, intelligent voters and suffragists of women and to secure their active membership in the Socialist party are the general duties of the committee.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE.

That you may understand the nature and purpose of the work of the woman's propaganda committees, the explanation is here-with given in detail.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

Woman's National Committee.

We now have a Woman's National Committee composed of seven women. This committee has a general correspondent, whose duty it is to serve as their secretary and to take charge of the Woman's Department in the National Office.

Woman State Correspondent.

1. Each state should elect a state correspondent whose duty it is to act as secretary for the work among women in the state organization.

2. She should receive reports of the local woman's propaganda committees, and render every possible assistance toward the advancement of propaganda and organization of the women in her state.

3. She should report monthly the progress and conditions of the work among women in her state to the state secretary, and the general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee.

4. In order that harmony and co-operation shall exist between the Woman's Department of the state and the state organization, it is necessary that this department should be directly under the supervision of the state office. To this end we recommend that the state correspondent shall reside at the seat of state headquarters whenever possible, and shall be an ex-officio member of the state executive committee. She should attend all meetings of the committee, her expenses being paid from the state treasury.

5. The state secretary should co-operate with the state correspondent by supplying her with a list of the local secretaries, members at large and sympathizers with the woman's work. He should pay all expenses of her department from the state treasury.

Woman State Organizer.

At least one of the organizers or lecturers employed in each state should be a woman, who, in addition to the regular propaganda work, should make a special effort to bring women into the party as active dues-paying members, and to organize them into working committees of their respective locals.

Local Propaganda Committees.

1. Every local should elect a propaganda committee.

2. The purpose of this propaganda committee should be to make Socialists, unionists, intelligent voters and suffragists of women and to secure their active membership in the Socialist party.

3. This propaganda committee may be composed of both women and men. Where there are no women in the local, a committee of men should be elected until such time as the committee shall have brought women into the organization.

4. This propaganda committee should elect a local correspondent whose duty it is to act as secretary of the committee. She should be an ex-officio member of the local executive committee and should attend all meetings, making reports to them of work accomplished by her committee. She should make monthly reports of her work to the state correspondent.

NOT A SEPARATE ORGANIZATION.

Let us make this point clear: Our work is NOT TO FORM SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS for women. The Woman's National Committee has never favored separate organization. Just as a local has a literature committee, a program committee, etc., so, also, it should have a special committee on propaganda among women, whose duty it is to reach women with the propaganda of Socialism and bring them INTO THE PARTY and to form them into active committees OF THE PARTY.

Women need the education along political lines which can only be gained through participation in the work of the locals. The locals need the social life which women's activity ever assures an organization.

We feel that by following the above plan of organization, the local will be stronger and more interesting, and we will be as-

sured of an active, intelligent body of women within the Socialist party.

PLAN OF WORK.

In response to the ever increasing demand from the women throughout the country for something definite to do, the Woman's National Committee has prepared work along three distinct lines.

Past experience has proved the three following methods of work for the Woman's Propaganda Committees to be the most successful.

First, the committee should strive to make the local meetings of interest to those women and young people who, because of the membership of the men of the family, naturally belong within the party.

Second, the committee should plan a thorough distribution of literature for women. Whenever the local makes a general distribution of literature, leaflets for women should be included.

Third, the committee should arrange entertainments of an educational nature that will interest the non-Socialist women and young people who would not attend Socialist lectures.

Fourth, the committee should conduct classes for the systematic study of political and economic questions embracing (1) fundamentals of Socialism, (2) fundamentals of political government, (3) relation of Socialism to economic organizations.

Local Meetings.

To a large extent the local conditions must govern the plans for making the local meetings interesting. We can mention only two or three plans that are being used with success.

1. Local comrades are secured to make talks or read papers on subjects of educational value to Socialists, these to be followed by general discussion. Such subjects as the high cost of living, which is always of interest to women; cause and results of war in its relation to the working class; shoddy clothing and adulterated foods in relation to the private ownership of factories; railroad accidents and the private ownership of railroads, and many others, may be treated in this manner.

Whenever a crisis or local situation arises pertaining to the class struggle or the general social welfare in which the Socialist party takes an active part, such as a free speech fight, or agitation for the opening of public schools as social centers, when a strike is in progress, or when an election is on, then the woman's committee should be assigned its share of the work.

Distribution of Literature.

We recommend that locals supply themselves with these leaflets. They should be distributed free at all propaganda meetings. They should be enclosed in every house-to-house distribution of literature. The woman's propaganda committee should distribute them at the doors of factories, department stores, churches — wherever women are gathered in large numbers.

We further recommend that a special distribution of appropriate literature be made upon the following days: International Woman's Day (March 19); May Day, International Labor Day (May 1); Fourth of July; and Labor Day (first Monday in September).

We recommend that all state, district and national organizers carry literature for women with them and assist in reaching the woman through their distribution.

We call attention to "The Progressive Woman," and urge upon the locals the necessity of placing this Socialist woman's magazine in every working class home in the United States.

We recommend that a press entertainment of some kind be given quarterly, the proceeds to be used to send the Socialist publications to women whom the local de-

sires to educate to an understanding of Socialism.

Newspaper Articles.

To assist in developing each subject from many standpoints some of our foremost Socialist writers are furnishing the Woman's Department with short articles, these are mimeographed and copies sent each month to the Socialist and labor press. Upon request they will be sent free for publication in local papers.

WORK AMONG WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES.

The National Socialist Woman's Committee recommends that the women of the Socialist party, wherever engaged in any trade, unite with the economic organization of their trade, that they assist women when engaged with their employers in an economic struggle, and that they lend their help in securing legislation on all questions bettering the conditions of women in industry.

To this end we recommend that in every industrial city the Socialists elect a committee, not necessarily of women, who shall attend to the systematic distribution of literature, acquaint itself with all questions affecting the women in the industries of their city, and that a report of their work be sent yearly to the national woman's correspondent, to be used as reference material for other cities. This committee should act as a permanent strike committee.

SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

"Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women."—(Socialist Platform, 1912.)

The Socialist party should enter heartily into the campaign in those states where suffrage is the issue.

Any attempt to limit or qualify the right of suffrage should meet with the solid opposition of the party, and any attempt to extend the right should meet with the heartiest indorsement and co-operation.

The plan of work to be adopted in such a suffrage campaign must necessarily depend upon the local conditions, the strength of the party, and the amount of harmony existing between the party, the unions and the suffrage organizations. So we deem it advisable that local organizations work out their own plans according to the local conditions.

We suggest, however, the following general lines of work:

First, that the Socialist party prepare and distribute educational literature on suffrage which will show the need of the ballot from the working class viewpoint.

Second, secure speakers (women whenever possible) to lecture upon suffrage.

Third, insist upon all speakers, whenever possible, devoting considerable time to this issue.

Fourth, co-operate with the unions, suffrage associations and other NON-POLITICAL organizations in public demonstrations, mass meetings, the distribution of literature, manning the polls, and in every other way which does not violate our principles or compromise us as an entirely separate and independent political party.

PLAN OF WORK FOR LARGE CITIES.

Where a city local is divided into ward branches the following plan of work may be applied:

There should be a central woman's propaganda committee composed of delegates from each ward branch committee.

This central woman's propaganda committee should have charge of propaganda, organization and educational work only in those cases where the conditions are such that the work cannot be carried on by the ward branch propaganda committees. For instance, in the case of the distribution of literature at the doors of factories, stores and shops; in the selling of special editions of publications; in elections; in special suf-

frage elections and demonstrations; in the arrangement of large propaganda meetings and social affairs, and in assisting in strikes, etc.

In order that harmony, sympathy and co-operation shall exist at all times between the women's central propaganda committee and the local, the woman's central propaganda committee should elect one or more delegates to the regular party central body. It should be the duty of these delegates to report all important actions taken by the woman's central propaganda committee for the indorsement of that body. These delegates should have a voice but no vote in the deliberations of the central body.

WARD BRANCH COMMITTEES.

The regular Plan of Work for locals may be applied to the branch organizations.

Each branch should elect a propaganda committee. This special propaganda committee should carry on its work in the ward, distributing literature, giving lectures, entertainments, plays and social affairs.

Each branch propaganda committee should elect one or more delegates to the woman's central propaganda committee.

All expenses of the woman's central propaganda committee and the woman's branch committees should be paid from the local and branch treasuries.

The committees, the branch and local organizations should clearly understand that the woman's propaganda committees are simply committees of the party organization and as such are under the complete jurisdiction and control of the ward and central body of the local, just as is any other special committee.

SUMMARY.

The above plans are general and will apply to all sections of the United States. However, each state has its own problems, and this plan can be adapted to meet local conditions.

If you have no local woman's propaganda committee, you should bring this matter before the next meeting of your local, and urge the local to elect such a committee. Write to your state correspondent and get further instructions from her. If you have no state correspondent, urge your state executive committee and state secretary to elect one at once.

For further information apply to the Woman's National Committee, Socialist Party, 111 N. Market Street, Chicago.

WHAT LYCEUM WORK INCLUDES.

Locals can take up the Lyceum as a straight lecture proposition and handle the work in any way they choose. If, however, you handle it according to the recommendations which are based on two years' experience with hundreds of locals, you will include all of the following:

1. A systematic canvas for subscriptions to Socialist periodicals and books.
2. A general advertising campaign.
3. Special free publicity campaign in the capitalist papers.
4. Regular systematic house to house distribution of propaganda leaflets.
5. Organized campaign for party membership.
6. The setting to work of every member of your local.
7. The building up of the card catalogue of prospects for future use.
8. The holding of the lectures themselves with all their opportunities.

In all these matters we shall place at your disposal the summed up experience of the locals that have had the work and made good with it during the past two years.

It is worth while. Decide at your next meeting that you will take part in it.

OFFICIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Notice of national committeemen is again called to the motion of Comrade Hickey, of Texas, in last week's **Party Builder**.

The foreign translator-secretaries turned over to the National Office in dues from their various organizations, the sum of \$11,168.25 for the year June, 1912, to June, 1913. They received, in salaries, the sum of \$6,152 during the same period. Upon appeal for wages sufficient to maintain their families in Chicago, the Executive Committee, at its recent meeting, and basing its action on the above financial statement, increased the wages of the translator-secretaries \$4 per week, making their wages \$19 per week. There are now ten translator-secretaries at the National Office, and they are doing a great work in bringing foreign-speaking Socialists into the party organization.

Lena Morrow Lewis was sent to Alaska for the summer by the Executive Committee. There will be little or no expense connected with this trip as Alaska comrades always take care of that part of the work. Readers in Alaska take note of this tour.

A free speech fight has broken out in Negaunee, Michigan. This is a bona fide Socialist fight. Our Finnish comrades are bearing the brunt of it.

PROPOSED NATIONAL REFERENDUM.

"Bonanza, Ark., June 6, 1913.

"Walter Lanfersiek, Chicago, Ill.
"Dear Comrade:—Following is a report of a referendum of the State Committee of Arkansas:

"Motion by Biram of Bald Knob:

"I move that a national referendum providing for the elimination of Article 6, Section 2, of the national constitution be submitted to the membership."

"Voting yes: Biram, Smith and Austin. Not voting: Resimont and Nobel. The motion is therefore carried.

"With best wishes, I am,

"Fraternally,

"IDA CALLERY,

"State Secretary."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MINUTES.

(Continued from last week.)

For General Correspondent of the Woman's National Committee:

Winnie E. Branstetter of Illinois..... 45
May Walden of Illinois..... 14

Branstetter declared elected.

This vote was on roll call as follows:

BRANSTETTER—C. G. Hutchinson, W. S. Bradford, Callery, Richardson, Wilson, Beardsley, Houck, Kopelin, Allen, Germer, Kennedy, McDonald, Reynolds, Fenimore, Wiltse, Dietz, Irish, White Roewer Jr., Hoogerhyde, Aaltonen, Kaplan, Latimer, Garver, Chase, Taylor, Nichols, Goebel, Reilly, Goddard, Strelbel, Ball Jr., Hillquit, Solomon, Wm. T. Bradford, Ameringer, Nagle, Fuller, Maurer, Cohen, Hurst, Spargo, Berger, Gaylord, Carlson.—Total, 45.

WALDEN—S. B. Hutchinson, Motley, Stallard, Duncan, LeSueur, Clifford, Patterson, Ramp, Ringler, Noble, Gease, Bostrom, Sadler, Wagenknecht.—Total, 14.

The first ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

Adolph Germer of Illinois.....	43
Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin.....	41
James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania.....	35
George H. Goebel of New Jersey.....	24
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	23
John C. Chase of Nebraska.....	21
J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	21
Kate Richards O'Hare of Missouri.....	17
Kate Sadler of Washington.....	13
T. E. Latimer of Minnesota.....	10
Tom Clifford of Ohio.....	9
S. B. Hutchinson of Colorado.....	9
E. R. Meitzen of Texas.....	8
Dan Hogan of Arkansas.....	5

Total vote cast, 58; necessary to elect (see rule adopted first day), 36. Germer and Berger declared elected.

The second ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

James H. Maurer of Pennsylvania.....	41
George H. Goebel of New Jersey.....	31
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	22
John C. Chase of Nebraska.....	18
J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	18
Kate Sadler of Washington.....	12
Kate Richards O'Hare of Missouri.....	10
Tom Clifford of Ohio.....	6
T. E. Latimer of Minnesota.....	6
S. B. Hutchinson of Colorado.....	5
Dan Hogan of Arkansas.....	2

Maurer declared elected.

The third ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

George H. Goebel of New Jersey.....	33
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	21
John C. Chase of Nebraska.....	18
J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	15
Kate Sadler of Washington.....	8
Kate Richards O'Hare of Missouri.....	4
Tom Clifford of Ohio.....	1
S. B. Hutchinson of Colorado.....	1
T. E. Latimer of Minnesota.....	1

No election.

The fourth ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

George H. Goebel of New Jersey.....	37
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	26
J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	22
John C. Chase of Nebraska.....	21

Goebel declared elected.

The fifth ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	23
J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	16
John C. Chase of Nebraska.....	13

No election.

The sixth ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	29
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	28

No election.

The seventh ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows:

J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	30
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	27

No election.

The eighth ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows (on roll call):

J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	34
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	22

No election.

Roll call was as follows:

WILSON—C. G. Hutchinson, W. S. Bradford, Richardson, Beardsley, Houck, Kopelin, Allen, Motley, Germer, Kennedy, Fenimore, Wiltse, Lanfersiek, Irish, White, Roewer Jr., Hoogerhyde, Garver, Taylor, Nichols, Goebel, Reilly, Goddard, Strebel, Solomon, Ameringer, Nagle, Fuller, Maurer, Cohen, Ringler, Hurst, Berger, Gaylord.—Total, 34.

DUNCAN—Callery, Wilson, Reynolds, Stallard, Dietz, Aaltonen, Kaplan, Latimer, Duncan, Chase, Ball Jr., Wm. T. Bradford, LeSueur, Clifford, Patterson, Ramp, Noble,

Gease, Bostrom, Sadler, Wagenknecht, Carlson.—Total 22.

The ninth ballot for the election of members of the National Executive Committee resulted as follows (on roll call):

J. Stitt Wilson of California.....	39
Lewis J. Duncan of Montana.....	18

Solomon of New York changed vote to Wilson. This made the ballot: Wilson 40, Duncan 17.

Wilson declared elected.

Roll call as follows:

WILSON—C. G. Hutchisson, W. S. Bradford, Richardson, Wilson, Beardsley, Houck, Kopelin, Allen, Motley, Germer, Kennedy, Fenimore, Wiltse, Stallard, Lanfersiek, Dietz, Irish, White, Roewer Jr., Hoogerhyde, Aaltonen, Garver, Taylor, Nichols, Goebel, Reilly, Goddard, Strebel, Ball Jr., LeSueur, Ameringer, Nagle, Fuller, Maurer, Cohen, Ringler, Hurst, Berger, Gaylord.—Total 39.

DUNCAN—Callery, S. B. Hutchinson, Reynolds, Kaplan, Latimer, Duncan, Chase, Solomon, Wm. T. Bradford, Clifford, Patterson, Ramp, Noble, Gease, Bostrom, Sadler, Wagenknecht, Carlson.—Total 18.

This completed the election of the members of the National Executive Committee.

The first ballot for election of members of the Woman's National Committee resulted as follows:

Bertha H. Maily of New York.....	45
May Wood-Simons of Illinois.....	44
Anna A. Maley of Washington.....	37
Gertrude Breslau Fuller of Pennsylvania.....	36
Gertrude Reilly of New Jersey.....	29
Lena Morrow Lewis of California.....	29
Irene Stedman of Illinois.....	21
Alma Kriger of Montana.....	21
Mila Tupper Maynard of California.....	21
Luella Twining of Colorado.....	21
Hortense Wagenknecht of Washington.....	15
Marguerite Prevey of Ohio.....	12
Grace Silver of Utah.....	10

Also votes for others, in whose behalf it had been stated, before the taking of the ballot, that they declined nominations, as follows:

Meta L. Stern of New York.....	5
Ella Reeve Bloor of Connecticut.....	4
Elizabeth H. Thomas of Wisconsin.....	2
Kate Richards O'Hare of Missouri.....	1

Maily, Simons, Maley and Fuller declared elected.

The second ballot for election of members of the Woman's National Committee resulted as follows:

Gertrude Reilly of New Jersey.....	31
Lena Morrow Lewis of California.....	30
Mila Tupper Maynard of California.....	27
Luella Twining of Colorado.....	17
Alma Kriger of Montana.....	14
Marguerite Prevey of Ohio.....	13
Grace Silver of Utah.....	8

No election.

The third ballot for election of members of the Woman's National Committee resulted as follows:

Gertrude Reilly of New Jersey.....	36
Mila Tupper-Maynard of California.....	35
Lena Morrow Lewis of California.....	33
Alma Kriger of Montana.....	15
Luella Twining of Colorado.....	11

Reilly declared elected.

NOTE—There are several ballots after this; I have mislaid or lost the reports of the tellers. They resulted in no election. A motion was passed to declare Kriger elected and proceed to a roll call with Maynard and Lewis as candidates. This motion, which was made by Bostrom of Washington, was carried.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

The roll call resulted:

Lena Morrow Lewis of California.....	40
Mila Tupper Maynard of California.....	10

Lewis declared elected.

This completed the election of all officers.

Roll call was as follows:

LEWIS—C. G. Hutchisson, W. S. Bradford, Callery, S. B. Hutchinson, Beardsley, Houck, Kopelin, Allen, Germer, Kennedy,

Reynolds, Fenimore, Lanfersiek, Dietz, Roewer Jr., Hoogerhyde, Aaltonen, Latimer, Garver, Chase, Taylor, Goebel, Reilly, Goddard, Strebel, Ball Jr., Solomon, Ameringer, Nagle, Fuller, Maurer, Cohen, Ringler, Hurst, Noble, Gease, Sadler, Berger, Gaylord, Carlson.—Total, 40.

MAYNARD—Richardson, Wilson, Motley, Wiltse, Stallard, Duncan, Nichols, Wm. T. Bradford, LeSueur, Clifford.—Total, 10.

A letter from Carl D. Thompson of the Information Bureau. Ruled that at proper time Comrade Thompson would be entitled to the floor on subject of report of Committee on Officers' Reports.

Spargo of Vermont reported for the Committee on Resolutions the following: To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—Whereas, The workers in several states are threatened with the establishment of a system of police, commonly known as a "state mounted constabulary," such as has already been instituted in Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The law creating these bodies, in order to qualify them for the function for which they are created, clothes them with power that supersedes all authority regularly vested in executive and judicial branches of government, at times reducing our civil organization to an absolute despotism of the most brutal type; and

Whereas, These bodies of armed despots are but the agents of the capitalists in all conflicts between employer and employed, and are composed of lawless and irresponsible thugs and ex-convicts, as evidenced in affidavits from records now in the state capitol of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The unbridled license of these cossacks, even to murder the innocent and yet stand unquestioned by any authority, as witnessed at Bethlehem, Philadelphia, Westmoreland, McKees Rocks, and elsewhere, is evidence sufficient of their powers and purposes; and

Whereas, We regard the establishment of such an institution as one of the most serious menaces to the liberties of this nation that doomed capitalism has yet devised; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Committee of the Socialist Party of the United States calls upon the Socialists and laboring masses of the nation to use all possible endeavor to prevent the spread of this monstrous method of capitalist domination over the toiling world; and be it further

Resolved, That we call upon the workers of all those states in which such legislation may be proposed to immediately organize a vigorous campaign in defense of their liberties and thus prevent the progressive Russianizing of the nation.

W. R. GAYLORD, Chairman.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

Resolution adopted. The work of the committee reported as completed. Committee discharged.

Committee on Reports of National Officers asked to be discharged. Request granted.

Ameringer of Oklahoma moved that this convention express their confidence in National Secretary John M. Work, as a man, a comrade and capable Socialist official. Carried by rising vote. No negatives.

Roewer of Massachusetts moved that when we adjourn it be to reconvene at 8 o'clock this evening. Carried.

Moved that the portion of the report of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda, relating to the Lyceum Bureau, be made a special order of business at this evening's session. Carried.

Adjourned at 6:10 p. m.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

T. E. LATIMER, Assistant Secy.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was called to order by the chairman at 8:25 p. m.

The report of the Committee on Organization and Propaganda, relating to the Lyceum Bureau, was read by Roewer of Massachusetts. The committee recommended that the bureau be continued under certain conditions.

(A summary of the entire report has been sent to the Socialist press by Comrade Engdahl. James M. Reilly, Secretary.)

Latimer of Minnesota moved that the Lyceum lectures be discontinued.

Comrade Katterfeld of the Lyceum Bureau was given the floor.

General discussion, in which many delegates participated, followed.

Wilson of California moved as an amendment that the report of the committee be concurred in.

This order of business was still pending when the session adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

T. E. LATIMER, Assistant Secy.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

May 15, 1913.

MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Gaylord of Wisconsin at 9:50 a. m. Election of chairman resulted:

Solomon of New York..... 22
Hurst of Rhode Island..... 11
Solomon elected.

Motley of Idaho elected vice-chairman.

Roll call showed following present:

Alabama—C. G. Hutchisson.
Arizona—W. S. Bradford.
Arkansas—Ida Callery.
California—N. A. Richardson, J. Stitt
Wilson.

Colorado—S. B. Hutchinson.

Connecticut—Samuel E. Beardsley.

Delaware—Frank A. Houck.

District of Columbia—Louis Kopelin.

Florida—C. C. Allen.

Idaho—S. W. Motley.

Illinois—John C. Kennedy.

Indiana—S. M. Reynolds, Chas. Reece

Fenimore.

Iowa—M. F. Wiltse.

Kansas—S. M. Stallard.

Kentucky—Walter Lanfersiek.

Louisiana—W. F. Dietz.

Massachusetts—Dan A. White, Geo. E.

Roewer Jr.

Michigan—Frank Aaltonen, Jas. Hooger-

hyde.

Minnesota—Morris Kaplan, T. E. Lati-

mer.

Missouri—Wm. L. Garver.

Montana—Lewis J. Duncan.

Nebraska—John C. Chase.

Nevada—Justus E. Taylor.

New Hampshire—J. Foster Nichols.

New Jersey—Geo. H. Goebel, James M.

Reilly.

New Mexico—Chas. F. Goddard.

New York—Gustave A. Strebel, U. Solo-

mon.

North Carolina—William T. Bradford.

North Dakota—Arthur LeSueur.

Ohio—Tom Clifford, Wm. Patterson.

Oklahoma—Oscar Ameringer, P. S.

Nagle.

Pennsylvania—Gertrude Breslau Fuller,

Charles A. Maurer, Jos. E. Cohen, Robert

B. Ringler.

Rhode Island—Fred Hurst.

Texas—T. A. Hickey, W. S. Noble

Utah—Jacob F. Gease.

Washington—Frans Bostrom, Kate Sad-

ler, Hortense Wagenknecht.

Wisconsin—W. R. Gaylord.

Wyoming—A. Carlson.

Lanfersiek of Kentucky, thanked the

members for the confidence reposed in him

by his election as Executive Secretary and

expressed the hope that he might justify

this confidence.

Communication from David Laury, Col-

ville, Wash. Filed.

(To be continued next week.)

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Meeting June 2 and 3, 1913.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Socialist party called to order at 2:30 p. m., June 2, 1913, in parlor D, Briggs House, Chicago, Ill.

There were present the following members: Adolph Germer, George H. Goebel and James H. Maurer.

Maurer was elected chairman.

Gail McDermut was designated as secretary of the meeting.

Letter from T. A. Hickey, national committeeman from Texas, containing proposed National Committee motion and stating that the newly-elected executive secretary had been elected in violation of the national constitution, Article V, Section 6; also telegram from Ed. A. Green, state secretary of Texas, inquiring from whom he should buy dues stamps if such was the case, together with reply of former National Secretary Work.

Moved to approve the reply of Comrade Work, and to instruct the executive secretary to communicate at once with the state secretary of Texas, asking him whether this committee is to understand from his telegram that he refuses on behalf of the state organization of Texas to pay further dues to the National Office. Carried.

Goebel stated for the record that although Comrade Hickey was sent by his state as a national committeeman, and like the other members of that committee was supposed to be present at all sessions, the truth is that he was there but a very few hours, although seen frequently on the street and in other places which it is needless to mention.

Bill from Milton L. Clawson of Indianapolis, Ind., for \$38.20 to cover expense in connection with compiling and printing list of Socialist lawyers. The bill was laid over until the arrival of Berger and Wilson.

The executive secretary made a brief statement of the financial condition of the National Office.

Communication from the Metropolitan Magazine Publishing Company in regard to "Socialism Summed Up." Laid over until the arrival of the absent members.

Letter from Goebel, to whom manuscript of "The Organizer," by Joseph Carney, had been submitted for a report, recommending that the National Office do not publish it as a pamphlet, but suggesting that it might well be divided into separate articles and sent out with the propaganda press service.

Moved to return the manuscript to the author, thanking him for submitting it and commending him for his interest in the subject and for his labor, with a statement of the reasons given by Goebel in his letter. Carried.

Communication from S. A. Bloch offering the copyright and plates of "The Road to Power," by Karl Kautsky, for \$200.

Moved to turn the matter over to the executive secretary as a matter of administration, with instructions to inquire how many copies are still in the hands of booksellers and publishers unsold, and how many have been placed in circulation. Carried.

Maurer reported on manuscript, "Catholic Socialist Answers Criticism of a Western Catholic Publication," which had been sent to him to report upon, recommending not to publish it. Upon motion, his recommendation was concurred in.

At this juncture J. Stitt Wilson arrived.

Letter from City Central Committee of New Bedford, Mass., requesting the national organization to print a card explaining the significance of the red flag.

Moved that the Executive Committee have printed a four-page leaflet on the history and significance of the red flag. Carried.

Letter from George W. Slater, Jr., Clin-

ton, Iowa, regarding his proposal that a secretary be established for the colored race, the subject having been deferred at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee. He offered to undertake the work if the national organization would furnish him with stationery.

Moved to refer the subject to the executive secretary for investigation as to the status of Comrade Slater and as to other speakers. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Communications from translator-secretaries on the subject of wages, which had been referred to the committee from the National Committee, were read.

Moved to hear briefly from each of the translator-secretaries. Carried.

Several translator-secretaries spoke on the question.

Moved to increase the wages paid to translator-secretaries by the national organization by \$4.00 per week to each, with a possible further increase at the end of the fiscal year, if justified by the receipts. Carried.

Resolution adopted by the translator-secretaries condemning the action of Local San Francisco in forbidding party members who have been citizens of the United States for one year or more to belong to foreign-speaking organizations; also requesting the Executive Committee not to indorse any papers in foreign languages without consulting the translator-secretary of the federation of the respective language.

Moved to concur in the action proposed by the National Committee, to refer the matter back to the central committee of Local San Francisco, urging them to reconsider their action and seek to arrive at some other solution of the problem confronting them. Carried.

Moved to concur in the request of the translator-secretaries. Carried.

Goebel offered the following resolution: "Resolved, That the placing of the name of any paper, publication or books on lists or catalogs sent out by the National Office does not necessarily imply indorsement of such paper, publication or books, excepting when expressly so stated; and

"Resolved, further, that this statement appear on the face or at the head of any catalog or list sent out by the National Office."

Moved to adopt the resolution. Carried.

Moved to refer to Local New York the recommendation concurred in by the National Committee, regarding establishment in that city of an information bureau for immigrants, with the suggestion that if practicable they call a meeting of the foreign-speaking organizations in that city to discuss the subject, and with a recommendation that the plan be financed by Local New York. Carried.

Carl D. Thompson reported on matters laid over by the National Committee relative to the work of the Information Department upon which he desired the advice of the Executive Committee.

Moved to appropriate \$50 to cover partial expense of a special investigation of street railway administration in Europe, especially under municipal ownership. Carried.

Moved to appropriate \$25 to cover one week's work in Chicago by W. R. Gaylord to compile matter in his possession and that of others regarding co-operative enterprises, for the use of the Information Department. Carried.

Moved to instruct the manager of the Information Department to co-operate with the translator-secretaries and devise plans for an aggressive campaign of naturalization. Carried.

Comrade Thompson outlined the leading features of the work of his department, as follows:

1. Legislative work; the compilation of all measures introduced in state Legislatures by Socialists, in such form as to be

available for use by any Socialist legislator.

2. Record of elected officials, particularly in municipalities.

3. Voluntary service given to the Information Department by party members and organizations, and by individuals and organizations not connected with the party.

4. Classification of material.

5. Indexing of material.

6. Naturalization.

7. Drafting charters.

8. Co-operative enterprises.

Moved to request Comrade Thompson to prepare a brief article, such as could be used by the Socialist press, setting forth the work of this department. Carried.

Moved that it be one of the rules of the Executive Committee that at least once a quarter, at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, a brief written report be presented to the Executive Committee of the activities of each department of the National Office. Carried.

Communication from the Polish Alliance Socialist party requesting that the wages of the translator-secretary be increased to \$30 per week, owing to the fact that the amount of work required two men in the office, and on account of the present financial condition of the Polish Alliance.

Moved that the question of an additional \$2 per week to the Polish translator-secretary (the translator-secretary stating that, although the request was for \$30, his organization would be satisfied with \$21) be taken up at the next meeting of this committee, on the recommendation of the executive secretary. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at 8 p. m. at the National Office.

Evening Session.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., at National Office. Germer, Goebel, Maurer and Wilson present.

Letter from the manager of the Lyceum Department regarding proposed offer to locals taking the Lyceum course.

At this juncture Victor L. Berger arrived.

Moved to authorize the manager of the Lyceum Department to proceed on the basis of his recommendation, contained in his letter to the executive secretary, dated June 2, above referred to. Carried.

Moved to grant the request of the Lyceum manager and Lyceum bookkeeper that there be an audit of the Lyceum Department books immediately following the conclusion of the present bookkeeper's work. Carried.

Moved to leave the matter of employing Socialist auditors in the hands of the executive secretary as a matter of administration. Carried.

Germer read the report of the Committee on Investigation of the West Virginia Situation.

Moved to receive the report. Carried.

After discussion, it was decided to send at least three organizers into West Virginia.

Moved that three of the following four speakers be sent into West Virginia to carry on a campaign of organization and education: George H. Goebel, W. A. Jacobs, Oscar Ameringer and Otto F. Branstetter. Carried.

Moved to send Goebel at once, to be followed up by others as he may advise after acquainting himself with the requirements of the situation. Carried.

Letter from Edward H. Kintzer, state secretary of West Virginia, reporting on the condition of the party in that state, and asking the Executive Committee to institute a call for funds.

Moved to instruct the executive secretary to reply to the communication, stating that the Executive Committee will issue an appeal for funds to carry on a campaign of organization in West Virginia, and requesting him to withdraw his own separate appeal, as in our judgment it will be more

effectual if coming from the national organization. Carried.

Moved to call for voluntary contributions from party locals and friends and sympathizers of the Socialist movement. Carried.

J. L. Engdahl, press correspondent for the Committee to Investigate West Virginia Situation, stated that he was about to return to that state in the employ of the United Mine Workers. He asked that, as the United Mine Workers do not send out any mimeographed press service, two or three pages of the regular National Office propaganda press service be devoted to news of the West Virginia situation, which he offered to send in, for such time as it is advisable.

Moved to devote two or three pages to this subject as requested. Carried.

Moved that the next meeting of this committee be held Saturday, July 12, to and including July 14, as required, the first session to convene at 10 a. m. Carried.

Adjourned at 10:20 p. m. to meet at 10 a. m. June 3, at the Briggs House.

June 3, 1913—Morning Session.

Meeting called to order at 10:30 a. m. at the club room of the Briggs House. Berger, Germer, Goebel and Wilson present.

Goebel was elected chairman.

The manager of the Information Department reported investigation of cost of reprinting the Campaign Book in the form of a year-book.

Moved to instruct Comrade Thompson to figure on getting cost to party of producing the book down to about 16 cents net, delivered, with a view of selling it for 25 cents a copy. Carried.

Moved to elect an editing committee of three. Carried.

A. W. Simons, Carl D. Thompson and J. Stitt Wilson were elected as such editing committee.

Communication from State Secretary W. R. Killingbeck of New Jersey, asking for interpretation of Article X, Section 7 of the national constitution, regarding use of exempt stamps, with particular reference to their use for wives of members.

Moved that it is the sense of the Executive Committee that the 10 per cent clause of the section in question is intended to cover all exempt stamps granted to states, whether used for wives of members or for members sick or on strike; that the remedy is in the hands of the states, by remitting all dues from wives of members except the five cents paid to the national organization; and that this committee suggests that states exercise their own judgment in changing their state constitutions looking toward exemption of state and local dues for more than one member of a family. Carried.

The general correspondent of the Woman's National Committee, asked for explicit instructions on the subject of enclosing in National Office letters circulars urging upon members the use of "The Progressive Woman" for propaganda among women.

It was the sense of the committee that making enclosures shall be left to the discretion of the executive secretary. Outside of that, as a positive policy, the general correspondent and the executive secretary shall from time to time, so far as they can, in sending out bulletins and matter for the Socialist press, insert notices so that "The Progressive Woman" is kept constantly before the eyes of the membership; and that the committee desires it pushed steadily.

Telegram from J. Vincent Stilson, national secretary of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation of America, stating that the recent convention of that federation had decided to affiliate with the national organization, and inquiring as to the status of its national organ, "Kova." No action was taken.

Goebel reported on conditions in Paterson, N. J., and an interview with Mayor

McBride of that city in which the mayor assured him that there would be no interference with the rights of the Socialist party as to free speech, free press and free assemblage.

Letter from T. A. Hickey, national committeeman from Texas, stating that an error occurred in the minutes of the National Committee regarding that portion of report of Committee on Organization and Propaganda referring to amendment to national constitution, proposed by him, to permit some other body than the state committee or the state executive committee to initiate and second national referendums. No action taken.

Bill of Milton L. Clawson for \$38.20, covering printing, postage, car fare, stationery, in connection with publication of list of Socialist lawyers and expense of trip to Chicago and return, which he stated was authorized by the National Executive Committee, May, 1912; deferred from afternoon session of June 2.

Moved that the executive secretary investigate the matter as a question of administration and report to the next meeting. Carried.

Communication from "Metropolitan" magazine referring to printing a new run of paper-bound edition of "Socialism Summed Up," and stating that they could not make a better price on a 10,000 run than 7½ cents per copy.

Moved to instruct the secretary to secure the lowest figures for 10,000, 25,000 and 50,000 lots of "The Truth About Socialism," by Allan L. Benson, and bring the matter before the next meeting of the committee. Carried.

Letter from the city central committee of San Francisco, Cal., recommending that the national and international party organizations have a permanent exhibit at the 1915 exposition; that the California state organization construct and own an auditorium for the purpose of holding daily propaganda meetings for the exposition visitors; and that a bulletin or special exposition edition of the "Social-Democrat" be issued for distribution to the exposition crowds.

Wilson stated that he would bring in more data on the subject at a later meeting.

Moved that Hillquit and Spargo constitute a committee to draw up a statement of industrial and social conditions in the United States giving rise to the agitation of revolutionary syndicalism and sabotage, to be presented to the next International Socialist Congress. Carried.

Moved to send an organizer to Alaska with the understanding that there will be little or no deficit, and that Lena Morrow Lewis be the organizer assigned, to start as soon as possible. Carried.

Moved to instruct the executive secretary to have locks placed on the files in the National Office. Carried.

Moved to instruct the executive secretary to hire a night watchman who shall serve as janitor. Carried.

Letter from National Committeeman N. A. Richardson of California, enclosing letter of E. E. Kirk, and suggesting that the national organization pay the fines of \$300 apiece imposed upon Comrade Kirk and Harry M. McKee for their activity in the San Diego free speech fight.

Moved to lay the matter over until the next meeting, the secretary to reply that the committee will take no action until after the case has gone to the last court. Carried.

Letter from State Secretary Fred B. Chase in regard to coming state campaign in Massachusetts, asking for three speakers for six weeks before election, their expenses to be borne by the national organization.

Action deferred until next meeting, with the understanding that assistance of some kind will be given.

Letter from William R. Henry, Lynn,

Mass., outlining the present political situation in that state.

Letter from Milo C. Jones, for the state committee of New Jersey, asking for a national organizer in that state for a month or six weeks, expenses to be borne by the national organization.

Adjourned at 1:30 p. m., to reconvene at 2:30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Letter from Local Dayton, Ohio, inquiring about proposed amendment to state constitution in regard to initiation stamp.

The consensus of opinion was that it did not come within the jurisdiction of the committee.

Letter from State Secretary Frans Bostrom of Washington asking that the National Office strike the Seattle "Herald" off its exchange list.

Moved to file the letter. Carried.

Letter from V. W. Sterling, Commerce, Texas, on the so-called Texas Program, asking for advice regarding the form of organization in the state.

The committee decided that this was not within its jurisdiction.

Letter from George W. Snyder referring to the appointment of an attorney for the West Virginia Senate investigation. It having been informally decided in the evening session, June 2, that this would be done, no action was taken.

After discussion, it was decided to endeavor to sell the greater part of the stock of "The Usurped Power of the Courts" for one cent per copy, f. o. b. Chicago.

Moved to authorize the executive secretary to destroy all purely formal letters, such as orders for literature and supplies, of back years. Carried.

Moved to defer the subject of employing a woman organizer who is a trade unionist, until the next meeting, when the question of organizers and territory is brought up.

The subject of literature in the Spanish language was also deferred to the next meeting.

Alex. Susnar, translator-secretary of the South-Slavic Socialist Federation, spoke in behalf of the request of his federation for \$28 weekly wages to the translator-secretary, also stating conditions in Bosnia-Herzegovina. No action taken with respect to increase in salary.

Adjourned to meet July 12, 1913, at 10 a. m.

TYPICAL QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 4.)

As to industrial education in Chicago, for the pre-vocational work write to Dr. Worst, head of that department, care of the Chicago Board of Education, Tribune Building. You will find in the file of the Pedagogical Seminary an article on Industrial Education in Chicago, prepared by myself. It is in the September number of 1910.

The City Club of Chicago also has made a report on industrial education. Most of the report was prepared by Professor Meade of the University of Chicago. It can be secured for \$1.50 by writing George Hooker, care of Hull House, Polk and Halsted streets, Chicago.

It would be well to write to Professor Frank Leavitt, care of the Chicago University. He has himself written a very interesting work on Industrial Education and would be able to give other suggestions. An excellent list of works on this subject is to be found in the last number of the Educational Bi-Monthly.

Finally, a bill has been prepared for the Illinois Legislature on this subject. This may be secured through the state secretary of Illinois. Considerable interest has been aroused through this bill, as the question of separate boards for the supervision of industrial schools has been raised.

Another Ghost Story Laid.

Question: One of our parish priests, acting under the orders of Cardinal O'Con-

nell of Boston, visited, during April, all the Catholic fraternal societies of Salem, and made the statement that the Socialists of Chicago conducted a Sunday school and used a catechism in the instruction of the children which contained, amongst many questions and answers, the following:

Q. Is there a God?
A. There is no God.
Q. Who is Christ?
A. Christ was the son of a Jewish maiden.

Q. Is marriage sacred?
A. Marriage is not sacred.
Q. Is adultery a sin?
A. Adultery is not a sin.

If there are any books in printed form used in the Chicago Socialist Sunday schools, send us one or more copies at our expense. Be sure and send us copies of any books, pamphlets or anything used in the schools, whether printed or written, and any and all information bearing upon the above subject.

Answer: Investigation of the matter reveals the following alarming and astonishing facts:

In the first place, the Socialists in Chicago do not have a Sunday school and never have had.

Furthermore, no catechism of any kind has been issued by the Socialist party either for use in their Sunday schools or elsewhere.

Consequently the questions and answers alleged to have been used as quoted can be nothing but a fabrication.

NATIONAL OFFICE FINANCIAL REPORT

For Month of April, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

Bank balance, April 1.....	\$ 671.06
National dues:	
Alabama	\$ 10 00
Arizona	35.00
Arkansas	23.50
California	593.15
Colorado	68.50
Connecticut	73 55
District of Columbia.....	13 75
Florida	50 00
Idaho	33.55
Illinois	318 10
Indiana	73.75
Iowa	50 00
Kansas	103 80
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	20 00
Maine	18 00
Maryland	24.90
Massachusetts	207 25
Michigan	143 75
Minnesota	267 80
Missouri	128 00
Montana	59.20
Nebraska	30.00
Nevada	53.50
New Hampshire.....	29.95
New Jersey.....	194.10
New Mexico.....	12 00
New York.....	533 50
North Carolina.....	6 00
North Dakota.....	75 00
Ohio	232.85
Oklahoma	200 65
Oregon	120.00
Pennsylvania	316 45
Rhode Island	45.60
South Carolina	5 00
South Dakota.....	15.00
Tennessee	26.05
Texas	101 00
Utah	43 00
Vermont	25 00
Virginia	12 00
Washington	50 95
West Virginia.....	32 00
Wisconsin	183.25
Wyoming	44.25

Unorganized:	
Alaska	18.60
Hawaii	20.00
Members at large.....	.75
Total dues	\$ 4,751.80
Supplies for locals.....	96.46
Literature	615.51
Buttons	118.80
Outstanding accounts paid.....	384.84
Campaign fund	16.89
Servian and Bulgarian fund.....	225.81
Belgian strike fund.....	142.05
Ohio flood fund.....	10.00
Ellen M. Randolph bequest.....	455.66
Bulletin sales	5.50
Miscellaneous	2.68
Total receipts	\$ 7,497.06

EXPENDITURES.

General postage.....	\$ 129.69
General expense	30.24
Creditors	887.06
Organizers	78.85
Servian and Bulgarian fund.....	225.81
Belgian strike fund.....	142.05
Ohio flood fund.....	10.00
Miscellaneous	627.08
Wages:	
John M. Work.....	\$125.00
Carl D. Thompson.....	112.00
Winnie E. Branstetter...	63.00
Daisy F. Carr.....	84.00
Gail McDermut.....	84.00
J. A. Rogers	72.00
Florence M. Swan.....	72.00
Ethelwyn Mills.....	64.00
Bertha H. Brown.....	63 75
Edna M. Koop.....	60.00
Jennie Kewitz.....	56.00
Anna Campbell.....	52.00
Mary Schupp	52.00
Eleanor Spaeth.....	40.00
Joseph Weber.....	40.00
Joseph Corti.....	60.00
N. Juel Christensen.....	60.00
Adolph Dreifuss.....	60.00
H. Gluski.....	60.00
Armin Loewy.....	60.00
Joseph Novak.....	60.00
J. W. Sarlund.....	84.00
J. B. Salutsky.....	60.00
Alex. Susnar.....	60.00
Otto Turkart.....	24.00
	1,627.75
Total expenditures.....	\$ 3,758.53
Bank balance May 1.....	3,738.53
	\$ 7,497.06

The following amounts opposite the respective account headings represent the actual operating expense of the National Office for the month of April, 1913. They represent the actual expense incurred, not necessarily paid. That which is paid and not specified in the above report of cash expenditures for the month is embodied in the amount \$627.08, opposite the account heading "Miscellaneous." That which is not yet paid is embodied in the amounts due our creditors, under the heading "Liabilities."

OPERATING EXPENSE FOR MONTH OF APRIL, 1913.

Rent	\$ 151.60
Wages	1,627.75
General postage.....	110.32
Telephone and telegrams.....	13.90
General expense	142.53
Bank exchange	7.27
Printing and distributing Monthly Bulletin	345.24
Printing and distributing Weekly Bulletin	29.66
Literature donations	159.50
Supplies donations	65.62
Express and freight—outgoing...	196.92
Office stationery and supplies...	17.93
Advertising	108.75
Supplies for locals, purchases...	1.75

Literature, purchases.....	110.89
Buttons, purchases.....	120.00
Information Department, books for reference, etc.	35.57
Additional campaign deficit.....	9.20
Charged-off accounts	15.00
Circularizing locals.....	108.46
	<hr/>
	\$ 3,377.86

REVENUE ACCOUNTS.

National dues	\$ 4,751.80
Supplies for locals, sales.....	149.45
Literature sales	897.85
Button sales	155.23
Bulletin sales	5.50
Bequest of Ellen M. Randolph...	455.66
Campaign receipts	16.89
	<hr/>
	\$ 6,432.38

ASSETS.

Bank balance May 1.....	\$ 3,738.53
Petty cash fund.....	25.00
Outstanding accounts, states, locals, etc.	461.23
Lyceum Department.....	6,703.63
Stereopticons	61.00
Party buttons (inventory April 30)	303.77
Supplies and account books for lo- cals (inventory April 30).....	3,228.85
Literature (inventory April 30)...	7,376.17
Office stationery and supplies (in- ventory April 30).....	216.22
Office furniture and fixtures.....	3,972.85
South-Slavic Section, loan.....	50.00
Arizona state organization, speak- er's services	21.00
Progressive Woman Pub. Co.....	14.93
Chicago Daily World	47.78
Hale-Crossley Printing Co.....	208.33
	<hr/>
	\$26,429.29

LIABILITIES.

Speakers, Organizers and Field Assistants:	
Prudence Stokes Brown.....	\$ 36.00
John M. Collins.....	15.00
J. L. Engdahl.....	100.00
Geo. H. Goebel.....	50.00
H. F. Kendall.....	50.00
George R. Kirkpatrick...	62.00
Lena Morrow Lewis.....	44.00
T. J. Lewis.....	25.00
Walter J. Millard.....	77.47
Herman R. Miller.....	64.53
Emil Seidel.....	50.00
E. J. Squier.....	70.00
	<hr/>
	644.09

Appropriations:	
Alaska Territorial Sec'y.....	\$ 75.00
Cal., 6th Cong. Dist.....	300.00
Nat. Lettish Organization.....	100.00
N. Dak., 3rd Cong. Dist.....	150.00
Ohio, 12th Cong. Dist.....	200.00
Oklahoma, 4th Cong. Dist.....	100.00
Slovak Section.....	25.00
Penna., 22nd Cong. Dist.....	100.00
Penna., 28th Cong. Dist.....	188.50
Wis., 4th-5th Cong. Dists.....	836.30
	<hr/>
	2,074.80

Sundry Creditors:	
H. G. Adair, printing literature and Bulletins	\$ 572.25
D. Appleton & Co., literature.....	3.72
Art Student's Journal, literature..	1.00
The Ball Pub. Co., literature.....	.57
J. W. Butler Paper Co.....	178.40
The Christian Socialist, literature	12.00
Clarion Publishing Co., literature	4.25
A. B. Dick & Co., office supplies..	45.10
Geo. H. Doran Co., literature.....	2.15
Dust-to-Go Co.....	2.50
The Eagle Stamp Works.....	21.58
Equity Series, literature.....	.13
Everson Filter Co.....	4.48
Grosset & Dunlap Co., literature..	.50
H. H. Hoffman Co., printing.....	32.25
Holder's Stationery Stores.....	3.10
Houghton-Mifflin Co., literature..	.72
Hudson County Local, New Jersey	50.00
B. W. Huebsch, literature.....	22.02
Intercollegiate Socialist Society, literature	4.45

John F. Jordan, literature.....	18.00
Frank J. Kain & Son, printing....	78.90
Chas. H. Kerr & Co., literature... 111.10	
Library Bureau, office fixtures....	24.70
Longmans, Green & Co., literature	1.43
Macmillan Co., literature.....	15.89
A. C. McClurg & Co., literature... 2.30	
Metropolitan Magazine Co., litera- ture	10.43
P. Mitchell, pennants	2.00
Merchants' Transfer Co.....	6.00
National Rip-Saw literature.....	26.03
National Short Ballont Org, litera- ture	5.35
The National Socialist, literature.	2.00
Jas. H. O'Neil Co., buttons.....	484.30
Outstanding Credit memos.....	228.61
Partridge & Anderson, cuts.....	100.00
Pilcher-Hamilton Co., paper.....	41.24
G. P. Putnam's Sons, literature... .87	
Rapid Addressing Machine Co....	8.00
Ernest Reckitt & Co., auditors....	190.00
Schlick's Storage & Express Co., hauling	105.97
Chas. Scribner's Sons, literature..	1.30
Social-Democratic Publishing Co., literature	32.57
State Committee of Washington..	1,100.00
Sullivan-Blakely Printing Co.....	4.50
United States Express Co.....	711.81
United States Press Clipping Co..	7.00
Victor Animatograph Co.....	5.00
F. S. Webster Co., office supplies..	.75
Western Printing and Lithograph- ing Co., printing.....	245.00
Worker's World, paper.....	20.32
G. B. Williams Co., printing.....	50.00
The H. W. Wilson Co., literature..	3.00
John A. Wickum, office fixtures... 29.85	
	<hr/>
	\$ 4,635.39

Total liabilities	\$ 7,354.28
-------------------------	-------------

CAMPAIGN FUND.

South Side Woman's Branch, Mil- waukee, Wis.....	\$ 5.64
H. Hoff, McGregor, N. D.....	.50
Local Lake County, Hammond, Ind..	3.00
Arvid Gustafson, Rockford, Ill.....	6.75
Louis Jaros, South Omaha, Neb.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$16.89

OHIO FLOOD FUND.

Local Queens, New York, N. Y.....	\$10.00
-----------------------------------	---------

BELGIAN STRIKE FUND.

New York State Committee, New York, N. Y.....	\$ 15.00
Local Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.	103.00
Branch Elgin, Ill.....	2.00
Sixth Assembly District of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	10.00
Local Miami, Ariz.....	5.50
Local Malden, Mass.....	1.00
Local Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.55
	<hr/>
	\$142.05

SERVIAN AND BULGARIAN FUND.

Local Chickasha, Okla.....	\$ 2.00
Central Branch, Local Lehigh, Allen- town, Pa.....	1.00
Local Ashtabula, Ohio.....	2.00
Local Elkhart, Ind.....	1.00
Local Lindsay, Okla.....	2.90
Local Reno, Nev.....	2.00
Local Kenosha, Wis.....	5.60
Local Philadelphia, Pa.....	5.00
25th Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill....	2.00
Local Omaha, Neb.....	2.00
Local Medford, Wis.....	1.00
Branch Ashland, Pa.....	1.00
Local Velva, N. D.....	2.50
Emil Griebel, Davenport, Iowa....	2.00
Local Richmond, Stapleton, N. Y..	1.00
Lettish Branch, Local New York, New York, N. Y.....	5.00
Local Troy, N. Y.....	1.00
H. C. Harris, Macon, Ga.....	1.00
M. R. Knuston, Bend, Ore.....	1.30
24th Ward Branch, Chicago, Ill....	2.00
Local Wallingford, Conn.....	1.00
Local Liberal, Kans.....	3.25

Carl Maxwell, Newark, Ohio	1.55
Local Bemidji, Minn.....	2.00
New York State Committee, New York, N. Y.....	15.00
German Branch, Denver, Colo.....	2.00
Henry Newmarker, Pittsfield, Mass.	1.60
15th Ward, Reading, Pa.....	5.10
Local Silvana, Wash.....	2.00
29th Ward, Lithuanian Branch, Chi- cago, Ill.....	4.15
C. E. Keith, Mankato, Minn.....	2.00
W. J. Martin, Coachella, Cal.....	2.00
Local South Haven, Mich.....	1.00
Local Wellesley, Mass.....	4.00
Local Fremont, Neb.....	1.00
Local Fairbury, Neb.....	2.00
U. S. Wilson, Manor, Pa.....	1.00
Local Sebring, Ohio.....	1.00
W. T. Christman, Uniontown, Pa... 14.10	
Local Rosalia, Wash.....	2.50
Chris Sauers, Erie, Pa.....	5.00
Local No. 9, Tacoma, Wash.....	5.00
Branch Fort Lee, N. J.....	2.00
Branch 3, Worcester, Mass.....	1.00
Branch 5, Providence, R. I.....	2.00
Local Olive, Bolivar, Mo.....	1.00
Local Colorado Springs, Colo.....	5.00
Local Birmingham, Ala.....	1.00
Grooyo Christoff, Birmingham, Ala.	1.00
Albert S. Liss, Lorain, Ohio.....	1.00
Local Lawrence, Mass.....	5.00
Local Roanoke, Va.....	1.65
Branch 1, Worcester, Mass.....	3.00
Local Lebanon, Pa.....	1.00
Local Key West, Fla.....	1.00
Local Dayton, Texas.....	1.00
Local Jennings, Mo.....	2.00
14th and 16th Ward Branch, Newark, N. J.	5.00
Local Kelso, Wash.....	1.00
Local Ariel, Wash.....	1.10
Local Stirling City, Cal.....	1.00
3rd Ward Local, Edmonds, Wash..	2.55
South Side Woman's Branch, Mil- waukee, Wis.....	2.00
Local Globe, Ariz.....	3.00
Local No. 1, Aberdeen, Wash.....	2.00
Branch Louisville, Colo.....	2.40
Local Santa Rosa, Cal.....	2.50
Local Bridgeport, Conn.....	1.00
Christian Christensen, Kingsbury, Cal.80
B. W. Deffenbaugh, Cumberland, Md.	1.00
Local Allegheny County, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Local Wellston, Mo.....	.35
O. M. Rush, Hansen, Idaho.....	5.25
Local Greene, Cove Springs, Fla....	1.50
W. H. Lee, Green Cove Springs, Fla.	.25
Local Flushing, Ohio.....	1.00
German Section, Holyoke, Mass....	3.00
Local Menominee, Mich.....	1.00
Local Norwood, Ohio.....	2.00
Local Walton, Oregon.....	.75
Local Elma, Wash.....	1.00
Finnish Local, Clifford, Wis.....	2.00
Local Superior, Wis.....	9.25
Local Phoenixville, Pa.....	1.00
John W. Kunker, Wyoming, Ohio..	2.00
16th Ward, Polish Branch, Chicago, Ill.	3.46
New Bethel Local, Collinsville, Ala.	2.45
Local Macon, Decatur, Ill.....	2.00
L. C. Hollatz, Silverton, Ohio.....	1.00
Alex. Craig, Middleton, N. Y.....	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$225.81

LYCEUM DEPARTMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Bank balance, April 1, 1913.....	\$ 1.27
From locals on 1911-1912 course...	22.00
From locals on 1912-1913 course...	5,674.54
Party Builder subscriptions.....	20.00
Local advertising, leaflets	42.30
Miscellaneous subscriptions	51.87
Refund from lectures.....	36.03
Miscellaneous	6.90
	<hr/>
Total	\$5,855.11
Collected by lecturers on locals' ac- counts	2,386.60
	<hr/>
	\$8,241.71

EXPENDITURES.	
Postage	\$ 51.55
Cost of subscriptions.....	2,458.18
Lecturers on account.....	1,870.00
Lecturers collected from locals....	2,386.60
Creditors on account.....	777.39
Miscellaneous	27.33
Wages:	
Greeley Baker	\$64.00
Maude J. Ball.....	57.00
Esther Dresden	60.00
M. A. Glatt.....	84.00
A. M. Guy.....	60.00
Berta Katterfeld	64.00
L. E. Katterfeld.....	87.00
A. Mosenberg.....	24.00
Virginia Purcell	60.00
Viola Rindler	54.00
Elsa Untermann	60.00
Ernest Huggins	6.00
	<u>664.00</u>
	\$8,235.05
Bank balance, May 1, 1913..	6.66
	<u>\$8,241.71</u>

Operating Expenses and Purchases for the Month of April, 1913.	
Rent	\$ 35.90
Cost of subscriptions.....	3,560.24
Distributing Party Builder.....	2.06
Printing Party Builder.....	73.00
Exchange	15.05
General expense	26.84
Freight and express.....	82.71
Office stationery and supplies....	5.60
Postage	51.55
Telephone and Telegraph.....	11.05
Wages	689.00
Lecturers' railroad fare.....	6,156.35
Lecturers' expense	3,898.52
Lecturers' wages.....	9,270.00
	<u>\$23,877.87</u>

ASSETS.	
Cash in bank May 1, 1913.....	\$ 6.66
Petty cash	70.68
Office fixtures.....	2,029.98
Supplies, locals, books.....	200.00
Advertising, locals, cuts.....	350.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
Due from locals on Lyceum con- tracts	7,855.89
	<u>\$10,528.21</u>

LIABILITIES.	
Creditors:	
T. L. Buie, loan.....	\$ 45.00
H. G. Adair, printing....	326.35
J. W. Butler Paper Co....	3.55
A. B. Dick & Co., supplies	24.30
Horder's Stationery Stores	60.66
National Office	6,073.63
Partridge & Anderson, cuts	37.08
Pilcher-Hamilton Co. ...	6.90
United States Express Co.	849.16
Schlick's Express	76.25
L. E. Katterfield, wages..	25.00
	<u>\$8,157.88</u>
Lecturers:	
Carrie W. Allen	\$ 165.25
Oscar Ameringer	53.44
S. W. Ball.....	141.48
Wm. F. Barnard.....	156.27
Ernest T. Behrens.....	247.81
John W. Bennett.....	77.70
Wm. Bessemer	106.35
Ella Reeve Bloor.....	92.66
Frank Bohn	280.00
G. W. Boswell.....	122.85
O. F. Branstetter.....	87.13
James F. Carey.....	175.00
Paul H. Castle.....	148.10
George Willis Cooke.....	79.50
Wm. E. Duffy	19.15
Amy G. Edmunds.....	172.67
L. F. Fuller	125.56
Wm. L. Garver.....	78.20
Mary L. Geffs	56.40
George H. Goebel	203.38
W. G. Henry.....	107.93
George F. Hibner.....	173.29
C. B. Hoffman.....	242.15
Dan Hogan	127.79

Walter Huggins	183.41
Fred Hurst	241.29
Robert Knight	145.50
Ralph Korngold	7.85
Lena Morrow Lewis	195.29
Guy H. Lockwood	42.12
Caroline A. Lowe	213.48
L. S. McCrillis	120.86
Anna A. Maley.....	142.10
Walter J. Millard.....	116.17
E. W. Perrin.....	171.19
N. A. Richardson.....	313.95
Emil Seidel	150.00
John W. Slayton.....	126.44
J. E. Snyder.....	192.25
Luella Twining	322.70
Wm. A. Ward.....	64.54
Florence Wattles	43.60
Dan A. White.....	128.88
Max Wilk	228.80
	<u>6,390.47</u>

Publishers:	
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.....	\$ 307.71
Coming Nation	312.16
Appeal to Reason	256.50
Milwaukee Leader	77.75
Schenectady Citizen	27.50
National Socialist	20.50
California Social Demo- crat	18.75
Buffalo Socialist	18.12
Iconoclast	11.75
MacMillan Company	51.32
	<u>1,102.06</u>
Subscriptions to be filled (estimated)	3,000.00
Total	<u>\$18,650.41</u>

FROM THE CENTER OF THINGS

Nowhere in this country is there such a center of news that Socialists want to know as at the National Office of the Socialist party.

Beginning next week THE PARTY BUILDER is going to put that news into the most effective and interesting form possible. The result will be the very best publication for the making of Socialists, and especially for the making of party members out of those interested in Socialism.

The whole correspondence will be ransacked for items of Socialist growth. The Woman's Department will gather the news of the woman's movement of the world.

The Information Department will conduct a "Questions and Answers" Department with such resources for answering questions as no other publication ever had.

The staff of foreign translators will be drawn upon to the limit to bring the latest and most accurate information concerning the Socialist movement of the world.

The Lyceum Department will bring the story of the greatest agitation work being done.

There will be a page of terse paragraphs holding current events up to the lens of Socialism and making them effective for propaganda.

All these matters will be presented under the direction of a thoroughly trained Socialist editor.

From this day on no party member can claim to be intelligently informed unless he reads THE PARTY BUILDER. No local can do the most effective work without a bundle.

On the number of responses received to this announcement will determine the question of whether the membership of the Socialist party are alive to their opportunities. We have the news, the publication — everything but the subscriptions. We should have these by next week.

IMPORTANT.

The Weekly and Monthly Bulletins of the Socialist party were recently abolished by the National Committee. Hereafter The Party Builder will be the only official organ of the Socialist party. If you desire to keep in close touch with the national movement—if you want to know what is being done—subscribe for The Party Builder. It will contain interesting Socialist articles from the pens of our best writers, in addition to the regular party information. Send in your subscription immediately and get others to do the same. Subscription price 25 cents a year, or 20 cents a year in clubs of five or more. Cut out the subscription list below and secure as many subs. as possible.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

The Party Builder,
111 N. Market St., Chicago.

Dear Comrades: Enclosed find \$....., for which please send The Party Builder one year to the following addresses:

Name.	Street No. or Rural Route.	City or Town.	State.
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

(ATTACH SHEET HERE)