

THE PARTY

JILDER

OFFICIAL NATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE

TY

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THE PROGRESS OF THE PARTY.

It is the purpose of The Party Builder to keep the membership reliably informed of the progress and matters relating to the National Office. At this time we desire to bring to your attention a very favorable condition of finances.

Many have compiled the membership from the dues payments during the past few months. Let all our comrades begin figuring again on the basis of the following:

Comparative Receipts for the First Two Weeks of July and August, 1913.

	Total Receipts	Dues	Literature & Supplies	Party Builder
July	\$2,665	\$1,151	\$191	\$245
August	3,850	1,849	277	393
Incr'se for August..	\$1,185	\$ 698	\$ 86	\$148

When we say we are on the up-grade again, we mean it. It is altogether probable that the new year will see us in such a favorable condition that most of our troubles will have been forgotten.

CABLEGRAM.

August 14, 1913.

Wilhelm Pfannkuch, Secretary Social Democratic Party, Berlin, Germany:

As representative of the Socialist party of America, the foreign-speaking federations concurring, I wish to extend to the German nation the sincere sympathy of every Socialist upon the death of our good comrade, Bebel. We mourn with you. Your loss is the world's loss.

WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Sec'y Socialist Party of America.

ADOLPH DREIFUSS,
Sec'y German Federation

J. W. SARLUND,
Finnish Federation.

ALEX. SUSNAR,
South-Slavic Federation.

H. GLUSKI,
Polish Federation.

JACOB SALUTSKY,
Jewish Federation.

JUEL CHRISTENSEN,
Scandinavian Federation.

JOSEPH NOVAK,
Bohemian Federation

ARMIN LOEWY,
Hungarian Federation.

GUISEPPI CORTI,
Italian Federation.

PAUL BRUCHTEL,
Slovak Federation.

THINGS ARE BETTER THAN THEY SEEMED.

Several weeks ago we printed an item about the Finnish elections, and stated that the number of delegates elected would probably be less than the present number.

A cablegram received within the past few days informs us that there is an increase of four members to the National Finnish Parliament, making 90 in all. The Socialists cast 43 per cent of the total popular vote.

WEST VIRGINIA AGAIN

We print below a telegram from Anna A. Maley, now working as a National organizer in West Virginia. It seems that the persecution of people in that state will not cease.

Notwithstanding the promise of Governor Hatfield that Socialists would be permitted to speak in the state without molestation, some of the irresponsible and officious petty officers of the law continue to disregard the law in such a way as to practically mean contempt of the governor's orders.

As will be seen from the telegram, Comrade Maley was not even about to speak; she was arrested while announcing that there would be no meeting. It was a most brutal proceeding.

As Comrade Maley is the representative of the National organization, this incident cannot be allowed to go unchallenged. Particulars have been wired Governor Hatfield for his action:

"NIGHT LETTER."

"Clarksburg, W. Va., Aug. 18, 1913.

"Walter Lanfersiek, National Secretary, 111 North Market St., Chicago, Ill.

"I was arrested tonight in Monongah, W. Va., just following my clear statement from the box that we would hold no meeting on account of rain. I was about to make a further announcement when a man in civilian clothes ordered me off the box. He displayed no star nor insignia of office of any kind, quoted no ordinance, presented no warrant. I asked him to prove his authority and stated that I was well within my rights. I stood on the high street, well off the pavement, within possibly thirty feet of the United States post-office. My assailant paid no attention to my words. He seized me roughly and pulled me from the box. I resisted him first, because I knew I was within my constitutional rights; second, he made no charge, and third, because he produced no proof of any kind that he was a representative of the law. A colleague, also in plain clothes, came to my assailant's assistance. They dragged me several feet and finally marched me between them to the jail and placed me in an iron-barred cage in utter darkness. About twenty minutes later dim light was turned on. My arms are badly bruised. The officer offered my release if Comrade Snyder would pay my fine; this we refused. Later the officer came to me and offered to let me go if I would not make any speeches. I said I preferred to consult counsel. I did not yet know what I was in jail for. The officer told Snyder of his offer to me and I am told he asked Snyder to use his influence to get me to come out. Snyder paid seven fifty forfeit money to the mayor and took receipt, refusing to pay it as a fine. I am to appear at 4 o'clock tomorrow, the nineteenth. The city is owned by a coal company. Please consult and advise. It is time that the Socialist party put West Virginia under the constitution of the United States. Have sent copy of this by wire to New York Call.

"ANNA A. MALEY."

THE STRIKE IN MICHIGAN.

The strike in Michigan is assuming tremendous proportions and now holds the center of the stage of the class struggle in America. Eighteen thousand men are striking, and their tactics are perfect. The following telegram from J. H. Walker, will give a picture of conditions:

NIGHT LETTER.

Calmet, Mich., August 14, 1913.

W. Lanfersiek,

111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

State militia riding down defenseless people on sidewalk; ravishing young girls and abusing strikers and their families. Shot one man in the back while peacefully on his way home on country road. Hired gunmen and thugs tonight foully murdered two men in cold blood and seriously wounded two others and one little child while eating supper in their own home. Did this in effort to provoke men to commit overt acts. People horrified and terrorized, but are behaving magnificently. Men standing firm. Not one pound of ore being mined. Copper barons desperate. Public sentiment turned completely against them. Believe they must concede demands of labor.

Notify labor press and all sympathizers.

(Signed) J. H. WALKER,

Representing Mining Department, American Federation of Labor.

Comrade Victor Berger made a motion on the above date which will be found on page 6. Copies of the above telegram have been sent out by the Socialist party press service to all Socialist papers.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

T. W. Williams, State Secretary.

These are the dullest months of the year in California. Necessarily, there is a slight falling off in the paid-up membership. However, on the whole, California makes a creditable showing.

J. Stitt Wilson is doing active organization work in different parts of the state. He has charge of his own campaign, and has the support of the State Executive Board. He is planning a state-wide trip, and proposes to inaugurate some innovations in organization work. The State Executive Board expressed confidence and support to Comrade Wilson in his work.

Stanley B. Wilson, editor of the "Citizen" and "Social Democrat," is now touring the state, and meeting with great success.

Jessie M. Molle has been appointed by the Woman's Committee to supervise the establishment of a booth at the state fair at Sacramento this fall, and also to co-operate with comrades in the various counties with a view to establishing similar booths in the various county fairs.

J. S. Cato, state organizer, is now making a tour of the southern part of the state.

Howard H. Caldwell has opened a school of Socialism in Oakland. Special attention is given to lecturing and classes in economics and propaganda methods.

Ruth Coward, who has prepared herself for lecture work in the Los Angeles Y. P. S. L. public speaking class, is now doing effective work in Orange County.

Samuel Weisenberg is making a tour of the state in the interest of literature and literature distribution.

We are planning a big campaign this fall.

By a reierendum, decided July 23, and effective August 1, John W. Brown, Charleston, was re-elected National Committeeman, and Edward H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, was elected State Secretary-Treasurer. The following State Executive Committee was elected: Oscar H. Adkinson, Dr. E. L. Smith, H. P. Williams, T. B. Pennybacker and George W. Gillespie.

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Labor's World-Wide Battle Line

PROGRESS OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN EUROPE.

From the report of the international secretary of trade unions, Carl Legien, we take the following on social legislation in Europe during the last year:

In ten countries laws relating to wages and labor conditions have been passed and have been acted upon. Perhaps the most important of these is the minimum wage bill for the miners of England. Another law provides for an embargo to be placed on ships in cases where the loaders have not been paid. These two laws have been the outgrowth of English strikes.

A new law in Greece stipulates that all wages must be paid in cash, either weekly or three times monthly, and that amounts up to one-quarter of the wages only may be deducted in payment of fines. Another special law provides for all disputes between workers and employers being brought before a justice of peace for immediate trial.

In Austria a new law has been passed under which the miners are to be paid every fourteen days. Employers are forbidden to take more than cost price from their workers for tools, or pay wages in a beer house or on licensed premises. A further law raises the amount of wages or pension which may not be seized in payment of debt.

A law has been passed in Italy which makes compulsory the industrial instruction of children from 12 to 14 years of age who are engaged in factories.

A Swedish law prohibits the employing of children under 12 years of age in industries, and boys under 15 years of age in mines (women not to be employed in mines at all). Children between 12 and 13 must not be employed more than six hours daily; between 13 and 14 not more than eight hours; and 14 to 18 not more than ten hours daily. Six weeks' rest in cases of confinement is made obligatory. Shops may be open only between the hours of 6 o'clock a. m. and 9 p. m.

A Danish law applying to the baking trades prescribes a maximum working time of 10 hours a day for juveniles under 18 years of age, and forbids night work for boys under 16 and girls under 18. It also provides a weekly rest of 24 hours.

In Italy the whole matter of life insurance has been taken over by the state. In Russia a compulsory sick and accident insurance law has been passed for those engaged in factories, mines, on private railways and tramways and in inland navigation.

Thus does social legislation progress in Europe where the workers vote the Socialist ticket and elect representatives of their own class to the parliaments. In this country the working class is still voting for representatives of the capitalist parties and "getting it in the neck."

The first summer Socialist encampment in the Southwest was held at Castle, Okla., beginning July 4 and lasting three days. Crowds ranged from three to four thousand. Among the speakers were Frank Ryan, Leonard Johnson, E. F. McClanahan, Stanley J. Clark, H. A. Holman of Texas, Fred Holt, secretary of the Oklahoma United Mine Workers, and several women.

Dayton, Ohio, whose activities were paralyzed for a period following the disastrous flood which swept over that city, is now recovering its aggressiveness. In a letter enclosing 18 Party Builder subscriptions, the secretary of Local Dayton assures us that his city will do its full share for this paper.

WANTED.—Copies of leaflet, "Socialism in the United States—The Work of Victor L. Berger," printed and distributed by the National Campaign Committee, 1912.

The Socialists have elected a school director at Johnstone, Wis. This is the second office captured by the party in this place.

Tickets have been nominated by the Socialists in 30 towns and cities in the state of Connecticut. This breaks all previous records.

T. E. Latimer, state secretary of Minnesota, has arranged tours for the following speakers: Comrades Laufer, Nelly Zeh, Hatcher, Moore, Durocher and Lewis.

The crowds at the Texas encampments are breaking all records this year. The first encampment at Murchison was attended by 3,000 people, while that at Carbondale was attended by more than 4,000.

A great crowd of 10,000 people attended the opening of the Socialist state encampment series at Sulphur, Okla. Kate Richards O'Hare was the first speaker. Record-breaking sales of literature are reported.

The Jewish Federation of Massachusetts has conducted two speaking tours and organized several Jewish branches. A recent report claims that the Jewish Socialists of Massachusetts are the best organized of any state in the Union.

It is harvest-time in North Dakota, but Socialist speakers are grinding away just the same. A. E. Bowen has just finished several weeks' work in McKenzie county, a sparsely-settled territory containing about as many geographical square miles as some of the eastern states.

The annual report of the German trade unions for the year 1912, compared with the year 1911, shows the following: Membership, 1911, 2,400,018; membership, 1912, 2,559,781. The union making the largest percentage of growth was the Commercial and Transport Workers.

The miners of Spain have just recently completed a national congress, during which all miners' organizations in the nation were consolidated, bringing the total membership of the United Mine Workers of Spain to 40,000. It was also decided to affiliate with the International Miners' Federation.

The report of organized labor for the state of New York shows that the strength of the unions has grown from 232,533, in 1900, to 638,818 in 1913. In these figures are included also the women. New York has more than half a million union men entitled to the ballot, a number sufficient to carry the state for Socialism.

At what is reported to have been the biggest Socialist convention ever held in the city of Buffalo, Stephen Mahoney was nominated for mayor. Mahoney is a graduate of the Rand School of Social Science and has a comprehensive knowledge of civics and economics. A complete ticket, both city and county, will be nominated by the various ward branches and assembly districts. Buffalo promises the greatest Socialist vote in its history.

A diamond cuts glass. Why? Because its molecules are more compact than those of glass. The diamond is composed of practically the same chemical elements as coal. Help form a compact Socialist organization, and, like the diamond, you can cut your way, even to freedom.

HOW THE UNEMPLOYED ARE HANDLED IN GHENT.

In America we put the unemployed in jail or on a rock-pile. This is how they treat them in Ghent, Belgium:

In 1907 the Ghent city administration founded a benefit fund for trade union and workers' associations, from which any member, immediately he fell out of work, received, in addition to the grant made by his organization, a sum from the city fund. This fund is conducted by a committee under the control of the city administration, which votes a certain sum in the budget every year for insurance. In addition to this, contributions are solicited from private persons in much the same manner that our charity bureaus solicit funds in this country. There is this difference, however: In Ghent it is not considered charity, but a pension. The pensioner must report each day at headquarters, showing his union card and accounting for his lack of employment. A recently proposed law provides for the formation of a Crisis Fund, in which the employers will have to place certain sums at the disposal of the city to compensate workers in case they are compelled to stop work in times of depression in order that stock may be cleared away.

In this country all the laws are passed to protect the capitalist, never to protect the workers, and this will continue until the working class shall have learned to vote the Socialist ticket as do the workers of Europe.

A new election in Italy has enfranchised about eight million of the working class voters who had not previously been entitled to suffrage. This has thrown a great scare into the clerical and government forces, owing to the fact that by far the larger part of the new voters will vote the Socialist ticket. The Socialists have nominated 296 parliamentary candidates, and will greatly increase their representation in the national assembly. On the first Sunday in September meetings will be held all over Italy to inaugurate the campaign. The electoral program on the basis of which the party will fight has the following points: First, systematic opposition to the policy of colonial adventures and militarism; second, opposition to the policy of industrial and agrarian protection; third, labor protection, insurance, and reclamation of waste and fallow lands; fourth, financial reform, taxation of property; fifth, improvement of the elementary schools; sixth, reform of the franchise (adult suffrage) and proportional representation; seventh, abolition of the exceptional laws passed under the Crispi government and of the clauses of the criminal code which prevents free speech and freedom of action in the economic struggle.

MY LIFE.

By August Bebel.

It is rather a coincidence that the same week the news was flashed across the water announcing the death of the great Socialist writer and speaker, August Bebel, we had just completed arrangements with the publisher for handling his book, entitled "My Life." By the urgent request of many comrades, Bebel was induced to write this autobiography, which was completed and published in German during the last year. The English translation has been made, and the book is now on sale. It is a volume of over 300 pages, bound in cloth, price \$2.00, postage prepaid. The National Office can supply you.

There is an inspiration in numbers. If you and a half-dozen others had attended that last meeting of the local of your town, the little bunch that was there would have felt highly elated. It would have spelled progress. Give them that pleasure and encouragement next week.

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

FLORENCE MAY SWAN, ETHELWYN MILLS, ELEANOR SPAETH, Assistants

CINCINNATI SEIZES PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Socialists are always willing to be fair and just.

But we have always said that fairness and justice might under some circumstances demand the confiscation of private property. And we have pointed out that such occasions have often arisen in the past and that confiscation has been resorted to sometimes in a wholesale manner.

We have never advocated confiscation as a method of transition to Socialism. We have always said that we would be willing to pay a fair and just compensation. Even Marx argued in favor of such a course, because he said it would be the cheapest way of getting rid of the private capitalist. We have always insisted, however, that occasions might arise—and quite likely would arise—in which the only way out would be confiscation.

And now, lo and behold! comes the great, conservative city of Cincinnati! The mayor is not a Socialist. Not a Socialist in the city council. A typical capitalist city. Up against the heat of midsummer and a strike of the workers employed in the ice industry.

The strikers demand better wages and a shortening of their interminable hours of labor. The ice owners refuse the demand. Laborers ask for arbitration.

Nothing to arbitrate.

Strike!

No ice!!

Food in ten thousand homes putrifying; milk for the babies will not keep; the people of a whole city distraught.

This is the kind of situation that capitalism puts us up against once in a while. It has held up cities before in other ways. It will undoubtedly do so many times in the future. By and by it will hold up states, and maybe the whole nation.

What are we to do in a situation like this? Are we to calmly lie down and let our mothers and our children sicken and die in the sweltering heat of a torrid summer—just because some few irresponsible capitalists have gotten hold of our bread or our coal or our ice?

Maybe that is what the capitalists think we ought to do, admonishing us that in some sweet bye-and-bye the "meek will inherit the earth."

But the people of the city of Cincinnati don't seem to be made of that stuff. They needed ice this summer. They insisted on having it.

They got it.

The following story, told by one of the attorneys who assisted the city in its fight to break the death grip of the ice trust upon the throats of the people of that city, is very interesting. It is especially interesting to a Socialist:

CINCINNATI SEIZES THE ICE.

By Guy W. Mallon.

There were four parties, other than the public, involved in the ice strike.

The employers, engineers, the firemen and the drivers.

The engineers' union had contemplated for some time a demand for eight hour instead of twelve hour shifts.

An organizer, L. T. McArthur, formed the drivers into a union, which made a demand for higher wages and shorter hours.

The employers refused to meet with the representatives of the drivers' union.

A strike was declared by the drivers and the firemen's and engineers' unions, also made demands

and asked for arbitration, which request was refused.

The engineers and firemen had no special grievances, and felt that they could settle the question of eight-hour shifts with the employers without great difficulty.

The employers, on the other hand, felt that the engineers and firemen would not strike.

The engineers and firemen asked for a conference, but this was refused, the employer's declaring that they would not consider any grievances of the engineers and firemen unless the drivers declared their strike off.

The engineers then left the plants.

The employers called this a sympathetic strike. The engineers' and firemen's unions denied this, claiming that they had formulated their demands before the drivers' union had been formed, and desired to settle their grievances separately.

The plants were closed down about ten days and the ice supply was running short. Ice was being sold in small quantities from storage at the companies' plants, and some of the companies had retained engineers and were making and distributing ice to some degree, and the breweries were not affected.

Monday, June 30, the city bought of the Cincinnati Company the ice in storage at two of its plants, and the unions put into the plants its engineers and firemen to keep up the refrigeration and so allow the city to sell from these storage supplies.

The city made strenuous efforts to have ice shipped from outside points, but were able to secure but little ice. Moreover, the city found the ice in storage, which it had bought, to be in bad condition, very difficult to remove.

The situation was rapidly becoming desperate. The companies changed their attitude toward the firemen and engineers and offered to meet them and settle their difficulties separately, but they in the meantime had given their word to the drivers' union that they would all stand together.

The mayor called a public meeting for Tuesday, July 1, at the council chamber, and after the companies had offered to settle separately with the engineers and firemen and this had been declined, the unions offered to submit everything to arbitration and consented that there might be three boards of arbitration to arbitrate the differences with the engineers, firemen and drivers respectively, that each controversy might be determined separately and on its own merits. This was finally agreed to, and all the men agreed to go to work the next day, pending arbitration.

That night the employers repudiated the agreement. They claimed that the respective boards of directors refused to ratify what their representatives had assented to.

Wednesday morning the mayor and director of public safety sent for me, and realizing the imminent danger to life and the desperate condition of the sick and infants, I advocated the seizure of all ice plants which were closed down.

Later, other citizens sent for by the mayor came in and there was a divided opinion, but the mayor decided to make the seizure. A meeting of the Board of Health was held and passed a resolution setting forth the necessity and the existing danger to health and life and giving the health officer the right to make the seizure.

Representatives of the engineers, firemen and drivers were then sent for, and they agreed that the engineers and firemen would go to work for the city at the old scale of wages, but on eight-hour shifts, the housemen and pullers to work on twelve-hour shifts, and the drivers and ice handlers to assist the city in getting the ice from storage and cutting it on the platforms for sale at retail. The city was not to undertake delivery. The engineers and firemen were taken in police patrol wagons to the various plants from nine o'clock until after midnight on Wednesday, July 2.

The plants seized were: Six belonging to the Cincinnati Ice Company, that of the Knorr Company and that of the Banner Ice Company.

The engineers and firemen showed great industry and resourcefulness.

Although the plants had been closed down for nearly two weeks, some ice was in the cans at some of the plants and this in one instance was refrozen, putting ice on the platform in twelve hours, where we had been told it would take three to four days. Not a can was injured.

The engineers all worked from twelve to eighteen hours a day. One engineer remained in the plant thirty-six consecutive hours.

The ice in storage was badly frozen into solid

masses, and the members of the drivers' union quickly tired of the hard work of getting it out. I was compelled to secure crews of negroes and worked them hard in short shifts.

This gave rise to disputes with the union men, which it took diplomacy to settle, but we rushed ice out in quantities and supplied the demand, which was abnormal, both on account of the excessive heat and because most of the ice boxes in the city were empty and had become warm.

By Saturday we had new ice made at most of the plants and Sunday were producing at full capacity, besides drawing ice from storage. By Monday we had ample supplies of ice on hand, to supply dealers in any amount, and in the meantime had supplied all who came, sent loads to the engine houses for distribution, to the hospitals, etc., and had given some to the neighboring city of Norwood.

Monday the city returned the plants to the companies. They were admitted to be in as good condition as when taken by the city, so that there can be no claim for damages. Whether a claim is to be made for rental or not, we do not know.

While the city took considerable ice from the storage rooms, it was done at great expense, because of its condition, and the rooms were left in better condition than when taken, by reason of having the worst frozen ice at the top removed. Moreover, the balance of the ice would have been ruined, if it had remained longer with refrigeration.

The city also found the ice cans mostly empty and left them filled with frozen ice ready for pulling.

I shall be pleased to send you a financial statement as soon as the same is prepared by the city auditor.

FRATERNAL ORDER OF OAKS—WHAT IT IS.

Some weeks ago we published a request in The Party Builder, asking if anyone could give us information about the reliability of the Fraternal Order of Oaks.

In reply we have received the following communication from the local secretary of the Socialist party in Flushing, Ohio:

"You are asking for information concerning the 'Order of Oaks.' Here is what happened to us. John S. Shafer of Springfield, Ohio, came here and organized a lodge of about one hundred members. Each paid in three dollars, two of which went to Shafer, one remained in local treasury. Shafer left and soon stories were circulated to the effect that the 'Oaks' was a fake. Shafer was wired to come here again, but failed to come, so Comrade Davidson was sent to Springfield to investigate. Shafer claimed the 'Oaks' had several stores, and on account of the large amount of business done could sell to members cheaper than even wholesalers could.

"Comrade Davidson found that there were no 'Oaks' stores in existence in Springfield or anywhere else, and that there was nothing behind the Order of Oaks except Shafer and a couple of other men who were not in business and had no financial standing and were in no way connected with stores as far as Davidson was able to find out.

"Comrades should not invest their money in the Order of Oaks until they investigate."

FRATERNAL ORDER OF OWLS—WHAT IS IT?

Can anyone give us information about the Fraternal Order of Owls?

SOCIALIST EDITOR DESIRES LOCATION.

A comrade, who has had considerable experience in newspaper work, and on Socialist publications, a graduate of the Rand School of Social Science, and an experienced organizer, would like to find a position somewhere as editor of a small weekly or daily Socialist publication. Aside from his work on the paper he could assist in organization. The comrade is a young man, married, but is willing to accept the usual small salary paid by the Socialist party.

He may be communicated with by writing to the Information Department.

Wanted—Socialist Platforms for Township and County Communities.

We have received a number of requests for drafts of platforms that would be suitable to use in campaigns of the Socialist Party and rural communities. We should like to have the comrades who have given any thought to this particular phase of our political activity to send us copies of their platforms, typewritten or printed, or in whatever shape they have them. We should also be glad to get any suggestions of activities which the Socialist party might pursue in such community.

You are surrendering each day the larger part of your labor. This is used only to keep you enslaved. You should be willing, even anxious, to pay a small share of your product to help maintain the Socialist party, which is going to free you.

Lyceum Department

The Lyceum Department is a combined subscription agency and lecture bureau, run not for private profit, but for the special purpose of securing for the Socialist party in its propaganda and organization work the advantage of the fact that THERE ARE A GREAT MANY OF US. Full particulars furnished on application.

L. E. KATTERFELD, Manager

111 North Market Street

Chicago, Illinois

MUST HAVE 400 SEPTEMBER FIRST.

Have you ever dressed leisurely for a journey, thinking you had ample time to catch your train, and discovered all of a sudden that your watch was just one hour slow? You can then imagine how I felt the other morning when Comrade Ricker and myself were talking over the Lyceum prospects and the following question arose:

"Suppose that on September 1st we have not got 400 contracts and the question of continuing the Lyceum is re-submitted to the National Committee—may we keep on working until they say stop, or must we stop until they say go ahead?"

No one seems to have considered this point before.

The wording of the National Committee motion certainly leaves this in doubt. It was a poser.

It was too much for us, so we asked Comrade Lanfersiek.

It was too much for him, so he asked the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is now puzzling over it. And there you are.

I had the Lyceum campaign all mapped out to culminate by October 1st. I was confident that we could secure at least 600 contracts by that date without exceeding the appropriation made by the National Committee. I did not consider the mark set in the amendment, 400 by September 1st, as of importance, because I thought that even if the question was again submitted to the National Committee, the Lyceum Department could continue while the committee was voting.

It may be that that is how it will be decided, but we cannot afford to run the risk.

The only way to head off this possible calamity is to have 400 signed Lyceum contracts by September 1st.

Then this entire question can not arise and it will be easy to secure the remaining 200 contracts and reach the 600 mark within the final time limit.

We can get the 400 contracts by September 1st with a very little sprint.

Let every friend of the Lyceum make it a personal matter this week to secure one contract.

Let every Party Builder encourage his own local to send its agreement—not next month, but this week.

Take it upon yourself to get one. That will do it easily. Nothing else will.

Quite a number of locals that sent their Lyceum applications on the "pink slips" in June, have not yet sent the real contract. The pink slips cannot be counted toward our requirement. Make sure that your secretary has signed and mailed the regular printed agreement.

The Lyceum report is always at least one week old by the time you get it. When you read these lines we'll be past the 300 mark. Pitch into the game now to make it 400.

To reach the mark we need only ten per day for the next fifteen days. That is only about three more from each state. One agreement from you is one-third of the required quota from the average state. Get yours.

Don't depend upon others to act. Do it yourself, and then you know it is done.

If your local doesn't meet in time, call an emergency meeting. If even that's impossible, then take the matter in hand yourself and visit the other comrades personally until enough have promised support to guarantee approval of the Lyceum plan by the local. Then sign and mail the agreement yourself, so that it will be sure to reach us by September 1st. Remember, the time is short and act quick.

The securing of 251 Lyceum contracts in eight weeks by mail is already a miracle from the Capitalist Lyceum Bureau standpoint. You have done well, comrades. One concerted effort during this week will enable us to make good, even according to the high standard we've set for ourselves. It is worth while doing. It will be a demonstration of the co-operative method that is now on trial. It will lead our party into larger endeavors. It will give our comrades the consciousness of Power that is essential to their achievement. Your share right now is to send one Lyceum contract.

THERE'S NO TIME TO LOSE.

Lyceum agreement blanks have been sent to every local secretary. If your local has been missed and you want the Lyceum course, fill in and mail this blank immediately. We'll answer by return mail.

Socialist Party Lyceum Department, L. E. Katterfeld, Mgr., 111 N. Market St., Chicago:

We want the Lyceum Course. Send Agreement Blanks by return mail.

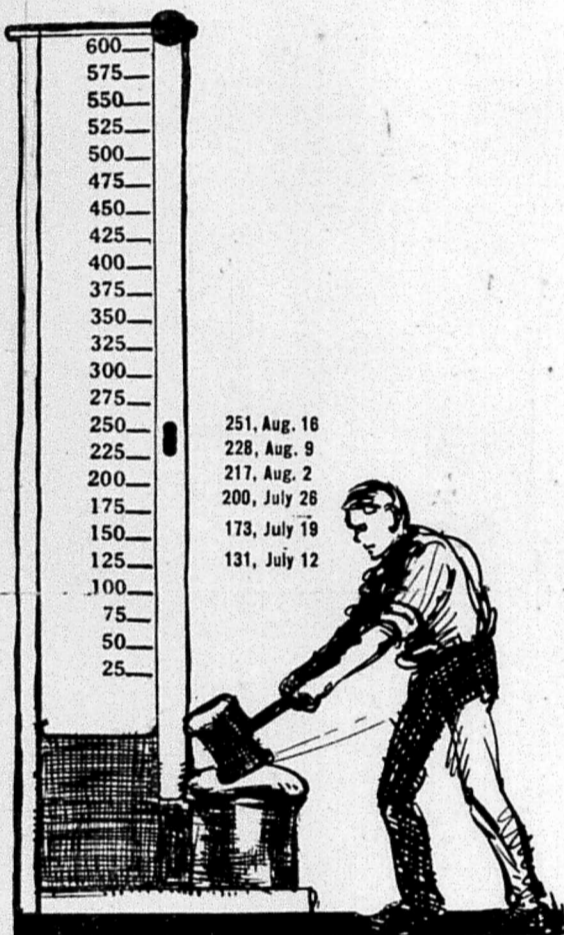
Signed
Address

JIMMIE HIGGINS VS. PLUTE ROX.

Preliminary Match Set for September 1.

The present world's champion, Plute Rox, has agreed to meet our Jim in a finish fight on October 1, if he can qualify in a preliminary bout the first of September. To win this preliminary, Jim must be able to hit 400 on the apparatus shown below. We have confidential advice from Jim's trainers that Jim has never yet exhibited his full strength in public. They say that when he does, he'll pound the top off of this thing. Place your bets on Jimmie Higgins.

Every real friend will remember Jim with a Lyceum agreement before the day of the fight, September 1. The heavier the mail, the harder he will hit.



THE ROLL OF HONOR.

The locals in this list constitute the very cream of the entire American Socialist Movement. These are the locals that are the backbone of our party today. They do not disband because of hot weather, floods or droughts. They are not side tracked from the main issue because of personal quarrels or factional disputes. The fact that in spite of every adverse condition they have already decided upon a systematic and energetic educational campaign for next winter such as is carried on through the Lyceum, proves that they have that combination of hopeful vision and bulldog tenacity of purpose that is essential to permanent success.

By their action these locals are stemming, have stemmed the downward tide in our party. They are already on the upward surge. Theirs is "the cheer that wins." They are sounding the rallying cry, the cry that will be answered within a few short weeks, from coast to coast, by every comrade worthy of the name.

If your local is not on this Roll of Honor, then put it there by sending your Lyceum agreement to reach us before September 1.

- ALABAMA, 2—Birmingham, Mobile.
- ARIZONA, 6—Bisbee, Clifton, Lowell, Miami, Phoenix, Yuma.
- ARKANSAS, 1—Ft. Smith.
- CALIFORNIA, 19—Chico, Coalinga, Dinuba, East Auburn, Fresno, Los Angeles, Oakland, Pasadena, Paso Robles, Petaluma, Redlands, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Rosa, Selma, Turlock, Valiejo (2), Visalia.
- COLORADO, 7; Branch 15—Denver, Englewood, LaJunta, Longmont, Pueblo (2), Victor.
- CONNECTICUT, 1—New London.
- DELAWARE, 0.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1—Washington.
- FLORIDA, 3—Key West, Ruskin, Tampa.
- GEORGIA, 3—Atlanta, Augusta, Macon.

IDAHO, 7—Caldwell, Emmett, Nampa, Rupert (4).

ILLINOIS, 11—Bloomington (2), Canton, Glen Carbon, Lincoln, Moline, Quincy, Rockford (2), Rock Island, Waukegan.

INDIANA, 9—Anderson, Connersville, Evansville, Gary, Indianapolis, Muncie, Peru, Terre Haute, Valparaiso.

IOWA, 8—Burlington, Decorah, Grinnell, Hite-man (3), Marshalltown, Sioux City.

KANSAS, 3—Fort Scott, Leavenworth, Pittsburg.

KENTUCKY, 1—Louisville.

LOUISIANA, 0.

MAINE, 3—Monroe, Portland (2).

MARYLAND, 2—Baltimore, Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS, 13—Attleboro, Boston, Brockton (2), Fall River, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Lawrence (2), Lowell, Lynn, Orange, Worcester.

MICHIGAN, 11—Battle Creek, Detroit, Grand Haven, Hancock, Holland, Iron River, Kalamazoo, Laurium, Ludington, Marquette, Muskegon.

MINNESOTA, 5—Albert Lea, Duluth, Eveleth, Hibbing, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI, 0.

MISSOURI, 5—Maplewood, St. Joseph, St. Louis (3).

MONTANA, 8—Butte Cowan, Glendive, Kalispell, Livingston (2), Medicine Lake, Zortman.

NEBRASKA, 6—Fremont, Mason City, North Platte, Omaha (2), Paxton.

NEVADA, 7—Carlin, Goldfield, Manhattan, Montello, Reno, Tonopah, Yerington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1—Concord.

NEW JERSEY, 6—Jersey City, Newark, Palisade Park, Paterson, Phillipsburg, Red Bank.

NEW MEXICO, 2—Albuquerque, Clayton.

NEW YORK, 18—Albany, Amsterdam, Auburn, Br. 3 Buffalo, Br. 6 Buffalo (2), Ithaca, Jamestown, Johnstown, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie, Rochester (3) Schenectady, Troy, Watertown (2).

NORTH CAROLINA, 1—Asheville.

NORTH DAKOTA, 16—Belden, Bergen, Blaisdell, Bottineau, Epping, Grand Forks, Kelvin, Mandan, Margrate, Minot, Mohall, Plaza, Ryder, Wildrose, Woburn (2).

OHIO, 7—Akron, Alliance, Cincinnati, Columbus, Lima, Niles, Warren.

OKLAHOMA, 6—Carmen, Chickasha, Hennessey, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Snyder.

OREGON, 3—Cottage Grove, Drewsey, Lebanon.

PENNSYLVANIA, 4—Erie, Lansford, Meadville, Shenandoah.

RHODE ISLAND, 1—Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1—Charleston.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 7—Aberdeen, Dell Rapids, Huron (2), Madison, Oldham, Sisseton.

TENNESSEE, 0.

TEXAS, 3—Dallas, Houston, Texarkana.

UTAH, 2—Ogden, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT, 0.

VIRGINIA, 1—Clifton Forge.

WASHINGTON, 13—Aberdeen, Arlington, Cheney, Clarkston, Deep Creek, Everett, North Yakima, Olympia, Port Angeles, Renton, Republic, Seattle, Vancouver.

WEST VIRGINIA, 2—Clarksburg, Wheeling.

WISCONSIN, 11—Ashland, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, Kenosha, Oshkosh, Racine, Sheboygan (2), Stevens Point, Superior (2).

WYOMING, 4—Cheyenne, Cody, Hanna, Sheridan.

Reported last week, 228; this week, 23; total August 16, 251.

(We might add to this list over 100 others that we know have already voted to take the Lyceum. But we can count nothing but regulation agreements properly signed. Don't merely write us a letter. Sign and send the agreement blank. Be sure to mail it in time so it will reach us before September 1.)

Don't run any risk. If the name of your local does not appear in the Roll of Honor, even if you have already voted for the Lyceum, hunt up your secretary at once and see to it personally that the agreement is properly mailed, so that it will be here before September 1st—sure.

If you intend to ever, anywhere, at any time, do anything to help the Socialist party make good, do it right now. Put in your personal effort this week, secure the Lyceum agreement from your own local or branch and mail it so it will get here before the 1st of September.

Woman's Department

This department has charge of all propaganda 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

REPORTS FROM STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

ARKANSAS.—Reports from Clara Ware indicate that Arkansas is among the list of states doing good, lasting propaganda work among women.

KANSAS.—Zula J. Stallard writes: "The Woman's State Conference that is being planned in Kansas is meeting with great enthusiasm. Strong City is the first to report having elected a delegate. Strong City is a good-sized local with seven women members. Comrade Zelda Armour is secretary of the committee. I will have a splendid annual report to make to the State Party Conference this fall, if all counties make a report of work done in the past six months. Crawford County woman's literature agent reports 5,800 leaflets and 5,890 American and foreign papers distributed in six months. Crawford County is the best organized in the state, this thorough distribution of literature has been followed for more than a year."

GEORGIA.—Mrs. A. Schwartz reports that owing to the extreme heat not much has been done of late in the special work among women, but the renewed interest that is manifest in local work and the Lyceum workers' activity is very encouraging. Several women comrades are interested in the work of the Rand Correspondence School, and a class of about twenty will take up the course soon.

ILLINOIS.—May Walden makes an excellent report of the work in Illinois. Especially interesting is the report of the work at Rockford, although there is no woman's committee at that place, the activities of the women being centered in the Young People's Socialist League, which has a membership of 350. Bloomington local won the prize for the greatest gain in women membership for three months. In Peoria, Monticello and Quincy the local committees are busy and showing results for their work. Comrade Walden concludes her report by saying: "As an individual member of the Twenty-second precinct I interviewed ninety women one afternoon on the question of suffrage, and found only six who refused to give their names as future voters. We can put every Socialist woman in the state of Illinois to work now, getting the women organized before the next election."

IOWA.—Dr. P. M. T. Hanson reports the state-wide literature distribution plan well under way and is confident of ultimate success in their efforts to initiate a general campaign of education among women.

MISSISSIPPI.—State Secretary Ida Raymond sends us an illuminating report of conditions in the South with reference to special propaganda work among women. She says: "In the first place, there is a 'wall of prejudice to be overcome'—the bars of Southern chivalry to be let down, and the gates of 'the home is the place for women' to be opened before very much can be done in getting our women into the work for Socialism. Again, the most effective 'why' this work has not been done is the lack of funds, not only in the hands of the state secretary but in the hands of our very best and most earnest workers. Knowing this, we keep the struggle going and look for better days when 'the tariff is settled (?)' and the Democrats have shown us how they are going 'to give us prosperity.' Nevertheless, we will have a better showing when the farmers have had time to learn that the Democrats will not

and can not give us any relief from the question of the high cost of living—in other words, when the farmers learn what Socialism is and will do."

NEVADA.—Hazel Smith reports that as a rule there are very few women in the locals of Nevada, although the possibility of the vote in 1916 is making them take more interest in political organization. In several locals the women are doing splendid work. Says Comrade Smith: "Tonopah local is doing fine; we have thirty-seven women in the party and a great many who are thinking about Socialism. A year ago last spring at the Lyceum lectures there were very few women to hear them, but this spring there were many women out. The state organizer has organized ten new locals, and in some of them half of the membership are women."

UTAH.—Eva Smith writes: "Utah has nothing very startling to report. The women are 10 per cent of the membership of the state. We have the ballot, and Socialist women use it. There are a large number of women here who vote and work for Socialism who are not members of the party."

OREGON.—Mary L. Ferguson, the newly-elected state correspondent, is circularizing the locals of the state. In her recent report to the National Office she outlined splendid plans for an immediate educational campaign among women.

GET AFTER THE MEN.

Dear Comrade:

Let me add my word of commendation to what Comrade Irish of Maine states so well in the August 9 issue of The Party Builder. I do not want to discourage you in your work among women, but I have long held the opinion that the place to convert the women is right among the already converted men. "Train your batteries on the male members of the party," to quote Comrade Irish.

How many male members try to interest the women of their households in Socialism? Not only do they not do that, but they actually discourage them from such an interest. The men will prate loudly of the equal rights of men and women, and then treat the women of their own households with no more consideration than the man who is not supposed to be enlightened.

Teach the men to carry their beliefs and preachments about "woman's equality" into

Party Buttons

In ordering your Labor Day supplies, don't overlook Party Buttons. We have them as follows:

Celluloid; 1,000 for \$7.00, 500 for \$4.00, 100 for \$1.00. They retail for 5 cents each.

Gold Plate, screw backed, party emblem buttons for men. \$2.00 per doz. They retail for 25 cents each.

Gold Plate party emblem pins for women. \$2.00 per doz. They retail for 25 cents each.

Tie Clips, rolled gold. \$6.00 per doz. They retail for 75 cents each.

SOCIALIST PARTY

111 N. Market St.

Chicago, Ill.

practice, showing women what Socialism has done for men, and hence what it may do for themselves.

A woman will more readily hear and give credence to her brother or husband who talks Socialism or gives her pamphlets than she will to leaflets handed her by others. So it behooves us to talk to the men in the branches and explain to them what an immense influence they can wield in their own homes if they will only apply their preachments by treating women as equals intellectually, taking them along to branch meetings and lectures, and even offering to stay home with the children once in a while if that is what deters the wives from going out.

When our organizers are getting up new branches and locals, a little talk along these lines may be effective in waking up the men to their duty.

I offer these suggestions after several years' active work and silent observation in the Socialist party.

Yours for the Cause,

MRS. M. ADLER,

501 Mills Ave., Braddock, Pa.

Have you ever really tried to bring your wife to the local? Perhaps it may be your fault that she is not interested. Think it over. Invite her next meeting. Even bribe her with an ice-cream soda.

A number of co-operators, mostly Socialists, are organized into a co-operative at Sanford, Fla. They will handle all kinds of truck, etc. A letter addressed to the manager, Seminole Co-operative Mercantile Co., will enable those interested to communicate with this co-operative.

"This is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their party." Secure the Lyceum agreement from your own local.

Pennants for Labor Day

NOTHING sells so well on holiday occasions as PENNANTS. Everybody wants a Pennant. We have ordered a large supply for Labor Day. Our Pennants are triangular felt flags, with an exact photo-reproduction of the Socialist Emblem.

We have them in two sizes and grades. Large sizes for decorations at meetings, homes, parades and general campaign purposes.

Large size, 11 x 16 inches—In quantities of 100 for \$17.00; 50 for \$8.50; 25 for \$4.50. They retail for 25 cents each.

Small size to wear on coat lapel, 2 x 5 inches—In quantities of 100 for \$5.00, 50 for \$2.75. These retail for 10 cents each.

SOCIALIST PARTY, 111 N. Market Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

THE PARTY BUILDER

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.
Walter Lanfersiek, Managing Editor.

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

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

Contributions on matters coming within the scope of this paper as designated in Article 7, Section 3, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party are solicited.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for 40 weeks in clubs of four or more. Foreign, \$1.00 per year.

No. 42 Chicago, August 23, 1913

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The proposed National Committee motion by Hutchinson of Colorado, that no paper of any kind be listed in The Party Builder unless the publishers and editors of such paper are members of the Socialist party in good standing, has been seconded to date by Bostrom of Washington, Duncan of Montana, Clifford of Ohio, Stallard of Kansas, and Dietz of Louisiana. The motion has gone to a vote.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION.

By Doyle of Alabama:

"I move that as soon as the National Office is out of debt, the proper officers proceed to remodel our leaflets in the following manner: Combine a striking cartoon on front page with a message or lesson given in as few words as possible and printed in heavy black-face type, using the vocabulary of the average worker."

This motion must be seconded by five committeemen from three different states within 15 days from date before it goes to a vote.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Executive Committee motion by Berger:

"That a committee of one be elected by the National Executive Committee to investigate conditions of the strikers in the copper mines of Michigan and report to the National Executive Committee."

Chicago, August 14, 1913.

To the Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—A matter of interpretation will arise about September 1st, upon which I desire your advice.

The Lyceum Department now has 243 contracts on file. The National Committee passed a motion that if less than 400 contracts were on file on September 1st, a vote of the committee should be taken to determine whether the Lyceum should be continued or not.

My question is: Does this mean that if the Lyceum has less than 400 contracts on September 1st, all work shall be stopped until the vote of the National Committee has been taken, or does it mean that the Lyceum shall continue to operate pending the voting? It will take about two weeks to secure a vote.

If the work should be stopped and subsequently the vote should decide to continue, it would leave no time to get the required number before October 1st, and thus the vote of September 1st would practically destroy the possibility of success, whether affirmative or negative.

Kindly indicate your opinion in this matter at your earliest convenience.

Yours fraternally,
WALTER LANFERSIEK,
Executive Secretary.

John C. Chase, state secretary, informs us that the state headquarters of the Socialist party of Nebraska has been removed from Lincoln to No. 3 Rohrbaugh building, Omaha, Neb.

When we look over the party's record for the past ten years we cannot help feeling proud. A handful has become a mighty army. The "delectable mountains" are already in sight. It was all done through organization. Join the band, brother.

RULES OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Adopted in Session May 12, 1913.

1. (National Constitution, Art. V., Sec. 11.) No motion shall be submitted to a referendum of the National Committee by correspondence unless supported within fifteen days by not less than five members of the National Committee from three different states.

2. Comments on any National Committee motion received with ballots or previous to closing of the vote shall be printed in the weekly bulletin following receipt of said comment, providing the comment does not exceed one hundred words in length. Comments exceeding one hundred words shall be filed for reference but not published.

3. The National Secretary may declare a motion out of order if the same is in conflict with the constitution of the party or the rules of the National Committee.

4. A motion to lay a motion on the table shall be out of order.

5. Motions to amend, defer, postpone or declare a motion out of order shall be, with the exception of the comments by the originators of such motion, not commentable; must reach the National Office before ballots of original motion are sent out; and the ballots for such motion, with comments, shall be sent out with the ballots of original motion. Should more than one amendment be submitted which, if adopted, would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted.

6. No motion declaratory of the principles or the policy of the party shall be submitted to a vote of the National Committee.

7. A national committeeman may withdraw a motion made by himself before it is submitted, provided it is not seconded.

8. A motion ordering an inquiry into the state of the organization in any state or territory shall also set a date for the termination of such inquiry. If such motion is adopted no other motion relating to such inquiry shall be in order before the determination of such inquiry, unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee.

9. All elections of officers, delegates, committees, etc., shall be by preferential ballot. Each National Committeeman may nominate as many candidates as there are positions to be filled. The names of candidates shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order. Each National Committeeman voting shall write the figure "1" opposite the name of his first choice, the figure "2" opposite the name of his second choice, the figure "3" opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, indicating his relative preference for each and every candidate on the ballot. If he fails to vote on all candidates his ballot shall not be counted. The candidates receiving the lowest sum total of numbers opposite their names shall be elected.

10. Whenever a protest is lodged with the National Secretary against any comrade holding any position under the jurisdiction of the National Committee or against any comrade nominated for any such position, the National Secretary shall, before submitting a protest to the members of the committee for their consideration, give the comrade against whom the protest is directed opportunity to submit a statement in his or her behalf, should he or she desire to do so. In case of protests against nominees for any position, this right shall belong to the nominator, whether such nominator be a party member, National Committeeman or division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate candidates.

11. Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of an organization or member of the Socialist party, reasonable opportunity to make a statement shall be granted to such organization or member before the ballots are sent out to the members of the committee, and such statement shall be sent out together with the ballots. All evidence must be sent through the National Office.

12. If, when the ballots for any motion are sent out, any state shall be three months or more in arrears in its reports or dues, the committeeman from that state shall not be entitled to vote on such motion.

13. No motion to suspend or expel an organized state or territory shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the committee.

14. Hereafter, in announcing results of National Committee referendums, the National Secretary will omit the comments of National Committee members upon their votes. These comments are, as heretofore, to be published in the official bulletin.

National Committeemen are requested to clip these rules and keep for reference.

WEST VIRGINIA ORGANIZATION FUND.

Total for June	\$ 41.48
Total for July	567.08
J. H. Sims, Bethel, Ohio.....	.50
Local Ortig, Wash.....	1.00
Collected by John Manfreda, Wellingford, Conn.	4.50
Collected by M. L. Phillips, McDonald, Kans.	6.25
Local Emmett, Idaho	1.50
Local Quincy, Ill.	2.50
German Branch, Schenectady, N. Y.....	5.00
M. C. Jones, Newark, N. J.....	2.00
Chas. M. Albrecht, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	6.50
Local Santa Maria, Cal.	8.00
Local Northwest, Washington, D. C.....	1.25
Local Stephens County, Ill.	2.00
Local Springfield, Ohio.....	2.50
Tenth Ward Branch, Williamsport, Pa.....	4.00
Finnish Local, Pittsfield, Mass.....	2.30
Fred E. Poscher, Seward, Alaska.....	1.50
Finnish Branch, Hibbing, Minn.....	4.90
Allen Eichelberger, Langdonale, Pa.....	2.00
Branch Juniata, Pa.	2.00
Branch San Diego, Cal.	1.00
Branch Patton, Pa.	2.45
A. Hass, Newark, N. J.	2.15
Wilks Wisuri, Brainerd, Minn.....	2.83
Local Superior, Wis.	10.00
Local No. 9, Tacoma, Wash.	2.00
German Branch, Pullman, Ill.	14.00
Collected by G. G. Fleser, Gr. Rapids, Mich..	2.40
German Branch, Livingston, Ill.....	5.00
Local Olear, N. Y.	1.75
Finnish Local, Branch North Adams, Mass..	5.05
A. A. Moore, Ohio.....	5.05
Lettish Branch No. 1, Boston, Mass.....	3.40
E. F. Lindman, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1.00
Jos. Starkey, Worcester, Mass.	1.25
Finnish Local, Cloquet, Minn.....	8.30
Swedish Branch, West Concord, N. H.....	7.00

Total receipts ending August 16.....\$743.39

The monthly report of State Secretary T. E. Latimer of Minnesota shows that in July dues were received from 5,145 members, of which number 3,142 belonged to Finnish locals. Other foreign branches also paid dues, leaving only 1,600 members in the English branches. Our foreign comrades are shaming us along organization lines. The American comrades furnish the votes but they do not furnish the party members. The foreign comrades, by their superior organization, are in a better financial condition. They concentrate their efforts and do not start papers where they are not needed and where there is no money to pay bills. When they make progress it is substantial. They crawl forward and do not slip back. We must learn to adopt more of their systematic methods or they will outstrip us in membership.

The recent municipal election in Holland shows a greater increase for the Socialists than at the National election, notwithstanding the fact that all parties fused against them in the cities. In Utrecht, the Socialist members of the council were increased from 3 to 6, in Rotterdam 3 to 7, in Groningen 4 to 6, in Zanddam 7 to 10, in Amsterdam 12 to 15. Zanddam is the first city in which the Socialists win control. An incomplete summary shows 81 new seats gained by the party. They will be still further increased by later returns.

YOU HAVE OFTEN ASKED—

Which is the best easy book on Socialism for my friend John, who is ready to be converted?

Merrie England aimed at the mark and hit it fair. Thousands were converted by it. But it is out of date.

The book that meets your requirement has been written. You should no longer worry. It tells what every workingman and all other decent men want to know, *The Truth About Socialism*. In fact, that is its title, and it is true to its name.

It is as interesting as a novel, its title is right and will appeal to your friend, it is up to the minute, its price is within your reach.

It has all the qualities of Merrie England—and then some.

It is selling by thousands. You want your copy to use on your friends. By the way, you will enjoy it too.

1 copy free with a club of ten 3-month subscriptions to *The Party Builder* at 10 cents each. Good only till Sept. 1.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOCIALISM
BY ALLAN L. BENSON

PRICES

100 by freight, f. o. b. here	- - -	\$14.00
100 by express, prepaid	- - -	16.00
50 by express, prepaid	- - -	8.00
1 dozen by express, prepaid	- - -	2.00
5 copies, prepaid	- - -	1.00
Single copies, prepaid	- - -	.25

1 copy free with a club of four annual subscribers to *The Party Builder* at 25 cents each. Good only till Sept. 1.

MOVING IN OLD GEORGIA.

Comrade Max Wilk, state secretary of Georgia, writes from Augusta to the National Office as follows: "The comrades in Georgia are bestirring themselves to renewed activity. From various parts of the state requests have come in for organizing material, and the state executive committee has arranged to route Comrade Walter M. Cook of Charleston, S. C., for a tour of the state, beginning about the 1st of September. Locals or individuals desiring to engage this gifted speaker should lose no time in making requests on the state secretary, Max Wilk, at Augusta, Ga., for a date. Terms, \$5.00 and entertainment, the state office supplying advertising matter free. A new local has recently been organized at Felton, Ga., Comrade A. J. Estes, a man over 70 years of age, being the enthusiastic secretary."

That Socialism is making some headway among the trades unionists in this state is evidenced by the fact that S. B. Marks, president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, has recently joined the local at Atlanta. He is "full-fledged" now. In Augusta nearly all the officials of the Federation of Trades, the local central body, are members of the Socialist local. "Boring from within" is as yet not altogether hopeless.

Local Augusta is now arranging for its tenth semi-annual lecture program. Aside from the home talent, several good speakers from the state have been invited. The local has moved into the newly fitted-up "Labor Hall," and expects larger attendance and great results. The local is also holding semi-weekly open-air meetings, with increasing interest among those who attend.

All nature tells you to organize. The bee, the ant, the flock of birds, the pack of wolves. The farmer plows and harrows his field, thus co-operating with the wheat in keeping down the weeds. In that way he gets the best results.

THE LYCEUM COURSE.

By Frank Bohn.

The establishment of a Lyceum Department was forced by facts. During 1910-1911 at least a dozen Socialist periodicals were touring speakers on a subscription basis. As I was one of these speakers myself, I am informed of the condition which prevailed.

First, as to the meetings. A local took from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of prepaid cards for a single meeting. It was thus quite as much an effort to sell the tickets for a single lecture as a course ticket for the five lectures of the Lyceum course. Instead of permitting a selection by the ticket holder from among forty periodicals and a long list of books, there was but one possible subscription with the ticket.

From the point of view of the lecturer, the situation was as unfortunate as it could be. I would often travel in Eastern states three hundred miles from one meeting to another, perhaps putting in half time and spending three times as much for railroad fare as when covering the same field for the Lyceum Department. Long trips naturally caused the lecturer to miss his dates oftener.

But the worst feature of this method afflicted the locals alone. Imagine a local meeting attempting to choose a lecturer. The secretary would perhaps read letters from several different papers at the same meeting. Conflicting dates would be offered. Factions contended for papers and speakers they considered most favorable to their point of view.

This method was wasteful, as petty competition is always wasteful. It disrupted locals. It did not reach whole states in the South and West which most needed lecturers. It could not last as soon as the intelligence of the party was directed to it.

We have now again to choose between this old outgrown method and the Lyceum Department.

The Lyceum Department is carefully organized and competent. United support can make it successful and valuable beyond any work ever undertaken by the party. When opportunity was given for ticket-holders to choose any paper or book they wished, all groups in the party could unite in support of the lecture work.


Let me say here that two periodicals have already asked me, in case the Lyceum Department is discontinued, to go out for them. I do not wish to lecture for any Socialist periodical in the field if the Lyceum Department can possibly be maintained.

My attention has been called to the fact that many locals are opposed to the Lyceum Department because they think it is part of a national "machine"

and is used to keep revolutionary speakers out of the field. Other locals oppose it because so many "red" speakers are engaged and so many "red" periodicals listed. Both objections are absolutely without foundation. The manager of the Lyceum Department, Comrade Katterfeld, has labored from the first to keep his work entirely free from even the appearance of evil in this connection. He has never asked, when the question of speakers or papers was under discussion, as to their special tactical or theoretical position. The Department has never been used in the slightest degree to satisfy individual, factional or local interest of any kind whatever. It is amusing to read correspondence showing that extremists of both factions in the party have bitterly attacked the work of Comrade Katterfeld and his department on the ground that "the other fellow was using him."

Lest we forget—abolishing the Lyceum Department would not abolish the subscription card lectures. It would surely let the party drift back into the outworn, wasteful, blundering, faction-breeding method which preceded it.

Reading, Pa., Socialists have organized an orchestra. The plan is to furnish instruction for all who care to learn, and from this number pick a group capable of furnishing music for Socialist picnics, public meetings, etc. Such a plan is well worth consideration whenever there are enough musicians to make a start.



LET THE NATION-
OWN THE TRUSTS

STYLE **25**

NO. 1. CENTS

Socialist Pennants

If you have not secured one of these beautiful flags, you have missed some of the pleasure of being a Socialist. They usually retail in stores for 50c each, but I have cut the price in half as an inducement to have you send for YOURS today. Stamps or coin will do. Watch this space next week.

COMRADE AGENTS WANTED

P. MITCHELL, Tribune Building, NEW YORK

SEND US NAMES.

We DON'T want you to send us names of Socialists whom you can see yourselves, but we would like the names and addresses of all Socialists where there are no locals.

In the rural districts there are many scattered Socialists—sometimes not enough to form a local, but none the less loyal to the party. The names and addresses of all such should be gathered and sent to this office. If you can see them personally we don't want their names, but where this is not possible we will receive and file all such names after sending sample copies of The Party Builder and other valuable matter.

Keep a notebook handy and jot down the names and addresses of all such persons. When you have a list of five or more send them to The Party Builder.

CIRCULATION REPORT

For Week Ending August 13.

Last week	10,461
Expirations	None
New subscriptions	950
Total	11,411

The circulation figures this week seem to show a slight setback. Whereas, last report showed a gain for the week of 1,555, this week we show but 950. Still we are close to the thousand mark, and that means a circulation of more than 50,000 in a year. But I think next week's report will tell a story of bigger things, and register a higher mark than any yet. Wednesday of last week (the day after the circulation report was turned in) we reached the high mark in receipts for any single day, a total on The Party Builder of \$64.40. If that rate could be kept up, it would mean \$1,500 a month, or \$18,000 per year. It is possible, but it all rests with the comrades on the firing line. All other office receipts seem to be increasing in harmony with The Party Builder, the total for the office for the first 12 days of August being \$900 more than for the first 12 days of July. There was an increase in all departments—dues, literature and Party Builder.

ON THE FIRING LINE.

Muncie, Ind., sends a list of nineteen.
New Brighton, Pa., starts with a list of twenty-one.
Mitchell, S. D., arrives with its second list.
Bethel, Ohio, starts with a list of fourteen.
North Walla, Okla., is a new place with a list of four.
Paterson, N. J., the scene of the great strike, is now on the Party Builder list through J. Kitz.
Lyons, Kan., is chalked up this week with a list of ten.
Pine Bluff, Ark., has been put on the map by Comrade Guger.
Roseland, Fla., is a new postoffice on the Party Builder list through Comrade C. Elbow.
C. O. Easwin sends a list of six from Clarendon, Texas.
Aline, Okla., goes on the mailing list with a total of five yearlies, sent by O. H. Smith.
Algona, Wash., is a new local on the Party Builder list. Comrade Allen Brooks is responsible.
Spring Brook, N. D., has been canvassed by Comrade Matter, who sends a list of ten.
Ida O. Hull opens a new territory for the Party Builder at Coruna, Cal.
Warrensburg, Mo., goes on the Party Builder map this week with a list of ten.
C. H. Payne sends nine new ones from Hutchinson, Kan.
George Dresch sends a list of ten from Grove City, Pa. He says he will get more later.
Myrtle Point and Drewsey, Ore., are two new locals on the list, each with a total of ten.
J. W. Richman is a new comrade in Washington, D. C., working for the Party Builder.
C. R. Mitchell has started things at Gueda Springs, Kan.
H. J. Sutton of Woodside, N. Y., sends a list of sixteen, all for a year.
C. J. Taylor of Grand Rapids, Mich., says: "I canvassed eleven people and secured ten subs."
Fred W. Voight of Oakland, Cal., sends a list of eleven.
B. W. Waldo sends his second list from Carlin Bay.
J. Vandelloo, of Saugerties, N. Y., subscribes for a bundle of 20.
Vinton, La., comes on the list this week with a total of five, through Comrade Sidney Caruthers.
Toledo, Ohio, sends its first list through John Davta.
Richmond, Va., starts this week with a list of seven.
North Hampton, Mass., is put on the mailing list this week with a total of twenty-three—twelve being Socialists, not party members.
J. Shirreffs sends a list of sixteen from Mount Airy, N. C., six of whom are Socialists and not party members.

J. C. Gibson is in with his second list of twenty from Moline, Ill., nine being Socialists who are not party members.

E. J. McKiernan puts the town of Laurens, Ia., on the map with a list of four yearlies and seven quarterlies.

Jay Rand Sanburn sends a list of twenty from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This puts a new but famous place on the Party Builder map.

A. Westerdahl of Hillyard, Wash., has done so well that we feel like giving him a little praise. He sends a list of seven yearlies and twenty quarterlies.

Fish House is a queer name for a town, but there is such a place located in New Jersey and it is on the map with a list of four subs by J. Moore.

Cowan, Mont., is a new town on The Party Builder list, and sends in a total of 20 subs through Comrade John D. Cowan.

Stratford, Okla., is a new local on The Party Builder list, through W. W. Etheridge, who sends a list of 11.

Comrade Mrs. De Ray Welsh sends a list of five from Norton, N. M., and says: "The Party Builder is filling a long-felt want and we predict for it great success."

Arthur B. Whitehill sends a list of four from Wilkesburg, Pa., and says: "The branch of which I am secretary reorganized after passing through a period of syndicalist disruption."

Comrade Mary Mudrack of Providence, R. I., is in with her second list. She says: "Please accept my utmost thanks for the very prompt attention given my last list of subscribers."

A list of thirty-eight names is the contribution from Alton, Ill., through John Coleman Jr. Twenty-nine of these are Socialists who do not belong to the party.

From Stone Bluff, Okla., comes a list of eleven, five of whom are Socialists but not members of the party, and are now in for a course of party membership treatment.

Comrade R. B. Chase of Keene, N. H., sends a list of ten and says: "The entire membership, past and present, of our local (numbering about 100) will be canvassed."

Carl Maxwell sends a list of twenty from Newark, Ohio, and the next letter opened after this was from T. J. Wherett of Newark, N. J., with a list of eighteen inclosed.

Four letters opened in succession were from sections wide apart, as follows: Bellefourche, S. D., Delray, Fla., Herbert, La., and Belfast, Me., each containing four or more subs.

George Guest, secretary of the Fifth Ward Branch, sends a list of four and says: "The Party Builder is getting better every week. I like it better than any paper I can get."

"The new Party Builder is immense. I am getting ten subscribers per week, but I have not got to going yet. It is too hot. As soon as the weather cools, I am going to do something worth while."—Simeon Stetson.

L. L. Lyon of Whitakers, N. C., who is a member-at-large of that state, sends a list of ten of his neighbors. He says: "They are all near-Socialists. We hope through the Party Builder to be the means of organizing a local from these ten subs."

John Spence sends ten more from Mason City, Ia., which, according to his report, makes a total of twenty-two. He says: "There are more to follow. Glad to notice improvement in our paper each week."

Charles Manhoff, writing from Newark, N. J., says: "The establishment of the paper is the most important move made by the party. I shall consider myself an agent and try to get all the party members to subscribe."

Comrade G. A. Strebel of Syracuse, N. Y., sends another list and asks for fifty more subscription blanks. We stated in this column a few weeks ago, that Syracuse had promised a thousand subs to the Party Builder. It looks now as if Strebel has resolved to make good.

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Socialist Party, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Illinois

H. C. Helton sends a list of seven from DeRidder, La. Helton is one of the timber-workers who was confined in the Grabow jail for 118 days. They imprisoned his body but they did not crush his spirit.

Fort Smith, Ark., is now on The Party Builder list with a total of 11.

J. H. Rese, Washington, D. C., sends a list of twenty quarterlies and six yearlies and requests more subscription blanks. He says: "I am very much taken up with the idea and plan of the Party Builder and shall do what I can to help the good work along."

A. H. Frind sends a list of twenty-one from New London, Conn., and orders a bundle of ten to his own address for three months. He says: "I am about to take up an active campaign among the members of the local and sympathizers in New London and intend to have them all on the list soon."

Marie C. Carlo, secretary of Local Selma, Cal., sends a list of ten and says: "This is only a beginning. It is hard to do anything here now, because we are right in the midst of the peach drying season. Many of our comrades live in the country. I am mailing sub blanks to them and we expect a big list for the Party Builder."

F. A. Barnett of the Twelfth Ward Branch of Omaha, Neb., sends a list of ten quarterlies. He says: "I think after this short treatment they will find it just what they were looking for and want to continue. The Party Builder is just what we need. May its power and usefulness increase until it becomes a mighty engine in the Social revolution, educating, organizing and uniting the working class."

Comrade George A. Church of Roseburg, Ore., sends a list of sixteen yearlies. He writes as follows: "I will have a bigger list the next time for the Party Builder. The paper is just what the party needs—something that will keep the members informed as to what the organization is doing and what the members should do to build the organization."

Nicholas Dozenberg, the organizer of the Lettish branch at Boston, sends a list of 18, and says: "Don't think for a moment that that is all that is coming from our branch. We are ready to challenge all the rest of the Boston branches (the Central branch in particular, which is an English-speaking branch,) to send in more subscribers for The Party Builder than we. The Party Builder is our paper and we are going to support it. Don't send any premiums now, until we get the 100 names and addresses required to get 250 copies of the 'Usurped Power of the Courts,' as per last week's Party Builder."

Comrade Bert Stone of Charlson, N. D., writes as follows: "The first copy of The Party Builder I ever saw was handed to me yesterday. It is the thing we have long wanted to see published. I was recently elected county organizer of McKenzie County, so will be in a position to urge the Socialists to subscribe. We are a new organization—only two years old—and had the misfortune to grow too rapidly soon after birth and suffered the usual relapse in such cases. However, we are now convalescent and will soon be on the mend. We are going to make a strong effort to get all Socialists in the county to join the party."

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By A. M. Simons

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