

# THE PARTY BUILDER

No. 30  20

CHICAGO, MAY 31, 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.

To the Comrades:

I wish to bespeak for my successor, Walter Lanfersiek, your cordial co-operation. His position is a most difficult, responsible and exacting one. The way to inspire him to his best effort is by boosting.

Yours for the Cause,

JOHN M. WORK.

On account of the fact that some of the reports submitted to the National Committee at its recent meeting have not yet been turned over to the National Office, the ballots for the proposed amendments to the national constitution cannot be sent out. They will be printed as soon as the data is at hand.

State Secretary Schawe of Ohio reports as follows:

"We hereby officially notify you of the following expulsions in the state:

"C. H. Gallup of Local Ashtabula, for refusing to obey the requests and mandates of the local as councilman.

"Leander Akkila, Finnish branch, Local Jacksonville, for violating party constitution.

"Frank Coleman of Local Lorain, for disobedience to the mandates of the local."

The new Executive Committee will meet in Chicago, June 2, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The minutes of the recent meeting of the National Committee will be duly printed in succeeding numbers of The Party Builder.

Last week's Party Builder was sent to all local and branch secretaries on the mailing list. It is hoped that thousands of subscriptions from party members will be received in time for them to get the issues containing the minutes of the National Committee meeting.

By a recent referendum in Georgia, Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta, was re-elected State Secretary.

Al Schwartz, 150 Edgewood avenue, Atlanta, was elected National Committeeman.

Harold W. Houston has resigned as State Secretary of West Virginia.

Edwin H. Kintzer, Clarksburg, has been elected by the State Executive Committee as Acting State Secretary.

J. Raphaelson, 612 York street, Newport, Kentucky, has been appointed acting state secretary, to take the place of Walter Lanfersiek, who has resigned to take the position of executive secretary.

Comrade Raphaelson will also act temporarily as national committeeman.

A referendum election will be conducted for these two positions.

Send in an order for the Campaign Book. It is crammed full of facts and figures. Most excellent for a Socialist who wants to post himself so as to confront the enemy. Also excellent for propaganda.

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## INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Carl D. Thompson, Manager.

### Information Wanted.

Concerning J. R. Sovereign:—Can anyone give us any information as to the connection and career of J. R. Sovereign with the Knights of Labor organization of several years ago?

Concerning American Liberty Publishing Company:—Can anyone give us information as to the reliability of the American Liberty Publishing Company, who advertise anti-Catholic literature in the Socialist press, giving their address as Box 814, Chicago?

### Typical Questions.

Question: Can you refer me to a recent work on railroads, their management and successes under government ownership?

Answer: I am enclosing you our reference sheet on the government ownership of railroads, which will give you a long list of authorities on the subject. The most recent book favoring government ownership is Van Waganen's "Government Ownership of Railroads," which may be ordered from the National Office. \$1.25.

Question: Is there any accurate information relative to a country that guarantees each of its workers a job, and the effect of such assurance, if any, on the general condition of the country and the poorer class?

Answer: We do not know that there is any country that does this fully. However, there are provisions against unemployment in Germany, New Zealand and Australia, and perhaps in other countries, that almost amount to such a guarantee. On this point you will find information in the book by Dawson on "The Workingman in Germany," and on conditions in New Zealand and Australia, in a book by Professor Frank Parsons on "The Story of New Zealand." See also our National Campaign Book, on "Unemployed."

Question: Where can we get accurate, up-to-date information on profit-sharing and co-operative enterprises?

Answer: I enclose you our reference sheet on co-operation, which will probably give you the information you desire. It gives the material that is essential for the Socialist.

Question: Is the Socialist party, or any dependable member of the party, conducting a correspondence or other school in civil government? If so, what is the cost to students?

Answer: The Rand School of Social Science, 140 East Nineteenth street, New York, is conducted by some of our best Socialists, and has excellent courses in civil government and other public questions. They will send you full information as to courses, prices, etc., if you will write them. Comrade John C. Kennedy of Chicago is also conducting classes in Socialism and municipal problems. For information you may address him, 3814 North Central Park avenue, Chicago.

Question: Are there any text-books on civil government suitable for home study classes or local study classes composed of busy, hard workers who have only very limited time for such study?

Answer: The best courses of study for local study classes are those contained in The Red Book, just issued by the comrades

in Pennsylvania, for sale by National Office, 10c; and the courses outlined by the Inter-collegiate Socialist Society, 105 West Fortieth street, New York.

### AN APPRECIATION.

Try as he may, it is impossible for the National Secretary to escape receiving all manner of free advertising.

On the other hand, his fellow-workers in the National Office, with the exception of the heads of departments, do their faithful work almost without outside recognition.

The men of the office force, including the translator-secretaries of the foreign-speaking organizations; have been kind and helpful to me. I owe them a debt of gratitude.

The girls of the office force have given me a beautiful devotion, in return for which I love them with all my heart. Their kindness and confidence and affection are the sweetest things in my life.

It is a terrible thing to be in authority over others. My soul rebels against it. I wish it were possible for administration to be carried on without anyone in authority. But, unfortunately, there must be someone with directing power. I have never consciously given orders, but have softened them into requests. We have been comrades, working together. We have exchanged opinions in regard to our work, and I have often revised mine because theirs were better. They have been free and frank and open with me. They have been faithful itself, efficient, consecrated and tireless in their work.

The National Secretaryship—hereafter to be known as the Executive Secretaryship—is very exacting and very responsible. Most of the work is decidedly agreeable, but there are some disagreeable things. Locals sometimes send resolutions to the Socialist papers denouncing the National Secretary. He is sometimes held responsible for things which are due to the actions of others. He is sometimes censured for things which have never occurred at all. He sometimes receives suspicious and brutal letters.

All I have had to do in order to find relief from the effects of these things has been to look into the trusting eyes of the office force.

In the closing days of my administration, these girls have been especially kind to me. They are types of the girls we will have under Socialism—strong and gentle and loving and beautiful. All the triumphs of my career—and they have been many—even my defeats are triumphs in disguise—are insignificant compared with the fact that these splendid girls have given me their affection. Such a blessing is unfortunately not vouchsafed to every life. They have soothed and sustained me. They have brought joy and peace to me. Their influence upon me has been purifying and ennobling. To the depths of my heart I am lovingly and reverently grateful to them.

JOHN M. WORK.

Send in an order for "Should Socialism Be Crushed?" Clear, crisp and to the point. Splendid for circulating among trade unionists. Nothing better.

Price 10c per copy; 25c for 10; \$1.00 for 50; \$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

## WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

May 11, 1913.

Meeting called to order at 3 o'clock by general correspondent.

Present—Berger, Branstetter, Brewer, Carr, Simons, Twining.

Grace D. Brewer was elected chairman.

Bertha Hale Brown was elected to serve as secretary for the committee during the entire session.

The following order of business was adopted:

Report of Woman's National Committee on Plans and Prospective Work. By May Wood-Simons, reporter for committee.

Report of General Correspondent of Woman's National Committee. By Winnie E. Branstetter.

Progressive Woman.

Reports of Women Organizers and General Lecture Work.

Propaganda Work:

Farmers' Wives.

Teachers and Professional Women.

Trade Unionists.

Housewives.

Servant Girls.

Wage-Earning Women.

Suffragists and Civic Workers.

Foreign Organizations.

Organization and Plan of Work.

Press:

Press Service.

Publicity.

Publications.

National Activities.

International Activities.

Socialist Schools.

Young People's Socialist Organizations.

Teachers' Bureau.

Report of Socialist Educational Association. By Secretary, Olive Baker.

Report of Woman's National Committee, by May Wood-Simons.

Woman Suffrage.

"During the past year the number of states granting full suffrage to women has been increased to nine. The women voters in these states are now a force sought by the capitalist politicians. Within the past year a party polling the second largest vote in the country has declared for woman suffrage and secured thereby the support of large numbers of women. The National Socialist Woman's Committee recommends that in every state where the suffrage does not yet exist the Socialist party make a determined effort to secure the vote for women, introducing bills to that effect wherever Socialist state legislators have been elected, and taking the necessary steps to bring it before the people for a vote in states where the initiative and referendum exists. That the position of the Socialist party as the largest world organization working for woman suffrage be made clear at all Socialist meetings.

"Second—The enfranchising of a large number of women unacquainted with Socialism means that the educational work among women must be carried on with even greater energy than heretofore. This education should be along the lines of the economic class struggle, bringing clearly to women who are not yet even in economic organizations the reasons why they should vote the Socialist ticket.

"Third—We recommend that the women of the party bring this question more carefully to the attention of the men of the party, and invite and utilize the assistance of the men comrades in all suffrage meetings and propaganda.

Work Among Women Engaged in the Industries.

"The need of women for remunerative employment and the demand of employers for cheap labor has brought over 5,000,000

women into wage-earning positions in the United States. 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.

### Agitation and Organization Among Farmers' Wives.

"There are in the United States over six million wives of farmers that may be classed with the propertyless wage-earners. In nine states of the West these farmers' wives are now voters.

"To reach these women, the National Woman's Committee recommends that in each state a system of school-house meetings be held. This plan has been used with marked success in the state of Kansas, where the organizer is passed on from school district to school district, arranging meetings in the school houses, organizing locals, reaching the farmer's whole family, and within a brief period going back over the same route to make her work more permanent.

"Such organizers should have made an especial study of farm conditions, and the literature for distribution should have special reference to the industrial conditions as affecting the farm industry with the broader emphasis on the necessity for the united action of the agricultural and industrial workers.

### Public School Teachers.

"Of the 445,687 school teachers reported in the twelfth census, 327,206, or 73 per cent, were women.

"The National Socialist Woman's Committee recommends that Socialist parents make especial efforts to reach the teachers in the public schools, as the public schools must be the great source of education. On account of the close relation of the mother to the child, the Socialist mothers should acquaint themselves with the teachers, endeavor to bring them to Socialist meetings, and supply them with Socialist literature. Women already having the right to vote in many states on school questions, especial effort should be made to see that the working women voters are registered and educated in the use of the ballot at all school elections.

### Women Organizers.

"The committee recommends that wherever possible the women organizers be so routed that they may stay at least two days in each place, and that, if feasible, they be re-routed at a later time over the same road, so that they may instruct and help the women in getting the educational work among women started.

### Woman's Day.

"Woman's Day was originally a day celebrated only in the United States. At the Woman's Conference at Copenhagen the women of Europe voted to hold a special woman's day. Since it has seemed advisable to the Socialist women of Europe to hold this special day on the 19th of March, the National Woman's Committee recommends that that day be also the one set for Woman's Day in the United States. It also recommends that the day be used as a special agitation day for woman's suffrage

and for the securing of women members for the party.

"MAY WOOD-SIMONS, Reporter.

"META BERGER.

"WINNIE BRANSTETTER.

"GRACE BREWER.

"ELLA CARR.

"LENA M. LEWIS.

"LUELLA TWINING."

Moved that adoption of report be deferred, to be taken up later with such additions or amendments as might be advised. Carried.

### Report of General Correspondent to the National Committee.

"The election of the Woman's National Committee and the establishment of a Woman's Department in the National Office was based upon a realization that the rapidly increasing number of women in the industries would result in her becoming a political factor. National developments during the past year not only justify the Socialist party in its efforts to reach these potential voters, but make the continuance of special propaganda and organization work among women imperative.

### General Results of Work, 1912-1913.

"The past year witnesses a remarkable increase in the membership of women in the Socialist party, and a greatly increased effectiveness of our work. Last year the Woman's National Committee reported a 10 per cent woman membership. This report was based upon reports made by 35 scattered locals. This year we have a 15 per cent woman membership, based upon complete reports made by 22 state secretaries. Thirty-five states have now adopted our Plan of Work Among Women, having elected state correspondents to carry out these plans. Separate organizations for women are now almost unknown, the entire work being carried on directly under the auspices of the local through woman's propaganda committees. The majority of these committees do not have a separate treasury, receipts and expenses being handled by the local treasurer.

"Detailed personal correspondence relative to our work has been established between this department and 1,200 women. We are in close touch with practically all state officials and many local secretaries. Sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-five circular letters have been issued from this department, urging some phase of organization or propaganda work. We have a mailing list of 4,763 names.

### Organizers.

"Semi-conscious of their industrial and political responsibilities, women are eager for the message of Socialism. The demand for capable woman speakers has been very much greater than we can supply. Classes for the training of local workers to meet this demand are being organized in the larger cities, and should receive the support of national and state organizations.

"Six woman organizers have done special work in Indiana, Minnesota, Arizona, Kansas, Ohio, California and Michigan. In addition to this work, all available women speakers have been used continuously by the campaign committee and by the Lyceum Bureau.

### Foreign Organizations.

"The Jewish Federation reports a 15 per cent woman membership. The annual May Day publication, with a circulation of 10,000, contained two special articles for women.

"The Polish Federation reports an eight per cent woman membership. 'Votes for Working Women' has been published in Polish, and 10,000 copies sold. Most of our leaflets have been published in Dziennik Ludowy (The People's Daily), a publication of 10,000 circulation.

"The South Slavic Section reports a very small membership of women, owing to the

fact that the membership is composed largely of unmarried men.

"The German Section reports 10 per cent membership, organized both in regular locals and in women's branches.

"The Hungarian Section reports 20 per cent woman membership. 'The Woman Worker,' a Hungarian woman's publication published in Budapest, is widely circulated in this country.

"The Bohemian Section reports 10 per cent woman membership. Four of our special women's leaflets have been published. Women's departments are conducted regularly in each of the four weekly and one daily papers.

"The Italian Section reports a very small membership of women, owing to lack of interest in special propaganda among women.

"Nineteen thousand five hundred and forty French translations of 'The Working Girl and Socialism' have been sold through the National Office.

"The Scandinavian Federation reports 10 per cent woman membership.

"The Finnish Section reports 35 per cent woman membership. Three of our special leaflets for women have been translated and 51,500 copies sold. In addition to these several thousand copies of 'Woman in the Home and Industries,' a 32-page pamphlet. 'Toveritar' (Woman Comrade), a Finnish woman's weekly, has a circulation of 5,000.

"Caught in the world-wide movement for universal suffrage, women of all nationalities are taking the first steps toward naturalization. During the next year a woman's naturalization leaflet will probably be issued from the National Office.

#### Literature.

"During the past year our leaflets for women have been revised and reprinted in a uniform, four-page style. Those out of date have been dropped, and new ones published, until we now have in stock twenty-two special leaflets for women treating of conditions in practically every phase of industrial life.

"Our Book Catalogue contains 19 special books and pamphlets for women, and 13 compilations suitable for entertainments.

"One million five hundred twenty thousand eight hundred and seventy-four special woman's leaflets have been sold. In addition to this, 3,662 special woman's books have been sold, ranging in price from five cents to \$2.50.

#### Press.

"The National Office Propaganda Press Service has made it possible for us to supply the labor and Socialist press with special articles written by our foremost men and women. Forty-three special woman's articles have been sent out by us and have reached approximately 300 publications with 3,000,000 readers.

"Many special editions of Socialist and labor papers have been published. The last week in February it would be fair to say that at least one-half of the Socialist press was devoted to a discussion of universal suffrage or some phase of woman's struggle for freedom. Copy for special press articles relative to woman's activity in the Socialist party has been sent to several national and international publications upon the request of the editors or contributors.

#### Publications.

"'Toveritar,' or 'The Woman Comrade,' is a Finnish weekly paper for women. It has a circulation of about 5,000, and is doing good educational work among women of that nationality. Address Toveritar, Tenth and Duane, Astoria, Ore.

"'Life and Labor' is a monthly magazine appealing especially to women engaged in the industries. It is the official organ of the Woman's Trade Union League, and it is deserving of our recommendation and support. Address Life and Labor, 127 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

"'The Forerunner,' a monthly Socialist woman's magazine, is of exceptional value from the standpoint of science, art and literature. It deals with vital social problems in a fearless manner. Address The Forerunner, 67 Wall St., New York City.

"'The Young Socialist Magazine' is the only Socialist magazine for children in the United States. It contains educational articles and stories tending to teach the children of the working class a correct appreciation of the class struggle. Address The Young Socialist Magazine, 15 Spruce St., New York.

"'The Progressive Woman' is a Socialist monthly publication for women of exceptional organization and propaganda value. While it is not the official organ of the Woman's National Committee, it has at all times received the indorsement and support of the Woman's National Committee. During the past year \$200 cash was donated from the party treasury. The party membership has been circularized from time to time, urging the sale of stock, purchase of subscription cards and bundle orders, 30,424 circular letters having been sent from the Woman's Department, representing \$601.48 in postage and labor. Over \$500 worth of stock has been sold in a proposed stock company. Address Progressive Woman Pub. Co., 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago.

#### Socialist Schools.

"Socialist schools for children have been established in many of the larger cities for the purpose of training the children of the working class in Socialist thought and economics. These schools until the past year have not been seriously considered by the national organization, but a demand for an organizer brought the question before the Woman's National Committee and the National Executive Committee, with the result that a recommendation was made that the membership should guard against the teaching of stilted economics and dogmatic exercises to children, that all features that would convey the impression of competition with the public school system and religious institutions should be eliminated. That these schools should assume rather the nature of social centers, and that greater energy should be expended toward capturing the public school system and using it for the benefit of the working class.

#### Teachers' Bureau.

"The National Socialist Teachers' Bureau, which was established by the Woman's National Committee in 1911, has done good work during the past year. We have on our list over 200 Socialist teachers. The purpose of this bureau is to place Socialist teachers in those communities where Socialists have a voice on the school board. The result of our work has been such as to warrant the establishment of state teachers' bureaus in Washington and Oregon. The work of this department will increase in proportion as Socialists are elected school officials, and bids fair to become one of the most important departments of the national Socialist work.

#### Young People's Socialist Leagues.

"The freedom of the working class of the next generation depends upon the youth of today. Our movement must be enlarged to provide for every element in the working class. Today we face the problem of reaching the millions of young men and women with the message of Socialism. Our comrades of France, Germany and Austria have solved this problem in the establishment of Young People's Socialist Leagues. Isolated locals in the United States have followed their example. We have reports from 40 of these league organizations, and requests for information and instruction from 86 local organizations. These young men and women are demanding the nationalization of their organizations.

"A work of such vital importance as the education and training of the youth should receive the assistance and encouragement of the national organization.

"I do therefore repeat the recommendation made to the last national convention by the national secretary, to the effect that a Young People's Socialist League Department be established in the National Office.

#### National Activities.

"The Socialist party sent a fraternal delegate to the National Suffrage Convention held in Philadelphia.

"We also participated in the national suffrage parade held in Washington, March 3.

"November 24 was set aside by the Woman's National Committee as Progressive Woman Day. Special efforts were made throughout the country to sell subscription cards and bundles of The Progressive Woman.

"February 23, the last Sunday in February, National Woman's Day, was observed this year more extensively than heretofore. Thousands of leaflets were distributed and subscriptions taken to Socialist papers. The demand for speakers for the day far exceeded the number of speakers available.

"In conclusion I would urge that the efforts of the middle-class political parties to bribe the woman worker by offering her the vote be answered by an aggressive campaign of education. To this end I would urge that our press articles, leaflets and general literature shall emphasize the class struggle, rather than the sex struggle, and that our energies be turned toward the organization of women of the working class into the Socialist party.

"WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER."

Moved that recommendations on Young People's Socialist League organizations be referred to the Committee on Young People's Socialist League. Carried.

Moved that report of general correspondent be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

Moved that report of general correspondent be discussed with reference to its bearing upon the question of The Progressive Woman. Carried.

Moved that Comrade Kaneko, editor of The Progressive Woman, be allowed to question the general correspondent upon points in her report relative to The Progressive Woman. Carried.

Report by Kaneko on Progressive Woman.

Report of work of Woman's Department for The Progressive Woman by general correspondent.

Moved that the committee meet at 9:30 Monday morning. Carried.

Moved that the committee sit in session until the question of The Progressive Woman be settled. Carried.

The question of leaving the matter over for the disposal of the new or incoming committee was discussed, but it was decided that the committee should act as though it was to hold over.

Moved that the question of co-operating with The Progressive Woman be placed in the hands of a sub-committee of two. Carried.

Moved that this committee should be composed of members of the Woman's National Committee. Carried.

Committee on Progressive Woman: Berger and Twining.

Moved that this committee report at 2:30 p. m. Carried.

Report on woman organizers, by general correspondent.

Plan of Work:

Moved that a sub-committee be elected to revise the Plan of Work. Carried.

Committee on Plan of Work: Brewer and Simons.

Literature:

Moved that a sub-committee on Literature be elected. Carried.

Committee on Literature: Lewis and Branstetter.

Press:

Moved that the committee on Progressive Woman handle the question of Press also, committee to be Committee on Press and Progressive Woman. Carried.

National Activities:

Moved that that portion of Simons' report relative to National Woman's Day be adopted under the head of National Activities. No action taken.

Moved that this report be the first order of business in the morning. Carried.

Adjournment.

### Monday Morning Session.

Meeting called to order at 9:30, with Meta L. Berger in the chair.

Present—Berger, Branstetter, Brewer, Twining and Simons.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Report of Woman's National Committee, by Simons.

Moved that report be taken up by sections. Carried.

Moved that report be adopted. Carried.

Discussion of propaganda work with reference to suffrage, civic and welfare work. It was agreed that the term 'welfare work' being misleading, should not be used, but that work of this kind should be considered as civic work. The question of a leaflet on civic work to be taken up with literature.

Foreign Organizations:

Moved that a committee of two be elected to secure greater co-operation between the foreign women's organizations and the national organization. Amendment that a recommendation that such a committee be elected be made to the incoming Woman's National Committee. Carried.

National Activities:

Report on National Woman's Day, by general correspondent.

International Activities:

Moved that if the German translator-secretary be not too burdened that he run through the issues of the Gleichheit and give to us a brief summary of activities in European countries. That this summary be sent each month to the Woman's National Committee and that the matter thus submitted be given the widest possible publicity. Carried.

Moved that in so far as correspondence must be carried on through the National Office, all correspondence between the International Secretary, Clara Zetkin, and the Woman's National Committee be handled through the National Office direct; that we write to Comrade Zetkin to this effect, asking that she communicate with the National Office. Carried.

Socialist Schools:

Moved that the part of general correspondent's report referring to Socialist schools be submitted to the National Committee as a recommendation from the Woman's National Committee. Carried.

Teachers' Bureau:

It was the sense of the committee that this phase of work did not belong to the Woman's Department, but that the question of its disposal should be left to the executive secretary.

Report of Educational Association, by Olive Baker.

Moved that the verbal report of Comrade Baker be accepted. Carried.

Adjournment.

### Afternoon Session.

May 12.

Meeting called to order at 2:45.

Present—Berger, Branstetter, Brewer, Carr, Twining.

Report of sub-committee on Progressive Woman by Twining, as follows:

"Your sub-committee appointed to report on The Progressive Woman, upon consideration, recommends the following: That

the Woman's National Committee recognizes the necessity of working women reading Socialist literature written for women. The Woman's National Committee acknowledges the services rendered by The Progressive Woman in that respect, and hopes and expects that the Woman's National Committee will continue to give this publication its hearty moral support by calling the attention of the membership to the special mission of The Progressive Woman, and that the National Office enclose circulars and letters pertaining to The Progressive Woman is sending out mail, when not requiring extra postage.

"We recommend that the incoming or new Woman's National Committee give this matter its earnest attention and support."

The editor of The Progressive Woman stated that this arrangement was satisfactory to her.

Moved to accept the report of the sub-committee. Carried.

Report of sub-committee on Press, by Twining:

"The sub-committee appointed to consider the matter of press and press service, publicity and publications, recommends that every Socialist paper, daily, weekly and monthly, should be urged to devote a page, or as much space as it can, to the intelligent propaganda and discussion of subjects of interest to women from the Socialist viewpoint, especially in view of the fact that nine states have granted the full franchise to women, and that the question of suffrage is now in the foreground in several other states.

"We further recommend that the press service of the party be used to send out articles pertaining to subjects which may awaken women to their class interest, both along the economic and political fields.

"We suggest that Socialist writers send out articles and communications to all capitalist papers whenever these papers can be induced to take such communications."

Moved report be adopted. Carried.

Moved that this committee recommend to the incoming Woman's National Committee that they secure the services of a Socialist woman trade unionist of national reputation to act as permanent organizer for the party among women in the cities. Carried.

Adjourned to meet at 9:30 a. m. Tuesday.

### Morning Session.

May 13, 1913.

Meeting called to order with May Wood-Simons in the chair.

Present—Berger, Brewer, Carr, Lewis, Simons, Twining.

Report of sub-committee on Plan of Work.

The committee recommends the following changes in the existing Plan of Work: The insertion of "intelligent voters" in the first paragraph under "Duties of Committees," following the word "unionists." The addition of a fourth paragraph under "Plan of Work," as follows: "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. That the subject of Socialist schools and study classes should be stricken out. The sense of the committee is that we are not especially favorable to Socialist schools, that we should bend our efforts rather toward securing control or influencing our present public school system.

Moved that the Plan of Work as amended be adopted. Carried.

Moved that this committee recommend to the incoming Woman's National Committee that a set of lessons be prepared by the Woman's National Committee that can be used by woman's committees in carrying out the Plan of Work as just amended. Carried.

The following report of the sub-com-

mittee on Boy Scout movement, consisting of Berger and Carr, was presented by Berger:

"It appears from recent study of the movement that there has been a new development during the last two or three years in regard to the Boy Scouts. The first organization was known as the American Boy Scouts. This organization is the one to which the criticisms in our leaflet by Comrade O'Reilly, "The Boy Scout Movement," apply. We understand that it was more or less military in its purposes and spirit, and that this is the basis for the hostility upon the part of Socialists everywhere toward the movement.

"Within the last few years a new organization has developed known as the Boy Scouts of America. Everything mentioned in their handbook seems to be entirely commendable, and with the military aim and purposes eliminated as they are, it would seem that we could not afford to do anything but approve the movement.

"However, while not opposing this movement, we as Socialists should do all possible to develop the functions of the public school and the public recreation systems along the lines suggested in the manual of the Boy Scouts of America."

Adjourned.

BERTHA HALE BROWN,  
Secretary.  
WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER,  
General Correspondent.

### STENOGRAPHIC MINUTES OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING.

(Continued from last week.)

SEC. WORK: I have not given them. I offered them some.

COM. BERGER: Of course, give them all you can spare. But the State Committee would have to endorse. We have no right to interfere in that respect. At least, I do not think we have any right.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not think it is a question of interference.

COM. BERGER: Well, I do not think we have a right to give an endorsement of that kind.

COM. O'HARE: If we start, we will have all sorts of such enterprises.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not say whether we should or not. I say we have a perfect right to endorse it, just as the New York Central Committee has a right to endorse or decline if it sees fit. I do not think, myself, we should endorse it.

COM. HILLQUIT: The motion is that Comrade Work give the comrades such copies of literature as he can spare.

THE CHAIRMAN: That Comrade Work be authorized to give such leaflets as he feels can be spared from the stock.

The motion was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: How shall he reply to the request for endorsement?

COM. BERGER: I move that the secretary reply that we do not feel it within our province as a National Executive Committee to endorse any special features of that kind. It is more or less a business affair.

COM. HILLQUIT: Why not state that the National Executive Committee, on principle, never endorses any enterprises not originating with the National Office?

COM. BERGER: All right, put it in that form. I accept it that way. Add "or at least originating with the State Committee."

COM. HILLQUIT: We have never done that.

COM. BERGER: We have even given money.

COM. HILLQUIT: But we have not given endorsement to enterprises not originating here.

COM. BERGER: That is about the same thing. All right.

The motion was carried.

The secretary stated that there were three manuscripts in the hands of the Editing Committee: "The Future of the United States," by Pomeroy; "The Socialist Form of Government," by Dr. Whitson, and "Samuel, the Seeker," by Upton Sinclair.

On motion the manuscripts were severally declined.

SEC. WORK: That is all the business I have.

#### Situation in West Virginia.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, comrades, ought not the National Executive Committee to make some definite statement to the National Committee about the situation down in West Virginia? You saw the accounts in the press of yesterday and day before of the seizing and confiscating of our Socialist party paper there, and the plant, and the continuous deporting of Socialist party editors there. It seems to me that the National Executive Committee ought in some way to have a statement bringing the entire matter before the National Committee for some speedy action.

COM. O'HARE: I think so. The party should have had some one in there before this time to merely investigate it and let us know just exactly the situation.

THE CHAIRMAN: The trouble was—

COM. BERGER: The party was busted, that was the main trouble. The party had a deficit and could not pay a committee. They never had any money to send anybody to Milwaukee or to Springfield.

COM. O'HARE: But some action should be taken to investigate West Virginia.

COM. BERGER: Sure, and we ought to send some men there, too. We ought to find some ways and means now.

THE CHAIRMAN: If we had some ringing statement of the position of affairs there and the actual need, referred to the National Committee for action right away, it would be well.

COM. HILLQUIT: Have you got all the material together on the situation in West Virginia?

SEC. WORK: I have all these communications together.

The secretary then read a communication from John W. Brown, written from the Harrison County jail, Clarksburg, W. Va.; also a telegram from John W. Brown, and communications from the following: Local Pettis County, Sedalia, Mo.; Local Price, Utah; Denver, Colo.; Local Dowagiac, Mich.; Local Northumberland County, Shamokin, Pa.; Local Oakland, Cal.

COM. BERGER: I suppose the rest are all of the same type. Now, as far as I am concerned, I am not clear whether the United States government can interfere with the state rights. But we must do something, and I would be willing to go out there for a week, and if they want to kill me let them do so; and if not, then I could go straight to Washington.

COM. O'HARE: I will go over there a week.

COM. BERGER: I would go straight to Washington and put the matter before the president and cabinet. There are three members of the cabinet that I know personally, well. I have served on committees with them, and I believe I have their personal confidence absolutely. Of course, as to the federal government, I do not know how the matter stands. You know how I brought up the Lawrence investigation, do you?

THE CHAIRMAN: You know there is a congressional investigation now.

COM. BERGER: Yes; that is by Kern. But, you see, Kern is a state's rightsman, and that is all done for politics, I understand.

COM. KOPELIN: Kern, who introduced that resolution, I think, got up the other day and made a speech in which he pressed its consideration. I know from people in Washington that Kern is anxious to take up this matter, and William B. Wil-

son, secretary, is much interested in this case; but he is, as you know, the baby member of the cabinet, and has acted like he is conservative or timid, but if any public sentiment is aroused I am pretty sure Secretary of Labor Wilson and Kern will press an investigation.

COM. BERGER: I know there are others that would do it if we get enough public sentiment in the country.

COM. O'HARE: And Redfield.

COM. BERGER: Redfield would help us, and Postmaster General Burleson would help us, and maybe the president himself; I do not know whether he would or not, but possibly he might.

COM. O'HARE: And Bryan.

COM. BERGER: You cannot trust Bryan. At any rate, if there is enough public sentiment aroused, and if there is any possible way for the federal government to interfere, the federal government will interfere. I cannot tell you now how soon I could get away from Milwaukee, but I should be willing to go out there for a week, and proceed straight from there to Washington, unless I am arrested; and if I am arrested, I hope it will do them some good.

THE CHAIRMAN: I do not believe that we are beginning at the problem right at all. I think the first thing we have to get is a clear statement to the facts to set before the American public, with a ringing declaration of our own attitude. Get that on the wires and publish it far and wide as the basis for our own agitation.

COM. BERGER: There have been ringing declarations enough.

THE CHAIRMAN: Then I think, when we get that as a basis, we can proceed to map out our campaign.

COM. BERGER: Why don't the United Press do something?

THE CHAIRMAN: Then let somebody go to Washington and have a congressional investigation, or have President Wilson interfere and get the martial law and military rule removed. It does not seem to me to be doing just what we want. We would want to do something more. We would want to use the occasion as a means of the education of the workers all over the country.

COM. O'HARE: But is there any better method of educating them?

COM. BERGER: No better now.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me there is.

COM. HILLQUIT: I want to say this: Of course, we are somewhat late in the matter of activity. Our National Executive Committee has been in such a condition of inactivity. We left everything for the new committee. However, we have to act now, and it seems to me that if ever there was an occasion for a systematic and all-sided activity and propaganda, this is the occasion. Now, I do not know, and I do not particularly care as to what support we will find in Washington, but there is no doubt at all in my mind that we have to make a public appeal to the Washington authorities, because it is supposed in the general public mind that that is where the power is lodged. As a matter of fact, an investigation could be undertaken on the broad ground that the federal constitution is being violated by the proceedings in West Virginia.

COM. BERGER: Of course, we would have to prove that that was the state of the case; that is the only way we could do.

COM. HILLQUIT: Well, it would be sufficient for the purpose of forming a foundation for an investigation. I do not say that it will result in actual interference, but it might form a foundation for a federal investigation. But whether it does or not, the most logical way of taking up the matter would be to send a memorial to President Wilson. I would make it a dignified document. I would recite the facts as far as we know them. I would couple it with a specific demand for relief on the part of

the United States government. I would use that for two purposes: First, of course, as a means of propaganda for publication in our press and the press generally. I would couple that memorial with a statement that the National Committee, in annual meeting assembled, has selected a delegation to lay the details and facts before the president at an early date, and requesting an audience for the purpose, and I would actually appoint such a delegation, as the second thing. There is no question as to how much effect it will have. We have done our part if we have adopted such a memorial, and appointed such a delegation. Now, in addition to that, it seems to me that what is necessary, first of all, is something on the line mentioned by Spargo, and that is not so much an independent investigation as a compilation of facts and a recital of all the outrages or violations of law in West Virginia, something as we had in the days of Colorado, you will remember. Have that as a basis of our propaganda. Have that issued by the National Office, something in the shape of a 16-page pamphlet or thereabouts, and have it circulated all over by the locals, with instructions at the same time to the locals to hold public meetings of protest as soon as possible. At such meetings, of course, the leaflets could be circulated. In addition to all of that, I think we should send as many organizers into West Virginia as we can afford. I know we are hampered considerably by a lack of funds, but still in the long run I do not suppose that the few hundreds that would be involved in the expense would ruin us or put us in very much worse shape than we are, and under all the circumstances it would be money very well invested. So I propose this program, consisting of five parts:

A memorial to be drafted and addressed to the president of the United States.

A delegation of three, elected by the National Committee, to present the memorial, with additional facts.

The facts of the situation to be compiled in leaflet form for general distribution, published by the National Office.

Public meetings of protest to be called by the locals.

Organizers to be sent into West Virginia.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are you ready to take this up seriatim?

COM. BERGER: No, I would just state a few objections to the whole thing. Before sending a memorial you have to obtain the facts. You can get the facts only by a personal visit to the scene, West Virginia.

THE CHAIRMAN: No.

COM. BERGER: That is the only kind of facts that will weigh. If you send anybody there he can say from personal experience that he has been in the district and that from personal experience and personal knowledge he knows this and the other thing has happened. That is the kind of facts that count in the hearings. Second, he says to arouse the locals. Our locals are easily aroused. We do not want to arouse just the locals. We want to arouse all the people, locals, trade unions, and all the people. There is a great deal of fairness in the American people, if you just get at them right. When we had the Haywood affair seven or eight years ago you did not just arouse the locals. You aroused hundreds of thousands outside of the locals. Through the locals and through the press, that could easily be done if you go at it in the right way. Comrade O'Hare has volunteered, and I have volunteered; that is two. You could probably get one or two more. You could go through and make speeches. You could get tremendous crowds. There you would have your propaganda. At the same time we could have a personal investigation, and it would count for a great deal more if you could say to the members of

Congress and to the president and his cabinet, whoever you lay this thing before, that you have been there personally, and that you have investigated personally, and that would be a great deal more effective than simple hearsay from the papers. We have had lots of stories in the papers, and I suppose everybody has read them. I still maintain that it is a better way to send a few members, either national committeemen or other organizers, members of the National Committee preferably, to West Virginia for the purpose not of just organizing, but for the purpose of investigating and also making speeches, and so on. If they are arrested, so much the better. I believe it is a better way. Moreover, your memorial will be of more value, because you can sift down all the evidence and add to it what you learn by your own experience. With this addition, I accept the program. Of course, I had the same program in mind.

COM. HILLQUIT: Comrade Berger, I think there is some confusion of ideas. I do not think we really disagree. I fully realize the importance of first-hand evidence, but this kind of a memorial is not to furnish evidence. It gives a message. A memorial is in the nature of a protest and a call to action. It is no more than a mere enumeration of the well-known general facts, and a summary of these facts is required for such a purpose.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is a report of the investigation furnished to our party press sufficient in itself?

COM. HILLQUIT: We have had more than enough to draw attention a long time. That is all we want at present.

COM. BERGER: Do you put all the details in it?

COM. HILLQUIT: In our memorial we state the general grievances, the demand for justice, and we couple it with a statement that the National Committee has elected a delegation which will lay the facts and details before the president at an audience which we request. You proceed in the meanwhile to go down into West Virginia. The committee does not have to be one man.

COM. BERGER: One man, or two, or three, to go down to West Virginia to get the facts first-hand. Then, of course, I am absolutely in agreement with the program. But I want somebody to go down there in order to be able to lay the facts before the president or the congressional committee, from actual experience.

COM. HILLQUIT: And to write it up for us.

COM. BERGER: Yes, to write it up, of course.

THE CHAIRMAN: Since that is the program, why not take the various items in Hillquit's program in their order?

COM. BERGER: All right, as long as they accept it.

THE CHAIRMAN: First, you have here the general plan. Shall we take it up under the several heads? First, is the memorial to the president; shall we or shall we not have a memorial to President Wilson?

COM. BERGER: That memorial is simply to recite the facts, without giving any ideas, or without any evidence or proof.

COM. HILLQUIT: Exactly; just reciting the well-known facts.

COM. BERGER: Facts obtained from the newspapers.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes, and simply calling the attention of President Wilson to the state of affairs known to exist in one of the states in violation of all the rights guaranteed by the federal constitution.

COM. BERGER: Of course, it is supposed—at least, we have a right to suppose—that the president and his attorney general read the papers as we do.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: You might tell them that in the memorial, for that matter.

COM. BERGER: We might tell them

that in the memorial, of course, but that does not show very much statesmanship from either side.

COM. HILLQUIT: No. Of course, the import of it is that we state that we have selected a committee or delegation which will lay before them further facts and details within a short time.

COM. BERGER: Would you state that in the memorial?

COM. HILLQUIT: By all manner of means.

COM. O'HARE: Yes.

COM. BERGER: And then name the committee in the memorial.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes, and then let them go to West Virginia, and then to see the president, if they are not arrested.

COM. BERGER: Of course, they will not be arrested, you can be sure, whoever is sent. What else? Then you would, by all means, send as many speakers, and so on, as possible.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes, that is part of the motion, to get the facts and use them for the purpose of laying before the president or anybody at Washington that will listen to them.

COM. BERGER: For the purpose of making a report to the people of America generally, and to our party.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes, and the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets and publication in our press and the capitalist press.

SEC. WORK: Is this a recommendation to the National Committee?

COM. BERGER: This is a recommendation to the National Committee, because our office ends to-morrow, and we have no right to do anything.

The question was put upon the issuance of a memorial to President Wilson, and the motion was carried.

COM. HILLQUIT: Next is the election of a delegation of three.

COM. BERGER: Leave it to the National Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: Shall we recommend to the National Committee that it elect a delegation of three to call upon the president in accordance with the memorial?

COM. BERGER: No, to go to West Virginia first. They will go there and secure the facts and lay them before him.

THE CHAIRMAN: To secure the necessary evidence.

COM. BERGER: In West Virginia.

THE CHAIRMAN: And proceed to Washington and lay it before the president.

The question was put upon the proposition so to recommend to the National Committee, and it was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: What next?

COM. HILLQUIT: The result of the investigation likewise to be published for general circulation, and to be published in our party press, and meetings of protest to be called by the various local organizations.

THE CHAIRMAN: The results of the investigation to be widely published in connection with the campaign of protest.

COM. HILLQUIT: Yes.

COM. BERGER: You mean not only the party press, but the union press, and public press, or general press.

THE CHAIRMAN: To be widely published in connection with a campaign of protest.

The motion on the question of publication was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Next, a call to be issued to the locals.

COM. HILLQUIT: I will make it specifically that a call be issued to the locals to call for meetings of protest, held, if possible, in conjunction with the labor organizations.

THE CHAIRMAN: And other working class organizations.

COM. HILLQUIT: And other working class organizations.

COM. BERGER: Including the I. W. W.

COM. GOEBEL: Couldn't you use the

locals to arrange for 50,000 letters to be sent to the president?

The motion to arrange for meetings of protest with other labor organizations was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Next.

COM. BERGER: Send in petitions from all these meetings.

COM. HILLQUIT: And resolutions.

COM. BERGER: Or resolutions to the president of the United States, the speaker of the House—

COM. HILLQUIT: And local representatives.

COM. BERGER: And their respective local representatives.

THE CHAIRMAN: To call upon the comrades to send petitions and resolutions to the president of the United States, the speaker of the House, and the secretary of labor.

COM. BERGER: No, not the secretary of labor. He has no very great power. The president of the United States has that. He has nothing to say. He is only the secretary of the president.

THE CHAIRMAN: Add "and the local representatives."

The motion was put and carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, that last.

COM. HILLQUIT: To send as many organizers as we can afford, as many as possible, into the state of West Virginia.

The motion was put and the proposition was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN: It seems to me we might add one other recommendation there, Comrade Hillquit, to the effect that we provide for some legal representative of the party to be delegated with the task of looking after the interests of our members.

COM. BERGER: Do you mean a lawyer?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we ought to have some lawyer comrade right down there if we could.

COM. BERGER: Send Comrade Hillquit down there. He will be a good man.

COM. HILLQUIT: Do we expect any representative from West Virginia?

COM. BERGER: No, he said he would not come.

COM. KOPELIN: Comrade Brown is the only one from West Virginia.

COM. BERGER: I think we better work with an organization that has more money and that is doing work down there, the United Mine Workers.

THE CHAIRMAN: Would they care for our fellows?

COM. BERGER: They are all one thing.

THE CHAIRMAN: Our Socialist editors have not received any protection at all, I am informed.

COM. KOPELIN: Frank Hayes saw Comrade Brown in Washington, and had a long talk with him just a week before he was sent to jail, and he said the organization is looking after them; that they do not need money so much as public sympathy; agitation all over the United States to arouse sympathy.

COM. BERGER: They will be in a much better position to get lawyers than we. We want to get speakers and organizers.

COM. O'HARE: I would put in the amount of money that was necessary, but I would want some one to go down there, and we aid in arousing public opinion outside.

THE CHAIRMAN: Some one to go down there to work, and we arouse public opinion outside.

COM. O'HARE: Yes, they said that what they needed was some one to go in there and know what was going on, and then get outside and get public opinion aroused.

COM. BERGER: We will make opinion enough when we get down there.

THE CHAIRMAN: Do you propose to draft a memorial? It seems to me we might submit a draft to the National Committee and have it read to the committee.

COM. BERGER: I do not think it would

be a good draft or a very good job, because it would be a hurried job. A good man ought to take a week on it.

THE CHAIRMAN: The memorial ought to be adopted here by the National Committee.

COM. BERGER: Couldn't you get the National Committee to appoint a sub-committee with full power to send it out?

COM. HILLQUIT: No.

COM. BERGER: Why not?

COM. HILLQUIT: It would not have the same effect.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the National Executive Committee ought to submit a draft to the National Committee, which it can accept or amend as it pleases, and it will have something definite to work upon.

COM. O'HARE: We can prepare a draft.

COM. BERGER: Have we got enough facts on hand?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes, we have.

COM. BERGER: All right.

THE CHAIRMAN: Nominations for a sub-committee to prepare the draft will be in order.

COM. HILLQUIT: I nominate Spargo.

COM. SPARGO: No.

COM. BERGER: I second the motion, I don't want to be on it. I don't know enough about it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Morris, can you serve?

COM. HILLQUIT: I cannot.

COM. GOEBEL: Why not leave it to one for the facts and the other for the fancy?

COM. BERGER: We do not want a poetic memorial in this case. It ought to be dignified, and contain the facts.

THE CHAIRMAN: Comrade Kopelin, can you spare the time tonight?

COM. KOPELIN: I will help you to have it ready tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can we report back to this committee?

COM. KOPELIN: It is not required to be reported back to this committee.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will have it ready tomorrow morning, then.

COM. HILLQUIT: The memorial should be sent by telegram to President Wilson.

**Wages of Translator-Secretaries.**

COM. HILLQUIT: There are some Polish comrades here who wanted the floor to ask for an adjustment of their salaries.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it was understood that the general question of salaries for the representatives of the foreign-speaking organizations was to be referred to the National Committee.

COM. HILLQUIT: Comrades, do you prefer to have your request declined by the National Executive Committee or by the National Committee?

COM. KOLAKOWSKI: By the National Executive Committee.

COM. BERGER: There is this: Our power ceases tonight.

COM. HILLQUIT: No, not tonight.

COM. BERGER: Tomorrow.

THE CHAIRMAN: It ceases when our successors are elected.

COM. BERGER: We are not much good after this, so you will do better if you appear before the sub-committee of the National Committee, which will be in power Monday or Tuesday.

The meeting of the National Executive Committee then adjourned.

**LEAFLETS.**

The systematic, house-to-house distribution of leaflets, repeated at regular intervals, has been found most effective. Locals sometimes write the National Office, asking for suggestions regarding the activities they should carry on. No better suggestion can be made than the systematic, persistent distribution of literature.

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Frances E. Willard on Socialism, and Socialism vs. Alcoholism.

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Socialist Party and Woman Suffrage, The, by Lena Morrow Lewis.

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Why the Professional Woman Should Be a Socialist, by May Wood-Simons.

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**SUGGESTED GENERAL COURSE OF READING.**

Socialists, The: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo), 10c.

Truth About Socialism, The (Benson), 30c.

Introduction to Socialism (Richardson), 10c.

Socialism, What It Is and How to Get It (Ameringer), 10c.

How We Are Gouged (Baker), 10c.

What's So and What Isn't (Work), 15c.

Socialists At Work (Hunter), 60c.

Socialist Revolution, The (Kautsky), 50c.

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Elements of Socialism (Spargo), \$1.50.

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Socialism for Students (Cohen), 50c.

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Socialism in Theory and Practice (Hillquit), \$1.50.

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L. E. Katterfeld, Manager.

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.

So far we have succeeded only to a small degree in this effort. Only a small percentage of the locals that could have made good with the Lyceum course the past season took up the work. Many other locals could not have taken it up with any hope of success because the requirement was so high.

The Lyceum requirement as I propose it for this year is so low that even small locals in little country towns can make good with it. The stronger locals can take up a number of courses and cover unorganized points in their territory with the Lyceum.

If the proposition is approved by the Executive Committee you will be able to adapt the Lyceum to your local conditions, no matter what those conditions are. You can handle the lectures either with or without the subscriptions. You can sell subscriptions at \$1.00, 50c or 25c, as you please. You can charge whatever admission you like, or throw the doors open to the public.

The details of the offer will be decided at the Executive Committee meeting, June 2. Immediately thereafter we shall send a definite proposition, as decided upon by the committee, to the secretaries of all locals and branches on the National Office mailing list. It should come up for consideration at your meeting in June.

There will be no expensive advertising done, and no advance organizers will be used to present the Lyceum proposition to the locals this year. The initiative will have to come from you.

Watch for the offer early in June.

Remember that there will be no Lyceum Course at all unless at least 600 locals take it up. No one local, no one state, no one publisher can afford a Lyceum course on such terms as will be offered by the Lyceum Department this season. In order to make it practicable a great many of us all over the nation must work together.

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If your secretary does not receive the details of the offer during the first two weeks in June, please fill in and return this blank:

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

Street Address .....

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| Iowa           | M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.            |
| Kansas         | S. M. Stallard, Fort Scott.                             |
| Kentucky       | J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.                   |
| Louisiana      | W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.                |
| Maine          | Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords.            |
| Maryland       | Chas. E. Develin, 130 Augusta Ave., Baltimore.          |
| Massachusetts  | Dan A. White, 27 Turner St., Brockton.                  |
| Massachusetts  | George E. Roewer, Jr., 43 Tremont St., Boston.          |
| Michigan       | James Hoogerhyde, 79 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids.         |
| Michigan       | Frank Aaltonen, 317 Pioneer Ave., Negaunee.             |
| Minnesota      | Morris Kaplan, 411 E. Superior St., Duluth.             |
| Minnesota      | T. E. Latimer, 305 Lincoln Bldg., Minneapolis.          |
| Mississippi    | J. J. Lipscomb, Jackson.                                |
| Missouri       | Wm. L. Garver, Independence.                            |
| Montana        | Lewis J. Duncan, Butte.                                 |
| Nebraska       | John C. Chase, 425 Brownell Block, Lincoln.             |
| Nevada         | Justus E. Taylor, P. O. Box 6, Reno.                    |
| New Hampshire  | J. Foster Nichols, Main St. Sta., Franklin.             |
| New Jersey     | Geo. H. Goebel, 14 Bridge St., Newark.                  |
| New Jersey     | James M. Reilly, 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken.         |
| New Mexico     | Chas. F. Goddard, Carrizozo.                            |
| New York       | Gustave A. Strelbe, 716 McBride St., Syracuse.          |
| New York       | Chas. J. Ball, Jr., 52 W. Eagle St., Buffalo.           |
| New York       | Morris Hillquit, 30 Church St., New York.               |
| New York       | U. Solomon, 444 Pearl St., N. Y. Call, New York.        |
| North Carolina | William T. Bradford, 720 Spruce St., Winston-Salem.     |
| North Dakota   | Arthur Le Sueur, Minot.                                 |
| Ohio           | Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Road, Cleveland.              |
| Ohio           | Wm. Patterson, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.               |
| Oklahoma       | Oscar Ameringer, 395 7th St., Milwaukee, Wis.           |
| Oklahoma       | P. S. Nagle, Kingfisher.                                |
| Oregon         | Floyd C. Ramp, P. O. Box 17, Brooks.                    |
| Pennsylvania   | Gertrude B. Fuller, 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh.    |
| Pennsylvania   | Chas. A. Maurer, 517 Elm St., Reading.                  |
| Pennsylvania   | Jos. E. Cohen, 1827 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia.      |
| Pennsylvania   | Robert B. Ringler, Postoffice Box 285, Reading.         |
| Pennsylvania   | John W. Slayton, General Delivery, Pittsburgh.          |
| Rhode Island   | Fred Hurst, 51 Broad St., Providence.                   |
| South Carolina |   |
| South Dakota   | Nellie E. Douglas, Wellsburg.                           |
| Tennessee      | W. A. Weatherall, Box 1107, Memphis.                    |
| Texas          | T. A. Hickey, Hallettsville.                            |
| Texas          | W. S. Noble, Rockdale.                                  |
| Utah           | Jacob E. Gease, 80 1/2 N. Academy Ave., Provo.          |
| Vermont        | John Spargo, Old Bennington.                            |
| Virginia       | A. J. Hauser, 137 26th St., Newport News.               |
| Washington     | Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.                        |
| Washington     | Kate Sadler, Box 233, Bremerton.                        |
| Washington     | Hortense Wagenknecht, Box 491, Everett.                 |
| West Virginia  | John W. Brown, 931 6th St., Sta. B., Charleston.        |
| Wisconsin      | Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.             |
| Wisconsin      | W. R. Gaylord, 405 Manitoba St., Milwaukee.             |
| Wyoming        | A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.                          |

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

|                  |                                   |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Victor L. Berger | 980 First St., Milwaukee, Wis.    |
| Adolph Germer    | 303 G. A. T. Bldg., Denver, Colo. |
| George H. Goebel | 14 Bridge St., Newark, N. J.      |
| James H. Maurer  | 1335 N. 11th St., Reading, Pa.    |
| J. Stitt Wilson  | Ridge Road, Berkeley, Cal.        |

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU DELEGATE.

|                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Kate Richards O'Hare | 411 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

|                   |                                  |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| Walter Lanfersiek | 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill. |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|

## WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

|                         |                                      |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Gertrude Breslau Fuller | 209 E. Reliance St., Pittsburgh, Pa. |
| Alma M. Kriger          | Box 548, Butte, Mont.                |
| Lena Morrow Lewis       | Box 183, San Francisco, Cal.         |
| Bertha Howell Maily     | 140 E. 19th St., New York, N. Y.     |
| Anna A. Maley           | 643 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.   |
| Gertrude Reilly         | 306 Shippen St., West Hoboken, N. J. |
| May Wood-Simons         | 4759 Evanston Ave., Chicago, Ill.    |

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENT, WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

|                       |                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Winnie E. Branstetter | 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill. |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|

## WOMAN'S STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
| Arizona       | Mary Loy, 316 S. Alarcon St., Prescott.              |
| Arkansas      | Clara Ware, Brewer.                                  |
| California    | Mary L. Garbutt, 2110 Ocean View, Los Angeles.       |
| Colorado      | Lizabeth Williams, 2999 Elati St., Englewood.        |
| Connecticut   | Pauline Snyder, 48 W. Hazel St., New Haven.          |
| Dist. of Col. | Lydia M. Jenkins, 639 8th St., N. E., Washington.    |
| Georgia       | Mrs. Al. Schwartz, R. F. D. No. 3, Box 37, Decatur.  |
| Idaho         | Laura I. Motley, Twin Falls.                         |
| Illinois      | May Walden, 5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago.               |
| Indiana       | Lilith Martin, 1805 Fairview St., Anderson.          |
| Iowa          | Dr. P. M. T. Hanson, 205 Center St., Marshalltown.   |
| Kansas        | Zula J. Stallard, Fort Scott.                        |
| Kentucky      | Mrs. Anna Munz, 420 Brandeis Ave., Louisville.       |
| Maryland      | Mrs. Grace Staub, 200 Baltimore Ave., Cumberland.    |
| Maine         | Mrs. Alice West, 33 Hammond St., Lewiston.           |
| Michigan      | Annie G. Lockwood, Lockwood Art School, Kalamazoo.   |
| Minnesota     | Elsie Henry Latimer, 305 Lincoln Bldg., Minneapolis. |
| Mississippi   | State Secretary is acting as State Correspondent.    |
| Missouri      | Hope Berry, 1507 Furnace St., Joplin.                |
| Montana       | Martha Edgerton Plassmann, Missoula.                 |
| Nebraska      | Ethel J. Shafer, 3 Rohrbough Block, Omaha.           |
| Nevada        | Hazel Smith, Tonopah.                                |
| New Jersey    | Orra C. Paine, 317 Mountain Rd., West Hoboken.       |
| New Mexico    | Mrs. De Roy Welch, Norton.                           |
| North Dakota  | Marie Baxter, Maxbass.                               |
| Ohio          | Mary Southard, 70 E. 15th Ave., Columbus.            |
| Oklahoma      | Mrs. M. A. Stallard, Snyder.                         |
| Oregon        | Viola Gilbert Snell, Box 860, Astoria.               |
| Pennsylvania  | Jane W. Tait, 550 Ridgewald Ave., N. S., Pittsburgh. |
| Rhode Island  | Mrs. Mary Mudrak, 60 Maple St., Providence.          |
| Utah          | Eva Smith, 148 E. 2d W., Salt Lake City.             |
| Vermont       | Mrs. Minna Ledyard, Univ. Church, Northfield.        |
| Washington    | Hortense Wagenknecht, Box 491, Everett.              |
| Wisconsin     | Flora M. Beselack, 911 29th St., Milwaukee.          |

## TRANSLATOR-SECRETARIES.

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Bohemian     | Joseph Novak, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.        |
| Finnish      | J. W. Sarlund, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.       |
| German       | Adolph Drefuss, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.      |
| Hungarian    | Armin Loewy, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.         |
| Italian      | Joseph Corti, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.        |
| Jewish       | Jacob B. Salutsky, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.   |
| Polish       | H. Gluski, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.           |
| Scandinavian | N. Juel Christensen, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill. |
| Slovak       | Stephen Prikopa, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.     |
| South Slavic | Alex Susnar, 111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.         |

## STATE SECRETARIES.

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Alabama        | Emma F. Connolly, Sterrett.                         |
| Arizona        | W. S. Bradford, Labor Temple, Phoenix.              |
| Arkansas       | Ida Callery, Bonanza.                               |
| California     | T. W. Williams, 210 Labor Temple, Los Angeles.      |
| Colorado       | Jennie Block, 522 Exchange Bldg., Denver.           |
| Connecticut    | S. E. Beardsley, 3 Gould Armory, Derby.             |
| Delaware       | J. M. Bronson, 801 Elm St., Wilmington.             |
| Dist. of Col.  | J. Webb Richman, 55 T St., N. E., Washington.       |
| Florida        | A. N. Jackson, 321 E. Second St., Jacksonville.     |
| Georgia        | Max Wilk, General Delivery, Augusta.                |
| Idaho          | I. F. Stewart, Nampa.                               |
| Illinois       | J. O. Bentall, 184 W. Washington St., Chicago       |
| Indiana        | James Oneal, 415 Opera House Block, Terre Haute.    |
| Iowa           | M. F. Wiltse, 411 E. Linn St., Marshalltown.        |
| Kansas         | S. M. Stallard, Box 268, Ft. Scott.                 |
| Kentucky       | J. Raphaelson, 612 York St., Newport.               |
| Louisiana      | W. F. Dietz, 924 Iris St., Lake Charles.            |
| Maine          | Fred E. Irish, 322 Riverside St., Woodfords.        |
| Maryland       | Chas. L. Miller, 310 S. Locust St., Hagerstown.     |
| Massachusetts  | Fred B. Chase, 14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.         |
| Michigan       | J. Hoogerhyde, 79 Monroe Av., Grand Rapids.         |
| Minnesota      | T. E. Latimer, 305 Lincoln Bldg., Minneapolis.      |
| Mississippi    | Mrs. I. M. Raymond, R. No. 3, Jackson.              |
| Missouri       | Otto Vierling, 966 Chouteau Av., St. Louis.         |
| Montana        | Alma M. Kriger, P. O. Box 548, Butte.               |
| Nebraska       | John C. Chase, 425 Brownell Block, Lincoln.         |
| Nevada         | J. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 6, Reno.                    |
| New Hampshire  | A. S. Edwards, 50 Manchester St., Manchester.       |
| New Jersey     | W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William St., Orange.          |
| New Mexico     | Mrs. Lurlyne Lane, Carrizozo.                       |
| New York       | U. Solomon, 239 E. 84th St., New York City.         |
| North Carolina | Wm. T. Bradford, 720 Spruce St., Winston-Salem.     |
| North Dakota   | H. E. Thompson, Box 717, Minot.                     |
| Ohio           | Joseph C. Schawe, 101 N. High St., R. 68, Columbus. |
| Oklahoma       | H. M. Sinclair, 116 S. Harvey St., Oklahoma City.   |
| Oregon         | E. L. Cannon, 1340 Ferry St., Salem.                |
| Pennsylvania   | Robert B. Ringler, P. O. Box 285, Reading.          |
| Rhode Island   | James P. Reid, 20 Olneyville Sq., Providence.       |
| South Carolina | Wm. Eberhard, 257 King St., Charleston.             |
| South Dakota   | M. G. Opsahl, Sioux Falls.                          |
| Tennessee      | J. E. Voss, 778 Eastern Av., Jackson.               |
| Texas          | Ed A. Green, Rockdale.                              |
| Utah           | Peter J. Holt, Box 477, Salt Lake City.             |
| Vermont        | Mabel Folland, 114 Branch St., Bennington.          |
| Virginia       | I. L. Burgess, 3613 Huntington Ave., Newport News.  |
| Washington     | Frans Bostrom, Box 491, Everett.                    |
| West Virginia  | Edwin H. Kintzer, Clarksburg.                       |
| Wisconsin      | E. H. Thomas, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.             |
| Wyoming        | A. Carlson, Box 236, Sheridan.                      |