

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Issued Monthly by the National Committee at the National Headquarters, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Number 7

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1905

Monthly

### Report of Vote and Comment on Hilquit Motion

#### To Elect Two International Secretaries

National Headquarters Socialist Party.  
Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1905.  
To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:  
Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on National Committee Referendum No. 2, Motion No. 2.

#### Motion No. 2.

By Comrade Hillquit, New York: "That the National Committee proceed to elect two party members to act as International Secretaries of our party on the International Socialist Bureau; the said secretaries to make reports to the National Committee at least once in three months, and to serve until and including the next International Congress. The mode of election of said International Secretaries shall be the same as that adopted by the National Committee for the election of an Executive Committee."

#### Voting "Yes."

Alabama—Andrus.  
Arizona—Barnette.  
Arkansas—Lowry.  
California—Richardson.  
Colorado—Floaten.  
Florida—Healey.  
Idaho—Carter.  
Illinois—Berlyn.  
Indiana—Reynolds.  
Iowa—Work.  
Kentucky—Towner.  
Maine—Fox.  
Massachusetts—Chase.  
Michigan—Lamb.  
Minnesota—Holman.  
Missouri—Hoehn.  
Montana—McHugh.  
New York—Hillquit.  
North Dakota—Lampman.  
Ohio—Bandlow.  
Oklahoma—Maschke.  
Oregon—Ramp.  
Texas—Kerrigan.  
Vermont—Arvidson.  
West Virginia—Zimmerman.  
Wyoming—Hastings.  
Total—26.

#### Voting "No."

Kansas—McAllister.  
Nebraska—Ray.  
Ohio—Trautmann.  
Utah—Gilbert.  
Total—4.

#### Not Voting.

Connecticut—White.  
Louisiana—Putnam.  
New Hampshire—O'Neil.  
Rhode Island—Floyd.  
South Dakota—Lovett.  
Wisconsin—Berger.  
Total—6.  
Motion is therefore adopted.

#### Comment.

Berlyn, Illinois: "Think the resolutions of last Congress should be printed."

McAllister, Kansas: "While I think it is of the utmost importance that this country should be represented in the International Bureau and keep in close touch with the movement of the world over, still I think that the question raised in Referendum No. 4, Motion No. 4, by Trautmann of Ohio, should be settled before we proceed to the election of International Secretaries."

McHugh, Montana: "We should pay our financial obligations to the International Bureau."

Gilbert, Utah: "I see no reason for two secretaries, one should be sufficient."

Fraternally submitted,  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

National Committee Referendum, No. 3,  
Motion No. 3.

Sent out Feb. 22nd. Closed March 6th.  
Voting "Yes"—18.  
Voting "No"—14.  
Not Voting—6.  
Motion Adopted.

Chicago, Ill., March 7, 1905.  
To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:  
Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on N. C. Referendum No. 3, Motion No. 3.

#### Motion No. 3.

By the National Secretary: "Shall the vote of the additional members, Ohio and New Jersey, be counted on the pending election for a member of the National Executive Committee?"  
Vote will close March 6th.

#### Voting "Yes."

Alabama—Andrus.  
Arkansas—Lowry.  
Colorado—Floaten.  
Florida—Healey.  
Idaho—Carter.  
Illinois—Berlyn.  
Iowa—Work.  
Kentucky—Towner.  
Maine—Fox.  
Missouri—Hoehn.  
Montana—McHugh.

New Jersey—Kearns.  
North Dakota—Lampman.  
Ohio—Bandlow.  
Oklahoma—Maschke.  
Oregon—Ramp.  
Utah—Gilbert.  
Wyoming—Hastings.  
Total—18.

#### Voting "No."

California—Richardson.  
Connecticut—White.  
Indiana—Reynolds.  
Louisiana—Putnam.  
Massachusetts—Gibbs.  
Michigan—Lamb.  
Minnesota—Holman.  
Nebraska—Ray.  
New Hampshire—O'Neil.  
New York—Hillquit.  
Rhode Island—Floyd.  
Texas—Kerrigan.  
Vermont—Arvidson.  
Wisconsin—Berger.  
Total—14.

#### Not Voting.

Arizona—Barnette.  
Kansas—McAllister.  
Ohio—Trautmann.  
New Jersey—Headley.  
South Dakota—Lovett.  
West Virginia—Zimmerman.  
Total—6.  
Motion is therefore adopted.

#### Comment.

White, Connecticut: "Since the additional committeemen under the new rule are not elected in all the states entitled to them and also because they have not voted on three previous ballots for National Executive Committee, I am opposed to their participating in this fourth ballot."

Work, Iowa: "The Referendum for additional National Committeemen in all states should be sent out after the National Secretary announces the apportionment. This gives all states an equal opportunity to secure their additional representation at the same time. I take it that New Jersey sent out the Referendum after the National Secretary's announcement. As for Ohio, it was properly denied an additional vote on the previous ballots, but a sufficient length of time has now elapsed for it to have elected the additional member regularly. Therefore, he should now be permitted to vote."

Lamb, Michigan: "It seems to me that if additional members National Committee for New Jersey and Ohio are entitled to vote, then all additional members in all states are entitled, and balloting should be postponed until they can do so. In this vote some uniform rule should be adhered to."

Kearns, New Jersey: "I would have refrained from voting for remaining member of the National Executive Committee and on Referendum 3, had I the slightest doubt of the legality of action of either or both committeemen from this state. The day the ballot was canvassed and result declared that day, by virtue of majority vote and declaration of our State Committee, we have become members of the National Committee, and are justified in participating in the affairs of that committee. It seems to me there cannot be a question of our right to deal with questions emanating from the National Office subsequent to our election."

Trautmann, Ohio: "Would not vote because being one of the additional members elected, and therefore directly interested."

Hastings, Wyoming: "I vote 'yes' on Motion 3, Ref. 3, because I wish the newly elected comrades to enjoy every right that I claim. I am not in fear of allowing true socialists to perform their duty, and therefore will welcome the advent of Comrades Headley and Kearns in the contest, as well as Comrade Trautmann."

Fraternally submitted,  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

National Committee Referendum No. 4,  
Motion No. 4.

Sent out Feb. 27. Closed March 17.  
Voting "Yes"—20.  
Voting "No"—6.  
Not Voting—12.  
Motion adopted.

Chicago, Ill., March 18, 1905.  
To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:  
Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on National Committee Referendum No. 4, Motion No. 4.

#### Motion No. 4.

By Comrade Trautmann of Ohio: "That action on Referendum No. 2 be deferred until the National Secretary of the Socialist Party of the United States will ascertain from the International Socialist Bureau, as already constituted, whether this party has the 'undisputed' right to elect two party

members to serve as International Secretaries of the International Socialist Bureau."

#### Voting "Yes."

Alabama—Andrus.  
Arkansas—Lowry.  
California—Richardson.  
Colorado—Floaten.  
Idaho—Carter.  
Indiana—Reynolds.  
Iowa—Work.  
Kansas—McAllister.  
Louisiana—Putnam.  
Massachusetts—Gibbs.  
Montana—McHugh.  
New Jersey—Kearns.  
New Jersey—Headley.  
Ohio—Trautmann.  
Oregon—Ramp.  
Rhode Island—Floyd.  
South Dakota—Lovett.  
Texas—Kerrigan.  
Wisconsin—Berger.  
Wyoming—Hastings.  
Total—20.

#### Voting "No."

Illinois—Berlyn.  
Kentucky—Towner.  
Michigan—Lamb.  
Missouri—Hoehn.  
New York—Hillquit.  
Ohio—Bandlow.  
Total—6.

#### Not Voting.

Arizona—Barnette.  
Connecticut—White.  
Florida—Healey.  
Maine—Fox.  
Minnesota—Holman.  
Nebraska—Ray.  
New Hampshire—O'Neil.  
North Dakota—Lampman.  
Oklahoma—Maschke.  
Utah—Gilbert.  
Vermont—Arvidson.  
West Virginia—Zimmerman.  
Total—12.  
Motion is therefore adopted.

#### Comment.

Reynolds, Indiana: "The motion is well founded."

Lamb, Michigan: "I think it better to elect our representatives and thus raise Comrade Trautmann's questions before the International Socialist Bureau. Only by this election can these questions be properly raised."

McHugh, Montana: "I voted 'Yes' on Comrade Hillquit's motion, believing that we had an 'undisputed' right to two secretaries. After reading Trautmann's motion and letter, I vote to defer until we know how many we are entitled to, but it seems to me first consideration should be to pay off that indebtedness to International Bureau."

Prior to filing his vote on Comrade Trautmann's motion, Comrade Hillquit forwarded a letter containing comment and information, with the request that the same be submitted to the National Committee. Before the letter could have been mailed from this office fourteen votes were recorded on Comrade Trautmann's motion and more than half the entire vote would have been cast before the additional information could have reached the members of the National Committee.

In the absence of any rule on this subject, I informed Comrade Hillquit, of these facts and advised that it be held until the vote closed, to which proposition Comrade Hillquit readily agreed.

#### Letters of Hillquit and Others.

New York, March 2, 1905.

Dear Barnes:  
I enclose a letter in reply to Comrade Trautmann's argument in favor of his motion to delay action on my motion. If you can make it possible to send copies of the letter to the members of the National Committee before the vote on the Trautmann motion is taken, you will greatly oblige me.

Fraternally yours,  
M. Hillquit.

New York, March 2, 1905.  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

I received to-day your call for a vote on the motion of Comrade Trautmann. The reasons given by Comrade Trautmann for his motion are based on an erroneous assumption, which I desire to correct, so as to enable the National Committeemen to vote intelligently upon both motions now before them with respect to the representation of our party on the International Socialist Bureau.

The resolution of the London Congress of 1896, to which Comrade Trautmann refers, was not adopted for the purpose of regulating the representation on the Bureau, but in the International Congresses, and in fact the Bureau itself was not in existence in 1896, but was created four years later.

The two seats on the Bureau provided for every nation were not devised in order to give representation to the Socialist parties and economic organizations of the different nationalities, but in order to do justice to the two leading socialist factions of such countries where the socialist movement is divided. In countries where the socialist movement is represented by one party, or in which but one party chooses to affiliate itself with the International Bureau, such party elects both secretaries. In countries where the socialist movement is represented

### Statement of Wm. Maily to National Committee

#### In Reply to The Clark Letter

Chicago, Ill., March 13, 1905.

To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:  
I herewith transmit to you letter of Comrade William Maily, dated March 11, 1905, bearing on the statement of W. E. Clark, late of the National Headquarters force.

Fraternally yours,  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

Toledo, Ohio, March 11, 1905.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat. Sec'y,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

Kindly transmit the following to the National Committee at your earliest convenience:  
To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:

Since public attention has been called to the statement issued by W. E. Clark, under date of Feb. 22, and the copy of my own circular letter dated Oct. 18, 1903, both of which Clark says he sent to the National Committee and others, and which have been sent me by a friend, I desire to submit the following statement:

Under ordinary circumstances I would be inclined to ignore the farrago of falsehood emanating from Clark, but as there are undoubtedly some people who would be only too willing to accept and repeat as truth the assertions of even such a poor self-confessed liar and rascal, I feel that I cannot permit silence to be accepted as confirmation of Clark's misstatements or as an excuse for my enemies to still further exaggerate and amplify them.

I do not consider it necessary to notice in detail the charges made by Clark about my personal conduct toward him. If I was all that he says I was then he should have left the national office for his own sake. He always had that privilege. But his latest utterances do not tally with his declaration, made voluntarily at the time of his confession, that I had always "treated him like a brother."

I did not dictate his written confession. After he had for two days tried to implicate innocent people in the office, and local comrades, and had entangled himself in a web of lies and contradictions, I would have been shortsighted indeed to have let him leave the office without a written statement in the presence of witnesses. That statement I did not wish to send out at all, but after consulting National Committeeman Berlyn, and also learning that Clark was retelling a garbled version of the story, I decided that the integrity of the national office and the safety of the party demanded a report to the National Committee and the party.

The other points in Clark's letter which appear to me to be of some importance are as follows: First, it is utterly false that the publication of the Ricker correspondence was arranged with a view to making "Wayland's misfortune Maily's good fortune when he began his paper." The negotiations with Comrade Titus were hardly started and far from completion, when Comrade Smith visited the national office, and Smith knew absolutely nothing of my plans and I knew nothing of his coming. It was January before it was definitely

settled that Titus and I should go into partnership together.

Second, the Ricker correspondence was not personal. Ricker expressly asked that I keep the letters on file for reference, as their publication might be necessary at some future time. Comrade Breckon also said in his public letter of Jan. 1, 1904: "Read the records in the archives at Washington, on file with the A. F. of L., with the I. T. U., and at Omaha, with Secretary Maily." The only records I ever received at the national office consisted of the Ricker letters, and I never considered them personal, for I never would have received them if I had not been National Secretary.

Third, Reference to my reply to Turner and Futvoje will show that I never denied having issued my own circular letter of Oct. 18, 1903, but if I did deny being the author of any such letter as described by Futvoje, and a comparison of his statement with my circular letter will show that I did not advise the defeat of any one's election as National Committeeman, which is what Turner and Futvoje charged. My letter was simply a description of the situation in the national organization at that time, a description fully justified by the circumstances then existing, substantiated by subsequent events (except, perhaps, in some minor details, notably that of Richardson's motion regarding Hyland); and one for which I have no apologies to offer nor any defense to make. Placed in the same position again, with what I believed to be the best interests of the party at stake, I would do the same thing again.

To this day I do not know what Clark did or did not do at Kansas City. Whatever he did do was without any authority from me in any way. He always denied having read my letter there, although I repeatedly asked him if he had done so, for I was quite prepared to acknowledge the authorship at any time, but Clark's continued denials (presumably because admission would have convicted him of violating my confidence), and Futvoje's erroneous statements, left me nothing to do but assume the position I did. Even in his last statement Clark does not say that I knew what he did or did not do at Kansas City. My reply to Turner and Futvoje was therefore entirely in keeping with my knowledge of the facts. At any rate, even if Clark had been guilty of all that Turner and Futvoje claimed it appeared to me they were inspired by not very high motives when they sought to have Clark lose his employment for it.

I am not ashamed of any act of mine during my administration as National Secretary, and I propose to show, through the columns of "The Socialist" in the near future wherein my letter of Oct. 18, 1903, was justified, the incidents which led up to its issuance and what has transpired since that time to add to its timeliness and strength, a task which I had set myself to do sooner or later, as Clark well knew, but which his action has made of immediate interest and importance. In fact, it was because I desired to enjoy the liberty of expressing my opinion freely and openly upon party affairs that I declined re-election as National Secretary.

Fraternally yours,  
William Maily.

by two or more separate organizations, each of the two leading organizations is represented on the Bureau. Thus the parties in Germany, Belgium, Holland, etc., have each two members on the Bureau, while in France, Russia, Poland, etc., each of the principal socialist organizations has one representative on the Bureau. In the United States there is so far but one organization which has chosen to affiliate itself with the International Bureau, the Socialist Party. Should any other organization in the United States make application for representation on the Bureau, the latter would have to pass upon such application, and if acted on favorably, the representation of our country on the Bureau would be rearranged after the next Congress. But so far no such application has been made, and our party alone represents the American branch of the International Socialist movement.

From this it does not follow by any means that any other socialist or other labor organizations in this country would not have the right to representation in the future International Congresses. Delegations of such bodies may be admitted to the Congresses, regardless of the question of their representation on the Bureau.

Comrade Trautmann is also in error in assuming that Comrade Corinne Brown represented an economic organization at the Amsterdam Congress. The only credential Comrade Brown had was that of the Socialist Party; and to my knowledge she did not claim at any time to represent any other organization.

I am opposed to Comrade Trautmann's motion for the reason that its adoption would involve a long delay in a matter which has been delayed too long already. Fraternally yours,  
M. Hillquit.

Comrade Trautman, in the argument supporting his motion, stated:

The Socialist party of the United States has not as yet, for various good reasons perhaps, established such necessary co-operation between militant economic organizations and the political Socialist Party, yet one branch of the former was duly represented in Amsterdam in the person of Comrade C. Brown—if the reports are correct—who was there in behalf of an American economic organization advocating the same doctrines as embodied in the provisions for representation, that is, the American Labor Union.

As information on the above the following letters are at hand:

Toledo, Ohio, March 2, 1905.  
J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l Sec'y,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

I have received as member of the National Executive Committee the circular of Feb. 27, containing Comrade Trautmann's motion to amend Comrade Hillquit's motion reference, the election of two International Secretaries, and for your information and that of the National Committee, if you see fit, I will state that Comrade Corinne Brown represented the Socialist Party at the last International Congress and reference to the report of the quorum meeting held last July will show that she was voted credentials for that purpose.

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If she represented the American Labor Union, or any other organization than the Socialist Party, this is the first time that I have had any knowledge of the fact.

Fraternally yours,

William Mally,  
Member Nat. Exe. Com.

Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1905.

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary Socialist Party,  
269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

In reply to your question, I would say that I was granted credentials by the National Quorum of the Socialist Party at the meeting of July, 1904, to the Amsterdam meeting of the International Socialist Congress. I held no other credentials from any organization. Trusting this will be a sufficient refutation of anything to the contrary, I am, Yours fraternally,

Corinne S. Brown.

Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

## PENNSYLVANIA REFERENDUM

Chicago, Ill., March 8, 1905.

To Pennsylvania Locals, Greeting:

Comrades:

Relating to the pending referendum within the state of Pennsylvania for the removal of the seat of the state committee from Erie, and the absence of ballots for the same.

A number of complaints and inquiries from locals have reached this office.

For the information of all concerned I would state Reading and Pittsburg have been nominated for the seat of the state committee. Vote closes March 15, 1905.

The following excerpt from a letter received this day from State Secretary Montgomery explains the absence of the ballots:

Erie, Pa., March 7, 1905.

J. Mahlon Barnes,

Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:

We are not issuing ballots; we are simply issuing the referendum, and letting the locals issue ballots or whatever way they want to tabulate their vote.

Yours fraternally,

F. L. Montgomery.

I enclose ballot that may be used to record the vote of your local.

Yours truly, J. Mahlon Barnes,

National Secretary.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1905.

Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1905.

National Dues From State Committees.

Alabama	7.00
Arizona	25.00
Arkansas	5.00
California	75.00
Colorado	20.00
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	16.60
Illinois	135.60
Indiana	40.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	20.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	10.00
Maine	10.00
Massachusetts	25.00
Michigan	15.00
Missouri	45.00
Montana	30.00
Nebraska	30.00
New Jersey	100.00
New York	100.00
North Dakota	12.00
Ohio	80.00
Oklahoma	18.00
Oregon	37.60
Pennsylvania	50.00
Rhode Island	6.00
Texas	15.00
Utah	1.20
Washington	65.15
Wisconsin	133.65
Wyoming	16.85

### Unorganized States.

Delaware	10.00
District of Columbia	4.50
Georgia	1.00
Indian Territory	4.00
Nevada	1.40
Tennessee	9.50
Virginia	2.00

Supplies	\$1,252.05
Literature	115.76
Buttons	14.46
Agitation fund	20.80
Miscellaneous	25.57
	3.24

Exchange	\$1,429.88
Rent	1.70
Expense	90.00
Express and freight	80.21
Postage	46.34
Telegrams	40.94
Salary	4.21
Office help	356.38
Printing	142.00
Organization and agitation	563.12
Literature and buttons	18.00
Miscellaneous	25.00
	77.30
	2.88

### Recapitulation.

Balance Feb. 1	\$ 48.64
Receipts during month	1,429.88
Total	\$1,478.52
Expenditures	1,448.08

Balance on hand March 1, 1905, \$ 30.44  
Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

## NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF MARCH, 1905.

Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1905.

Received.

National Dues From State Committees.	
Arizona	\$ 10.00
Arkansas	6.00

California	63.00
Colorado	30.00
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	15.00
Illinois	145.00
Indiana	25.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	20.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	8.00
Maine	10.00
Massachusetts	75.00
Michigan	50.00
Minnesota	50.00
Missouri	60.00
Montana	30.00
New Hampshire	18.00
New Jersey	50.00
New York	100.00
North Dakota	3.00
Ohio	90.00
Oklahoma	29.00
Oregon	25.00
Pennsylvania	50.00
Rhode Island	5.00
Texas	20.00
Utah	5.20
Vermont	2.50
Washington	51.70
Wisconsin	57.63

\$1,179.03

### Unorganized States.

District of Columbia	\$ 5.00
Indian Territory	12.60
Maryland	21.00
Mississippi	3.60
Nevada	5.00
New Mexico	10.00
Virginia	8.20
Tennessee	4.10
Member at large	2.30
Supplies	\$1,250.83
Literature	140.19
Buttons	31.82
Agitation fund	61.88
Miscellaneous	29.10
	2.50

Total receipts \$1,516.32

### Expended.

Exchange	\$ 2.25
Expense	67.92
Express and freight	31.78
Postage	83.79
Telegrams	5.41
Salary	343.38
Office help	102.00
Printing	440.00
Office equipment	26.00
Organization and agitation	106.72
Rent for February and March	180.00
Office supplies	8.60
Miscellaneous	.85

Recapitulation \$1,398.70

Balance March 1, 1905	\$ 30.44
Receipts for month	1,516.32
Total	\$1,546.76
Expenditures for month	1,398.70

Balance April 1, 1905, \$ 148.06

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

### AGITATION FUND.

From Feb. 1 to Mar. 31, 1905, Inclusive.

Chicago, Ill., March 31, 1905.

H. Topel, Bogueneau, Mont.	\$ 1.00
T. J. Coonrod (half day fund), Idaho	.17
Joseph Saylor, McSouth, Kan.	.50
S. F. Clafin, Manchester, N. H.	1.00
H. N. Carr, Red Oak, Mo.	.25
James D. Graham, Local Butte, Mont.	1.65
Roswell H. Johnson, Cheney, Wash.	18.00
A Socialist, Gleason, Pa.	1.00
A Socialist, Knoxville, Tenn.	3.95
Harry Smith, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
A. Noll, Girard, Kan.	.25
J. H. Carlils and J. S. Fine, Anthony, Kan.	.50
C. Kahlenberg (Socialist propaganda fund), New Haven, Conn.	10.07
Wm. A. Toole, Baltimore, Md.	.66
S. E. Putney (half day fund), Massachusetts	.67
Friend, Lakewood, N. J.	10.00
A Socialist, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Warren Atkinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00

Total \$52.67

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

### THE GERMAN ORGANIZER.

The tour of National German Organizer Comrade Robert Sattiel is being made up in the central states for the month of April. After speaking at four points in Indiana and Illinois, he will speak in Kentucky and Ohio, closing his work in the latter state late in April, after which he will enter Pennsylvania. Comrades desiring dates should apply direct to the National Secretary.

The National Office does not supply addresses of locals in organized states. The addresses of State Secretaries are accessible to all.

### WHAT THEY SAY.

"Books which I ordered for our local and which you billed me March 8 received. They are superb and without a flaw. I would urge upon all locals to secure the set which, once used, cannot be dispensed with. L. E. Leonard, Anderson, Cal., March 31, 1905."

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

### GET BUSY.

With the approach of warm weather the comrades should order quantities of the National Platform and "Socialist Methods" for distribution at street meetings and otherwise.

The National Office does not supply addresses of locals in organized states. The addresses of State Secretaries are accessible to all.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN TRAUTMANN'S MOTION—STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN BERGER.

Motions 6 and 7, Referendum 6 and 7.

Chicago, Ill., March 23, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:

Herewith is submitted motion of National Committeeman Trautmann of Ohio, together with letter accompanying the same:

### Referendum No. 6, Motion No. 6.

The National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion, or secret, or open understanding exists in the city of Milwaukee between the Social Democratic Party organization, or a member, or members thereof, and representatives of capitalist parties and said State Executive Committee be demanded to ascertain whether the endorsement of state candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Socialist paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members. In either case, if parties be found guilty of such gross violation of Socialist Party ethics, they to be disciplined through the State Executive Committee to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist Party."

My reasons for making this motion are outlined below. A few weeks ago the Milwaukee "Wahrheit," a paper which has heretofore been recognized as espousing Socialist theories and in the propaganda of Socialism, had editorially advocated to the members of the party to refrain from nominating a ticket in this coming spring election, when the municipal judges are to be nominated and elected. Apparently a referendum vote of party members has so decided, judging from the following editorials, upon which these charges are founded. Under date of March 18, this paper, "The Wahrheit," has these two editorials, of which copies are enclosed, and they contain, as accurately translated as possible, these advices to voters of the Social Democratic Party ticket:

The editorials:

"For us only two questions of principle must be taken into consideration. First, that Judge Carpenter has openly declared himself against our party and against Socialism, and, secondly, that he is using his seat in the bench to conquer for the Roman Catholic clergy, so far as he is concerned, a certain 'domination' upon matters of the state. For these reasons we are opposed to Judge Carpenter.

Against Judge Carpenter is running ex-Judge and ex-Mayor Emil Wallber, no Socialist, but after all a liberal minded, rightly inclined man, who has never used his seat at the bench to fuse state and church matters together. In his favor also speaks the fact that he, when mayor of the city in 1886, resisted the attempts at interference by militia, that is to say, that the then governor, Jerry Rusk, had called out the militia upon request of the manufacturers over the head of Wallber. It will be remembered that at that time several Polanders were shot to death by the troops. Wallber was, as a consequence of this, dropped by the capitalists, but in 1888 he was elected as municipal judge with the assistance of the trade unionists and the Socialists against his opponent, the reckless Malporo. It is true Wallber does understand very little, or nothing at all, of the social problem, and has also sided with the blue turners in preference to the red ones, but, however, he possesses enough fairness and insight so never to oppose the demands of the organized workers and the Socialists. It is superfluous to state here that the elections of judges in Milwaukee are non-partisan, and, in view of the fact that the Social Democrats of Milwaukee have by a referendum vote decided with a big majority not to put up a ticket, every member is at liberty to vote for such a candidate as might suit him best. It is not our mission to help either of the dozens of candidates in getting into one of the half of dozen positions as judge, but it must be our earnest endeavor to keep Mr. Carpenter out of office, and this can only be done by voting for his opponent candidate, for Candidate Wallber.

The second editorial note:

"We must repeat again and again that we have only a negative interest in the election of judges this spring, since the membership has by referendum vote decided not to nominate candidates. But because Judge Paul D. Carpenter is representing in this fight the Roman Catholic clergy, and because the Roman Catholic clergy has thrown down the gauntlet in Milwaukee to the Socialists and the organized workers individually, therefore we will have a word to say in this election, at least as far as Judge Carpenter is concerned."

I consider a further comment superfluous. "Non-partisan" elections from a Socialist viewpoint? It is absolutely necessary for the Socialist party as a whole to find out whether it is in line with Socialist tactics, discipline and the integrity of the party to allow such bargain counter and counter bargaining deals to prevail in any part of the union. If the party membership of Milwaukee has sanctioned such policy, then the Socialists all over the United States ought to know it, if they have not then they will demand and give themselves such an explanation as will set them clear before the Socialists, and bring those who are responsible for this to give account for. The state autonomy plan and rules should not be a barrier against a full and thorough sifting of this vital matter, a repetition of the "Born Sheboygan," the "Wisconsin platform of last year" affairs should not be countenanced by the Socialist party as a whole.

The only way to find these things out and clarify the movement is to have the State Executive Board of Wisconsin assert their rights in this matter, and the only way to impel them to do it is

by offering such a motion as I have proposed.

For these reasons I move as above stated. Fraternally yours,

Wm. E. Trautman,  
National Committeeman of Ohio.

Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:

Herewith is submitted a request of National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin. This request was received by telephone, 2:30 p. m., to-day.

Comrade Berger requests the National Committeemen to withhold their vote upon Referendum No. 6, Motion No. 6, made by Comrade Trautmann of Ohio until he can transmit to them, through this office, an explanation. Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:

In accordance with my letter of March 24 relating to the request made by National Committeeman Berger of Wisconsin, I herewith transmit to you Comrade Victor L. Berger's statement:

To the Members of the National Committee of the Socialist Party.

Comrades:

National Committeeman Trautman of Ohio has submitted to you the following:

"The National Committee calls upon the State Executive Board of Wisconsin to proceed at once with an investigation as to whether a collusion, or secret, or open understanding exists in the organization, or a member or members thereof, and representatives of capitalist parties and said State Executive Committee be demanded to ascertain whether the endorsement of state candidates running on capitalist party tickets in a Socialist paper has had the sanction and approval of the party members. In either case, if parties be found guilty of such a gross violation of Socialist party ethics they are to be disciplined, through the State Executive Committee, to the extent required by adopted rules of the Socialist party."

Now permit me to submit for your calm and just consideration the following:

First, there could have been no endorsement of any state candidates running on capitalist party tickets in any Socialist paper of Wisconsin. The present judicial election is not a state election, it is a municipal election. It pertains to judges only and is conducted on non-partisan lines.

But the mere insinuation that there is "a collusion, or secret, or open understanding in the city of Milwaukee between the Social Democratic Party organization or a member or members thereof and representatives of capitalist parties" is a miserable and cowardly slander. Not even the capitalist politicians in Milwaukee and in Wisconsin would dare to insinuate such a thing. And it is also a miserable and cowardly slander to insinuate that there was any secret or open understanding with any candidates running on a non-partisan ticket.

The facts of the case are the following:

The Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee decided by a referendum vote of about 4 to 1 against putting up candidates in this local judicial election. The matter was discussed pro and con for weeks—during most of which time I was in San Francisco, attending the A. F. of L. convention, and the overwhelming majority of the party membership finally came to the conclusion not to put up a ticket for the following reasons:

First. We had remaining an election debt of over \$1,600. Our elections are conducted mainly with literature and cost a great deal of money.

Second. The party in Milwaukee being very proletarian, we have hardly any lawyers in our ranks, and there is a great lack of suitable judicial candidates, and in order to "hold a court of record" a man must have been admitted to the bar.

Third. An election in Milwaukee means hard work. It means house to house distribution of literature. We have gone through two very hot campaigns in one year, and the five or six hundred workers upon whom the brunt of the battle always falls were completely tired out.

Fourth. We had gained so many votes in the last two years that it was necessary to have a short rest, in order to improve our organization and deepen the Socialist understanding of our voters.

Fifth. We could not risk a superficial campaign without losing much of our prestige and vote. If we went back in votes it would mean a hard blow to the movement in the entire country.

For these, and many other reasons too numerous to mention, the referendum of the party of Milwaukee decided against putting up a judicial ticket this spring.

Now as to the Constitution. Article 12, Section 3, of the National Constitution reads that "No state or local organization shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such organizations." Now we have violated NEITHER the LETTER nor the SPIRIT of this provision. We have decided simply not to put up a ticket, because we did not have the money and were deeply in debt; because we did not have the material for judicial candidates, and because we are compelled to strengthen our party intellectually

from a Socialist standpoint before we go into any new battles.

But I have always so construed this section of the constitution, and almost every comrade in Wisconsin coincides with me, that whenever the party has a ticket in the field it is the absolute and irrevocable duty of every Social Democrat to vote that ticket and vote it straight; but whenever and wherever the Social Democratic party has no ticket in the field any member individually has a right to vote or not to vote, just as he pleases.

If our members did not have that right all those who do not live in large towns would be disfranchised for every election outside of the state and national elections.

Besides, we are a political party, not a politico-religious order. We are not Dominicans nor Franciscans. We want strict party discipline, and there is no man who stands for good discipline more than I do. But whenever discipline turns into oppressive fanaticism then I oppose it.

So much for the construction of this section.

And the situation of Milwaukee is different from that of any other city. There is, for instance, one paper in this town that prints every day a column of anti-Socialist matter. There is another daily that continually prints stuff written by that notorious anti-Socialist, Father Kress of Cleveland, Ohio. Milwaukee is the national headquarters of the Federation of Roman Catholic Societies, whose avowed purpose is to combat Socialism. Here lives Archbishop Messmer, the founder of that federation, and their intellectual and spiritual guide. The Catholic church uses every means, and especially the confessional, against us. There is no other element in Milwaukee which fights us so bitterly and so effectively as the Catholic church.

Now, among the half dozen different judicial positions that are to be filled this spring, is that of a county or probate judge. The present incumbent of that position, Judge Paul D. Carpenter, was converted to Catholicism some few years ago by the Paulist Fathers. Since then the man has become a Catholic zealot. He has not only made speeches against Socialism, but has also used his judicial position to give the Catholic priesthood every possible advantage. Contrary to old usage and custom in Milwaukee, he committed children that were brought before him to religious, and especially Catholic, institutions. He did everything possible to make himself obnoxious to every liberal minded citizen, and especially to the Social Democrats, whom he bitterly assails, and did all in his power to make himself loved by the Roman Catholic clergy.

And now to the sin or heresy that I am supposed to have committed. Enclosed you will find a translation of the three editorial squibs which I have written in the Wahrheit and the Vorwaerts. And it is a perfectly correct translation, not a doctored one, as some I have seen. I want the comrades to read the article in the light of what I have said here and then pass their judgment.

I also want the comrades to consider that hardly ten per cent of the readers of the German paper are dues paying party members. Hardly ten per cent of them are under the rule of our constitution, even if you should construe it differently than we do. The other ninety per cent are Socialists and loyal voters of the Social Democratic party, but they are not party members. They look to their paper for a cue or a hint on the situation. It was my duty to give them that hint. It was my plain duty to advise them to vote against Paul D. Carpenter because he is an enemy of Socialism and of those American institutions of which Socialists approve.

Besides, before printing the articles in question, I stated my position to the City Central Committee of the Social Democratic party of Milwaukee. I told them what I was going to do. After a spirited discussion, my position was endorsed by the votes of all excepting five. (About seventy members being present.)

Now, comrades of the National Committee, you are in possession of all the facts. I have given them to you to my best knowledge and ability.

According to Article 12, Section 4, "In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organizations shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda; organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations and the National Committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations."

According to this, the National Committee has no jurisdiction in this matter. If Trautmann has any grievance against Victor L. Berger, or anybody else, let him lodge his complaint with the State Executive Board of Wisconsin.

Yet I will say this: To please Trautmann of Cincinnati, I am myself willing to ask the State Committee of Wisconsin to investigate the matter—although there is nothing to investigate—that is, after this matter has been rejected, as it ought to be, by the National Committee.

And, in

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## ELECTION OF A NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Referendum and Motion No. 5 as Submitted and Result.

Chicago, Ill., March 16, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:

The following motion has been made by National Committeeman Hillquit of New York:

### Referendum 5, Motion 5.

"I move that should no election result on the fifth ballot (now pending) for the seventh member of the National Executive Committee; that the two candidates receiving the highest and next highest votes shall go on the sixth ballot and all others shall be dropped. The object of the motion is to put an end to see-sawing and to get down to business."

National Committeemen will use enclosed card in voting. Vote YES or NO. Vote closes on March 25, and votes received after that date cannot be counted. Committeemen on Pacific Coast States can wire briefly their vote.

National Committeeman Towner of Kentucky makes a motion with similar intent.

The fifth ballot closes March 21st, and announcement of the result and the issuance of the sixth ballot will be held until the vote closes on this motion.

Fraternally submitted,

National Secretary.

### National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5.

Sent out March 16. Closed March 25. Voting Yes, 31. Voting No, 2. Not voting, 7. Motion adopted.

Chicago, Ill., March 25, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:

Herein is submitted report of the action of your committee on National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5:

### Motion No. 5.

By Comrade Hillquit of New York: "I move that should no election result on the fifth ballot (now pending) for the seventh member of the National Executive Committee, that the two candidates receiving the highest and next highest votes shall go on the sixth ballot and all others shall be dropped. The object of the motion is to put an end to see-sawing and to get down to business."

### Voting "Yes."

Alabama—Andrus.  
California—Richardson.  
Colorado—Floaten.  
Connecticut—White.  
Florida—Healey.  
Idaho—Carter.  
Illinois—Berlyn.  
Iowa—Work.  
" Jacobs.  
Kansas—McAllister.  
Kentucky—Towner.  
Louisiana—Putnam.  
Maine—Fox.  
Massachusetts—Gibbs.  
Montana—McHugh.  
Nebraska—Ray.  
New Hampshire—O'Neil.  
New Jersey—Headley.  
" Kearns.  
New York—Hillquit.  
North Dakota—Lampman.  
Ohio—Trautmann.  
Oklahoma—Maschke.  
Oregon—Ramp.  
Rhode Island—Floyd.  
South Dakota—Lovett.  
Texas—Kerrigan.  
Utah—Gilbert.  
Vermont—Arvidson.  
West Virginia—Zimmerman.  
Wyoming—Hastings.  
Total—31.

### Voting "No."

Michigan—Lamb.  
Missouri—Hoehn.  
Total—2.

### Not Voting.

Arizona—Barnette.  
Arkansas—Lowry.  
Indiana—Reynolds.  
Minnesota—Holman.  
Ohio—Bandlow.  
Wisconsin—Berger.  
" Thompson.  
Total—7.

Motion is therefore adopted.

### Comment.

Healey, Florida: "I would add in the event of two or three having same number, both to go on ballot."  
Lamb, Michigan: "The seven elected can organize and do the business."  
Bandlow, Ohio: "Being at this time one of the candidates in the contest, I refrain from voting."  
Fraternally yours,  
J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

## DECLARATION OF GEORGE GAPONE.

To the International Socialist Bureau:

In order to clear up all misunderstanding in regard to the attempt on the part of the Russian workingmen to present a petition to the Czar at St. Petersburg, I will state that a revolution alone will guarantee the defense of the interest of the masses of working people and will create a basis upon which sure triumph of International Socialism will be achieved. But I have the strong conviction, based upon my researches for liberty and truth, that unity of action alone can insure this.

Please inform the Socialist press and the Socialist delegates who are advocating a union of the two Socialist parties of Russia, in order to prepare a project of action for the organization of the workingmen's revolution in Russia, that I consider it premature to affiliate with either of the two parties until such common action is consummated.

I send you my fraternal greeting and cry: "Long live International Socialism!"  
George Gapone.

## Tabulation of Votes Cast by Members of the National Committee for Members of the National Executive Committee on 4th and 5th Ballots.

CANDIDATES	STATE	Committeeman	Bandlow		Goebel		Kerrigan		A. M. Simons		Stedman		Towner	
			4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5
Alabama	Andrus								X	X				
Arizona	Barnette				X									
Arkansas	Lowry						X	X						
California	Richardson						X	X						
Colorado	Floaten								X	X				
Connecticut	White	X	X											
Florida	Healey						X	X						
Idaho	Carter		X	X										
Illinois	Berlyn	X	X											
Indiana	Reynolds												X	X
Iowa	Work	X	X											
Kentucky	Towner	X	X											
Kansas	McAllister												X	X
Louisiana	Putnam						X	X						
Maine	Fox	X	X											
Massachusetts	Gibbs									X	X			
Michigan	Lamb								X	X				
Minnesota	Holman								X	X				
Missouri	Hoehn								X	X				
Montana	McHugh						X	X						
Nebraska	Ray	X	X											
N. Hampshire	O'Neil						X	X						
New Jersey	Kearns												X	X
New Jersey	Headley				X			X						
New York	Hillquit	X	X											
North Dakota	Lampman						X							
Oklahoma	Maschke	X	X											
Ohio	Bandlow						X						X	
Ohio	Trautmann								X	X				
Oregon	Ramp												X	X
Pennsylvania													X	X
Rhode Island	Floyd												X	X
South Dakota	Lovett													
Texas	Kerrigan		X				X							
Utah	Gilbert	X	X											
Vermont	Arvidson								X	X				
West Virginia	Zimmerman		X											
Wisconsin	Berger									X	X			
Wyoming	Hastings						X	X						
Totals			9	11	3		10	8	4	6	5	4	5	6

## ELECTION OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

### Fourth Ballot.

Sent out Feb. 22. Closed March 6, 1905. One to be voted for. Total vote cast, 36. Necessary to a choice, 19. No candidate receiving a majority vote, there was no election. Members not voting were Lovett of South Dakota and Zimmerman of West Virginia. Total, 2.

### Fifth Ballot.

Sent out March 7. Closed March 21, 1905. One to be voted for. Total vote cast, 35. Necessary to a choice, 18. No candidate receiving a majority vote, there was no election. Members not voting were Barnett of Arizona, Lamp-

man of North Dakota and Lovett of South Dakota. Total, 3.

### Sixth Ballot.

Sent out March 25, 1905. Closed April 8, 1905. Ballot to be restricted to highest and next highest candidates on fifth ballot, Comrades Bandlow and Kerrigan, by instructions of National Committee, Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5.

## STATE SECRETARIES AND NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN

### LIST OF STATE SECRETARIES.

State.	Secretaries.	Address.
Alabama	F. X. Waldhorst	1710 Hawkins Ave., South Birmingham.
Arkansas	Dan Hogan	Huntington.
Arizona	Albert Ryan	Jerome.
California	Ed B. Helfenstein	520 Bryson-Block, Los Angeles.
Colorado	George T. Cramton	1753 Lawrence St., Denver.
Connecticut	Cornelius T. Woods	55 Morris St., Hartford.
Florida	Herbert C. Davis	Box 50, Gary.
Illinois	James S. Smith	163 Randolph St., Chicago.
Indiana	Fredk. G. Strickland	515 N. Liberty St., Indianapolis.
Idaho	T. J. Coonrod	Emmett.
Iowa	J. J. Jacobsen	1129 Thirteenth St., Des Moines.
Kansas	Thomas E. Will	209 Sedgwick Building, Wichita.
Kentucky	Frank Streine	329 Katurah St., Newport.
Louisiana	Patrick O'Hare	723 Toulouse St., New Orleans.
Maine	W. E. Pelsey	Box 44, Lewiston.
Massachusetts	S. E. Putney	699 Washington St., Boston.
Michigan	J. A. C. Menton	1323 S. Saginaw St., Flint.
Minnesota	J. E. Nash	Robbinsdale.
Missouri	T. E. Palmer	14 Rookery Building, Kansas City.
Montana	Jas. D. Graham	532 I St., North Livingston.
Nebraska	J. P. Roe	519 N. Sixteenth St., Omaha.
New Hampshire	W. H. Wilkins	Box 521, Claremont.
New Jersey	W. B. Killingbeck	270 Main St., Orange.
New York	John C. Chase	64 E. Fourth St., New York.
North Dakota	C. F. Payne	Box 34, Fargo.
Ohio	Edward Gardner	1109 Dayton St., Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	J. E. Snyder	367 W. Grand Ave., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Claude Robinson	282 1/2 Second St., Portland.
Pennsylvania	Robert B. Ringler	347 Spruce St., Reading.
Rhode Island	Fred Hurst	1923 Westminster St., Olneyville.
South Dakota	Samuel Lovett	Aberdeen.
Texas	E. B. Latham	Box 126, Gainesville.
Utah	C. L. Spiegel	Box 570, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	John Anderson	106 Summer St., Barre.
Washington	E. E. Martin	1410 E. Marion St., Seattle.
West Virginia	George B. Kline	McMechen.
Wisconsin	E. H. Thomas	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Louis Marquardt	Laramie.

### LIST OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN, MARCH 31, 1905.

National Committeemen.	Address.
B. Andrus	1108 N. Fourteenth St., Birmingham.
L. W. Lowry	1014 Cross St., Little Rock.
J. R. Barnette	Globe, Ariz.
N. A. Richardson	San Bernardino, Cal.
A. H. Floaten	2364 Vine St., Denver.
Forrest Woodside	Calhan, Col.
W. E. White	229 Exchange St., New Haven, Conn.
W. R. Healey	Longwood, Fla.
B. Berlyn	662 E. Sixty-third St., Chicago.
S. M. Reynolds	1115 S. Sixth St., Terre Haute.
G. F. Carter	530 S. Thirteenth St., Boise.
John M. Work	1313 Harrison Ave., Des Moines.
W. A. Jacobs	307 1/2 Harrison St., Davenport.
A. S. McAllister	Herrington.
Chas. G. Towner	203 E. Seventh St., Newport.
Wilber Putnam	Evangeline.
Chas. L. Fox	10 Free St., Portland.
Howard A. Gibbs	Worcester.
C. J. Lamb	Dryden.
S. M. Holman	11 Oak St., S. E., Minneapolis.
G. A. Hoehn	22 N. Fourth St., St. Louis.
E. T. Behrens	1200 E. Third St., Sedalia.
C. C. McHugh	Anaconda.
Geo. W. Ray	519 N. Sixteenth St., Omaha.
M. H. O'Neil	4 C St., Nashua.
Henry R. Kearns	253 Beach St., Arlington.
George H. Headley	100 Bergen Ave., Kearney.
Morris Hillquit	320 Broadway, New York City.
John Spargo	23 Belmont Terrace, Yonkers-on-Hudson.
Ben Hanford	781 Marey Ave., Brooklyn.
I. S. Lampman	Fargo.
Robert Bandlow	193 Champlain St., Cleveland.
W. E. Trautman	Brauer Zeitung, Cincinnati.
R. Maschke	Kingfisher.
B. F. Ramp	Brooks.
Robert Ringler	347 Spruce St., Reading.
John H. Floyd	164 Ridge Ave., Pawtucket.
Samuel Lovett	Aberdeen.
W. E. Farmer	417 W. Main St., Denison.
Joseph Gilbert	Care The Crisis, Salt Lake City.
John W. Arvidson	Rutland.
Irene Smith	1115 N. Fife St., Tacoma.
D. Burgess	806 N. M St., Tacoma.
F. A. Zimmerman	McMechen.
Victor L. Berger	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
Carl D. Thompson	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
D. A. Hastings	Cheyenne.

### NATIONAL NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau announces the resignation of Victor Serwy as Secretary. The new Secretary is Camille Huysmans, address Maison du Peuple, Brussels.

M. J. Hynes of Hamilton, Ohio, on account of ill health, withdraws his name from the national speakers' list.

Frederick G. Strickland, State Secretary of Indiana, has presented his resignation as State Secretary, to take effect May 30.

Two Socialist papers are now published in the Finnish language. "Tyomies," box 337, Hancock, Mich., and "Raiwaaja," 392 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass. Socialist literature in that language can be secured from either office.

James Pirie of Montpelier, Vt., one of the oldest party members of that state and the first Socialist candidate for governor, died Feb. 20.

A new local at Calumet, Mich., starts off with fifty charter members.

Sparks, Nevada.—Local organized with fourteen members. Charter granted by National Office.

Local Milwaukee passed a resolution recommending that the National Executive Committee employ a competent negro as a national organizer to work in such territory where he can reach the greatest number of the people of his race.

Both branches, German and English, of the Socialist Party at Newport News, Va., passed a resolution that the agitation tour of Comrade Robert Saltiel, National German Organizer of the Socialist Party, should be extended to the South, and seconded the motion made by the German branch of Grand Rapids, Mich. The same motion was also seconded by Local Streater, Ill.

Forrest Woodside of Calhan has been elected a National Committeeman of Colorado.

W. E. Farmer of Denison has been elected National Committeeman of Texas, to succeed Comrade Kerrigan.

The Socialist State Convention of Ohio will be held May 28 at Columbus.

A charter has been granted to Poteau, Indian Territory; fifteen members.

W. E. White of New Haven, Conn., has been re-elected National Committeeman for Connecticut.

Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee has been elected additional National Committeeman for Wisconsin.

E. T. Behrens, 1200 East Third St., Sedalia, has been elected the additional National Committeeman of Missouri.

Samuel Lovett has been re-elected National Committeeman of South Dakota.

The Michigan State Committee submits the name of Philip Engel for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers.

The Massachusetts State Committee submits the name of Heinrich Bartel of Lawrence for the reserve list of national speakers and organizers. Comrade Bartel is a German speaker.

## REPORT TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The National Committee of the Socialist party prepared a report to the International Congress that met in Amsterdam, Holland, in August last, which was distributed among the 454 delegates there present. It is printed in English and German.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographic report of the proceedings of the National Convention, May 1-6, 1904, makes a book of 337 pages 6x9 inches, which every Socialist should possess. Besides the full report of speeches and debates, the book contains an appendix full of information for every student and live Socialist, among which may be mentioned: List of Socialist papers and periodicals in the United States, both in English and foreign languages; list of all delegates, with mail address; report of Committee on State and Municipal Program; National Platform and Constitution; Socialist vote, etc., with complete index so that ready reference can be made to remarks of any speaker or subject.

In fine red cloth binding the price is \$1.00. In paper cover..... .50. Carefully packed and postage paid. Order from National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

## HAVE YOU GOT THEM?

If you claim to be a Socialist and do not own a copy of the books described in the December Bulletin, viz., "SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC," by Frederick Engels; "MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and "NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING," by William Liebknecht, you should do as others have done, send 25 cents to the National Secretary and get them by return mail, postage paid.

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

## AN ORNAMENT.

Comrades did not order the Debs Medallion during the campaign as we expected, mainly for the reason they did not know how nice it is. If you want a nice ornament for stand or table, send 15c for a medallion; or if you send 25c we will add a pair of plate paper portraits of Debs and Hanford. Decorate your room or home.

The National Office does not supply addresses of locals in organized states. The addresses of State Secretaries are accessible to all.

## HAVE YOU GOT THEM?

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# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN TRAUTMANN'S MOTION—STATEMENT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN BERGER.

(Continued from page 2.)

Why should we now be disturbed by heresy hunters?

Comrade Trautmann takes exception to the Wisconsin platform. I should be willing to submit this platform to Carl Kautsky or any other Socialist scientist, but I am not willing to submit it to Trautmann, who understands little or nothing about the science of Socialism.

As to the Sheboygan affair, we have handled that without Trautmann's assistance.

Trautmann is simply bitter because I refused to endorse his plan of splitting up the national trades union movement. After trying to split the economic movement of the working class, Trautmann would also like to split up the political movement of the working class.

Trautmann proudly admits that he has "developed" to the De Leon standpoint, to the standpoint of the old Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, which was the curse of the Socialist movement for several years. What business has Trautmann in our party?

And can you not see clearly the motive of this so-called charge?

Comrades, if you have the movement of the American proletariat at heart act calmly and deliberately and put the Trautmanns where they belong.

And now permit me to thank you one and all most heartily for the kind consideration you have shown me, one of the oldest comrades in the movement, by granting me a hearing before casting your vote on this question.

Yours fraternally,

Victor L. Berger,  
National Committeeman for Wisconsin.

### EXHIBIT NO. 1.

Editorial, March 18, 1905.

Since the referendum of our party in Milwaukee (by a majority of four to one) has decided that we are to put up no ticket for the judicial election this spring, and we are not to participate in it as a party, the judicial election has for us a very slight interest.

To be more exact, we are really interested in but a single person, and that in a negative way. Social Democrats of Milwaukee ought to vote for only one position. They ought to vote against the present probate judge (County Court), Judge Paul Carpenter, who considered it necessary to deliver agitation speeches against Socialists and Socialism in Catholic societies and particularly to the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Furthermore, this judge has during his whole term committed only one child to a public institution, and that occurred recently, since he became a candidate for re-election. All other children who came before him were turned over to church institutions, and especially to Catholic institutions. We hold that no judge has the right to act in this way; no probate judge before Carpenter ever tried to do the like; no other judge is doing the like now. Judge Carpenter's action stands especially in diametrical opposition to the demands of the Socialists of all countries, for we hold that church and state must be kept strictly apart. If parents or guardians desire to bring their children under the charge of Catholic or similar institutions they can attend to that themselves; that is their private matter. According to our standard the judge has no right to act as an agent for religious denominations.

Formerly these commitments were also a rich source of income to the religious associations in question, because the county paid two and one-half dollars per week for every child; however, since the Home for Dependent Children was built this income was stopped. But we repeat that a judge has not the right to act as a soul-catcher for any religious denomination. And Judge Carpenter, who himself is a renegade—his father, Matthew Carpenter, the well-known senator of Wisconsin, was known to be a liberal—was simply carried away by his religious zealotism.

In addition it is also asserted that under his regime the bills for printing and stationery (which were presented by a firm which is closely connected with these black-robed circles) have been ten times as large as before; the firm in question is now under indictment by the grand jury. We don't care to go into this matter any further, for Judge Carpenter may not be responsible for these bills.

For us only the two points of principle come into consideration. First, that Judge Carpenter has come out against our party and against Socialism; and, second, that he has used his judge's office to conquer for the Roman Catholic priesthood a certain influence which belongs to the sphere of the state. On these grounds we are against Judge Carpenter.

Against Judge Carpenter is running ex-Judge and ex-Mayor Emil Wallber, no Socialist, but at least a liberal, upright man, to whom it never occurred to use the judge's bench to amalgamate church and state. In his favor is the further fact that while mayor of the city in 1886, during the eight hour troubles, he opposed the entrance of the militia. Jerry Rusk, then governor, at the wish of the manufacturers, turned loose the militia upon the workers over Wallber's head. As is generally known, some Poles in Bay View were shot at that time. Wallber was dropped by the capitalists, but with the support of the trade unions and the Socialists in 1888 was elected municipal judge against the tyrannical Mallory. Wallber understands very little or nothing of the social question, and always stood rather with the "blue turners" than with the "red," yet he always possessed enough fairness and insight not to oppose the demands of organized labor and of the Social Democrats. (The name of the Socialist Party in Wisconsin and New York.)

It is superfluous to state here that

the elections of judges in Milwaukee are non-partisan. And in consideration of the fact that the referendum of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee has decided not to put up a ticket every member individually is free to vote for the candidate that seems best to him. It cannot be our mission, of course, to help any one of the dozen judicial candidates to any of the half dozen judicial benches. On the other hand, we ought to make an earnest effort to keep Mr. Carpenter out of the office. And this can only be done by voting for his opponent, Wallber.

### EXHIBIT NO. 2.

Editorial, March 18, 1905.

We are told that a lawyer by the name of W. B. Rubin, who would very much like to climb upon one of the judge's benches, is spreading the rumor that he is the candidate of the trades unions. His friends are also whispering it around that the Social Democratic Party is endorsing or at least favoring his candidacy. Our silence means our consent, say they. All of this is as false as it can be. The Social Democratic Party favors no candidate and it has no reason whatsoever to favor Mr. Rubin. But many Social Democrats individually will vote against Judge Paul D. Carpenter, because he made speeches against the Social Democracy; and furthermore because out of sheer religious fanaticism he is using his judicial bench to mix up state and church and to give the Roman Catholic clergy as much influence upon our public affairs as is in his power. Only so far do we have any interest in this election, and no further.

### EXHIBIT NO. 3.

Editorial, March 18, 1905.

We must repeat again and again that we have only a negative interest in the election of judges this spring, since the membership has by referendum vote decided not to nominate candidates. But because Judge Paul D. Carpenter is representing the Roman Catholic clergy in this fight, and because the Roman Catholic clergy has thrown down the gauntlet in Milwaukee to the Socialists and the organized workers, individually, we will have a word to say in this election, at least as far as Judge Carpenter is concerned.

In view of the late receipt of the above information on Referendum No. 6, Motion No. 6, the time for closing vote is extended to April 18, and committeemen will use enclosed card in voting. Votes received after that date cannot be counted.

Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

### Motion by Lamb of Michigan.

Chicago, Ill., March 27, 1905.  
To the National Committee,  
Socialist Party.

Comrades:  
Herewith is submitted motion of National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan, together with letter accompanying the same:

Referendum No. 7, Motion No. 7.

"I move that Motion No. 6 be laid upon the table."

My reasons are: 1. Comrade Trautmann alleges or charges nothing. He merely expresses his suspicion that something, somewhere, with somebody, may not be regular, and he is merely asking the National Committee to constitute itself a detective agency, a "smelling committee," or a court of inquisition, to ascertain if his suspicions be well founded. It is not proper that the National Committee should permit itself to be used in any such way. Comrade Trautmann having alleged nothing is merely asking the National Committee to go upon a heresy hunt. His motion should lie upon the table until he or others shall have made definite and specific charges that certain comrades or party organizations have violated some definite clause of our National Constitution. Until then the National Committee has no jurisdiction.

Committeemen will use enclosed card in voting. Vote will close April 10, and votes received after that date cannot be counted. Fraternally submitted,

J. Mahlon Barnes,  
National Secretary.

## NOW IS THE TIME TO "CHIP IN"

and order a quantity of "Socialist Methods" and the National Platform for use at street meetings and general distribution. See price list printed in this issue.

## ACCOUNT BOOKS FOR SALE.

### Locals or Branches.

All locals and branches wanting to aid in perfecting organization should interest themselves in the details of party work, and nothing will be of greater aid in this direction than the set of books for local and branch officers, prepared by the national office. The set consists of:

1st. Financial Secretary's Cash Book—100 specially ruled and printed pages, with diagram and instructions pasted on inside of front cover.

2d. Financial Secretary's Ledger—Contains index; 100 specially ruled and printed pages for individual membership accounts—each page good for one member for three years; 20 pages specially ruled and printed for keeping accounts with persons and firms not members, 4 pages each for stamp account and membership account—each page good for one year—both forms especially ruled and printed. Diagram and explanation inside front cover.

3d. Treasurer's Cash Book—50 pages specially ruled and printed, with diagram inside front cover; classifies expenditures under eight heads.

4th. Minutes—100 pages of record ruling, with double page in front for record of officers.

5th. Book of Orders on Treasurer—with stub and receipt printed on back of order; 50 orders in book.

6th. Improved Favorite Letter File—for filing correspondence, bills, receipts, reports of officers, etc.

All "Champion Ledger" paper, substantially bound and convenient size—pages 8 1/2 x 10 3/4 inches. "Officers and Their Duties" is pasted inside the back cover of each book. Every local and branch should have a set.

The entire set is furnished at the cost in lots of 200 sets—\$3.50, by express at purchaser's expense. Locals which have ordered sets, and from whom we have heard, are greatly pleased with the completeness and simplicity of the system.

Ambition and pride in mastering details brings perfect organization, and perfect organization brings success. The trusts set us an example. When the monthly reports begin to be published do not let your organization be found among the "stragglers."

The National Office does not supply addresses of locals in organized states. The addresses of State Secretaries are accessible to all.

## COUNTY AND CITY COMMITTEES.

If your City or County Committee has no readily understood system of keeping accounts with Locals or Branches you should see that they have a set of books which have been specially prepared for this work. They will last a long time, and cost only \$5.15, by express at expense of those ordering. Address National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

## RULES GOVERNING ACCEPTANCE OF MEMBERS.

Inquiries are occasionally received at the National Office regarding the standing of undesirable persons in the party. Complaints are also reported of violation of the confidence and hospitality of locals which can, in most cases, be traced to a laxity of discipline and rules in accepting new members or those claiming to come from other states. Comrades who wish to avoid this experience can only do so by paying close attention to the claims of strangers to our confidence.

In view of this the following rules for the guidance of party members and Locals in accepting new members,

adopted by the National Quorum at its meeting November 14th-16th, 1903, should be remembered when considering applications for membership.

### Keep for Reference.

"To ensure the stability and integrity of the Socialist movement in America, which will encounter more difficulties and dangers from the personnel of the membership as the party grows, and to prevent the influx into other locals of dangerous and undesirable political elements after they have been expelled in one place, the Quorum proposes the following regulations:

"First—Every member who moves from one locality to another shall be required to deposit his membership card with the local into which he seeks admission.

"Second—The names of members expelled by a local or state organization shall at once be reported to the National Secretary, with the reasons for expulsion, and the National Secretary shall, in his next weekly bulletin report same to the party membership.

"Third—Applicants for membership in Party Locals shall be required to state whether or not they have been members of the Party before, and, if so, to give the reasons for having severed connection with the party. The Quorum also suggests that the membership application blanks contain such questions as to secure the above information."

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

### AN ORNAMENT.

Comrades did not order the Debs Medallion during the campaign as we expected, mainly for the reason they did not know how nice it is. If you want a nice ornament for stand or table, send 15c for a medallion; or if you send 25c we will add a pair of plate paper portraits of Debs and Hanford. Decorate your room or home.

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Comrades should not overlook propaganda among the population speaking other than the English language. The following booklets were prepared for and printed by the National Headquarters, and the Comrades should make special efforts to order and distribute.

#### Jewish.

"Workingmen, Next!"—by Benjamin Feigenbaum. A Jewish pamphlet, containing Jewish translation of the National platform, 48 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

#### Bohemian.

"Down with Capitalism"—A Bohemian pamphlet, 24 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

#### Polish.

"Poverty: Its Cause and Cure"—By J. Barkowsky. A Polish pamphlet; 32 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

Every party official should keep on file, for reference, a copy of each and every Official Monthly Bulletin.

## "Socialist Methods"

will arrest attention without going into theories, and show the necessity of becoming a dues-paying member. Follow this with National Platform, and other matter. Get busy.

## ORGANIZE

## Price List of Socialist Party Supplies Furnished by the National Committee. Postage or Express Prepaid. Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

	For 1	For 10	For 25	For 50	For 100	For 500	For 1000
<b>FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS</b>							
Applications for Local or Branch Charter.....			\$.25	\$.40	\$.75		
Charters for Local or Branch—with mailing tubes....			1.00	2.75	3.00		
<b>FOR LOCALS OR BRANCHES</b>							
Application for Membership Cards.....			.10	.15	.20		
Membership Due Cards.....		\$.10	.15	.25	.45		
Political Candidate Resignation Blanks.....		.15	.25	.50	1.00		
Party Buttons—Celluloid.....	\$.03	.10	.25	.50	1.00	\$4.00	
Party Buttons—Gold Plate.....	.25	2.00					
<b>FOR PROPAGANDA AND PARTY MEMBERS</b>							
Socialist Methods, 4 pages.....	.05	.10	.15	.20	.75	\$1.30	
National Platform, 4 pages (English).....	.05	.15	.20	.25	.85	1.50	
Why Socialists Pay Dues, 4 pages.....	.05	.15	.20	.25	.85	1.50	
National Party Constitution, 8 pages.....	.20	.30	.50	.75	2.50	4.00	
How to Organize Socialist Locals or Branches, 4 pages.....	.05	.15	.20	.25	.85	1.50	
How a Socialist Local or Branch Should be Conducted, 4 pages.....	.20	.30	.50	.75	2.50	4.00	
How to Conduct Socialist Meetings, 4 pages.....	.05	.15	.20	.25	.85	1.50	
The above seven leaflets will be sent in complete sets at the following prices.....	1 Set	10 Sets	25 Sets	50 Sets	100 Sets	500 Sets	1000 Sets
	.10	.50	1.00	1.95	2.70	9.15	15.30

Every party member, new or old, should have a set of these leaflets. Every applicant should read "Socialist Methods," and the National Platform and Constitution before joining the Party. Organization means something more than names on a paper. If you want a genuinely democratic movement the membership must be educated in the practical details. This will be necessary under Socialism. Begin now. Individuals, Locals and Branches will do well to keep a supply in stock and distribute liberally. Remit by post office or express money order, payable and addressed to

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.