THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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Number 9



CHICAGO, MAY, 1905

Monthly

Secretary to International expedition Socialist Bureau

NOMINATIONS

Report of First Ballot. Second **Ballot Submitted**

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1905.
Nominations for Secretary to International Socialist Bureau—Closed
May 1.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party. Comrades: I herewith report the fol-

lowing nominations for Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau: E. B. Ault, of Idaho; by Carter,

Idaho.

Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana; by Hillquit, New York, and Maschke, Okla.

Herman V. S. Groesbeck, of Wyoming; by Hastings, Wyo.

Ben Hanford, of New York; by Behrens, Mo., and Burgess, Wash.

Max Hayes, of Ohio; by Kelly, Ind.;
Towner, Ky.

Towner, Ky.
George D. Herron, of New York, by
Lamb, Mich.

Morris Hillquit, of New York; by Bandlow, Ohio, Fox, Maine, Holman, Minn., and Reynolds, Indiana.

Frederick Krafft, of New Jersey; by Headley, New Jersey.
William Mailly, of Ohio; by Floyd,

Rhode Island. Walter Thomas Mills, of Illinois; by

McAllister, Kansas.

Thomas J. Morgan, of Illinois; by Hoehn, Missouri.

A. M. Simons, of Illinois; by Barnette, Arizona, and Berlyn, Illinois.

John Spargo, of New York; by Ringler, Pennsylvania.

William E. Trautmann, of Ohio, by McHugh, Montana, and O'Neil, New Hampshire.

Ernest Untermann, of Illinois; by Andrus, Alabama, Lovett, South Da-kota, Ramp, Oregon, and Trautmann,

Gaylord Wilshire, of New York; by Brewer, Kansas.
Comrades Simons and Trautmann

have accepted.

Declined: Ault, Debs, Groesbeck,
Herron, Hayes, Mailly, Morgan and
Wilshire.

Not heard from: Hanford, Hillquit, Not heard from: Hanford, Hillquit,
Mills, Spargo, Untermann and Krafft.
Acceptances will be received until
May 9. Those not heard from by that
date will not appear on the ballot.
Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary

National Secretary.
Comrades: In a special circular issued May 2, 1905, a report was made of nominees for secretary to the Inter-national Socialist Bureau. Declinations have been reported in the weekly Bulletin.

The following have accepted and are therefore submitted for a vote: Morris Hillquit, New York; A. M. Simons, Chicago; John Spargo, New York; W. E. Trautmann, Cincinnati; E. Unter-

mann, Chicago. National Committeemen will use enclosed ballot and vote for one. Vote closes May 27. Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES.

REPORT OF THE ELECTION FOR SECRETARY TO THE INTERNA-TIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU.

Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1905. Comrades: I herewith report the result of the ballot of the National Committee for election of a secretary to the International Socialist Bureau. Vote was, as follows:

Arizona-Barnette for Simons. Arkansas-Lowry for Simons. California-Richardson for Simons. Colorado-Floaten for Untermann. Connecticut-White for Trautmann. Florida—Healey for Hillquit. Idaho—Carter for Spargo. Illinois-Berlyn for Simons.

Indiana-Reynolds for Hillquit; Kel-Iowa-Work for Simons; Jacobs for Untermann.

Kansas-Brewer for Untermann. Kentucky—Towner for Hillquit.
Louisiana—Putnam for Untermann.
Maine—Fox for Hillquit.
Massachusetts—Gibbs for Hillquit. Michigan-Lamb for Untermann. Minnesota-Holman for Hillquit; Peach for Untermann.

Missouri—Hoehn for Hillquit; Beh rens for Hillquit. Montans—McHugh for Trautmann. -Hoehn for Hillquit; Beh-

Nebraska-Ray for Spargo. New Hampshire-O'Neil for Traut-

New Jersey-Kearns for Untermann; Headley for Untermann.

New York-Hanford for Hillquit. North Dakota-Lampman for Spargo. Ohio-Bandlow for Hillquit; Traut-

Oklahoma-Maschke for Hillquit. Origon—Ramp for Untermann.

Pennsylvania—Ringler for Spargo.

Rhode Island—Livyd for Spargo.

South Dakota—Lovett for Unter-

Texas—Farmer for Simons. Utah—Gilbert for Trautmann. Washington-Burgess for mann; Smith for Trautmann. West Virginia-Zimmerman for Hill-

Wisconsin—Berger for Hillquit; Thompson for Hillquit.

Wyoming—Hastings for Hillquit. Votes cast for each candidate were: Hillquit—Healey, Reynolds, Towner, Fox, Gibbs, Holman, Hoehn, Behrens, Hanford, Bandlow, Maschke, Zimmerman, Berger, Thompson, Hastings-To-

Simons—Barnette, Lowry, Richard-son, Berlyn, Kelley, Work, Farmer—

Spargo— r, Ray, Lampman, Ring-ler, Floyd—Total, 5. Trautmann—Wite; O'Neil, Gilbert,
Burgess, Smith. Hugh—Total, 6.
Untermann adrus, Floaten, Jacobs,
Brewer, Pu' i, Lamb, Peach, Kearns,
Headley, atmann, Ramp, Lovett—

Untermann Adrus, Floaten, Jacobs, Brewer, Po' 1, Lamb, Peach, Kearns, Headley, 1, Lamb, Peach, Kearns, 1, Lamb, Remp, Lovett—Total, J.

Total vote cast, 45; necessary to a choice, 23. Members not voting were: Woodside, Colorado; McAllister, Kansas; Hillquit and Spargo, New York; Arvidson, Vermont. Total, 5.

Comrade Woodside's ballot reached the office too late to be counted.

the office too late to be counted.

No candidate receiving a majority of the votes cast, there is no election. Another ballot (the second) is neces

The same candidates are resubmitted. Vote will close June 12. Yours truly,

manion James. National Secretary.

National Committee Referendums-Motions Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, Submitted.

Referendum 10, Motion No. 11.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party.
Chicago, Ill., May 5, 1905.
To the National Committee, Socialist

Party. Comrades: Herewith is submitted Referendum 10, Motion No. 11, by National Committeeman Kelley, of Indi-

Motion No. 11.

(1) "That all sums collected in National dues from the organized states in excess of the average sum paid by such states, for the calendar year 1904, as shown by the figures published by the National Secretary, in estimating membership of the several states, in his last annual report; be hereafter, and is hereby, appropriated to each state, the same to be remitted to the State Secretaries in cash, for the state work, under the auspices of the state organiza-

(2) That no state shall be granted the appropriation herein specified, unless the said state shall have first paid its dues up to, and including the current month for which any such appropriation shall

(3) All sums so appropriated to the work of the several states shall be entered on the state accounts, and reported as 'National Appropriations,' and must be used by the several states in the ef-fort to extend the organization within the states."

"The above motions ought to be adopted for the following reasons:

(1) It will help in a large degree promote the prompt and regular payment of state dues to the National office. and hasten the settlement of all arrear ages on account of dues.

(2) The payments to the National office will be equal each month as well as regular, and by maintaining the regular monthly payments for National purposes, of the same sums as paid on the average last very will apply average last year, will enable the Na-tional office all the Letter to estimate its

(3) It will make the collection of dues easier for the states when it is known that all increase in dues over last year's average will at once be expended by the state organization in further advancing the growth of the party in the same states as make the increase.

(4) As only dues in excess of last year's payments will be so available, the effort to increase the funds of the party in any state, will in this manner, in the most definite way possible, be directly related to the growth of the party mem-bership in that state:

(5) If, then, the various states would

also appropriate, not only the sums so remitted from the National dues, but also all increase in state dues as well, to the work in the various districts within the states, for the extension of the work of organization, as many states would do, then several hundred local organizers could be set to work at once, for say \$3.00 per day and expenses, the organizers having no guarantee from the state committees, except that they should have first claim on all profits from the sale of literature, collections taken, by the organizers, and on dues collected over and above the average of monthly dues previously paid, from the same dis-tricts in which any such organizer might be employed until receipts from such sources should equal the \$3 per day and expenses. This would put a whole army of workers into the field at once, and the 400,000 new dues paying Socialist vo-ters would rapidly come into the organization, while hundreds of thousands of other Socialists would be made by the process, and the whole cost of doing the work will have been covered by the new men themselves, without drawing on the party's present resources for a single dollar.''

Vote will close May 26th, and votes received after that date cannot be counted.

Referendum No. 11, Motion No. 12.

Chicago, Il., Motion No. 12.
Chicago, Ill., May 6, 1905.
Comrades: Herewith is submitted
Referendum No. 11, Motion No. 12, by
National Committeeman White of Connecticut, to amend the report of the National Executive Committee on literature which reads as follows. ture, which reads as follows:

'All articles shall be printed and sent

to National Committeemen who shall designate their choice—one, two, three, etc.—the contribution receiving the largest vote shall be awarded first prize," etc.. by adding the following:

Motion No. 12.

"But no article shall be awarded a prize or published which does not receive the favorable vote of a majority of the National Committee."

"I endorse the action of the National Executive Committee meeting and especially the plan for publishing propaganda leaflets. But I think it likely that some of the leaflets submitted to the National Committee." tional Committee may be totally unfit for publication and yet may pass under the preferential method of voting pro-posed. I think no leaflet should be pubposed. I think no leaflet should be pub-lished which does not receive the favor able vote of a majority of the whole Na-tional Committee. L desire to amend

Vote will close May 26. Referendum No. 12, Motion No. 13.

Chicago, Ill., May 17, 1905. Comrades: Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 12, Motion No. 13, by National Committeeman Spargo, of New York, to substitute the following in the sixth paragraph of the report of the sub-committe on literature as contained in the minutes of the meeting of the National Executive Committee, held April 20-22, 1905.

Motion No. 13.

"The decision shall be made in the following manner: All manuscripts re-ceived shall be in the first place sent to the two members of the Editorial Selective Committee elected by the Nationa Committee. This committee's duty shall be to exclude all such MSS, as are found to be (1) out of compliance with the in structions governing the competition; (2) such as are obviously unfitted for use by the party. Such MSS, shall be returned to the National Secretary and by him held subject to the disposal of the National Executive Committee. other manuscripts shall be deemed eligi ble for the competition and shall be printed in a sufficient number of copies and forwarded to the members of the National Committee, they to determine their choice under the preferential plan, designating their choice one, two, three, etc. The contribution receiving the largest number of votes, provided, however, that no article shall be published or awarded a prize which does not re-ceive a favorable vote of a majority of the members voting. The other prizes The other prizes In case no contribution shall receive a majority of the votes cast the eight receiving the highest number of votes shall be again submitted to the vote of the committee. Seven prizes to be of fered for each contest.'

Comment. "While voting for the amendment by Comrade White, because I am in full accord with the principle he insists upon,

expeditures, and so again, will be a direct advantage to the National organi- Report of the Action Taken by the National Committee on Referendums

MOTIONS 8, 9, 10, 11 AND 12

Call for the Election of One Member to Fill Vacancy on the National Executive Committee

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1905. To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on N. C. Ref-erendum No. 8, Motion No. 8. MOTION NO. 8.

By Hillquit, Hanford and Spargo (New York).

Independent political action on strictly socialist lines without compro-mise or fusion is the most vital principle of our movement. It offers the most effective means for the dissemination of the theories of socialism, it is a logical postulate of our immediate aim—the conquest of all the powers of government by the working class, and, above all, it serves to develop in our members and sympathizers the realization of the insurmountable barriers that separate our party from all political parties of the propertied classes.

It is, therefore, the sense of the Na-tional Committee:

1. That all organizations of the So cialist party should particpiate in all national, state and local elections wherever and whenever possible and nomi-nate candidates for all offices to be filled at such elections.

2. Should a state or local organiza-tion for any reason be deprived of the right or find itself unable to make nominations of candidates in any election, it is the duty of all true Socialists to abstain from participation in such

3. Under no circumstances should any member of the Socialist party vote for, endorse or support a candidate of any other political party.

VOTING YES.

Alabama-Andrus. Arizona-Barnette Arkansas—Lowry. California—Richardson. Colorado—Floaten. Florida-Healey. Idaho-Carter. Illinois-Berlyn. Indiana—Reynolds. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa-Work. Kansas-Brewer Kentucky—Towner. Louisiana—Putnam. Massachusetts-Gibbs. Michigan-Lamb. Minnesota-Holman. Missouri-Hoehn. Montana-McHugh. Nebraska-Ray. New Hampshire-O'Neil. New Jersey—Kearns. New Jersey—Headley. New Jersey-New York-Hillquit New York-Spargo. New York-Hanford. North Dakota-Lampman. Ohio-Bandlow. Ohio-Trautmann. Oregon—Ramp. Oregon—Ringler. Pennsylvania—Ringle Rhode Island—Floyd. South Dakota-Lovett. Texas-Farmer. Washington—Burgess. Washington—Smith. West Virginia-Zimmerman. Wyoming—Hastings, Total—39. VOTING NO.

Connecticut—White. Iowa—Jacobs. Total—2.

NOT VOTING. Colorado—Woodside. Kansas—McAllister. Minnesota-Peach. Missouri-Behrens. Oklahoma—Maschke, Utah—Gilbert. Vermont-Arvidson. Wisconsin-Thompson. Wisconsin-Berger. Total-9.

Motion is therefore adopted. The ballot of Comrade Thompson of Wisconsin was sent in, but not being in conformity to referendum as sent could not be counted. See his comment.

COMMENT.

Richardson (Cal.).-" 'I vote 'Yes' on this motion, though I consider it en-tirely superfluous. The National Con-stitution, adopted by referendum of the entire party, has settled this matter."

Floaten (Colo.).—"I am in hearty sympathy with the resolution of Comrades Hillquit, Hanford and Spargo as embodied in motion No. 8. It is time that we have a specific rule on this point in controversy. As long as the rank and file are taught that there is anything to be gained for the working class by voting for any person or party that are opposed to Socialism, just so long will many never become Socialist voters. As Christians are taught that it is useless to pray to the devil and dangerous to make terms with him, behe is always their enemy, so must Socialists be taught that all parties and persons that are not with us are against us, not only on election days but every day in the year. This will teach the workers to become conscious of the class interest in political parties, as well as at the shops and factories. If this mo-tion is carried in the National Committee, all who do not desire to comply with it should appeal to the party member-ship for final decision, but should not insist on violating the rules of the organization and claim membership."

White (Conn.).- "I am opposed to the National Committee adopting a lot of resolutions 'instructing' the party or delivering an 'opinion.' Opinions or instructions which we have no power or authority to enforce only render the National Committee ridiculous. The motion of the New York committeemen is in line with Comrade Hillquit's comin line with Comrade Hillquit's com-ment on a former motion claiming that Berger had made a 'mistake.' Berger has been in the Socialist movement long enough to know that his action was contrary to generally understood party tac-tics. Talk about his act being a 'mistake' is nonsense."

Jacobs (Iowa) .- "I am not aware that the Socialist party constitution provides for National Committee resoluvides for National Committee resolu-tions being submitted to a referendum vote of the whole membership. If this resolution is adopted it will have the appearance of being a party law or prin-ciple, which will, in the course of time, be enforced by the 'National Committee and thereby establish National Committee rule.'
'The National Committee has no au-

thority to enact laws for the rank and file to obey. I protest against being governed from the 'top down.' I want the party membership to be 'self-governing.' I am fighting the 'ruling class' and propose to continue doing so until my class—the working class—will no longer submit to rulership from above.

"Article V. explains the duties and powers of the National Committee. I therefore, suggest that the National Committee observe the National Constitution and quit meddling with the affairs of the rank and file. If the New York comrades desire an expression from the wnole membership, let them submit their resolution according to article XI., Socialist Party Constitution. If a new law is to be enacted or a new principle is to be established, let the referendum of the party be used."

Brewer (Kan.).—"It is evident the

Socialist party needs such protection."

Lamb (Mich.).—"I vote 'Yes' on this motion because it expresses my views as to the proper conduct of a So-cialist. The resolutions do not take the form of a party law which can only be enacted by the membership, but are advisory in their nature."

Holman (Minn.)—"The motion of Comrades Hillquit, Hanford and Spargo.

of New York is undoubtedly a wise and timely one, and the National Committeeman of New York should receive the commendations of all comrades who think that fighting the common enemy is of more importance than internal dis-sension and the recriminations of party members who ought to be battling to-gether shoulder to shoulder. If the motion passes it will settle a much vexed question brought up by the Milwaukee affair, and, should there be a recurrence in any part of the country, the National committee can act more decisively and, I prophesy, with greater unanimity.

right of the comrades in Milwaukee to act as they did under our constitution, nor do-I wish to criticise them, as their efforts for the cause have been untiring and they are entitled to the carnest cooperation of the comrades everywhere. Still, I think it for the best interest of the party to take an emphatic stand on the question now, without casting any reflection on our worthy comrades in Wisconsin."

PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN SOCIALIST THE

Hoehn (Mo.) .- "I vote 'Yes' on motion 8, made oy Comrades Hillquit, Hanford and Spargo, although I consider such a resolution superfluous. Our party position in the political struggle of the working class is well known. No fusion and no compromise with any capitalist or reform party, nor any endorsement of their candidates has been our fixed policy and tactics. Because one comrade who happens to be the editor of a paper makes a mistake or blunder should not necessitate the amending of the constitution or the enactment of special legisla-tion. Motion No. 8 contains the indirect admission that our party has permitted dusion and compromise, which, in fact, is not the case. However, since there are still many people who, lawyer-like, stick to the dead letter of the law, and some Socialists who attempt to defend their mistakes and blunders by constitutional formalities and omissions, it may be well to adopt motion No. 8 in order to 'protect' them from repeating their blunders.''

Kearns (N. J.) .- "I vote for motion No. 8 for lack of something more dras-tic. The fact that it is the 'sense' of the National Committee that certain things should not be done will hardly prove a deterrent. In my judgment very state constitution containing a-· loophole such as that taken advantage of by the party in Wisconsin, should be revised and expulsion be made the pen-city for the individual or organization voting other than the Socialist ticket, or refraining from nominations for the purpose of 'downing' a particular representative of the capitalist class.'

Lampman (N. Dak.)...'In casting

my vote on referendum No. 8 I hereby explain that on motion No. 8 I vote Yes, which I do, believing that every thing possible should be done to make the course to be pursued in all Socialist affairs as clear and comprehensive as possible."

Bamp (Ore.) .- "In reference to reso lution No. 8 I have long since believed that such a resolution should be passed so that there could be no misunderstand-

ing in this matter.''
Gilbert (Utah).--"I desire to state that I refuse to vote either way on mo-tion No. 8, made by the National Committeemen from New York, as, in my estimation, such a motion is entirely su-perfluous, as the National Constitution already amply provides for just such conditions covered by said motion. Furthermore, such a motion comes with bad grace from one who failed to vote for the enforcement of already existing constitutional measures when occasion demanded it. I refer to Comrade Hill-quit's vote on the Milwaukee situation."

Irene M. Smith (Wash.) .- "I heart ily approve of motion No. 8. We cannot ily approve of motion No. 8. We cannot impress the uncompromising attitude of the revolutionary Socialist party too strongly upon our party members in my opinion. If we would keep our movement in line to meet squarely our enemies, the capitalists, there must be no hedging or compromising."

Thompson (Wis.).—"On Referendum 8 Motion 8, I wish to be recorded as voting 'yes' on all that is contained in the preamble and all of the section under

preamble and all of the section under Numeral 1. I agree that all organiza-tions of the Socialist Party should participate in all elections and nominate candidates for all offices WHEREVER and WHENEVER possible. And I agree, of course, that 'independent political action on strictly Socialist lines without compromise or fusion is the most vital principle of our movement." And if there is anyone who wants us to repeat this commonplace of our tactics over and over again, why, of course, we will adopt it as often as any one asks us to do so. But on Sections 2 and 3 of the motion, I vote 'No,' for the follow

(1) It would disfranchise all our comrades whenever we have no ticket in the field. And if it be clearly understood that whenever and wherever possible, our comrades shall put a ticket in the field; I see no advantage or necessity in trying to compel our members to refuse to vote.

"(2) It is an extreme measure. many places, especially where our locals are small, it is impossible to get tickets in the field. In some cases every member is the employe of a corporation who would instantly be thrown out of work if he allowed his name to appear as a candidate. I have met many such cases and meet them every election, in places where we are just getting our move-ment started. In other cases our locals have no candidate suitable to nominate on a ticket. It is frequently the case that young locals have erratic and uneducated members who are rather anxious to hurry us into making nomina tions because they hope to be chosen as nominees. And frequently the only way to save the party from positive in-jury is to have it stay out of the local election. Now, when this is the case, then to undertake to force our state committees to compel all locals to either nominate or to disfranchise their niembers is extreme tactics. Why should we follow the example of the anarchists and refuse to vote when circumstances prevent our nominating our own candi-

I fear that this measure, if passed, will make us trouble. It will be exsitate more espionage and intermed-dling on the part of the officials. And this will inevitably give rise to still more heresy hunting, internal friction and strife.

"(3) And finally, I believe this pro-posal to be contrary to the practice and principles of the comrades in other na-It is admitted, even by the New comrades, that the Social-Democratic Party of Germany and elsewhere do vote for capitalist party candidates in the secondary elections. There are circumstances, then, under which the Socialist party on the National Executive Committee, and I believe this to be the international movement do vote for and support capitalist candidates. There may be such circum- The investigation by the state committee, him the membership. The membership. The membership in the membership. The membership in the membership in the membership in the membership. The membership in the membership in the membership in the membership. The Milwaukee incident has brought this about and in this it has accomplished a good purpose, whether it intended it or not. I can see the committee, and I believe this to be no good results in the proposed action, in humiliating Commade Berger and with the milwaukee commades who en

stances here. Why, then, should we in America assume so extreme and doctrinaire a position as to say beforehand that 'UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES should any member of the Socialist Party vote for or support a candidate of any other political party?"

"It is too early, it seems to me, in the education and development of our

movement here in America for us to undertake to go beyond the tactics which have been tried and found good by the older, better educated and better disciplined movements in Europe.'

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFEREN DUM NO. 8, MOTION NO. 9, CLOSED MAY, 15TH.

Chicago, Ill., May 16, 1905. Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on N. C. Referendum No. 8, Motion No. 9.

MOTION NO. 9.

By Towner (Ky.)—"I move that the seat of Victor L. Berger on the National Executive Committee be declared va-cant, as he has admitted having advo-cated through his paper, 'Die Wahrheit,' the support of a capitalist candidate for Judge in the municipal election, held in April, an act which unfits him to repre-sent the Socialist party on the National Executive Committee.

"My reasons for making this motion are not-personal, but solely in the interest of the party, whose principles of no compromise must be upheld. I have had no personal differences of any kind with Comrade Berger, and I agree with him on the trade-union question, but this does not affect my attitude toward him when party interests are at stake. I believe I am representing the Socialists of Kentucky when I make this motion."

VOTING YES. Arizona-Barnette. Arkansas—Lowry. California—Richardson Connecticut-White. Florida-Healey. Idaho-Carter. Indiana-Kelley. Iowa-Work. Kansas-Brewer. Kentucky—Towner, Maine—Fox. Montana—McHugh. Nebraska-Ray. New Hampshire—O'Neil. New York—Spargo. New York—Hanford. Ohio-Bandlow. Ohio-Trautmann. Pennsylvania—Ringler, Rhode Island—Floyd. Utah-Gilbert. Washington—Burgess. Washington—Smith. Wyoming—Hastings.
Total—24.
VOTING NO.

Alabama—Andrus. Colorado—Floaten. Illinois-Berlyn. Indiana-Reynolds. Iowa-Jacobs. Massachusetts-Gibbs. Michigan-Lamb: Minnesota-Holman. Missouri-Hoehn. New Jersey—Kearns. New Jersey—Headley. New York—Hillquit. North Dakota-Lampman Oregon-Ramp. South Dakota-Lovett. Texas-Farmer. Wisconsin—Thompson. Total—17.

NOT VOTING. Colorado—Woodside-Kansas—McAllister. Louisiana-Putnam. Minnesota-Peach. Missouri-Behrens. Oklahoma—Maschke. Vermont—Arvidson. West Nirginia—Zimmerman. Wisconsin—Berger.

Total-9. Motion is therefore adopted. A ballot was received from Comrade Zimmerman of West Virginia with instructions not to count unless motion No.

On May 4th Comrade Towner for warded the following explanation of his to discipline its own members. motion with the request that it be transmitted at once to the National Com-

He was informed that 18 votes were already on record on his motion, and in like manner as to Comrade Hillquit, reported in March Bulletin, it was suggested that it be held until the vote to which Comrade Towner

Newport, Kyn May 3, 1905.

Dear Comrade: Since Comrade Gibbs has made a mo tion to table my motion on Comrade Berger, I claim the right to have the following statement submitted to the National Committee at once, and I wish you would do so. To the National Committee:

Before you' vote on Comrade Gibbs' table my motion, please con-

sider the following: My motion to declare Comrade Berger's seat upon the National Executive arise. Committee vacant has nothing to do "I with the adopted motion of Comrade claim to be, that there was no collusion Trautmann for an investigation by the in the Milwaukee case. Perhaps Com-State Executive Committee of Wisconsin as to whether any collusion had taken place between the Socialist party organization or any capitalist party organization. Nothing was said in that motion regarding Comrade Berger. He himself voluntarily admitted that he advocated the support of a capitalist candidate, and it was for that reason I made my motion to declare his seat vacerned, there is nothing to investigate, and he has declared so himself. His ad-

I desire also to protest against the obstructive tactics being used by Comrade Berger's supporters on the National Committee with the apparent intention of preventing a decided vote on the question. This is the second time that a motion to table has been made. tional Committee with the apparent intention of preventing a decided vote on the question. This is the second time that a motion to table has been made when such was unnecessary. Such tactics would not be tolerated if the National Committee was in session and considering this question, and it looks to me like taking advantage of the cumbersome method of voting which the tactics would not be tolerated if the National Committee was in session and considering this question, and it looks to me like taking advantage of the cumbersome method of voting which the National Committee is compelled to use in order to complicate matters. The National Committee should be left free to take a straight vote upon any motion one way or the other, and I hope it will

so. Fraternally,
(Signed) CHAS G. TOWNER,
Nat. Committeeman, Ky.

COMMENT.

Andrus (Ala.) .- "Ordinarily I should raise the point of order that the motion is not in order; but, in the absence of any rules governing national referen-dums, I vote 'No.'

"If the seat of Berger is to be de-clared vacant, it should be on other grounds than those specified in the mo-tion of Towner of Kentucky.

"The state of affairs as stated by Ber-lyn of Illinois, as to Wisconsin's rela-tion to the National Organization, should exclude the state of Wisconsin from representation on the National Committee. "This Wisconsin precedent seems to be a very dangerous one, and I agree with Headley of New Jersey that 'Berger has no constitutional right to act as a member of the National Executive Committee' or of the National Commit-

tee, even. .
"This question of autonomy and jurisdiction seems to be Berger's strong point, and my previous comment seems to have drawn his fire in Social Democratic Herald of April 15; showing that the jurisdiction question is more vital to his and the state of Wisconsin's in-

terests than all else.
"If the Social Democratic party of Wisconsin does not come into the party as do all other states, then Wisconsin should not be entitled to the representation that other states enjoy. Rather she should, to use the expression of a noted Alabama politician, 'tote to her own skillet,' and note use its dues to 'organ-ize Alabama' as the words of Berger

Lowry (Ark.).—"Having submitted through the State Secretary motion No. 9 to the membership of the state, I am instructed by them to vote 'Yes,' though this is not my personal opinion. As a

this is not my personal opinion. As a consequence, to be consistent, I vote 'No' on motion No. 10, though I believe the position of Comrade Gibbs is correct.''

Floaten (Colo.).—'On motion No. 9, by Comrade Towner, that the seat of Victor L. Berger's in the National Committee be declared vacant, I vote 'No.' This motion is premature. That there is honest difference of opinions on this question is plainly shown by the vote on Comrade Trautmann's motion, standing only 18 to 17 for investigation. It ing only 18 to 17 for investigation. It will not do to say that all of those comrade committeemen, nor that any one of them holding the same views that Comrade Berger does, have not the best interest of the Socialist party at heart, nor that they are not honest in their interpretation of the constitution of our

party. tion is embodied in the motion of Com-rades Hillquit Hanford and Spargo, which is now before us to be voted on, and that any other interpretation would tics. If my views are upheld when this question is decided, and then Comrade Berger should refuse to abide by the decision, then I would support such a Comrade Berger's action. I believe I motion; but not until then.

"And right here would come up another question on which we differ and which this motion involves, namely, the prerogative of the National Committee

"Some of us hold that the committee has such a right, while others hold that committeemen are responsible to

white (Conn.).—"I regard the removal of Comrade Berger from the Na tional Executive Committee as necessary to maintain party discipline. If Com-rade Berger and Local Milwaukee can endorse and vote for a capitalist candidate, every little half-baked local all around the country can do the same or anything which they choose to call the same thing. There will be an end to independent Socialist politics and unlimited compromise will be the rule. There can be no limit set if such compromise be permitted at all, because the ones to judge how far to go in each case that may arise will be the locals that favor such tactics. The locals that stand for uncompromising, independent Socialist politics will never have such a case

"I am not so sure, as some comrades rade Berger and his friends belong to the same Handspring Verein or Pinochle Club as Waller does and neglected to put up a ticket against him for friend-

Berlyn (III.) .- "That the constitution and resolutions as at present expressing the position of the party are not as explicit as they ought to be, al-though the spirit is undoubted. Motion No. 8, which is pending, will make the matter plain for the future guidance of the membership. The Milwankee incident has brought this about and in this as motion No. 8 will, if passed, settle it has accomplished a good purpose, whether it intended it or not. I can see all party matters openly and freely, but no good results in the proposed action,

no part of the National Constitution. The National Constitution is silent on the subject under consideration, and in the absence of explicit law the National Committee should not undertake to form itself into a 'Party Supreme Court' and declare Comrade Berger guilty of contempt.
"The National Committee voted to

ask the Wisconsin Executive Board to investigate this matter, and we should therefore not take any action against Comrade Berger until the said Execu-tive Board has had time to make its

"'Consistency, thou art a jewel.'
"Just think of the inconsistency of asking the Wisconsin Executive Board to make an investigation and then condemning Comrade Berger without a trial. If the National Committee will not respect its resolution, how can we that Comrade Berger or the Wisconsin comrades will respect the National Committee? I do not agree with Comrade Berger in his conten-tions pertaining to tactics, but believe him sincere and earnest in his work as a Socialist editor.
"To remove Comrade Berger from the

National Executive Committee at this time would no doubt have a tendency to prejudice some of the comrades in favor or against him, and I therefore believe it best to await the action of the Wisconsin Executive Board. If the membership does not approve of the stand taken by Comrade Berger, that disapproval should be manifested by a referendum of the whole party.

Brewer (Kan.) .- "In voting 'Yes' on motion No. 9 I desire to make my position clear to my constituents in Kansas, the National Committee and Comrade

Victor Berger.
"First-I consider section 3, article 12, of the National Constitution of the Socialist party, as one, if not the most important link in our constitutional chain, and ANY party member, from the highest official to the humble proletar ian located in the most obscure hamlet should be disciplined when found tramp-ling upon this basic principle of our or

ganization.
"Second—According to Comrade Berger's own statement, he advised the Socialists of Milwaukee to support one capitalist candidate as against another capitalist candidate and this after he had advised the comrades of Milwaukee NOT to place a candidate of their own

in the field. "Third-The fact of Comrade Ber ger's standing in the Socialist party and the official position he holds only adds weight to the duty of the National Com-

"For these reasons I vote Yes on the motion that the seat of Victor L. Berger on the National executive Committee be declared vacant."

Fox (Maine).—"I vote 'Yes' on mo-

tion 8 and 'Yes' on motion 9. I vote 'Yes' on motion 9 because I think that Comrade Berger has violated the understood policy of the Socialist party and made a dangerous mistake that ought not to pass unrecognized. In Maine it has been a continual fight to stave off endorsements and fusions proposed from without. How much worse for us would be disastrous to our party because it without. How much worse for us would would not teach class interest of political parties and confuse the issue in poli-didates from within.

> speak for Maine in voting 'Yes' on both gate the case referred to them by the of these motions."

Lamb (Mich.) .- "I vote 'No' on Comrade Towner's motion No., 9 for reasons set forth by Comrades Gibbs and Maschke. The motion is sectarian in its nature and essentially tyrannical in its method. Its effect is to discourage the Socialist party. With the forces of social evolution on our side, the Socialist party can well afford to be liberal and need never be intolerant. It used to be said: 'God and one man are a major-We may now confidently assert that social evolution and four hundred thousand Socialist votes are sure to win. The strength of our position as a party can only be overcome by our own in-discretions. To succeed the Socialist party must be social, and not unsocial; inclusive, and not exclusive.

Holman (Minn.) .- 'On this motion I wish to register a most emphatic 'No,' in most states it would be impossible for Motion No. 8 ought to be quite sufficient any comrade under similar circumfor the most vehement Indian brave who has danced the war dance and the party even, and it would be most yelled himself hourse for some one's unfortunate if the National Committee, scalp. The National Committee certainly ought not to place itself on record as favoring such an unfair and doubly unjust proposition.

"If other comrades who are now harshly criticising Comrade Berger would reflect somewhat before so hastily condemning an action of another comrade that they do not exactly approve of, it would help make our organization stronger. If we would all be a little guilty' of giving as much energy and earnest effort to the cause of Social ism as Comrade Berger has, we might lack the time and the inclination to condemn so hastily.

"Now, comrades, if this motion is

Peach, (Minn.) .- "I understand the Wisconsin state organization has

tee can proceed, for it is the organiza-tion and not Comrade Berger which is directly involved there.

I desire also to protest against the obstructive tactics being used by Com-rade Berger's supporters on the Na-tional Committee with the apparent in-tional Committee with the apparent in-and wite desiration of the resty posi-tional Committee with the apparent in-and wite desiration of the resty posi-stance. Such being the facts, I refrain from voting on any resolutions what-soccur, and motion No. 8 will be a full sever concerning that state, as said

mittee can change our party's anti-fusion and anti-compromise policy, whether their names be Berger or St. Peter. Comrade Berger made a serious blunder by favoring or preferring Judge Walber's candidacy and expecting the Milwaukee Socialists to vote for the man. No comrade will deny that there are bad men and worse men, good men and better men, among the capitalist-political candidates, but this is no reason why we, as Socialists, should recom-mend either of them. Many years of experience has taught us the fact that the capitalist and reform parties are organ-ized in defence of the capitalist system, and that, no matter whether their can-didates are good or bad men, they (the candidates) must defend the political class organization of capitalism. If the conditions in our Milwaukee movement (after two exhausting campaigns) were such that the comrades considered it for the best interest of their party organization not to nominate candidates for judges they had a perfect right to do so. The logical next step would have been to abstain from voting altogether where there were no Socialist candidates. In every big city of the country the com-rades will remember certain districts or wards where no Socialist candidates were nominated, either owing to lack of organization or for ... nancial reasons. In such districts or wards the Socialists simply abstained from voting.

"Comrade Berger deserves severe censare for not adhering to this well-defined policy of our party. I say well-defined, and Comrade Berger may an-swer: 'There is nothing defined in the National Constitution.' And right here wish to add that Comrade Berger deserves a second severe censure for attempting to creep through a little con-stitutional loop hole. On the other hand, I read Berger's editorials in the 'original' and did not consider them so very serious; at least not serious enough to expel him from the party or remove him from the National Executive Commit-tee. Too much of this heresy hunting, suspension and expulsion work has been going on in the past years in the American Socialist movement, and the results were most disastrous. If the Socialist party of America is not strong enough to assimilate a 'revisionist' (even if he be from Milwaukee) in its National Ex-ecutive Board, it might be well for it to disband immediately.

"Let us not fool away our time by attempting to save the party by 'class consciousness' on paper or by passing suspension and expulsion resolutions."

Kearns (N. J.) .- "If we could reverse the accepted order of things and hang a man before trying him; if we could jauntily overlook or ignore previous rulings, motion No. 9 might be in order; but we have placed the matter beyond our jurisdiction by demanding of the state committee investigation and infliction of punishment, and until investigation is had and report rendered we, as a committee, can take no action, and motion No. 9 is clearly out of order. "If time permitted, I would request

that motion be withdrawn, but as that is not now possible, I vote 'No' for no other reason than to help kill it."

Headley, N. J.) .- "I vote No on Motion No. 9, because I believe further action on the 'Milwaukee affair' is entirely out of order and very unfair until we have given the Wisconsin State Committee an opportunity to invest

Spargo (N. Y.) .- "I desire to vote in the affirmative upon this proposition, and, in so doing, to explain that my vote is not in any manner a reflection upon Comrade Berger's integrity or loyalty to the party. In no way do I associate myself with the bitter personal attack upon Comrade Berger which has marked so strongly the agitation upon this question. That he is mistaken, and that the policy he has advocated and become sponsor for in Milwaukee would be disastrous to the party if adopted at this stage of the development of our movement, I fully believe. "I vote for the motion to declare Com-

rade Berger's seat on the National Executive Committee vacant as the only effective means whereby the emphatic disapproval of his actions can be tered by the party. I am satisfied that in most states it would be impossible for stances to maintain his membership in from a sense of 'caution,' or from mo-tives of personal friendship for Comrade Berger, should create in the minds of the comrades a feeling that the prominent and influential position a man holds in the party may shield him from dis-cipline which would otherwise be ac-

corded him.

"I am opposed to 'heresy hunting' and to expulsions and suspensions save for acts of disloyalty and treason to the party. If the motion contemplated any interference whatever with Berger's membership I should oppose it. But it does not. It is a frank with-drawal of a confidence placed in his ability and good judgment; a confidence which he has destroyed by his far departure from the policy of the party, in which policy its confidence must necessarily be. When a comrade, even in error and without evil intent, departs from the declared policy of the party so radically and from the spirit of its laws, I cannot conscientiously vote in favor of

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Hillquit (N. Y.).—"For the sake of regularity I should have preferred to withhold my vote on this motion until the motion of Comrade Gibbs is disposed of. This, however, has been made impossible by the fact that we are called upon to vote on the merits of this mo-tion first, and on the motion to table it after. Under these circumstances I must vote against motion No. 9 and for motion No. 10, inconsistent as such vote

Lampman (N. Dak.) .- "On motion No. 9 I vote 'No. But in doing so I do not wish to be understood as endorsing Comrade Berger's conduct in the matter under consideration, but, first, the committee having just voted to have the case investigated, I believe motion No. 9 to be out of order till after such investigation has been made; second, I fully realize that there are yet differences of opinion existing among our comrades upon questions involved in the matter, and believe the good of our cause would be better served by first agreeing upon questions under dispute, by passing or rejecting, for example, such a motion as No. 8 above, which, if it had been passed before the Milwau-kee election, would have placed the mat-ter in quite a different light in my estimation. Again, I hardly see where our committee would be at if motion No. 8 should be voted down and motion No. 8 carried; therefore, I suggest we dispose of one question at a time and not get muddled."

Bandlow (Ohio) .- 'In voting 'Yes on motion No. 9 I wish to emphasize that it is wholly because I believe the best interest of our party demands that there should be no misunderstanding on the part of hose who pledge their support to Socialist principles that at any time fusion, confusion or compromise will be tolerated in our movement. I am satistied that Comrade Berger meant well, but committed a serious error of judg-

Ramp (Ore.).—"But, regarding mo-tion No. 9, I must vote 'No,' because of a lack of anything definite in the matter to govern the comrades hereto-fore. If it is true, as Comrade Berger states, that the comrades had no available candidate, then it is evident they could not vote for a Socialist, and it is self-evident they will have to live un-der the administration of some one. So. it seems to me to be a little strict to prohibit a comraue under these circumstances from voting, especially when there has been no definite decision upon the matter and, if there has been, why the necessity of resolution No. 8?''
Farmer (Texas).—"'I vote 'No' on

referendum No. 9, as a vote has already carried to investigate the Berger mat-ter. I am of the opinion that Comrade Berger's course was wrong and detri-mental to the Socialist party and that such tactics will destroy the party. If the Wisconsin comrades should refuse to deal with Comrade Berger, then the National Committee should take the matter up and proceed to reorganize the the Wisconsin State Committee makes. state of Wisconsin and rid the party of those who believe in and support capi-talist candidates."

Irene M. Smith (Wash.) .- "In voting 'Yes' on referendum No. 9, I voice the sentiment of our State Committee and, I believe, the entire party membership of the state of Washington."

Thompson (Wis.) .- "In this motion by Comrade Towner of Kentucky we have another example of the impetuous haste, the lack of consideration and the unreasonableness that has characterized the impossibilist element all along. Comrade Towner wants us to punish Comot La sumption of this attitude. It assumes that we don't need to give a man a trial. Constitution.

It assumes that we don't need to find "I believe we cannot work too quickout whether what displeases us and our particular view of Socialists' tactics is a real violation of Socialist principles or not; it assumes that we don't need to wait till the majority of the National Committee has been given a chance to decide whether the action in question is wrong or not; and, worst of all, it as-sumes that we don't need to determine the will and judgment of the rank and file of the membership on this question.

"Before the Towner motion should be even voted upon it is absolutely neces-sary that it be determined whether what Comrade Berger did was a real violation of the constitution of the party. And the very fact that the New York motion is now being voted upon shows posi-tively that this question is not settled. To say the least, there was no positive provision against what Berger did at the time ne did it. So, to adopt Towner's motion, or to vote for it, amounts to condemning a man for violating a law that we have had to admit did not exist. And to attempt now to hurry a ruling through the National Committee on this question and then make that ruling retroactive would be equally unfair. So that, even if the New York motion carries, it can only apply to the future.

"And, finally, if this motion carries by vote of the National Committee it ought not to be considered absolutely settled until at last an opportunity be given to the rank and file of the party to express themselves in a referendum. To adopt or to vote for the Towner motion is to sweep aside all these consider ations. Common fairness, as well as the principles of our party, therefore, dethat the Towner motion be tabled, I, therefore, vote for the motion by Com-rade Gibbs of Massachusetts to table the motion. And, in case this motion does not carry, then I wish to be re-corded as voting 'No' in referendum 8, motion 9, by Towner.'

his retention of the nighest gift of the party—a gift bestowed to express a confidence no longer felt."

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUM NO. 9, MOTION NO. 10, CLOSED MAY 19. Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1905.

Comrades:

Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on N. C. Ref-erendum No. 9, Motion No. 10.

MOTION NO. 10.

By Gibbs (Mass.)—'I move that the Towner motion (No. 9) be laid on the table.'

, VOTING YES. Alabama—Andrus. Kansas—McAllister. Louisiana-Putnam. Massachusetts—Gibbs. Michigan—Lamb. Minnesota-Holman. Missouri-Hoehn. Missouri-Behrens. New Jersey—Headley. New York—Hillquit. North Dakota-Lampman. Oklahoma-Maschke. Oregon—Ramp. South Dakota—Lovett. Washington—Burgess. West Virginia—Zimmerman. Wisconsin-Thompson. Total-17.

VOTING NO. Arizona-Barnette. Arkansas-Lowry. California-Richardson Colorado-Floaten. Connecticut-White. Idaho-Carter. Illinois-Berlyn. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa—Work. Kansas-Brewer. Kentucky—Towner. Maine—Fox. Montana-McHugh. Nebraska—Ray. New Hampshire—O'Neil. New York—Spargo. New York—Hanford. Ohio-Bandlow. Ohio-Trautmann. Pennsylvania—Ringler. Rhode Island—Floyd. Utah-Gilbert.

Washington—Smith. Wyoming—Hastings. Total—25. NOT VOTING. Colorado—Woodside. Florida-Healey. Indiana-Reynolds. Iowa-Jacobs. Minnesota-Peach. Texas—Farmer. Vermont—Arvidson. Wisconsin-Berger. Total-8.

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

Andrus (Ala.)-" Having voted no on Motion No. 9, this comes as a par-liamentary paradox. I believe under the referendum a motion to lay on the table should be out of order."

Barnette (Ariz.)-"I wish to be corded as voting no on Comrade Gibbs referendum 9, No. 10, wherein he wishes to lay the Towner motion on the table.

"1. I have evidence to hand that if any pretense to investigate the Milwau-

kee affair that it will be a whitewash from start to finish. "2. The National Secretary has asked several times for information regarding the Wisconsin Socialist Party and same information has been refused, and from

editorials in The Social Democratic Herald and from other sources I don't believe the investigation will do very much good.
"3. That "The Social Democratic
Party" of Wisconsin does not hold a

charter from the Socialist Party of America and hence should not have a voice in the said Socialist Party, and rade Berger before he is found guilty, therefore should not have a representabefore the trial-begins, and before we tive on our Executive Committee and know whether the action which he took especially one in the person of Victor violated Art. 12, Sec. 3, of our National

ly and severely with the opportunists.''
Ploaten (Colo.)—"On Motion No. 10, to lay Motion No. 9 on the table, I vote no. I cannot see how we can apply a subsidiary motion to the main question under our system of procedure. The main question has been submitted and voted on before the subsidiary motion is sub-mitted, and the vote on the latter can-not be counted until after the vote on the main question has been counted.

"In case the main question is carried and then later the motion to table is carried. I would like to know how the Secretary is to decide. Is he to ignore the vote on the main question? he to withhold the vote on the main question until the vote on the motion to table has been received? I would like

to know the Secretary's ruling on this. "I think a motion to table or postpone unless it is to postpone executive action, should not be employed, unless time be allowed, before we vote on the main question, to submit such motions. If any committeeman who voted with the prevailing side changes his mind he This would not can move to reconsider. confuse. I think the reasons for Motion No. 10 are good, but unless we have a rule for ignoring the vote on the main question it cannot be employed. If we have such a rule I am ignorant of it. Will the Secretary please answer this in the Bulletin."

Berlyn (III.)-"On Motion No. 10 by Comrade Gibbs of Massachusetts, I vote no, because the motion is out of order. When a ballot is being taken nothing is in order but to vote. The motion of Lamb of Michigan in regard to Traut-mann's motion tended to confuse, as will be seen by the comments on both motions of Trautmann and Lamb. I believe that a comrade who is National Committeeman of his state should be allowed to vote yes or no, and not circle around dilatory motions which anybody ought to know are out of order. There

corded 'yes' on Motion No. 8, by Com-rade Hillquitt, and 'No' on Motion No. 9, by Comrade Towner. I voted 'No' on Motion No. 9 for reasons given, and can see no good reason for recalling my vote by voting on Motion No. 10, how-ever well founded it seems to be. Ref-erence to the Constitution under Referendum Sections suggests the course to be pursued in cases of this kind, and I shall adhere to my former votes by not voting on No. 10."

Brewer (Kan.)-"Failing to appreciate the position taken by Comrade Gibbs regarding the tendency of the two motions-No. 8 and No. 9-to confuse, I vote 'no' on his motion to table No. 9. I look at the resolutions contained in No. 8 as being for the future guidance of the party, and No. 9 for the purpose of disciplining Comrade Berger for transgressing on the uncom-promising principle of the party, and persisting in his advocacy that such actions are right.

"The motion before the National Committee to declare the seat of Victor L. Berger on the National Executive Committee vacant is for an act self-confessed and defended by him, and I no reason why action regarding this matter by the National Committee should prejudice the Wisconsin State Committee from proceeding with an investigation,"

Fox (Maine)-"I vote 'No' on Referendum 9, Motion 10. I think Motion 9 is in order and without haste. Comrade Berger's acknowledgment cancelled Comrade Trautmann's motion to investigate. The investigation by the Wisconsin State Committee cannot change the fact as acknowledged by Comrade Berger. We vote upon this acknowledgment and upon the straightforward ques tion whether we consider that Comrade Berger has or has not violated the understood policy of the Socialist Party of America.

'I see no confusion between this motion and Motion 8. I consider Motion 8 as a mere formal statement of the views of the National Committee. I believe Comrade Berger has violated the understood policy of the Socialist Party and

I vote accordingly.

'If there is any confusion it does not lie in these two motions, but in Comrade Trautmann's motion to investigate which was nullified by Comrade Berger's admission. This made the result of the vote confusing. I am voting entirely apart from the person involved. I have no personal feeling against Comrade Berger and I deplore the personal attacks upon him in some of the So cialist papers. I agree with him in his trade union views. If it were any one else I should vote as I do now. voting on the act and its danger, and not upon Comrade Berger."

Lamb (Mich.)-"I vote 'yes' on Comrade Gibbs' motion to lay Comrade Towner's motion on the table. Action of the kind proposed by Comrade Town-er's motion (No. 9) should not be hastily taken. Action on matters of such moment as this should only be taken after full and careful consideration by the National Committee in session where all points involved can be 'threshed out' by and with the comrades face to face, and where the accused may have his or their day in court. I therefore vote to lay Motion No. 9 upon the table."

Holman (Minn.)-"I sincerely hope that the motion of Comrade Gibbs to lay the motion of Comrade Towner on the table will prevail. . I in no manner believe in confusion or com-promise, nor do I think Comrade Berger does either, and the motion of the National Committeemen from New York ought to be sufficient to settle the con-troversy. The Socialist Party should always be on its guard against opportunism, and it seems safe to say at this time that it will. There is another of hybrid recently developed within the party that may even be a greater source of danger than any we have yet been confronted with, and that is the "heresy alarmist." If we allow it to be unsafe for any comrade to become active in the work, and always in danger of being called traitor, etc., and his every motive impugned, simply be-cause he may differ slightly on minor matters, then I say we are in danger of going the way of the S. L. P. A little discipline in this direction might not be a bad thing."

Behrens (Mo.)-"I submit the following as my reasons for voting yes on Motion No. 10:

"1. If the statements appearing in the party press relative to the non-affiliation of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin with the National Party are true, then Comrade Berger is not legally a member of the National Committee, and hence not subject to its mandates; neither has the National Committee jurisdiction over party afairs in the state of Wisconsin.

"2. The foregoing being true, the National Executive Committee should at once proceed to organize the state of Wisconsin under the laws and jurisdiction of the National Party, allowing a reasonable time for the comrades in said state to comply with party require-

ments.

"3. The principle involved being a question of party tactics not yet fully appear upon covered by any party law, except upon a broad interpretation of Article XII, Section 3, a more definite expression of the party's position upon this particular point should be had before an attempt is made to punish party members for alleged infractions of a rule, though understood but not yet established. "4. Hence, I shall favor the adoption

of Metion No. 8, submitted by Hillquit, Hanford and Spargo, and its immediate submission to a referendum of the party

as against avowed enemies, I am nevertheless constrained to enter my protest against the tactics already too much in evidence in our party which attempts to make example of every comrade through error of judgment, deviates a little from the path of party rectifude, or who even dares to question the soundness of party tactics and policies already established. If every party member is to be white to the soundness of the soundness of party tactics and policies already established. to be subject to the same disciplinary punishment as is proposed to mete out to Comrade Berger, we shall soon be a party of examples with no one left to profit by them.

"Let the Socialist Party once enter upon a "straight-jacket" policy and its epitaph will be soon written. Let there be tolerance and forbearance; let there be criticism without malice; let there be discussion without rancor; let us now strive to be comrades in thoughts, in deeds and in action."

Kearns (N. J.)-"1 vote no on Motion No. 10. Motion No. 9 is clearly out of order and should be so declared, and in the absence of that declaration and withdrawal should be voted down."

Spargo (N. Y.)—"I vote in the negative on the motion of Comrade Gibbs. In the first place, I am of opinion that, under the peculiar circumstances attending votes taken by correspondence, no such motion can be properly enter-tained. Comrades should either vote for or against propositions. In this case Motion No. 9 had been sent out some days, and presumably some of the members had sent in their votes. I had, at any rate—when the motion to table was sent out. Upon No. 9 the vote is to close on May 8th; on No. 10, on May 19th. Now, if No. 9 is defeated the motion to table is useless, even if adopted. If Motion No. 9 is carried the submission of the motion to table is also useless. Should it by any chance be carried—and that might happen if some comrade or comrades who refrained from voting on the original motion should decide to vote for the motion to table where, then, should we be! Would the motion to table be effective in nullifying a majority decision already arrived atf The fact is, motions to table are impossible under the circumstances. (1) A motion to lay on the table is not in order when the vote is being taken. (2) Voting as we do by correspondence, the vote is 'being taken' the moment ballots are sent out from the National Office. Such motions are an altogether useless and unnecessary encumbrance. May I add, also, that, strictly speaking, motions to lay on the table are not subject to discussion. Yet in the case of a similar motion by Comrade Lamb, there was a good deal of discussion.

"I vote in the negative, moreover, because there seems to me to be nothing whatever to gain from any 'investiga-tion.' The facts are before us; Berger does not dispute them. Upon these we are to vote. For the life of me, I do not see that any 'investigation' by such a prejudiced and interested body (using these terms in no offensive sense) as the Wisconsin State Committee must be could in any way help us. In my judg-ment the motion to 'investigate' was

ment the motion to 'investigate' was 'panicky' and ill advised.

"Finally, the motion of Comrade Towner, now being, voted on, deals with a matter entirely outside of the juris-diction of the State Committee of Wisconsin, which has been asked to investigate. Upon certain admitted facts we are asked to say that Comrade Berger has violated the spirit and letter of the party's laws as to political policy. Subsequent experience may prove that Berger's policy is the correct one for the whole party. It is possible, though I do not believe it, that the whole party may yet adopt it. Had Comrade Berger contented himself with boldly advo-cating it as the policy which the party should adopt, conforming meanwhile to policy of would have been no offense. unauthorized departure from the policy of the party, and the flouting of party authority, expressed and implied there-by, which is the offense. That offense is absolutely proven by Comrade Berger's own statement, and in my judg-ment his membership of the National Executive Committee should be terminated, irrespective of any other dis cipline which might be imposed by the State Committee."

Lampman (N. D.)-"In casting my vote on Motion No. 10, Referendum No. 9, I vote yes, which I do for the same reason that I voted no on Motion No. 9; that is, the National Committee having just voted that an investigation of the Milwaukee affair be made, I believe we cannot vote intelligently on the case till we learn the result of such investiga-

"I note the fact that the vote on Motion No. 9 closes on May 15, and the vote on Motion No. 10, to table Motion No. 9, closes on May 19th. 1 am not very well posted in parliamentary rules and do not know what effect the passing of Motion No. 10, to table Motion No. 9 after it has been voted upon. It semehow seems to me we are getting the cart before the horse, but possibly other members of the committee are more clear upon the point."

Bandlow (Ohio)-"On proposition No. 10 by Comrade Gibbs I vote 'no." In so doing I regret that it should be necessary at this time to consider the action of Local Milwaukee, which must have overlooked entirely Section 3, Arter, and furthermore by their continued ticle XII, viz., 'No state or local organ-ization shall under any circumstances the National Committee due stamps, I fuse, combine or compromise with any held that we had scant right to investiother political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidates of such Hanford and Spargo, and its immediate other organization, etc. The Towner Socialist Party. I want Wisconsin with resolution deals with the National Expansion to a referendum of the party membership.

"5. While I am unalterably opposed to any fusion or compromise, directly or cording to his own admission, for the weak."

is need of some ruling on the subject indirectly, with capitalist parties, or action of the Milwaukee Local, and so that our time is not wasted." with any of their candidates who prowhose individual utterances brought made public. The investigation and its results can be dealt with later."

Trautmann (Ohio)-"What does this motion mean again? Delay? Or should it be for whitewashing purposes? The man who has by his own confession proven of having traded with capitalist class politicians; who makes deals with his 'Turner' friend Wallber, who (Wallber) is known even among these 'Tur-ners' to be one of the most reactionary type of politicians, should be disciplined now, and the investigation can go on nevertheless to ascertain whether others were guilty of this gross violation of party principles. The motion to table Towner's motion means simply the vindication of a National Executive Board member from a treasonous act, means the tolerance of capitalistic methods in the Socialist Party. The man who has done this wrong has no right to sit at the highest council of the Socialist Party of this land, by no means. Let the investigation of the Wisconsin State Executive Board proceed. If they care to investigate matters down to the bot-tom, and if they desire to find others guilty besides Berger, they ought to let it be known. The National Committeemen have to deal with facts established by the 'manly,' strikingly manly, at-tacks and explanation of Berger. For this reason I vote most emphatically against the Motion 10 of Referendum No. 9.''

Ringler (Pa.)-"Even though Berger is not guilty of all that Trautmann charges, he has acknowledged enough to make him undesirable as a member of the National Committee."

Smith (Wash.)-"Motion No. 10, 1 vote no, as late reports claim that Wisconsin holds no state charter; therefore the National Committee has no right to demand an investigation, nor Wisconsin has no right to a National Committeeman. I was not aware of the above when voting on Referendum No. 6. It seems a very singular proceeding that the National Executive Committee should continue to give representation to a state without a charter and not instruct the party in regard to the facts in the case. I for one should like to know from what basis Wisconsin has claimed representation in the National Socialist Party proceedings."

Zimmerman (W. Va.)-"In voting against the Towner motion I do not wish to be understood as endorsing the conduct of our Milwaukee comrades. While they have not violated the letter of the Constitution, they have certainly shown a ruthless disregard to certain well understood party principles.

"Opportunism is an enemy to the cocialist movement; a weed which grows beautifully, but bears no fruit. We know what dangerous results would attend its growth, and the welfare of the party demands that we put a strong cheek upon if now check upon it now.

"I do not question the honesty of intention of our Milwaukee comrades. They, no doubt, thought they were doing the best thing under the circumstances, both in refraining from making nominations and later in supporting a capitalist candidate.

"I believe they made a serious mis-take, one which, if allowed to become established as a precedent, would in the end result in the total destruction of the Socialist Party as a preletarian move-ment. We could find as good an ex-cuse anywhere, if not better, than that offered by the Milwaukee comrades, to follow-the same line of conduct. "Up to the present the odium of this

entire affair seems to have fallen on Comrade Berger, and many abusive things have been said on both sides of the controversy which might well have been spared. We should not lose sight of the fact that Comrade Berger had the endorsement of the party in Milwaukee in all he has done; hence, if there is one guilty, they are all guilty alike. "In the absence of proof of any direct

violation of our Constitution, I am opposed to any such radical action as the Towner motion proposes. What we need is a strict expression from the party on the principles involved as provided in the resolutions offered by the National Committeemen from New York in Motion No. 8. They are not only a rebuke to Comrade Berger, but to all who have been guilty of violating party principles in the same manner, and they provide a safeguard for the future. In the face of these resolutions no member of the party would dare commit a like offense and expect to remain in the party.

"If anything further is to be done,

pending the report of the Wisconsin State Committee, with evidence that the allegations of secret collusion, etc., are borne out, it should be by a higher tribunal than the National Committeea referendum vote of the entire party membership, such as initiated by Local Crestline, Ohio.''

Hastings (Wyo.)-"In casting my vote in favor of declaring the position held by Comrade Berger as National Committeeman from the state of Wisconsin vacated, I believe I am holding to consistency in so doing. My understanding of the situation leads me to believe that if the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin did not hold allegiance to the Socialist Party organization and was not subject to discipline for violations of the National Constitution by the very act of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin refusing our chargate their affairs and in return they were not by right entitled to representa-tion on the National Committee of the

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFEREN-DUM NO. 10, MOTION NO. 11. CLOSED MAY 26TH.

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1905.

Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on National Committee Referendum No. 10, Motion

MOTION NO. 11.

By Kelley (Ind.)—(1) That all sums collected in National dues from the organized states in excess of the average sum paid by such states, for the calendar year 1904, as shown by the figures published by the National Secretary, in estimating the membership of the several states, in his last annual report, be hereafter, and is hereby appropriated to see a state the same to be propriated to each state, the same to be remitted to the State Secretaries in cash, for the state work, under the auspices of the state organizations.
(2) That no state shall be granted the

appropriation herein specified, unless the said state shall have first paid its dues up to and including the current month for which any such appropriation

shall be made.

(3) All sums so appropriated to the work of the several states shall be en-tered on the state accounts, and reported as "National Appropriations," and must be used by the several states in the effort to extend the organization within the states.

VOTING YES. Alabama—Andrus. Colorado—Woodside. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa-Jacobs. Kansas-Brewer. Louisiana—Putnam. Michigan—Lamb. Minnesota—Peach. Oklahoma—Maschké. Oregon—Ramp. -Farmer. Washington—Burgess. Washington—Smith West Virginia-Zimmerman. Wisconsin—Berger. Wisconsin—Thompson.

Wyoming—Hastings.
Total—17.
VOTING NO. Arizona-Barnette. Arkansas—Lowry. California—Richardson. Colorado—Floaten. Connecticut-White. Florida—Healey. Idaho—Carter. Illinois-Berlyn. Indiana-Reynolds. Iowa-Work Kentucky—Towner. Maine—Fox. Massachusetts—Gib Gibbs. Minnesota-Holman. Missouri—Hoehn. Missouri—Behrens Montana-McHugh. New York—Hanford.
New York—Hanford. Ohio-Bandlow. Ohio-Trautmann Pennsylvania—Ringler. Rhode Island—Floyd. South Dakota-Lovett. Total-27.

NOT VOTING. Kansas—McAllister. New Hampshire—O'Neil. New York—Hillquit. North Dakota-Lampman Utah-Gilbert. Vermont—Arvidson. Total—6.

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

Barnette (Ariz.)—I allow no one to be more interested in the progress of the Socialist party than myself, but from the understanding I have of Comrade Kelley's motion that it will limit the power of the National organization to send National Or the country, and I think we should have more National organizers, instead of fewer.

When the states have the organizing all their own way, they are too likely to do as Wisconsin, or Milwaukee in Wisconsin. It is very needful that the states be organized or organizers be sent through the states by the National

organization. Richardson (Cal.)—If I can read this motion correctly, it means, for instance, that California and Indiana shall each go on paying to the National office the same amount that each paid last year, and that this condition shall hold, even though Indiana may build up ten times as large a membership as California. That might prove sauce for Indiana, but don't like that method of financiering. We are probably at the wrong end of

White (Conn.)—I do not believe the income of the National Committee is so great that it is necessary to invent new ways to dispose of the money. ' If it should become so, the amount charged for due stamps could be reduced one or two cents. It would be a less complicated way than that proposed by the motion. Let the National Committee assist the weaker states with agitators. free of expense. I am not in favor of any plan which is calculated to give the greatest assistance to those states where

the party grows the fastest. |
Berlyn (III.) — I vote No on Motion
11, because I do not think that the revenues of the party any too large at pres We need more money to carry on propaganda, and when any state any assistance, the National organization ought to be in a position to provide speakers and literature, besides he proposition is liable to be misused. Keep us from temptation."

(Maine) -It is more important that the National organization should grow as a whole than that single states should outgrow other states. If a single state should capture the powers of state government, it would be obliged to wait for a more general development in other Announcement of

states before any vital good could be will be made in the regular weekly Bulaccomplished. There is too much ten-dency in the Socialist movement to-day to neglect the general for the local

Spargo (N. Y.)—I am absolutely op-posed to the motion of Comrade Kelley for the following reasons: 1. In my judgment it would be a very serious mistake to limit the financial resources of the National office to the amount reeeived in the previous year, thus de-barring it effectively from an adequate share of the financial strength due to increased membership. 2. The system of rebates would, in my opinion, lead to serious difficulties between the National office and the state organizations. Not only would a more complicated system of bookkeeping be necessary, but it is more than likely that in the event of state organizations demanding their re-bates at such times as the National office might be without the means of paying them, owing to the expenditure of every available penny for campaign work, distrust and ill-feeling would en-sue. I do not see that Comrade Kelley's

plan has anything to recommend it.

Ringler (Pa.)—Seems to me the National-office is better able to handle any surplus funds to the advantage of the party in the United States than the state organizations, for conditions might be such as to render desirable the ex-penditure of money on a certain state at a particular time that might not be entitled to any rebate at that time, also the plans outlined by the N. E. C. at the last meeting will undoubtedly necessitate the raising of the income of the National office, which, if this motion carries will be limited to the amount received in 1904. Lovett (S. D.)-Let us have a sink;

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, REFERENDUM 11, MOTION 12, CLOSED MAY 26.

ing fund if necessary.

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1905.
Comrades: Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee National Committee Referendum No. 11, Motion No. 12,

By White (Conn.)—To amend the re-port of the National Executive Committee on literature, which reads as fol-

lows:
"All articles shall be printed and sent to National Committeemen who shall designate their choice, one, two, three, etc. The contribution receiving the largest vote shall be awarded first prize," etc., by adding the following: Motion No. 12.

But no article shall be awarded a prize or published which does not receive the favorable vote of a majority of the National Committee."

VOTING YES.

Alabama-Andrus. Arizona-Barnette. Arkansas—Lowry. California—Richardson Colorado—Floaten. Colorado—Woodside. Connecticut—White. Florida—Healey. Illinois—Berlyn. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa-Jacobs. Iowa-Work. Kansas—McAllister. Kansas—Brewer. Kentucky—Towner. Louisiana—Putnam. Maine-Fox. Minnesota—Peach. Minnesota—Holman. Missouri-Hoehn. Missouri-Behrens. Montana-McHugh. Nebraska—Ray.
New Jersey—Kearns.
New Jersey—Headley.
New York—Spargo.
New York—Hanford. Ohio-Bandlow. Ohio-Trautmann. oma-Maschk Oregon—Ramp. Pennsylvania—Ringler. Rhode Island—Floyd. South Dakota-Lovett. Texas-Farmer. Washington—Burgess. Washington—Smith. West Virginia—Zimmerman.

Wisconsin—Berger. Wisconsin—Thompson. Wyoming-Hastings. Total, 41. VOTING NO. Idaho—Carter. Indiana—Reynolds. Massachusetts—Gibbs.

Michigan-Lamb. Total, 4. NOT VOTING. New Hampshire—O'Neil, New York—Hillquit. North Dakota-Lampman. Utah-Gilbert. Vermont-Arvidson. Total, 5.

Motion is therefore adopted. COMMENT. Lamb (Mich.)—The Executive Committee can attend to this business. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

CALL TO FILL VACANCY IN THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party. Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1905. To the National Committee, Socialist

Party. Comrades: A vacancy occurring in the National Executive Committee by reason of the adoption of Motion No. 9 of Referendum No. 8, I hereby call for nominations for the election of one member of the National Executive

Nominees will be notified 'immediafter their names are received at

Nominations will close June 12. Announcement of the nominations

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Committee Referendums.

(Continued from page 1)

I desire to offer the foregoing motion as a substitute for the whole of paragraph 4, of section 6, of the National Execu-tive Committee's decision on the sub-

ject of literary competitions.

"I am personally of opinion that such a competition is a most puerile and needless method, and had the question of competition or no competition come before the committee, I should have voted against it. Accepting the decision of the executive in the circumstances, however, it seems to me that the provisions of the foregoing motion offered as a substitute should commend themselves to the members of the National Committee.

"Every one who has had editorial ex-perience will know very well that, even without the stimulus of competition, once the door is open for them, numer-ous persons will submit MSS, a con-considerable respection of which are so absiderable proportion of which are so absolutely unfitted for use that no sane man would waste ten minutes upon them. Yet the resolution provides that 'all articles submitted shall be printed and forwarded to the members of the National Committee. Now, I object that the printing of absolutely and obviously worthless articles would involve a great and unnecessary expense, in addition to burdening the members of the committee with a lot of rubbish, the result of the latter being that most of them will be most likely to neglect the most serious part of their

"I suggest that, as in all literary competitions, there should be a 'weeding-out' process. How best that may be accomplished I think is a matter for careful consideration. It seems to me that we might advantageously follow the usual practice of the great maga-zines and elect an advisory or editorial selective committee of two members to whom all MSS, should be sent by the National Secretary and whose duty it should be to reject the worthless contributions. Only such MSS, as in their opinion might possibly be used should be printed, these to be sent to the Na-tional Committee in printed form. From my personal experience as an editor, I should say that at least one-third of the articles submitted would be thus excluded, with corresponding reduction of the printer's bills—and a big saving of valuable time at the National office in the matter of proofreading and general supervision of printing."

Vote will close June 7. Referendum No. 13, Motion No. 14. Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1905.
Comrades: In the weekly Bulletin
of April 1, 1905, report was made that
Joseph Gilbert, National Committeeman of Utah, had been recommended by

the State Committee for the reserve list of National speakers and organizers. The following correspondence with Comrade Burgess is submitted for your

consideration: Telegram.

"Seattle, Wash., April 15, 1905.
"I protest against placing Joseph Gilbert, Utah, on reserve list National speakers and organizers. Demand National Committee vote thereon.
"D. BURGESS,

"Committeeman, Washington."
"Tacoma, Wash., April 21, 1905.
"Replying to yours of 17th relative
to my protest against placing Joseph
Gilbert on reserve list of National
speakers and organizers, I have this to say: My protest is based upon the ascertained knowledge that Gilbert regards the workers with contempt, that he is an enemy to thorough organiza-

"These facts are more thoroughly of preparation. In fact, the copy was in the hands of the printer when I wired my protest, but there has been some delay in getting it out. So soon as it is out a copy will be mailed to you. My protest is based upon the vital facts set forth in this letter, of whom the author is Emil Herman, of Lyman, Wash. "D. BURGESS."

"Chicago, Ill., May 9, 1905.
D. Burgess, National Committeeman, Tacoma, Wash.

"Dear Comrade: In your recent letter in reference to the protest against Joseph Gilbert, you said 'that a pamphlet which was then in print was to be your evidence.' I received one pamphlet. I would suggest that it is unfair, since the matter is in print, to expect this office to transmit the same to the National Committee, via the mimegraph. Yours very truly,
"J. MAHLON BARNES,

"National Secretary "Tacoma, Wash., May 15, 1905. Comrade J. Mahlon Barnes.

"Replying to yours of May 9, I will say that my protest against placing Jo-seph Gilbert on reserve list of National speakers and organizers is based upon the delegate of the Socialist Labor the following facts: "First, while in this state, Gilbert frequently expressed Hoping you will favor me with an contempt for the working class; second, he was wavering in his attitude on working class tactics; third, on various ocwill of the party; fourth, h source of constant friction; fifth, since going to Utah he has publicly favored loose organization. Fraternally, under discipline. Fraternally, "D. BURGESS." loose organization. He always chafed

In accord with the above the follow-

ing question is submitted:

Referendum No. 13, Motion No. 14. Shall Joseph Gilbert, National Committeeman of Utah, as recommended by Utah State Committee, be placed upon the reserve list of National speakers and organizers?

Vote will close June 12. Referendum No. 14, Motion No. 15. Chicago, Ill., May 25, 1905. Comrades: Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 14, Motion No. 15, by National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan.

Motion No. 15.

"I move to lay No. 14 on the table until Comrade Gilbert's side of the case may have opportunity to be heard and until Comrade Burgess shall supply to the National Committeemen through the National Secretary the evidences upon which his protest is based. In the absence of this information an intelligent vote is impossible." Vote will close June 15. Fraternally

submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

International Socialist Bureau. The following correspondence passed between National Secretary Barnes and the Bureau during the month of April:

Maison du Peuple

Brussels, Mar. 15, 1905. To the Delegates, Secretaries and Jour nalists of all the Parties Affiliated with the International Socialist

Dear Comrades: We are just in re-ceipt of a letter from the editor of "Droschak," of Geneva, organ of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation, in reference to the recent massacres in Bakou:

You cannot ignore the oppression of the people of the Caucasus by the Russians. The country is in permanent insurrection and Russia finding itself in capable of checking this movement of emancipation resorts to most cruel means, especially trying to incite the fanaticism of the different nationalities of one country against another. After the massacre of the Jews, the advisers of Nicholas II. are now employing the same bloody policy of the Turkish Sultan, Abdul Hamid, which the International Socialist Bureau has held up to the scorn of the civilized world, in its manifest of October 18, 1901 in its manifesto of October 18, 1901.

The Executive Committee believes it interprets the feeling of all the Socialists in protesting anew against this de-liberate bloodshed, the victims being the unhappy Armenian people. We sincerely believe that you will lend your aid to this, our protest, which is in perfect accord with the vote at the international Congress of Paris in 1900. The resolution adopted at that time is as follows:

"The Socialist International Congress of Paris affirms once more the sentiments of fraternal sympathy which unite all the people in a common indig-nation against the acts of violence and of cruelties committed in Armenia, and denounce the same, and inform the working class of both hemispheres of the criminal complicity of the different capitalist governments in order that the Socialists groups in the parliaments should try to improve every opportunity to bring about an intervention in favor of the Armenian people, so terribly op-pressed." pressed.

The Congress sends its assurance of solidarity to the Armenian people.

With Fraternal Greeting,

CAMILLE HUYSMANS,

International Secretary. The letter above referred to is an appeal issued by the Revolutionary Federation of Armenia to bring about an action to protest against the atroci-ties committed by Russia's hangmen

against the Armenians.

Brussels, March 25, 1905. Dear Comrade: We have received your communication with the vote, closed April 7, adopting Hillquit's motion relative to representation on the International Socialist Bureau.

As you know, the United States, the same as France and Germany, are entitled to two delegates.

One of these seats is already occu-pied by the Socialist Labor Party, whose delegate is Comrade DeLeon. The situation in the United States corresponds exactly with that of France, where two different organizations share in the representation.

You have elected such a delegate. At the present time George D. Herron, of New Jersey, is your official delegate. Would you please notify us if he is still acting as such or not. With fraternal greetings

CAMILLE HUYSMAN, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1905.

Bureau is at hand and I wish to thank

you for your prompt reply.

In reply to your inquiry regarding Comrade George D. Herron, will state that he is the representative of the Socialist Party of the United States on the International Socialist Bureau.

In order that we may further under-stand the relation between our party and the International Bureau, I would thank you to inform me at what time the Socialist Labor Party elected their delegate, what dues they have paid and when were the credentials of Daniel DeLeon accepted by the Bureau as

early reply, and with Socialist greetings, I am,
Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
J. O. B. National Secretary. J. O. B. National Secretary.
Brussels, April 13th, 1905.
Dear Comrade: I sent you a letter

dated on 25th March wherein you will already have found answer to your application of 28th March. I state by the letterbook that one

seat of delegate has been occupied by the Socialist Party "since the crea-tion of the Socialist International Bureau, and that Comrades Harriman, Wilshire and Herron were consecu-tively your secretaries. The other seat Bureau, at the Congress of Amsterdam, to the Socialist Labor Party, and is represented by Comrade DeLeon.

Like I wrote you, the position of the Socialists of the United States is just the same as the situation of our com-rades of Russia and France, who are also divided into two factions. The United States have been taxed at 800 francs, so that your Party has to pay yearly 400 francs, without the arrears to which allusion is made in different letters of Comrade Mailly (18th February, 1903; 24th November, 1903; 2d July, 1904).

S Yours fraternally, CAMILLE HUYSMANS.

The reports of the International Socialist Bureau for the months of February and March, dated respectively March 1 and April 1, were received during April. The following appears in reference to the representation ac-

corded the United States to the Bureau:
February report: "The Socialist
Labor Party of the United States has
asked for affiliation and propose as delegate Comrade DeLeon. They have
been answered that their affiliation will be accepted provisionally, and that the dues expected of them will be 400 francs for the year 1905."

March report: "The United States is now definitely affiliated. Comrade De Leon is a delegate for the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party on the motion of Comrade Hillquit decided also to elect a delegate and com-plete affiliation."

By Local No. 5, Crestline, Ohio. "Resolved, That Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, be removed as a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party for advocating the election of a Republi-can candidate for public office. The act having been admitted and well

proven. "Resolved, That the Social Demo-erat Party of the State of Wisconsin be departed from all participation in National affairs of the Socialist Party until such time as they apply for and accept a charter such as all the States have accepted, and that they comply with the same conditions as all other States.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and to the Socialist press, with request that the two propo-sitions above noted be submitted to a referendum of the entire Party membership in good standing, to be voted for 'yes' or 'no,' and thus give the rank and file a chance to express their

opinion.
"The above resolutions were adopted in by Local Crestline, State of Ohio, in regular session on April 20, 1905.

"M. J. BEERY, Secretary.
"WM. LONG,
"Chairman of Session."

Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1905.
NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1905, RECEIPTS.

National Dues From State Con	mittees.
Arkansas	6.00
California	99.00
Colorado	10.00
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	5.00
Idaho	
Illinois	
Indiana	35.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	10.00
Kentucky	10.90
Louisiana	5.00
Maine	
Massachusetts	75.00
Michigan	30.00
Minnesota	50.00
Missouri	45.00
Nebraska	20.00
New Jersey	50.00
New York	50.00
Ohio	95.00
Oklahoma	20.00
Oregon	20.15
Pennsylvania	150.00
Rhode Island	5.00
Texas	14.50
Utah	9.00
Vermont	2.00
Washington	
West Virginia	6.00
Wisconsin	57.65
Wyoming	5.90
* Unorganized States.	\$1,165,20
Division of Colonial States.	

Dear Comrade: Your favor of the 25th ult. in reply to my inquiry regarding the standing of the Socialist Party and its representation on the Nevada Tennessee Members at large..... Total dues stamps......\$1,194.10 Supplies\$ 136.29 Literature \$1,444.39 Expenditures.

Exchange\$	2.65
Expense	73.03
Express and freight	50.79
Postage	-60.39
Felegrams	1.46
Salary	460.23
Office help	120,00
Printing	314.86
Literature	2.88
Office equipment	15.60
Organization and agitation	92.00
Executive Committee meeting.	213.55
Rent, April	90,00
Algernon Lee, balance expenses	
delegate to International So-	
cialist Congress	43.65

Total expenditures\$1,548.59 Summary.

Balance on hand April 1, 1905. \$ 148.06

Receipts for month......... 1,444.39 \$1,592.45

Miscellaneous

43.86 J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

A CALL TO ACTION

FOR THE

SOCIALIST PERPETUAL CAMPAIGN

Issued by the NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, ILL.

COMRADES:

The Socialist party has made Socialism the chief political issue of the age.

In the face of what appeared to be insurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which would have daunted less determined spirits, the Socialist movement of America has attained a position which commands and holds the attention of the civilized world. The devotion and determination evinced by the Socialist hosts have swept the political battlefield clean for the mightiest struggle of the ages. The Socialist party stands unchallenged as the only party of the working class. To it the future belongs and the coming of Socialism awaits but its decisive action. Your National Executive Committee has held its first meeting since the notable campaign of 1904. We have reviewed the work done by the Socialist party and surveyed the field of its immediate operations and

opportunities. We rejoice at the outlook. No doubt dims the horizon of our hopes. There can be no failure. The working class will triumph.

The Socialist party is prepared to meet all difficulties, however great they may appear. We welcome all obstacles as things to be overcome, emerging from each conflict strong in the increased wisdom gained and more fully equipped by experience for the great and

final conflict. The Socialist party faces the future, a united, compact organization, conscious of its own strength in devotion to its great mission.

The capitalist class is marshalling its forces for the coming struggle.

Temporarily resorting to various schemes of "Municipal Ownership," "Governmental Control," "Governmental Investigation" and other devices, it hopes to turn aside the rising tide of Socialism and divert it into channels where its force will be spent and its

purpose foiled. The Socialist Party will meet the enemy on its own ground. We accept the challenge and will do battle until the Co-operative

Commonwealth is established.

To conduct that battle the Socialist party must have the sinews of war. We must be able to send our literature and speakers into every part of the country and no corner must be left untouched by the printed and spoken word.

What has been accomplished in the past can be supplemented and strengthened by our continued work in the future.

Comrades, you can remit direct to the National Office or take advantage of the plan herewith submitted, whereby you can contribute to the Local, State and National Organizations at one and the same time. The National Executive Committee believes the required fund can be quickly raised and are confident that it will be. It was never needed more than now.

The Socialist party depends upon your for its revenue because you are the ones to whose interest it is that this revenue because

The Socialist party depends upon you for its revenue because you are the ones to whose interest it is that this revenue be secured, because you are the only ones to whom the Socialist party can appeal for funds.

Comrades, you are the party. No corporation or any capitalist institution can be expected, or is requested to contribute to the Socialists' "perpetual campaign.

Your National Executive Committee and National Secretary are prepared to take advantage of every opportunity presented and the success of our efforts will be in proportion to your response to this call.

Let every comrade do his duty and the Socialist party will enter the National campaign in 1908 equipped as never before to meet

and conquer the threatening army of capitalism.

Forward to the conquest of the public powers and the abolition of class rule and exploitation.

Fraternally yours,
THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Socialis

National Secretary.

Address all communications and make remmittance payable to J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Perpetual Campaign Coupons

There has been a demand from a number of localities to have some plan adopted for soliciting and receipting for funds contrib-

There has been a demand from a number of localities to have some plan adopted for soliciting and receipting for funds contributed to aid the Socialist Party, the lists ordinarily used being open to numerous objections. Many object to signing their names to lists. No receipts are given to contributors, and only in very few instances have all lists been returned.

To meet this want and remedy the defects enumerated, the National office has prepared and the National Executive Committee approved, the Perpetual Campaign Coupons, made up in books consisting of ten 10-cent coupons, and ten 5-cent coupons, each with memorandum stub for use of the collector. The coupons are neatly bound and printed in colors. The books are of a size that can be carried in the vest pocket. When a contribution is received, tear out coupons to the amount given and hand to the contributor. This makes a neat receipt, checks the collector, and the contributor does not need to sign his name.

The books (\$1.50) are sold by the National office to state organizations at \$0 cents per book, and the states sell them to locals and branches at \$1 per book. In unorganized states the locals secure them from the National organization at \$1 per book. This gives the local, state and National organizations of cents each, the National standing the cost of printing and mailing.

Orders for books must be signed by the secretary of the local or branch. Books will be furnished to individuals by the State or National organizations at \$1.40, which will allow for cost of remitting.

This is a convenient and attractive method, and if systematically and energetically pushed, will bring results that will keep the Socialist party ticket are dues paying members. All will contribute more or less if rightly approached.

All orders must be accompanied by cash. This will do away with needless bookkeeping and assure the contributors that their money is already at work. Every book of coupons sold will add demands for more.

Comrades, present this opportunity earnestly to the

Comrades, present this opportunity earnestly to the more than 400,000 voters of the Socialist party ticket, and the local, state and National organizations will keep the perpetual campaign in full swing from year's end to year's end, encourage our friends, discomforting

our enemies and bringing daily nearer the dawn of the Socialist Republic. Fraternally your comrade, J. MAHLON BARNES,

IN ALL ORGANIZED STATES MAKE REMITTANCE TO THE STATE SECRETARY.

NATIONAL NOTES.

State conventions held this year: Michigan, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and New

Card for monthly reports from locals or branches to the state secretary and blanks for reports of state committees to the National will be issued from the headquarters during June.

Pending efforts to secure second class postage rates for the Official Monthly Bulletin, it will be shipped as hereto fore to state secretaries, in quantities sufficient that each paid up member should get a copy.

The "Perpetual Compaign Coupon Books" meets the needs of the hour. In organized states put the question to your state secretary.

The National secretary suggested to the National Committee the advisability of adopting some rule regulating the length of the comment upon a motion or vote. Also that some of the comment dealt with matters very far removed from the subject under consideration.

To the purpose of establishing one central organization for Oklahoma and Indian Territories the following referendum is being voted upon by the locals in Indian Territory:
Do you favor the extension of the

present Oklahoma Territorial organization to embrace your local—said organi zation to be known as the Oklahoma and Indian Territorial organization?

Shall the revised constitution of Oklahoma Territorial organization be submitted by referendum to the locals in Indian Territory at the same time it is submitted to locals in Oklahoma Terri-

Shall said constitution, if adopted, operate and the present officers officiate until a convention is called by a referendum of the joint organization, which convention shall be held not later than December 30, 1905?

Shall the call for a convention be issued by the Territorial organization not later than September 15, 1905

Locals should REPORT THE NUM-BER OF VOTES CAST FOR AND AGAINST each proposition. Locals must have their dues to the Na-

tional office paid up to May 1, 1905, before their votes can be counted on this

Under date of April 15, 1905, a letter containing the following questions was sent to Comrade Thomas J. Hagerty.

1. Are-you a member of the Socialist party? 2. If so, with what local are you affiliated? In this connection report h been made to the National Executive Committee, May 29, that no reply has as vet been received.

If the "Perpetual Coupon Book" plan is earnestly and enthusiastically carried out, the majority of states will not only be in a position to meet ordinary ex-penses, but will be able to maintain a number of speakers in the field and the National office will be equipped with the means to organize all states at present and to respond to every call for literature or speakers even from the most remote points in the nation.

The National office granted a charter to Local Castle, Creek Nation, Indian Territory. Eight members.

A large Italian branch has been or ganized in Cleveland, Ohio, by Teofilo

In the election May 2 for city councilmen in Baltimore the Socialist vote was materially increased. The total vote fell

The State Committee of Pennsylvania has recommended Ella Reeve Cohen for place on the reserve list of National speakers and organizers.

Comrade Lovett has resigned as State secretary of South Dakota. E. Francis Atwood, 110 South Main street, Aberdeen, has been elected to fill the unex-

The charter of Local Kansas City, Kan., has been revoked by a state refer-endum, 317 in favor and 117 votes

The Kansas State Committee reports Wade R. Parks, now touring the state, is not recommended by the state commit-tee, and that his work is of the disorganizing kind. They also withdraw their endorsement of C. C. Rolfe, editor of "Line Up," for a position on the list of National speakers and organizers.

By reason of inability of some mem bers of the National Executive Committee to atend the next meeting on the date set July 13, by vote, it has been changed to July 20.

\$3.50 Is the price for a G. Cutting has been called a member of the typographical union and was one of the organizers of the Social Democracy in Massachusetts. tematic methods, is the desire. The cost per member for the in the streets with the National time the books will last is a trifle. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circular.

POVERTY

Is a great thing. Sent for 25c.

Don't Miss It!

A call has been issued to all locals in Maryland to vote on the question of holding a nominating convention in Baltimore, July 4.

By a state referendum George A. Little, 59 Hanover street, Manchester, N. H., has been elected the National Committeeman to succeed Comrade O'Neil. W. H. Wilkins was re-elected State secretary.

W. J. Bell, of Tyler, Texas, has been elected State secretary pro tem.

The first meeting of the Oklahoms Territorial Committee was held May 6 and 7. Resolutions were adopted favorable to uniting with Indian Territory in one central organization. About thir-ty-five dates have been arranged for Guy Miller. Four hundred and ninetynine members in good standing, fifty-four locals and five members at large are reported.

Since the first of the month Comrade M. W. Wilkins has organized eight locals in Massachusetts.

International Secretary Camille Huysmans reports the consummation of unity in France at a congress held in Paris April, 23-26. A common program was adopted and as one body they are now affiliated with the International Socialist Bureau.

The following proposed amendment to the National Constitution was unanimously passed by Grand Rapids, Minn., at a special meeting May 12, 1905:
"Amendment to the National Consti-

tution of the Socialist party of the United States of America:

"Article 1. No state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee except after issuance of its charter, nor retain said charter without compliance with article 12, section 6, of this Constitution. (Explanation: Arti-cle 12, section 6, "The State Committee shall pay to the National Committee each month a sum equal to five (5) cents for every member in good sanding with-in their respective teritories.") Provided sixty (60) days from establishment of this amendment be allowed state or territorial organizations not in harmony with said amendment to comply therewith.

therewith. (Signed) "R. W. COOK, "Secretary. (Signed) "ALBERT L. ROECKER, "Chairman of Sessions."

A local has been organized by Guy Miller at Duncan, I. T. Charter was granted by the National office. Thir-teen members.

"Resolved, That the members of local St. Louis return the application of Lewis Cass Fry (known as General Fry), be-cause of the applicant's past record of malicious and traitorous actions toward the working class movement and the Socialist party."

The State Committee of Ohio recommends Isaac Cowen, of Cleveland, for place on the reserve list of National speakers and organizers.

Comrade Uelenstein, of Camden, N. J. appointed on the school board by a so called non-partisan official, upon the advice of the Camden local, resigned.

tal vote, 97,537; Debs, 1,461. May 2 John P. Haley for a period of two years election, total vote, 66,210; Socialist, for accepting an endorsement from the 2,051. the Democrats filed his name with the city clerk as their candidate for the same office. Haley was instructed by Local Bozeman to publicly renounce the endorsement, which he failed to do, and on election day used cards printed by the Democrats announcing Haley as their candidate.

> National Committeeman Behrens, of Missouri, reported not voting on mo-tions 8 and 9 states that ballots for these motions failed to reach him.

> A local has been organized at Warren, Pa., by Ella Reeves Cohen. The doors of the Carpenters', Painters', Plumbers', and Moulders' Unions are open to Socialist speakers in that town.

> Joseph Wanhope, of Erie, has been elected the additional National Committeeman of Pennsylvania by a recent referendum.

> The charter of Local Boise, Idaho, has been revoked by the State Commit-tee by a vote of 3 to 2—six not voting.

> Squire E. Putney, State Secretary of Massachusetts, has been compelled to resign by reason of ill health. George

GET BUSY . ,

Platform and "Socialist Methods." Send in your orders.

OF MAY, 1905.

RECEIPTS. National Dues from State Committees Alabama\$ 10.00 Arizona 10.00 Arkansas California 103.00 10.00 135.00 Iowa10.00 18.00 10.00 50.00 Missouri Montana New Jersey
New York
Ohio Oklahoma 5.00 Utah Vermont
Washington
West Virginia 2.00 111.80 Wyoming Unorganized States-District of Columbia..... Indian Territory New Mexico Pennessee

Virginia 2.00 Members at large Total dues stamps.....\$1,279.35 Supplies \$ 57.90 Literature 25.02 Buttons Agitation fund Total receipts EXPENDITURES. Exchange\$ 1.95

Express and freight Printing 27.51 Organization and agitation.... 197.38 90.00 Donation, Russian S. D. L. party Dues, International Socialist Bureau

96.90 Total expenditures\$1,370.49 SUMMARY. Balance on hand May 1, 1905..\$ Receipts for month...... 1,394.92

Expenditures, month of May 1,370.49 Balance on hand June, 1, 67.59 J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary.

A new supply of account books for use of Local or Branch offices is being delivered by the printer. Price for complete set, \$3.50. If you want to know what they are like send two-cent stamp.

> J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary

269 Dearborn St., Chicago, III.

WHAT THE OBGANIZERS ARE DOING.

John M. Work, of Des Moines, Iowa, begins a tour covering Illinois and Indiana at Rock Island, Ill., on June 8. He will fill sixteen dates in that state and enter Indiana at Terra Haute on June 24 to fill ten dates in that state before returning home.

John Collins, of Chicago, Ill., begins his western tour at Fremont, Iowa, on June 9, and will fill dates in Nebraska en route to Colorado, which state he en-ters at Denver on June 16. He will speak continuously in that state until early in July, when he will fill a few dates in Texas prior to entering Indian and Oklahoma Territories, where a large number of applications for his services have been secured. Many applications are from unorganized points and the prospects are good for the organization of locals.

The tour of George E. Bigelow, of Lincoln, Neb., has been delayed owing to his being unable to begin his work as soon as desired. He will fill twentyfour dates in Michigan and a number of dates in Ohio and Kentucky before entering Pennsylvania, where a series of more than forty dates have already been

George H. Goeble, of Newark, N. J., begins his tour of the south at Wilmington, Del., on June 10, and will fill dates in Maryland and Virginia, en route to Tennessee, which state he enters on June 20. He will spend about three weeks there and will speak at a number of unorganized points. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be the next states visited, in 'the order named.

Locals and sympathizers desiring speakers should address the National Secretary and a record will be made of all applications and speakers sent when available.

Chicago, III., May 31, 1905.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH

AUTHORATIVE RECORD OF THE SOCIALIST VOTE IN
THE UNITED STATES.

The following table has been prepared by Comrade W. J. Ghent from the official returns and is accepted as authoritative by the National Executive Committee. Since the publication of this table in " Wilshire's,"" The Worker " 20.00 and "The Appeal to Reason," last February, Comrade Ghent has received word from the Secretary of State of Alabama that the Socialist party vote in that state in 1904 was 1,853, and not 853, as previously reported. He has also received special information that the Colorado vote of 1900 was 684 instead of 714, as previously reported. Corrections of these figures, as well as of the totals to correspond therewith and of the percentages for Colorado and Alabama, constitute the only changes made from the earlier table. In the meantime he has gathered the official figures for 1902, which are included in the following table.

The figures as now published are final. In every case of doubt or of conflicting figures Comrade Gheat has

asked for and received detailed information from both the state officials and the Socialist Party Secretaries of the various states. It should be noted that the method of giving the Presidential vote varies in the different states, some counting the vote for the first elector and some the highest vote cast for any and some the highest vote cast for any elector. In every case, both for 1900 and 1904, the vote as given by the Secretary of State has been taken. In the vote of 1902 the figures are invariably those for the head of the ticket, except in the case of Minnesota, where legal complications prevented the Socialist candidate for Governor from getting the Socialist designation on the ballot, and Socialist designation on the ballot, and in Kentucky, New Jersey and Virginia, where only Congressmen were voted for.

The correction of the Alabama vote

makes the total for the nation for 1904

E0180		
1	California	8.91
2	Montana	8.80
3	Oregon	8.48
4	Nevada	7.89
5	Washington	6.90
6	Idaho	6.82
7	Illinois	6.43
8	Wisconsin	6.37
9	Arizona	6.08
10	Florida	5.94
11	Utah	5.67
12	Oklahoma	4.79
.13	Kansas	4.77
14	Minnesota	.3.99
15	Ohio	3.61
16	Wyoming	3.51
17	Nebraska	3.29
18	South Dakota	3.09
19	Iowa	3.06
20	Massachusetts	3.05
21	North Dakota	2.87
22	Connecticut	2.37
23	New York	2.28
24	New Jersey	2.21
25	Maine	2.19
26	Missouri	2.02
27	Louisiana	1.84
28	Colorado	1.76
28	Indiana	1.76
28	Indiana Pennsylvania	1.76
29	Michigan	1.72
30	Alabama	1.69
31	Vermont	1.62
32	Arkansas	1.56
33	Rhode Island	1.39
34	New Hampshire	1.21
35	Texas	1.19
36	Maryland	1.00
37	Kentucky	0.88
38	Mississippi	0.67
39	West Virginia	0.65
40	Tennessee	0.55
41	New Mexico	0.37
42	Delaware	0.33
43	Virginia	0.17
44	Georgia	0.15
45	North Carolina	0.06
46	South Carolina	0.03
	United States	2.99

				entage Per	centage
State-	1900.	1902.	1904.	in 4 yrs.	vote.
Alabama	SHOW THE RESERVED TO SHOW	2,312	1,853	99	1.69
Arkansas			1,816	6626	1.56
California		9,592	29,533	290	8.91
Colorado		7,177	4:304	529	1.76
Connecticut		2,804	4,543	341	2,37
Delaware			146	156	0.32
Florida	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF		2,337	287	5.94
Georgia			197		0.15
Idaho		1,567	4,954		6.82
Illinois		20,167	69,225	614	6.45
Indiana	2,374	7,111	12,013	406	1.76
Iowa	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	6,360	14,847	441	3.06
Kansas	MARKET STREET,	4,078	15,494	865	4.77
Kentucky		*1,683	3,602	368	0.88
Louisiana			995		1.84
Maine		1.973	2,106	139 .	2,19
Maryland		*499	2,247	136	1.00
Massachusetts		33,629	13,604	40	3.05
Michigan	. 2,826	4,271	8,941	216.	1.72
Minnesota	2003 HEREN LEADER AND AUGUST	15,143	11,692	281	3.99
Mississippi			393		0.67
Missouri		5,335	13,009	112	2.02
Montana ,	5790 HERED III II II 10111111	3.131	5,676	701	8.80
Nebraska		3,157	7,412	800	3.29
Nevada			925		7.89
New Hampshire		1,057	1,090	38	1.21
New Jersey		14,541	9,587	108	2.21
New York		23,400	36,883.	186	2,28
North Carolina			124		0.06
North Dakota		1,245	2,017	289	2.87
Ohio		14,270	36,260	648	3.61
Oregon	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY.	3,771	7,651	412	8.48
Pennsylvania	APPENDING TO SECURISE	21,910	21,863	352	1.76
Rhode Island			956		1.89
South Carolina			22		0.03
South Dakota		2,738	3,138	:1757	3.09
Tennessee			1,354	230	0.55
Texas		3,615	2,791	51	1.19
Utah		3,069	5,767	704	5.67
Vermont			844	127	1.62
Virginia	. 145	1155	218	50.	0.17
Washington	. 2,006	4,739	10,023	400	6.90
West Virginia	268		1,572	482	0.65
Wisconsin	. 7,095	15,970	28,220	297	6.37
Wyoming		552	1,077		3.51
			-		
Totals ,	. 96,116	221,021	403,321	319	2.98
Territories—	1 4 6				
Arizons		510	1,304		6.08
New Mexico			162		0.37
Oklahoma		1,963	4,443	445	4.79
	. 96,931	223,494	409,230	322	2.99
CIANG WEARD	-	MANAGEMENT AND	TO LEAD THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	POWER STREET,	

Candidates in one Congressional district only. towing to complications regarding Gubernatorial candidate, vote on candidate for Lieutenant Governor is taken as representative.

Candidates in eight Congressional districts only. Candidates in two Congressional districts only.

SOCIALIST METHOD'S.

Try distributing "Socialist lethods," and follow up with the National Platform. Order some, and get busy.

Allegheny (Pa.) County Committee. Allegheny (Pa.) County Committee.
Allegheny (Pa.) County Committee,
in session April 23, passed resolutions
condemning the editorials in "Die
Wahrheit," written by Comrade Victor L. Berger, and ask for a speedy
investigation. If Comrade Berger is found guilty, they deem it essential that he be expelled from the Socialist Party. FRED L. SCHWARTZ, Party.

Secretary. Local Albuquerque, N. M. At the regular meeting of the Albuquerque Socialist Local, I was instructed to forward the following resolution reports of the social by the social states of the social states o

lution adopted by the local:
'Resolved, That we, the Socialist "Resolved, That we, the Socialist Local of Albuquerque, consider the action of Comrade Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee, in requesting the Milwaukee comrades to vote for a capitalist candidate was ill-advised, but we deprecate any action by the National Committee beyond an expression to that effect."

WILLIAM BRYCE, Secretary.

Robert Hunter's new book is something every Socialist should have. In cloth binding it costs \$1.50. A paper bound edition is now out. The publishers' price is 25c, and 7c for postage. We have a supply which we will furnish at 25c, postage paid. Don't wait, send at once.
382 pages. Good paper and
print. Full of facts, not theories. Just the thing to interest and prepare people for Socialism.