

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Volume III

CHICAGO, JULY, 1907

Number 11

Correspondence of National Executive Committee During July

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is report of your action upon the request of the state committee of New Hampshire for the continuance of the services of National Organizer M. W. Wilkins till August 31, which was submitted under date of June 25. Comrades Berger, Hanford, Patterson and Work vote in the affirmative. The request is therefore granted. **Letter of Comrade Hillquist, June 27.** "In reference to the application of the New Hampshire state committee, I must confess my inability to vote intelligently upon the matter. The application certainly seems a reasonable one, but the question whether we can comply with it depends entirely upon the condition of the financial affairs of the party, and upon these conditions, it seems to me, the members of the executive committee are not sufficiently enlightened. While your weekly reports give all the items of the current income and expenditures, they leave us in the dark on the general financial conditions of the party, its assets and liabilities. I would suggest that a brief statement of such assets and liabilities be submitted by you to the members of the executive committee, say once every three months, so that in making appropriations we may be guided not only by our sentiments but also by our knowledge of the means at the disposal of the party."

Letter of Comrade Work, June 26. "In regard to the New Hampshire request, as I understand it we have already assigned M. W. Wilkins to organizing district No. 1, which includes New Hampshire, his salary and expenses over and above amounts raised by the states to be paid by the national office. As to whether he should spend the time until September 1 working in New Hampshire, I think that should be left to his discretion, as he knows his field better than we do. If he does stay there, it is already decided that his deficit will be met by the national office."

Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—For several months the plate matter proposition has been given all the prominence possible by the use of the Bulletins, Weekly and Monthly, circular letters to the locals, to the state secretaries, to the party press, and, lastly, by correspondence direct with editors and publishers. Minute instructions have been circulated, together with blank forms for petitions to editors to secure the service and contract blanks for subscribers.

To date 69 publishers have subscribed and agreed to pay for the respective periods noted on the enclosed list. Negotiations are pending with a number of editors which will probably increase the list to a total of 75.

The terms of the AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION require 60 subscribers or the disposition of that number of plate pages every third week at the price of \$1 per page. They desire a contract for the continuance of said service for at least one year.

The AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION agrees to advertise the Socialist plate service through its regular channels as extensively and in the same manner that it now does its present wares. Such subscribers as it secures will stand to the credit of our list during the life of the contract; that is, if the list of 60 paid subscribers is maintained by our combined effort no expense will fall upon the Socialist party organization. If a considerable number of subscribers are secured an advantageous rerating will be made.

By the motion creating the plate matter committee it is provided that the expense shall be limited to \$15 per month.

Awaiting a larger list of subscribers, the early ones were notified that the issuance of the first page would be postponed for several weeks. This notice cannot be renewed without injuriously affecting the present list. Definite action must now be taken. I therefore submit the following questions:

1. Shall a contract be signed for one year and the plate service established?
2. Shall Comrade Frederic Heath of Milwaukee, representing the plate matter committee, sign said contract?
3. Shall Comrade Heath and the National Secretary sign said contract? Of the plate matter committee,

Comrade Heath resides nearest Chicago, hence the above suggestion.

Chicago, Ill., July 15, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is transmitted a communication from Comrade Klein:

Kijev, Russia, June 30, 1907.
Dear Comrade Barnes:—It is only fit that I reply in justice to myself and the party. Kindly publish this in the "Weekly Bulletin" in full and send copies to the national executive committee and me. Fraternally,

NICHOLAS KLEIN.
"I vote "no" on granting a credential from the Socialist party to Nicholas Klein as a delegate to the international congress. The reason for this negative vote is that I have been informed by two comrades who were delegates to the last congress, along with Klein, that he (Klein) conducted himself as a general clown, and so far as his actions could do brought discredit upon the whole American delegation."—Letter of Comrade Hanford, June 9th.

Dear Comrade Hanford:—You have never shaken my hand; I have never shaken yours; you don't know me, you have never even met me, yet because somebody else told you so and without asking or hearing of my side of the story, you write to the national office and call me a "general clown." I did not know that you got your information on how to vote from two other comrades. Comrade Hanford, you were not present at the international congress of 1904, so you do me an injustice by condemning my actions without giving me a hearing.

Had you refrained from voting on my name I certainly would have received justice at your hands in the light of what Comrades Lee and Hillquit told you about Klein. But when you, a comrade whom the party selected as its candidate for vice president, stoops to condemn another without even a hearing, one whom you never met with, and merely on advice of Comrade Hillquit and his chum, Comrade Lee, you commit the very action of Roosevelt, who without knowing Moyer or Haywood, and before they were tried, condemns them merely on the advice of a few thousand corporationists. The title of "general clown" which you bestow upon me is the "undesirable citizens" of Roosevelt. It is an honor, I assure you, to be the "undesirable citizen" and the "general clown" in these cases. I thank you.

The time is not here for making a public statement on what occurred at the International Congress of 1904, and why Comrade Lee, who only said "yes" when Comrade Hillquit said "yes," and Comrade Hillquit told you what they did, but if you really knew what Comrade Hillquit did at this congress you would blush with shame. There were others at our United States table who thought as I did, but were afraid to openly repudiate Comrade Hillquit's actions as I did.

Trusting you will receive this in the spirit intended, I am, despite your condemnation, your earnest comrade and co-worker in the only cause that is worth while. Fraternally,

NICHOLAS KLEIN.

Chicago, Ill., July 22, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—I herewith report the action taken by your committee upon the proposition submitted under date of July 11th, namely, the signing of a contract with the American Press Association for one page of "plate matter" every third week.

No expression was received from Comrade Patterson. All other members of the committee voted in the affirmative. The proposition is therefore adopted.

Contracts for 71 publications are now on file and the first plate page will probably be shipped during the present month.

Comrade Heath has agreed to attend to the makeup for the plate matter committee.

Chicago, Ill., July 30, 1907.
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades:—In accord with previous action I herewith submit the application of Comrade E. E. Carr, Chicago, Ill., for a credential to the international congress at Stuttgart. Owing to the limited time, I advise that you reply by return mail. Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

FINANCIAL

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1907.

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

National dues from State Committees:	
Arizona	\$ 15.00
Arkansas	40.00
California	75.00
Colorado	31.50
Florida	20.00
Idaho	9.50
Illinois	104.00
Indiana	1.00
Iowa	30.00
Kansas	20.00
Louisiana	7.50
Maine	11.00
Maryland	10.00
Massachusetts	78.50
Michigan	46.50
Minnesota	94.05
Missouri	40.00
Montana	20.25
Nebraska	5.00
New Hampshire	10.00
New Jersey	50.00
New York	100.00
Ohio	56.00
Oklahoma	125.00
Oregon	34.00
Pennsylvania	79.00
Rhode Island	5.00
South Dakota	14.30
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	39.80
Utah	8.00
Washington	55.65
West Virginia	3.00
Wisconsin	79.70
Wyoming	10.30
Total	\$1,334.05

Unorganized States.

Delaware	\$ 10.00
Georgia	.50
Mississippi	5.00
Nevada	8.50
New Mexico	4.00
North Carolina	2.00
South Carolina	1.70
Members at large	2.60
Total for dues	\$1,368.35
Supplies	\$ 90.00
Literature	40.71
Buttons	97.84
P. C. coupons	2.50
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	1,761.45
National Organizing Fund	11.00
Russian S. D. L. P. Fund	22.20
Miscellaneous	30.00
Total	\$3,424.05

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 2.80
General expense	3.74
Express and freight	11.84
Postage	109.99
Telegrams and telephone	9.24

Wages—

J. Mahlon Barnes	\$111.00
W. W. Rihl	72.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
J. H. Brower	72.00
E. L. Baldwin	42.00
M. Flaherty	44.00
Total	413.00

Printing Bulletin	107.50
Printing literature and supplies	38.00

Speakers—

John Collins	\$ 65.00
Isaac Cowen	25.00
J. L. Fitts	30.00
E. J. Lewis	3.55
Lena M. Lewis	10.00
A. W. Mance	8.10
Guy Miller	40.00
F. L. Schwartz	70.00
J. E. Snyder	25.00
W. A. Tool	20.00
M. W. Wilkins	50.00
Total	346.65

Insurance	10.31
I. J. C. Hazlett, reporting	50.00
Haywood trial	7.00
Typewriter supplies	4.25
Plate Matter Com.	22.20
Russian S. D. L. P. Fund	1,761.45
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	1,761.45
Total expenditures	\$3,239.97

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand July 1st	\$ 70.37
Receipts for month	3,424.05
Total	\$3,494.42
Expenditures for month	3,239.97

Balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907	\$ 254.45
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Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

A Murder Conspiracy Frustrated Haywood Free

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were arrested in Denver, Colorado after eleven o'clock at night, Saturday, February 17, 1906

Were started for Idaho on a special train Sunday morning, February 18, 1906

TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1906.

Chas. H. Moyer, Wm. D. Haywood, Penitentiary, Boise, Idaho.

The purchased confession, the secret special train makes the conspiracy of capitalism complete. Russian methods make pertinent the question: Is Colorado in America? Rockefeller reported successfully evading summons. Platt and Depew safe in the Senate. Your Comrade,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

The following motion was adopted by a unanimous vote of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party March 6, 1906, and circulars were issued the same day from the National office to all locals of the Party.

MOTION

"That the National Secretary be instructed, immediately upon the adoption of this motion, to issue a call to all locals of the Socialist Party to hold public indignation meetings and to take up collections at such meetings to assist the Western Federation of Miners in defending its officials.

"That the Socialist Party locals unite with other labor organizations, wherever possible, in the holding of indignation meetings, so that the protest can be made as unanimous and effective as possible.

Habeas Corpus proceedings, on the part of the defense, were instituted early in May in the Supreme Court of the United States. On June 1st, 1906, the trial was postponed till the December term of Court upon a motion by the prosecution.

Comrade Haywood was nominated for Governor of Colorado on the Socialist ticket by the State Convention sitting in Denver, July 4, 1906. President Roosevelt upon receiving an official visit from the members of the United States Supreme Court at the White House, October 8th, read to them the now famous "undesirable citizen" letter.

The argument for the defense was made before the Supreme Court of the United States, October 9, 1906.

Election Day, November 6, 1906, Wm. D. Haywood received 16,938 votes for Governor of Colorado. The Colorado vote for Comrade Debs for President in 1904 was 4,304.

On Monday, December 3rd, the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an opinion justifying the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. As a result of the above decision the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party met in special session in Chicago, December 15th for the purpose of devising further plans for the defense and extending the agitation for a fair trial. The agitation grew into a protest of national proportions to which the economic organizations of the workers contributed the greatest measure of success and financial support, while all manner of organizations and citizens of every political persuasion participated. The labor and radical press were united as never before. Monster mass meetings were held in every part of the country, and members of the "undesirable citizens" league were discovered in nearly every hamlet and village in the nation.

The trial began at Boise, Idaho, May 9, 1907.

The case was given to the jury at 11 a. m. Saturday, July 27. A verdict of NOT GUILTY was rendered at 8 a. m. Sunday, July 28, 1907. Comrade Haywood was immediately liberated after being in jail seventeen months and ten days.

The National Headquarters of the Socialist Party has gathered and transmitted \$12,883.12 to the Western Federation of Miners' defense fund.

TELEGRAM

Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1907.

William D. Haywood, Boise, Idaho.

Dear Comrade: Greetings and congratulations. Your vindication brings inexpressible joy to your comrades and fellow workers everywhere. The verdict is a complete rout for the conspirators and a signal victory for the working class. Greetings to your companions, the "undesirable citizens," Moyer and Pettibone. Loyally your comrade,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary Socialist Party

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Report of Action by National Committee on Motions Nos. 9 and 10—Motion No. 11 Submitted

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., July 10, 1907.

To the National Committee, Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of Referendum No. 9, Motion No. 9, by National Committee member, James M. Reilly, by direction of the State Committee of New Jersey.

MOTION. "I move that the National Executive Committee be directed to institute an investigation, concerning the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, in accepting nominations for office from other parties, and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nomination, in violation of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party."

VOTING YES. Arizona..... Bechtel Connecticut..... Woodside Illinois..... Williams New Jersey..... Reilly Texas..... Headley Washington..... Clark Wyoming..... Hastings Total 9.

VOTING NO. Arkansas..... LeFevre California..... L. M. Lewis Colorado..... Woodside Idaho..... Riggs Illinois..... Simons Indiana..... Berlyn Iowa..... Reynolds Kansas..... Work Kentucky..... Dobby Maine..... Fox Maryland..... Culp Minnesota..... Peach Missouri..... Hoehn Montana..... Behrens Nebraska..... Crum New Hampshire..... Drew New York..... Vanderporten Ohio..... Rodgers Oklahoma..... Hagel Oregon..... Barzee Pennsylvania..... Schwartz Rhode Island..... Carpenter South Dakota..... Knowles West Virginia..... Gillespie Wisconsin..... Thompson Wisconsin..... Berger Total 30.

NOT VOTING. California..... Edmiston Florida..... Pettigrew Iowa..... Shank Louisiana..... McAllister Massachusetts..... Carey Michigan..... Wilen Minnesota..... King Nebraska..... DeVore New York..... Arland North Dakota..... Lampman Ohio..... Bentley Oklahoma..... Axelson Pennsylvania..... Moore Tennessee..... Payne Vermont..... Sullivan Washington..... Herman Wisconsin..... Heath Total 23.

Motion is therefore defeated. Comrade Heath of Wisconsin should have been recorded as voting no.

COMMENT.

CONNECTICUT (BEARDSLEY)—In voting "Yes" on Motion 9, Referendum 9, I do so for the following reasons: First—That while I have every confidence in the integrity of our Wisconsin comrades and do not think there has been any direct violation of the constitution, I think they should be more than ready to court investigation in this matter and thus forever settle all controversy which would arise in the future. Second—We have the National Executive Board composed of men who are good, level headed, honest, and above all thoroughly conversant with the constitution of the Socialist Party, and I think we could not do better than to leave this matter in their hands. This would silence all scandalous talk which might arise in the future from our failure to do this. Let our Wisconsin comrades be not afraid or over sensitive in this matter, but on the contrary say we are ready to be investigated, and I am sure if they are innocent much good will come from such a course. I am sure if this was Connecticut's case we would say come on and investigate.

CALIFORNIA (LEWIS)—The explanation submitted by the Wisconsin State Executive Committee seems satisfactory and also indicates the desire of the capitalists to postpone the day of judgment by a plea for and pretense of a non-partisan idea. The so called "Galveston Plan" is being given with favorable consideration in many quarters. The city of Des Moines, Iowa, recently adopted something of this nature. This raises a question upon which the party will later have to define a general policy, and I have confidence that it will solve the issue and overcome obstacles as required.

FLORIDA (PETTIGREW)—I think our constitution should allow Socialists elected to office on school boards or educational offices and to municipal offices in small towns (less than 750 votes) when the nominations and elections are non-partisan, where none of the actions taken are in the name of any party, but we should have a strict and plain definition of what is non-partisan. Also I don't believe any Socialist should be disfranchised by Socialist rules where they have no candidate of their own. Here in Manatee there can never be a Socialist on the school board or as a municipal officer unless we are allowed to be voted for on a non-partisan ticket, unless we get to be the majority and change our non-partisan practice, and it is the same in many other small towns. Also, if not allowed to vote when we cannot have our own candidate we will be compelled to see an enemy or scoundrel elected when we might secure the election of an honest man and thereby gain respect and gain members for our party. Instead of being looked upon as giving just cause for being called fools and anarchists if we did not vote and thereby allow an unfit or dishonest man to be elected. I am sure we should always decline to fuse with any other party, but when a Socialist candidate has been nominated, and is later nominated or endorsed by any labor union or labor party our constitution should not require us to take any action that would repel the labor vote. I believe it is better for us to try to attract the labor vote and get the unions to pay Socialist dues than for us to try to repel them. I don't know how best to do this, but it has been done in Europe and we could find out how best to do it. In the campaign of 1907 in Jacksonville, Fla., the Socialists had made nominations; later the labor unions endorsed one of these nominees, who at once notified them that they could not accept their nomination; they at once dropped his name and put on a labor union man, and Mr. Triplett of the Jacksonville labor unions, who attended the Florida legislature as a labor lobbyist, told me that the labor unions and Socialists of Jacksonville were not on good terms on account of this. I am strongly opposed to the impossible and De Leon ideas, also to the Bernstein brand of opportunists; but is there not abundant ground in the Socialist party for a constitution and rules that will prevent such antagonism from labor unions as we now suffer from?

I believe the following propositions should be taken up in the form of a referendum for a national party vote, and delegates serious consideration by the national committee on constitution and finally acted upon at the next national convention.

1. That Socialist members be allowed to be elected as members of school boards at local non-partisan elections and maybe as town officials in small towns.

2. That Socialist nominees shall be under any obligation to refuse an endorsement from any labor party or labor union, and they may be questioned or may think it proper to make it publicly known that he has been nominated on the Socialist platform and that he must and will stick to that platform and the program of the Socialist party, and that he cannot go beyond it or ignore any part of it.

IOWA (WORK)—According to the reply of the State Executive Committee of Wisconsin, the state law not only prohibits party names from appearing upon the ballots in school elections, but also prohibits parties from making nominations. That being the case the party was certainly up against it and can hardly be blamed for the course it took.

Bearing upon this subject, I wish to inform the comrades that in Des Moines, Iowa, a new form of municipal government has recently been adopted, whereby the only election officers hereafter will be a mayor and four councilmen. The mayor will be elected at large, the ward system being abolished. A free for all primary will be held. The two candidates for mayor and the eight candidates for councilmen who receive the highest votes at the primary will be the highest ones who go on the ballot at the election. No party designations will appear on the ballot either at the primary or the election. The law does not specifically prohibit parties from making nominations of candidates to tackle the primary. But if they do so, the nominees would have to run as individuals. If a party nominated candidates to run as individuals and they were elected, it is an open question whether their being nominated by the party would be held to invalidate their election. Next spring when the city election comes on, local party members will find themselves in the city of either publicistic politics or doing something which on its face will look irregular. To abdicate action would be to play directly into the hands of the enemy.

ILLINOIS (SIMONS)—I not only wish to say "No" on this motion, but protest against this continuous hunting for trouble by people who do not take the time to find out if there is anything the matter before organizing a heresy hunt.

KANSAS (CRUM)—I think Wisconsin can manage their own business.

MINNESOTA (WILLIAMS)—I vote "Yes" on this motion because I think the party members are entitled to know what are the conditions under which the Milwaukee members were elected to the school board. An investigation by outsiders named by the National Executive Committee seems the best way to get a fair and impartial report. As the Wisconsin comrades are always very prompt in informing us what they are doing in Wisconsin it is impossible that they can object in this case.

MONTANA (MABIE)—I vote "No" on motion No. 9, because the State Executive Board of Wisconsin positively denies any violation of the constitution and it seems to me clearly explains the case. In those states (Montana included) where the law compels non-partisan tickets in school board elections, the law is a non-partisan candidate or none at all, and since I believe the school boards are most important positions for us to capture we must do the best we can under the law to put Socialists in power.

MARYLAND (CULP)—While I can appreciate the solicitude that watches with jealous care anything that has the appearance of an abandonment of the working class movement, yet it seems to me that the record of the Wisconsin comrades, the only concrete example in the United States of what Socialists will do for the workers when given the opportunity, would be the best possible guarantee that the kind is contemplated, and that nothing not contemplated will be done. The continued success of the Wisconsin movement depends upon a continued adherence to the same policy. A change of policy such as a change would mean a loss of opportunity. They understand the value of too well and appreciate the value of victory too much to do a thing of that kind. I believe that either we must deny class consciousness to the Wisconsin comrades, or we can not even suspect them of having done the thing alleged.

I believe the comrades "on the ground" so to speak, and can safely be relied upon, understand, and act according to the necessities of their environment which is merely in accordance with scientific socialism and evolution. Besides this motion has the appearance too much of the son of a bitch of ten years, advising, correcting and directing the father. But there is another thing which I think Socialists should not overlook and which I think is very clearly indicated in Liebknecht's "No Compromise or Political Trading" that Socialists must within certain limitations judge as to what kind of a vote will most promote Socialism or the working class movement. To illustrate, I could not, so long as capitalist judges fill all judicial positions, vote for a Socialist to be sheriff any more than I believe that a party Socialist ought to enter the army.

It is the sheriff's duty to execute all orders of the courts, including the selling, at forced sale, the goods or property of the working class. Imagine any value to the working class movement from such an officer as that, if you can. On the other hand if the sheriffs should refuse to execute the orders of courts, they would be removed, and the capitalists would say: "Just as we always told you, the Socialists are opposed to all law; therefore they are opposed to all law." The good to the working class movement that a Socialist in the sheriff's office could do, would be more than counterbalanced by the evil he must do to be sheriff.

NEW JERSEY (REILLY)—The State Executive Board of Wisconsin, in its statement sent out with the ballots when this motion was submitted, denies that the constitution of the party has been violated, explains the circumstances under which members of the Social Democratic Party accepted nominations from the trade unions in the Milwaukee school board election, protests against the motion as a violation of the National Party Constitution, claiming it as an interference in the internal affairs of the Wisconsin organization, and finally observes that Wisconsin has a good movement—that they have accomplished things in Wisconsin that have not been accomplished in any other state—and have been too busy attending to their own business to make charges against New Jersey comrades who "advocate fusion."

It is not interference in the internal affairs of any state, to insist that the provision of the National Constitution of the party shall be obeyed by it. It would appear from the reply of the Wisconsin Board that the provision in the National Constitution against fusion, or accepting nominations from any other party, has been violated. The fact that the state law prohibits the appearance of any party name on the ballot, or the nomination of candidates by political parties, does not alter this fact. The candidates could be Socialists and run as such, and still come within the provisions of the state law, requiring them to be non-partisan, if the comrades of Wisconsin really desire to make nominations. We have the same provisions in certain parts of New Jersey, in regard to school board elections, and Socialists are always nominated, and elected at a town meeting, and cannot run as candidates of any party. But the party in such cases decides by referendum of local meeting, what candidates shall be named at the time, and delegates some comrades or comrades, to carry out its edict.

The right of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee to refrain from making nominations, cannot, of course, be questioned, provided it is not done for the purpose of favoring candidates of some other party. The contention of the New Jersey comrades is that when a trade union enters the political field, whether it be a "non-partisan" election or not, it becomes a political party, within the meaning of the party's constitution, and those who support its candidates, or accept its nominations, violate the constitution.

Jersey comrades have never, to my knowledge, advocated fusion with any other party, as asserted by the Wisconsin board. They did, in some instances, advocate uniting with the Socialist Labor Party, but when their propositions were rejected by the New Jersey comrades, all with one exception, their membership in it, and continued to work for it. But even the advocacy of fusion is not a violation of party law. We, all of us, have the right to advocate any change we desire in the party rules or regulations, unless we fail to obey the party law, in our conduct. The advocacy of fusion is not a breach of party discipline—but the party law declared against it, we are bound, while members of the party, to refrain from fusion with other parties, while the law remains as it is.

The adoption of this motion will not, in any way, interfere with the work of the comrades who represent the Social Democratic Party in the Wisconsin Legislature, Milwaukee municipal government, or anywhere else. But the fact having a large and steadily increasing vote, and having elected candidates to office, and justifying the Wisconsin comrades in violating the National Constitution of the party to which they profess allegiance.

OREGON (BARZEE)—Explanation of State Executive Committee satisfactory. We do not commend the overdue care given state affairs by Wisconsin, to the exclusion of a violation of National Constitution of the party. New Jersey, Wisconsin is as much in duty bound to carefully guard the great Socialist movement of which she is an integral part as any other state.

PENNSYLVANIA (MAURER)—My reasons for voting "No" on Referendum No. 9, are that Comrade Reilly makes no specific charges. The substance of the motion is that certain rumors be investigated. The explanation made by the State Executive Committee of Wisconsin, to me appears very satisfactory. If our National Executive Committee is to be a body of investigating rumors, I am inclined to think that it will be a very lively committee.

TEXAS (CLARK)—I vote "Yes" because if comrades of Wisconsin are right an investigation will do no harm, while if they have accepted nominations from trades unions or others, they should be dealt with accordingly.

WEST VIRGINIA (GILLESPIE)—I vote "No" on Motion No. 9, because of the explanation of the State Executive Board, for according to the state laws of Wisconsin we could not elect officers to the school board as a political nominee, and if the comrades adopted some other means to secure candidates for such office, they should be commended and not rebuked for their work. We are carrying on a campaign of education and could not have the two old parties to hold the school board against us, so let us move forward in the work and pull together for the advancement of the party.

WYOMING (HASTINGS)—I vote "Yes" feeling that if the Milwaukee comrades are investigated they will be fully and completely exonerated from participating in fusion politics.

Chicago, Ill., July 17, 1907.

To the National Committee, Comrades—Herewith is submitted reports of Referendum No. 10, Motion No. 10, by National Committee member, Samuel Ely Beardsley, by directions of the State Committee of Connecticut.

MOTION.

"That a committee of two be selected by and from the National Executive Committee to draft a suitable design for a national party emblem to be submitted to the National Executive Committee for their approval, and upon adoption by Executive Committee, to become the only authorized seal for all state, county, city, local, and branch organizations of the Socialist Party in the United States. The seal to be made of steel, purchased from the national office. This to take effect on and after January 1, 1908, and all correspondence not bearing said seal after that date shall not be recognized by the Socialist Party."

VOTING YES.

Arizona..... Bechtel Arkansas..... LeFevre Colorado..... Woodside Connecticut..... Hull Illinois..... Beardsley Indiana..... Stedman Kansas..... Crum Kentucky..... Dobby Massachusetts..... Konikow Minnesota..... Williams Montana..... Mable New Hampshire..... Drew New York..... Headley Ohio..... Arland Oregon..... Devine Pennsylvania..... Schwartz Rhode Island..... Carpenter South Dakota..... Knowles Tennessee..... Voss Texas..... Clark Washington..... Herman Wyoming..... Hastings Total 25.

VOTING NO.

California..... L. M. Lewis Florida..... Pettigrew Illinois..... Berlyn Indiana..... Reynolds Iowa..... Wallace Kansas..... Work Maryland..... Culp Michigan..... King Missouri..... Hoehn Nebraska..... DeVore New Hampshire..... Reilly New York..... LeVern North Dakota..... Vanderporten Oklahoma..... Bentley Oregon..... Axelson Pennsylvania..... Moore Vermont..... Sullivan Washington..... Wagonknecht Wisconsin..... Thompson Total 14.

NOT VOTING.

California..... Edmiston Florida..... Holloway Idaho..... Riggs Illinois..... Simons Kansas..... McAllister Louisiana..... Canon, Sr. Massachusetts..... Carey Michigan..... Wilen Minnesota..... Peach Missouri..... Behrens Nebraska..... DeVore New Hampshire..... Reilly New York..... LeVern North Dakota..... Vanderporten Oklahoma..... Bentley Oregon..... Axelson Pennsylvania..... Moore Vermont..... Sullivan Washington..... Wagonknecht Wisconsin..... Thompson Total 23.

The motion is therefore adopted.

COMMENT.

MICHIGAN (KING)—I vote "No" on Motion No. 10 for the following reason: 1st.—The cash balance in the national office will not admit of the purchase by that office and equipping of different locals. 2d.—While at least two-thirds of the locals are supplied with account books furnished by the national secretary because of the expense. It would be foolish to expect them to buy a seal costing at the least calculation \$1.50 and without general adoption the affair would be no avail. 3d.—The motion is to come from the state office for the seal—it would be well to consider that some of the states appear

too poor to pay dues and report regularly. OREGON (BARZEE)—On Referendum No. 10, Motion No. 10, I vote "Yes." Aside from reasons stated with the motion, I see a tendency to solidify and concentrate the party movement. It may work a hardship on locals in added expense, but the tendency every where, on the part of the average Socialist, is to give too little to the movement, and treat it too lightly, when in all it should be regarded, and the movement should be regarded by all the same as a state tax, or grocery bill obligation. Let the international emblem decorate the seal.

Chicago, Ill., July 23, 1907.

To the National Committee, Comrades—Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 11, Motion No. 11 by John Work, National Committee member of Iowa.

MOTION NO. 11.

"That we purchase one thousand dollars worth of subscriptions cards from the Chicago Daily Socialist during the coming six months, the same to be disposed of through the organization and such other avenues as may be available."

COMMENT.

I am well aware that we cannot undertake to help to put all struggling Socialist papers on their feet, much as we might wish to do so. If this motion passes, it will be an exception and must be so considered.

To my mind, the establishment of an English Socialist daily in one of our chief industrial centers is the greatest step in advance the Socialist movement of this country has taken recently. It is decidedly to the interest of the party that this step should not have to be retraced. This paper is now at its most critical juncture. If it passes this period safely, it will undoubtedly live to be a powerful champion of the cause throughout serious disputes to have it fall just when the presidential campaign is coming on.

This motion contemplates that the national secretary buy and pay for the cards as fast as the finance warrant, and that the unpaid balance may be used by the Daily Socialist as one of its assets.

You will note that in the long run we will not even be losing any money, for we will sell the cards. In fact, we will sell them for more than they cost us.

This motion is constitutional. We are not designating an official organ. It is as much for subscriptions cards and sell them as it is to buy books and sell them. No doubt this motion will be severely criticized. Let it be so. I consider it our duty under the present circumstances. Vote will close, August 13, 1907.

Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Resolutions Adopted by Local Clifton of the Socialist Party of Arizona.

Whereas, on Sunday evening, June 30th, Manuel Sarabia was taken from the jail at Douglas, Ariz., where he had been incarcerated at the request of the Mexican consul at Douglas, and hurriedly taken over the National boundary line into Mexico and delivered to the Mexican authorities; and

Whereas, the sole charge made against Sarabia appears to be that he has been connected with the Mexican Revolutionary Journal, "Regeneracion," published at St. Louis, Mo., and he has been dragged into Mexico in utter disregard of international law or any other form of law and in violation of the Territory of the United States, therefore he be resolved,

That, we members of Local Clifton, of the Socialist Party, express our indignation against this kidnapping of our brother who had bravely raised his voice in protest against the crimes of the ruling class of his nation.

We recognize that the power of our rulers, the capitalist class, is used to murder and persecute men who assert their manhood in the struggle against capitalistic oppression, and whether the Mexican or Mexican are natives of the United States or Mexico, or any other country; and be it further

Resolved, that we as Socialists and American citizens demand that Sarabia be returned by the Mexican authorities without injury to the city of Douglas; that a rigid investigation be made as to his abduction, and of those who warred in prison and outrage as being the attention of this party and associated press a natural consequence in a country where such an outrage as the kidnaping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone could occur."

Resolutions Adopted by Local Muskegon, Mich.

"We the members of Muskegon, local of the Socialist Party of the State of Michigan, do hereby resolve that

"Whereas, the Daily Press and the Associated Press have neglected to show their good will towards organized labor, and labor men in general, by their attitude towards our comrades and brothers in Colorado and Idaho, and

"Whereas, they have never placed the matter fairly and squarely before the people, so that our comrades and brothers might get a fair and impartial trial, and

"Whereas, they have published anything and everything possible to turn public opinion against them, and then have declared themselves against organized labor and freedom of mankind, and

"Whereas, by their silence when our comrades and brothers were kidnaped in the night when it was impossible to appeal to the courts and officials for their rights, and compelled to board a special train, under armed guards, and rush across the line into the State of Idaho, and thrown in prison without giving them the benefit of the laws of those states; the daily and associated press proved beyond a doubt that they were opposed to organized labor, and opposed to enforcing the laws of justice, and

"Whereas, that all through the period of six months that our comrades and brothers were in prison refused a trial; time and again the press refused to use their powerful influence by writing with the strong voices of organized labor, and organized labor demanded that these comrades and brothers whether 'Guilty or Innocent' be given the right of a fair trial by man, woman and child by the constitution of the United States, and thereby having shown that they are enemies of laboring men, and

"Whereas, the daily and associate press did in the meantime publish everything possible to cause sentiment to turn against the union and the comrades in favor of the mine owners, and

"Whereas, the press does use its power and influence against labor by refusing to publish and agitate any proposed bills or laws presented to the Legislature, or any other body of organized labor, for the benefit of labor, but do give whole columns to corporations and capitalists schemes to graft and corrupt the laws and officials and exploit the workers, and

"Whereas, the daily and associated press are simply tools of the capitalists to mislead the workers, and to agitate laws and bills in favor of corporations as against the welfare of the masses, and to lead public sentiment in any direction the capitalists desire, and

"Whereas, the daily and associated press have refused to unite with the workers in the years of struggle to better their conditions, and also by their silence in regard to our comrades and brothers in Colorado and Idaho, they have proved they are the greatest enemy the workers have got. Therefore be it resolved that the members of Muskegon local of the Socialist Party of the State of Michigan, do hereby refuse to subscribe or renew or aid, or support in any way shape or manner any daily paper that is under the control of the Associated Press or any other newspaper, that is not fair to organized labor."

SOCIALIST POSTERS Nos. 1 and 2 SIZE 19X26 INCHES

Compiled by Lucien Saniel from the Census of 1900 and other documents of capitalist origin.

Shows Comparative Strength in population and in wealth of the antagonistic classes under capitalism.

A Poster should be placed on the walls of every meeting room.

Indispensable for Speakers.

A Veritable Battery of Facts presented in diagrams, which mows down opposition.

THE SOCIALIST POSTERS Price, postpaid, single copy, 10 cents. Ten copies, 50 cents.

A NOVEL and NOVELS

There may be more artistic bits of fiction, and there may be more profound analyses of present economic and industrial conditions, but for a combination of the two that is both readable and instructive "The Four Orphans," by Comrades Mangold and Lund, is by far the best thing yet produced.

The book is dedicated to the Western Federation of Miners, who by its manly struggle for justice, has raised a cry of protest that has been heard around the world.

The scene of this story is the mining districts of Colorado during the anarchistic efforts of capitalistic mobs, backed by state officials, to destroy the unions and deport all miners and union sympathizers.

This was printed as a 50c book, but the price has been reduced to 25c prepaid.

Be sure and read it and circulate it among your non-Socialistic friends.

As Sure as Mathematics

This is the story told and the facts presented, about Socialism, in

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Rights and Wrongs of Labor BY W. J. MCSWEENEY.

Of this book Eugene V. Debs says: "The living principles of Socialism are stated with such clearness that the duller mind can grasp them; while the sombre facts of industrial slavery are marshalled in startling review. Alternating flashes of wit and sarcasm illuminate the pages and hold the interest of the reader to the end." Price, single copy, 10c; 15 for \$1.00.

A NUMBER OF FINE ELECTROTYPES (PHOTO SIZE) OF COMRADES MOYER AND HAYWOOD HAVE BEEN SECURED WHICH LOCALS CAN HAVE AT COST (75 CENTS EACH, DELIVERY FREE) FOR USE ON ADVERTISING MATTER FOR PROTEST MEETINGS.

To the Local Secretary:

Did your State Secretary receive a report card from you last month?

Will you send him one this month? He needs it and will be looking for it.

Report of Morris Hillquit, Representative of Socialist Party on the International Socialist Bureau

To J. Mahlon Barnes, Secretary Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade—I herewith submit a summary of the proceedings of the last conference of the International Socialist Bureau which was held at Brussels on the 9th day of June, 1907.

The conference was the last before the approaching international congress to be opened at Stuttgart, Germany, on the 18th day of August, 1907, and its labors were devoted principally to the organization of the congress.

The most novel, as well as the most important feature of the work, consisted in apportioning the number of votes of the various countries and nationalities according to their national importance and the strength of the socialist and labor movements in each country. The votes accorded to each country upon this basis range from two, which was given to the Sovereign Duchy of Luxembourg, to twenty, accorded to Russia, Germany, Austria, France and Great Britain. Under this apportionment the United States will have fourteen votes. The larger number of votes given to Great Britain may be accounted for by the fact that the English trade union movement is officially represented in Congress, whereas the industrial organizations of the American working class have at least, heretofore, had no representation in the International Congress.

The order of business of the approaching Congress was enlarged by the addition of the subject of Woman Suffrage, and the main points to be discussed at the Congress will thus be:

- The mutual relation of the socialist and trade union movements.
The attitude of Socialists in case of war.
Labor emigration and immigration.
The colonial question, and
Woman Suffrage.

Besides these main subjects, however, the organization and work of the International Bureau and congress will be discussed and regulated, and a number of new and incidental resolutions will most likely come up. The opening of the Congress will be preceded by a session of the International Bureau, and a session of the Interparliamentary Commission, both consisting of Socialist members of parliament in the various countries. It is also proposed that the conference of Socialist editors and journalists be held during the Congress with a view of arranging for better Socialist news service on an international scale. Of special interest to the American comrades is the resolution adopted by the International Bureau on the subject of the Moyer-Haywood case.

This resolution in English translation, is as follows:

"The International Socialist Bureau assembled in session on the 9th day of June, 1907, protests most emphatically against the lawless acts committed against the citizens Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—against the revolting campaign of slander and intrigue conducted against them by the press in the pay of capitalism—against the outrageous attitude of President Roosevelt, who, in order to compass the conviction of the officials of a labor organization, has not hesitated to abuse his authority and to publicly pronounce them guilty without the slightest proof and before they had had an opportunity to defend themselves.

"The Bureau conveys to Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the expression of its sympathy and of its gratitude for their work of organizing labor which they have pursued with tenacity and self-abnegation worthy of the admiration of the working men of all countries. (Signed.) Executive Committee: EDWARD ANSELEE, EM. VANDERVELDE, CAMILLE HUYSMANS, Secretary.

The International Socialist Bureau also issued a proclamation or manifesto on the double occasion of the dissolution of the second Duma, and the opening of the Hague Peace Conference, which, for its style, substance, and for the occasion that inspired it, may be considered a historical document of first importance. I translate the Manifesto in full: "To the workmen of all countries: "At the moment when Nicholas II prepared to call the first Peace Conference, his politics in the far East rendered war with Japan inevitable.

"At the moment when he received the homage of the second Hague Conference, he ordered the dissolution of the second Duma. "This double coincidence is an admirable illustration of the comedy which was, and still is being enacted at The Hague, and at St. Petersburg. The irony will be complete when the third conference will assemble in the palace erected by the man who in the United States was the first to set against the Pinkertons against the workingclass, and who thus defied before the entire world his conception of social peace by causing to shoot down the workers of his mills, the creators of his immense fortune.

"The workingmen have long exposed the traditional politics of the Russian government, the pivot of all reactions. External peace, such as Russia understands it, is not the suppression of war, it is the weakening of the adversary, and the hegemony of the Czar. Domestic peace, such as it prays for, means a people enchained, and an autocracy perpetuated.

"After the first Hague Conference, Nicholas II caused the devastation of Manchuria, and the horrors of Biagoverchensk. He violated his solemn promise to the people of Finland, and he drowned his entire country in blood. He revived in Riga the tortures of the Middle Ages; he permitted his soldiery to pillage and massacre with impunity, and he suffered the keepers of the Akatouli Prisons to attack and kill the political prisoners, male and female. During the Moscow insurrection, he permitted the ambulance to be bombarded, and long after the rising, His Majesty's guards killed railway employes found at their usual occupations, without any form of trial.

"The Czar conducted himself towards his own subjects as he would be ashamed to conduct himself towards the soldiers of an enemy. And it is this chief of the band of capitalist and colonial pirates who has the audacity to impose himself to the world as the symbol and personification of right suppressing force of friendly arbitration substituted for bloody war, of permanent peace treaties replacing fratricidal war. Even if it should be admitted that he is sincere, he could not realize his peaceful intentions, because military might is nothing but the force organized by the state in order to maintain the workingclass under the economical and political rule of the capitalist class—for in a capitalist regime the wars between nations are generally, but the results of their competition on the world market: each power under the existing conditions is bound to endeavor not only to preserve the markets which it possesses, but to conquer new ones, and this very often through the enslavement of foreign nations and the confiscation of their lands. Let the diplomats assembled at The Hague examine themselves. They will see their masters of Western Africa side by side with the rulers of India, the conquerors of Madagascar side by side with the exploiters of Congo, and the victors of Manchuria side by side, with their ill fated adversaries.

"The prejudices systematically cultivated and maintained by the dominant class, in order

to oppose the peoples to each other, appear to be the proletariat as the very essence of capitalism, and they will not disappear except with the disappearance of capitalist exploitation. The workingmen, on the contrary, are naturally enemies of the war, because they are its principal victims—victims through the sacrifice of their children—victims because war stands in contradiction with the aims of Socialism, which is the creation of a new order of things based on the solidarity of the producers, on the fraternity of nations, on the liberty of the peoples.

"When, in 1870, Germany annexed Alsace-Lorraine, the representative of the Socialist proletariat, Babel and Liebknecht, protested against the war and against the annexation. "When, in 1904, the official world of Russia and Japan sacrificed to the war their lives, the representatives of the proletariat of Russia and Japan, at Amsterdam, extended to each other a fraternal hand.

"In 1870, while the cannon thundered at the frontier, the German workmen wrote to the French workmen, reminding them not to forget that the workmen of all countries are our friends, and that the despots of all countries are our enemies."

And the French workmen answered to the German workmen: "Workmen of France! Workmen of Germany! Workmen of Spain! Let our voices unite themselves in a cry of protest against the war."

Such was the language of the first international of the workmen! Such is still the language of the new Workmen's International, its representatives have in the face of calumnies and persecution, pursued the idea of peace, between nations by their acts in systematically refusing all military appropriations, and it is certain that the day when the workmen will become the masters of the armies, will be the last day of all wars. That is why they uniformly advocate the military disarmament of the bourgeoisie, and the arming of the people at large. Each time when a menacing cloud has appeared on the political horizon, the working class has intervened in the parliaments and on the streets, through its deputies, and through its manifestations, and it is fully determined on the day of danger to go as far as it can in order to prevent war. The politics of the workingclass will not be contradictory, and just as the workmen of England were against their government during the war of 1870, just so there will never be two factions of the international proletariat engaged in two opposing camps.

"The Workmen's International has always defended the principle that a government cannot threaten the independence of a foreign nation without an attempt against that nation, its territory, and its international workingclass. That is why the idea of peace cannot be realized and cannot triumph except through the progress, and the realization of the Socialist idea. War, on the other hand, finds its best soil in the fortification of the bourgeoisie, and the dissolution of the Duma from this point of view constitutes a danger to the entire civilized world. The dissolution has not surprised anybody. We are used to seeing Czarism violate its promises, and if it ever will have the power, it will act towards other nations as it has acted towards the people of Russia.

"At the time of danger Nicholas II had promised liberty. But when the danger seemed to him less menacing, he dispersed the first Duma which did not appear to him docile enough. He wanted a parliament of valets. The Russian government accepted the name, but not the substance of parliamentarism. To satisfy the wishes of the Camarille and of his master, Stolypin, now promulgated a restrictive legislation, sophisticated the electoral lists; imprisoned his adversaries, and without ever, and without the great minister permitted the Black Hundred and the police officials of the lowest ranks to massacre women and children. The events upset all ministerial calculations. Despite the pressure and violence of the authorities, the second Duma seemed even more radical than the first. There were in it more than 100 deputies, who showed themselves adherents of different shades of Socialism. Immediately after the election, it became apparent that the days of the second Duma were counted, but Mr. Stolypin wanted to play the benevolent and he designed to tolerate the existence of parliament on condition, that the latter consent to do all that the government wanted. The Constitutional Democrats had the useless weakness to yield too often to such suggestions. They rejected the amendments they proposed, to blame the official assassinations, and they did not even dare to reject a budget whose control was withheld from them. They entertained the Extreme Left to save Mr. Stolypin from all unpleasant words and to permit themselves to be prosecuted and assassinated with a smile on their lips. The Prime Minister from now on had an easy task. He ordered the deputies to be searched. He manufactured telegrams, calling in the name of the people for the dissolution of the Duma. He demanded the suppression of public meetings, and the discussion of the budget. He offered resolutions of sympathy for the police. He allowed himself the luxury of discovering plots against the Emperor, and against the safety of the government. He demanded wholesale prosecutions, without examination or trial. The representatives of the bourgeoisie did not even have the courage to reply to this impudence as it deserved, and when the dissolution was pronounced, the Constitutional Democrats did not have the honor of a manly attitude.

"The organized proletariat of Russia has assumed and will accomplish the task of making proper reply. The battle against autocracy will be pursued without truce, and it will be for the workmen of all countries to again come to the aid of their struggling comrades. The Socialist deputies in the Austrian Reichstag have already announced their intention to interpellate their government about the consequences of a dissolution which must necessarily lead to international complications, and which menaces the interests of foreign nations. The Socialists of France will not fail to remind their government of the solemn promises which it received in connection with the last loans. The Socialists of Great Britain, the country of parliamentary tradition, have arranged the demonstration for the 11th of July, the anniversary of the capture of the Bastille, against the succession of lawlessness, which its authors have not attempted to justify, except by hypocrisies and lies. The proletarians of other nations will support the movement, and remind the rulers of their class that SOCIALISM ALONE IS PEACE, and that our war cry still remains: "DOWN WITH THE AUTOCRACY! LONG LIVE THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION!" (Signed.) "The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau.

EDOUARD ANSELEE, EMILE VANDERVELDE, CAMILLE HUYSMANS, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU South Africa..... W. H. Sutherland England..... H. Hardie and J. Keir Hardie Germany..... A. Babel and P. Singer Argentina..... A. Cambier and M. Ugarte Australia..... P. J. O'Meara Austria..... Dr. V. Adler and F. Skarek Bohemia..... A. Nemas and P. Soucek Bulgaria..... Y. Sakasoff and G. Kirkov Denmark..... P. Knudsen and C. M. Olson United States..... D. DeLeon and M. Hillquit Spain..... P. Iglesias and F. Mora France..... J. Jaures and E. Vaillant Holland..... P. Troelstra and H. Van Kol Hungary..... J. Welter and D. Bokanyi Italy..... E. Ferri and F. Turati Japan..... S. Kata Yama Luxembourg..... Dr. Welter Norway..... S. Garder and F. Wolf Rumania..... Dr. C. Racovski Switzerland..... O. Tapin and G. Reimann Sweden..... M. Stovanovitch Serbia..... H. Branting and C. G. T. Wickman (Signed) MORRIS HILLQUIT.

NATIONAL NOTES

"The International Socialist Bureau begged us to ask the following questions of the affiliated political parties:

- "1. What relations has your political party with the trades unions?
"2. Are the trades unions, as groups, affiliated with your political party? Are they paying dues to the party?
"3. If trades unions are not directly affiliated as groups, are their members obliged to be also members of the party?
"4. Have the central committees of political parties and trades unions joint meetings to examine questions concerning both?
"5. Is any Socialist propaganda made by trades unions among their members?"

"We are willing to show to the members of the International Congress of Stuttgart all Socialist newspapers and reviews published by the affiliated sections. In order to realize this idea practically we are anxious to obtain from you two bound volumes with inscription of the name of your country, volumes containing each one copy of all newspapers and reviews published by the various Socialist bodies of your country. We beg you to send these two similar volumes before the 10th of August to Comrade Dietz, chairman of the local organization committee of the International Congress of Stuttgart, 12 Furthbachstrasse, Stuttgart.

"Camille Huysmans, International Secretary."

As a result of the visit of National Organizer, Comrade A. W. Mance, to Hancock, Mich., the following ordinance was passed by the city council: "No person or any assemblage of persons shall walk, ride, march or parade any of the streets in the city of Hancock carrying or exhibiting the red flag of anarchy or any flag or symbol representing anarchy, or teaching against or toward the destruction of the organized government of the United States, or any state or municipality thereof, or any officer thereof, or any foreign government, king, prince, potentate or officer thereof.

"Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county of Houghton for a term not exceeding ninety days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and such imprisonment may and in the discretion of the court be with labor, in which case such labor shall be performed under the direction of the city marshal."

By a recent referendum Thomas L. Buie, 1842 Champa street, Denver, Colo., and Guy E. Miller of Hotchkiss, Colo., have been elected members of the national committee.

Comrade Frank Smelzer, an active member of Local Silverton, Colo., was killed on the railroad at Denver July 3. After boarding a train, as he thought for home, he discovered it was the wrong one, and in trying to leave while it was in motion the accident occurred. Comrade Smelzer was also a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and as an important witness for the defense was to be called in the pending trial of Comrade Haywood.

Thomas Freeman of Fairhope, Ala., has been elected state secretary.

The Maryland comrades report a well attended and enthusiastic convention, held in Baltimore July 6-8. The following ticket was nominated: For governor—Ira Culp, Vale Summit, Md. Comptroller—Wm. H. Warfield, Franklinville, Md. Attorney General—Chas. B. Bachman, Baltimore, Md. Clerk of Court of Appeals—Clarence H. Taylor, Baltimore, Md.

An earnest effort is being made by the Hungarian comrades of Chicago to build up the general party organization. All comrades are requested to send name and address of Hungarian Socialist locals or names of active individuals to Geo. Eisler, 272 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill. Sample copies of the new publication, "Igazsag," can be secured at the same address. Locals or organizations desiring the assignment of a Hungarian organizer should address the national office.

Comrade Ernest Untermyer, member of the National Executive Committee relating to the fact that he has been reported as not voting on several propositions before the National Executive committee, submits the following from Grangeville, Idaho: "I have acted immediately upon every communication you have sent, never missing one. You may not have received my communications at the time when you went to press, but must have received them invariably after some time and must know that I have answered every one of your communications. It takes four days for a letter to get here, even with the best connections. If for some reason there is a delay in the delivery it may easily take twelve days between the time you mail a letter and the return

National Fund for Organization

Chicago, Ill., July 20th, 1907.

Dear Comrades:—

Herewith is presented a plain statement of the plans and opportunities for organization and the immediate needs:

The National Executive Committee, after a careful canvass of the situation, divided the states into three classes.

First Class—Those states considered self-sustaining, numbering six. Second Class—Numbering twenty-four states needing assistance and the services of national organizers.

Third Class—States as yet unorganized, distant and expensive to reach with speakers. The states of this class are to be handled by constant correspondence and flooded with free literature.

Six organizers' districts have been established and a permanent organizer assigned to each. Local conditions alone determines how long an organizer remains in a given community. This plan has been in operation since April and gratifying results are being secured and shown.

That organization is the theme is shown by the decision of the National Executive Committee, which provides that lectures and agitation tours must be self-sustaining. Funds are to be expended only for organization purposes. Next year—the presidential campaign year—will be pre-eminently a year of agitation and political activity. This year there are but seven states having elections, and this year is pre-eminently a year for organization.

Contrary to previous practices, the entire wages (three dollars per day) of the organizers is now paid from the national treasury, involving a monthly expense of six hundred dollars.

The present expenses and organization plans were based, first, upon an estimated increase revenue from new members, in which the estimate was fully realized. Second, upon contributions to the "Organization Fund" equalling or exceeding those of 1906.

The "Organization Fund" has fallen far below expectations, probably due to the fact that we had to face a crisis in the trial forced upon our comrades in Idaho. Thousands of dollars have been poured out to meet the most pressing needs in that case. The Russian revolutionists have had a liberal answer to their appeal, besides a number of other worthy projects were supported.

The gathering of these funds was accompanied by most valuable agitation, which created a widespread and favorable sentiment toward the party. This should be crystallized into an organized force. It can be done.

There must not be one dollar of debt standing against the national organization upon the opening of the presidential campaign year.

The necessary and preparatory organization work now going forward should be sustained. The present income will not permit of its continuance and unless sustained the plans must be abandoned.

Comrades, the question is here plainly presented. Shall work along the best lines yet devised, that is bringing desired results, be abandoned?

One dollar more or less in your treasury makes little difference, added to the "National Organization Fund" it will reach that spot most in need and enlist new recruits in the world-wide conflict with capitalism.

At the next meeting, if at all possible, your local should vote and remit at once a donation. Then circulate enclosed subscription list for individual contributions and return not later than September 1st.

Organization building is the sure road to certain success.

Fraternally submitted, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Socialist Party.

Address communications and make remittances payable to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Confessions of A Drone

MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL THE SOCIALIST MACHINE BY JOSEPH M. PATTERSON

- 1. A most striking indictment of the capitalist system.
2. Binds the children of the idlers, in service to the children of the idlers, to the third and fourth generation.
3. A popular exposition of the party organization.

PUBLISHED IN ONE PAMPHLET

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER HUNDRED, PREPAID

of my reply to Chicago. I have answered all communications as soon as I received them.

Recently at Orlando, W. Va., old party politicians or persons inspired by them treated National Organizer J. L. Fitts to a shower of stale vegetables and succeeded in breaking up the meeting. The local authorities made no move to interfere with the rowdies.

The following cities have filed applications for the Winter lecture course, which is to comprise six lectures, one each month, from October until April. St. Paul, Minn.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Castle, Pa.; Pittsburgh; Wilmerding; Washington, D. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Camden, N. J.; New York City; Springfield, Mass.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Toledo and Cleveland, Ohio. The large locals in the intervening territory are requested to give this subject their immediate attention, in order that the success of the project may be assured.

Twenty-four locals were organized in Oklahoma during the month of June.

By a recent referendum John Collins, 579 West Huron street, Chicago, has been elected a member of the national committee for Illinois.

The vote of National Committee-man Bentley of Oklahoma on motion No. 10 was received too late to be counted.

Local Grand Rapids, Mich., reports a week of very successful work by Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis; nine new members were secured; collections amounted to \$27.00; literature sales, \$42.00.

McPartland, Governor Gooding, ex-

Governor McDonald of Colorado and Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, present governor of Colorado did not give testimony at the trial of Comrade Wm. D. Haywood at Boise. These estimable gentlemen (?) seem satisfied with their verdict given before the trial.

The Iowa state secretary's report for the month of June shows the largest percentage of locals reporting.

The miners' union of Bisbee, Ariz., has been so successful in keeping strike breakers away or inducing them after arrival to leave that the El Paso & Southern Railroad got its court into action and its judge, Fletcher M. Doan of Tombstone, to issue an injunction against the miners' union, No. 106, Alex Ferrens, M. C. Fisher, Jos. D. Cannon, Mother Jones, and included about all the working class of Bisbee under the names of "Doe" and "Roe." The injunction is drawn on the usual broad lines restraining the defendants from meeting, talking, riding, walking, etc. However, denying the use of the United States mails is a new feature, as follows: "This is to command you to absolutely desist from writing or sending through the mails any written or printed card, circular letter or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

Since Jan. 1 the national office has received contributions as follows: Western Federation of Miners' defense fund, \$8,741.33; Russian S. D. L. P., \$621.78 (both funds transmitted); national organizing fund, \$154.17. The latter fund now needs the serious attention of the Locals and comrades.

National Organizer Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis at two street meetings on two successive days in Minneapolis, Minn., sold \$70.50 worth of books; the sales during the week's engagement totaled \$102.70.

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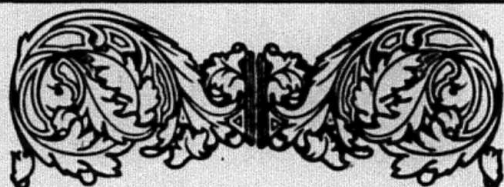
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Finnish Br. S. P., Chicago, Ill.	\$ 1.05
H. Walter, Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.00
David Buckley, Kansas City, Mo.	1.00
Socialist Club, Brockton, Mass.	10.00
Bohemian Ex. Com., Cleveland, Ohio	4.92
Local Cincinnati, Ohio	26.45
Local Fairhope, Ala.	7.00
Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Newark, N. J.	100.00
Central Labor Union, Scranton, Pa.	10.00
Workingmen's S. & D. Benefit Fund and Workingmen's Circle, Lawrence Mass.	20.00
Local Yuma, Ariz.	2.00
C. G. Schwarz, Reamsville, Kan.	2.00
Central Turn Verein, Pittsburg, Pa.	25.00
Woman's Committee, Finnish Local, Sparta, Minn.	10.00
Labor's Defender, Evansville, Ind.	10.00
Bottlers' Local, No. 350, I. W. of U. B. W., Los Angeles, Cal.	10.00
Washington State Committee S. P., Tacoma, Wash.	4.50
O. H. Thompson, Mansfield, S. D.	1.00
Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, Paterson, N. J.	21.72
V. Buchvald, per Spravednost, Chicago, Ill.	2.00
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Jas. McConnell, Pittsville, Wis.	.25
Karl Marx Educational Club, Chicago, Ill.	15.00
Washington State Committee, Tacoma, Wash.	.50
Deutsche Section, No. 2, S. D., St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
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Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Essex county, N.J.	175.00
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Moyer-Haywood Conference of Local New York City, S. P.	1,500.00
Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, New Haven, Conn.	25.00
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Frank Soudek, per Spravednost, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
Ladies' Socialist Auxiliary, Rock Island, Ill.	10.00
Arbeiter Liedertafel, Syracuse, N. Y.	10.00
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Previously reported this year.	6,693.
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Local Virginia, Minn., S. P. (Finnish)	\$ 12.55
Local South Range, Mich., S. P. (Finnish)	32.00
Local Fort Bragg, Cal., S. P. (Finnish)	20.90
17th Ward Branch, Scandinavian, Chicago, Ill.	7.20
Local Oakland, Cal.	15.00
	\$87.35
Previously reported this year.	534.43
	\$621.78

Organization Fund

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund from May 1 to July 31, 1907:

James H. Brower, Elgin, Ill.	\$ 3.00
Oregon State Committee	3.00
Pennsylvania State Committee (one day wage fund)	29.84
	\$ 35.84
Previously reported this year.	\$118.33
Total	\$154.17

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TO THE LOCALS IN MINNESOTA, SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Ill., July 24, 1907.

Comrades, Greeting:—You are aware of the miners' strike in the Mesaba Iron range. The Duluth Sunday News-Tribune on a front page editorial defines a policy for the united mine owners and calls upon the state and local authorities and all good citizens to unite at once for repressive measures against the miners.

It describes the union miners as "an organization for revolution; utterly lawless in methods, anarchistic in principles and one that marches under the red flag."

You will shortly notice many articles in the county newspapers denouncing the red flag and anarchy. This is to be made the issue. I have the information from one of the editors who refused to be a party to the conspiracy of misrepresentation and thuggery in the name of law and order. Every editor is being approached.

When you see articles as described above you will know the editor has entered the compact.

The deportation of "undesirable citizens" has already been considered and advocated by the "inner circle" of good (?) citizens.

From reliable information at hand I assure you that preparations are being made by the capitalists to inaugurate a reign of terror and bring about riots and bloodshed.

Remember the role played by detectives in the unions in other controversies. You may expect the advocacy of destructive and anarchistic measures from this source.

Comrades, this information was opportunely received and this letter contains a forewarning, the value of which will depend upon its being widely circulated.

The citizens of your state should be advised in advance of the character of this new law-giving association which aspires to unlimited power.

In characteristic Russia-Colorado style they deliver the following: "The Oliver Iron Mining Company should in any way recognize the union it would merit the severest censure and unstinted condemnation."

Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

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