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Annual Report of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

FROM JANUARY 1, 1908 to December 31, 1908.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted my annual report as National Secretary, covering the period of the calendar year 1908:

STATES AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The state of Nevada began to pay dues as an organized state in the month of July, and New Mexico began to pay dues as an organized territory in the month of October, making a total of forty-two organized states and territories. The reports of these organizations, together with locals in the unorganized states of Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Nebraska show 3,014 affiliated locals. An increase of more than one thousand locals over the number recorded in the last annual report.

Notwithstanding the fact that two states entered the organized column during the year, a gratifying increase is shown in the amount received for dues from locals in unorganized states, which are directly under the control of the National Office. Comparative statement, 1907, \$402.25; 1908, \$966.37.

Aside from the members in the several states we have locals or members-at-large in Hawaii, Alaska, South America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Mexico, the South Sea Islands, Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to locals in unorganized states and territories, as follows:

Valdez, Nome, Alaska; Felton, Ga.; Lexington, Vidalia, Jackson, Hattiesburg, Lawrence, Good Luck, Moss Point, Yazoo City, Service, Falin, Gulfport, Miss.; Lemon Precinct, Omaha (Italian), Danbury, Gering, Alma, Chadron, Kearney, Star, Alliance, Harrisburg, Scandinavia, Long Pine, Comstock, Norfolk, Page, Valentine, Ainsworth, O'Neill, Elgin, New Helena, McCook, Franklin, Wahoo, Omaha (Jewish), Fremont, Laurel, Wayne, Clinton, Burwell, Beatrice, Jeffrey Precinct, Sioux, Litchfield, Lincoln, Neb.; Lane, Carson City, Buckskin, Rawhide, Goldfield (Finnish), Yerington, Smelter, Empire, Nev.; Dexter, Solano, Alamogordo, Lloyd, Avis, Cloudcroft, Tolar, Roosevelt, Camp, East Las Vegas, Roswell, Mayhill, Tucumcari, San Jon, Moore, House, Allen, Hagerman, Grady, Elkins, Dodson, Aztec, Mogollon, Springer, Clayton, Melrose, N. M.; Arapahoe, Hickory, Grantsboro, Waynesville, Aurora, N. C.; Manchester, Alberene, Clifton Forge, Covington, Va.—a total of 91 locals, embracing 816 members. National organizers, working mainly in organized states, were responsible for the formation of 168 locals with 2,033 members.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This committee held sessions May 11th, May 18th, June 11-12, July 10-11, August 15-16, December 18, 20, the first meeting being held by the direction of the National Convention, then in session, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the relation of Section 9, Article XII, of the Constitution, to a protest lodged against the seating of the delegates from Washington.

The December meeting resulted in the discussion of the following subjects: Organization, Study Courses on Socialism, Meetings, Literature, Press, Trade Union Movement, Propaganda Among Farmers, and Campaign Methods, and the appointment of committees to consider and report further upon the same. The other meetings had to do particularly with the conduct of the campaign and routine subjects. The complete minutes of each meeting were printed in leaflet form and also appeared in the Official Bulletin of the respective months in which the sessions were held.

The National Convention was held in the city of Chicago May 10-17, with 218 accredited delegates. As a new departure the mileage of the delegates to and from the convention was paid from the party treasury, the fund being raised by a per capita assessment of thirty-five cents. The total sum raised by the assessment was \$8,929.41, and contributions for the same purpose were received amounting to \$610.65, making a total of \$9,540.06. The total expenses for mileage being \$7,910.73, showed a surplus on this account of \$1,629.33. In table "A" will be found a record of the assessments paid by each state.

NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUMS

As a result of the National Convention, and obedient to the constitutional provision which requires all amendments to the Constitution to be submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership, National Party Referen-

dums "A" and "B" were submitted under date of June 24th. The first contained the national platform and the second the proposed national constitutional amendments. Both were adopted according to sections and in their entirety, the platform by a vote ranging from 8,677, the highest affirmative vote cast for any division, to 538, the highest negative vote cast against any division; the Constitution, by a vote ranging from 8,450, the highest affirmative vote cast for any section, to 2,014, the highest negative vote cast against any section. The tabulated report appeared in the Official Bulletin for the month of August.

National Party Referendum "C," proposed by Local Tyler, Texas, and sufficiently indorsed, relating to amendments to the National Constitution, affecting Sec. 1 of Art. VI, Sec. 1 of Art. VII, Sec. 5 of Art. VII, Sec. 6 of Art. X and Sec. 1 of Art. XI, was submitted under date of December 17th, and action is still pending.

Propositions for National Party Referendums were also received during the year on the following subjects (the number of indorsements received are noted):

Jan. 4—Local Biloxi, Miss., an amendment to the proposal of Local Redlands, Cal. No indorsements.

March 21—Local Passaic County, N. J., providing for the election of a committee of seven members of the Socialist Party and a like committee of the Socialist Labor party, for the purpose of formulating plans for unity. Five indorsements.

July 18—Local Harrisville, W. Va., resolution with provision for uniform compensation and regulation of working hours. No indorsements.

Sept. 12—By Local Lima, Ohio, providing for the election by referendum vote, one year in advance of the National Convention, of a platform committee consisting of five members. Three indorsements.

Nov. 28—Local Milwaukee, Wis., submitted an amendment to the proposal of Local Tyler, Texas. Sixteen indorsements.

The resolutions by Local Redlands, Cal., first published Dec. 28, 1907, and providing for Socialist unity and industrial unionism. Three indorsements.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUMS.

Twenty-two National Committee referendums, covering forty motions, and one motion upon the subject of the Socialist special campaign train, were submitted. The following motions were acted upon during the year.

MOTION NO. 26—1907.

By Leonard De Vore, National Committee member of Nebraska.
"I move that the National Executive Committee be instructed to cease meddling with Nebraska affairs, and that all motions heretofore offered affecting the same be declared unconstitutional."
Voting yes 10
Voting no 21
Not voting 36
Motion failed of action Jan. 2, 1908.

MOTION NO. 27—1907.

By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.
"I move that the National Office continue, pending the investigation ordered in the matter of Comrade Thompson's activity in Nebraska, to recognize that organization in Nebraska represented by J. P. Roe as state secretary."
Voting yes 11
Voting no 17
Not voting 38
Motion failed of action Jan. 2, 1908.

MOTION NO. 28—1907.

By Ira Culp, National Committee member of Maryland.
"I move that further action under the motion recently adopted to investigate Comrade Carl D. Thompson in his relations with the Wells faction in Nebraska be indefinitely postponed."
Voting yes 12
Voting no 17
Not voting 38
Motion failed of action Jan. 7, 1908.

MOTION NO. 29—1907.

By Ira Culp, National Committee member of Maryland.
"I move that the Executive Committee be sustained in its action on the Work motion on the Nebraska controversy and recognizing the Wells faction, and that the National Secretary be instructed to proceed according to the provisions of that motion."
Voting yes 7
Voting no 17
Not voting 41
Motion failed of action Jan. 7, 1908.

MOTION NO. 30—1907.

By Charles S. Vander-Porten, National Committee member of New York.
"I move that in the event of the adoption of Motion No. 23, that an organizer be placed in Louisiana for a period beginning thirty days

before election and ending the day following election."
Voting yes 27
Voting no 11
Not voting 36
Adopted Jan. 7, 1908.

MOTION NO. 31—1907.

By Victor L. Berger, National Committee member of Wisconsin.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to pay wages for the last fifteen days of December to all National organizers in the service of the National Committee, at least up to December 1, who have been out six months during the year in the service of the National Committee."
Voting yes 34
Voting no 9
Not voting 23
Adopted Jan. 7, 1908.

MOTION NO. 32—1907.

By Dr. Antoinette Konkow, National Committee member of Massachusetts.
"I move that the National Secretary immediately proceed to get out a leaflet, or pamphlet, dealing with the present crisis, unemployment problem and hard times. This pamphlet or leaflet should be written in a plain, popular language and should be distributed, if possible, to all locals throughout the country."
Voting yes 25
Voting no 22
Not voting 19
Adopted Jan. 14, 1908.

MOTION NO. 33—1907.

By Vernon F. King, National Committee member of Michigan.
"Moved, That Comrade George Goebel, B. Berlyn, or E. V. Debs, be instructed to proceed to Nebraska and investigate the factional fight in that state, doing all in his power to harmonize those interested, to get at the truth of the matter, render a truthful, impartial report to the National Committee, the one so designated to remain not less than thirty days in the state at National Office expense, and to cover all cities and locals affected."
Voting yes 5
Voting no 34
Not voting 26
Defeated Jan. 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 34—1907.

By Ernest D. Hull, National Committee member of Connecticut.
"I move that the National Executive Committee be hereby instructed to elect a special committee of three party members to investigate the entire affairs of the Socialist Party, or of any self so-called Socialist Party, in the state of Nebraska. The purpose of said investigation being to ascertain who constitutes the Socialist Party in Nebraska and who as its duly elected officials are entitled to recognition by the National organization. The special committee of three may adopt its own method for accomplishing the above purpose—preferably to set the constitutional machinery in operation and keep it in motion and report its findings with recommendations to the National Executive Committee. A majority vote of the whole National Executive Committee shall then determine who shall be recognized as the official representatives of the Socialist Party of Nebraska. The expense incurred by the special committee shall be equally borne by the National organization and the recognized Socialist Party of Nebraska, subject to limitation by the National Executive Committee. Pending the final conclusions of the National Executive Committee under this motion, the National Secretary shall recognize no Socialist Party in Nebraska."
Voting yes 8
Voting no 31
Not voting 26
Defeated Jan. 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 35—1907.

By D. Burgess, National Committee member of Washington.
"I move that all motions regarding the affairs of Nebraska be suspended and that the Executive Committee proceed according to the provisions of the constitution as amended."
Voting yes 19
Voting no 19
Not voting 37
The vote—no action taken—Jan. 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 36—1907.

By John M. Work, National Committee member of Iowa.
"I move that we proceed to elect a subcommittee of three to arrange the rules and order

TABLE A—Dues and Mileage Assessments Paid by States, Locals in Unorganized States and Members at Large.

	Organized States.	Unorganized States.	Totals.	Mileage Assessment.
Alabama	\$ 144.10		\$ 144.10	\$ 27.45
Alaska		\$ 35.40	35.40	
Arizona	168.25		168.25	131.95
Arkansas	411.00		411.00	184.45
California	1,860.00		1,860.00	574.70
Colorado	529.00		529.00	195.65
Connecticut	322.75		322.75	131.60
Delaware		30.00	30.00	7.00
Florida	137.50		137.50	49.40
Georgia		42.60	42.60	16.45
Hawaii		19.00	19.00	7.00
Idaho	403.75		403.75	156.80
Illinois	1,783.50		1,783.50	419.70
Indiana	645.10		645.10	132.60
Iowa	520.00		520.00	219.80
Kansas	775.00		775.00	246.85
Kentucky	140.00		140.00	26.60
Louisiana	150.00		150.00	44.80
Maine	154.35		154.35	62.90
Maryland	150.00		150.00	47.60
Massachusetts	1,066.75		1,066.75	365.30
Michigan	712.90		712.90	199.05
Minnesota	1,102.70		1,102.70	373.91
Mississippi		37.15	37.15	
Missouri	981.00		981.00	364.00
Montana	426.80		426.80	145.50
Nebraska		306.75	306.75	53.55
Nevada	76.10	128.30	204.40	28.70
New Hampshire	131.20		131.20	39.55
New Jersey	850.00		850.00	369.60
New Mexico	25.00	160.85	185.85	42.55
New York	2,075.00		2,075.00	860.80
North Carolina		79.10	79.10	23.80
North Dakota	137.55		137.55	54.60
Ohio	1,293.55		1,293.55	350.70
Oklahoma	1,346.20		1,346.20	617.05
Oregon	554.50		554.50	315.70
Pennsylvania	1,584.40		1,584.40	328.65
Rhode Island	121.00		121.00	66.00
South Carolina		4.30	4.30	.35
South Dakota	184.80		184.80	82.60
Tennessee	74.00		74.00	33.50
Texas	922.39		922.39	347.75
Utah	205.00		205.00	74.20
Vermont	30.25		30.25	9.10
Virginia		47.80	47.80	13.10
Washington	950.90		950.90	329.75
West Virginia	124.50		124.50	56.00
Wisconsin	977.70		977.70	513.50
Wyoming	319.75		319.75	135.80
Members-at-large		75.12	75.12	51.45
Totals	\$24,567.64	\$966.37	\$25,534.01	\$8,929.41

of business for the coming National convention, in accordance with Article V of the National constitution; such committee to meet at the convention city one day previous to the opening of the convention, or do its work by correspondence, at its discretion."

Voting yes 43
Voting no 3
Not voting 19
Adopted Jan. 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 37-1907.

By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.

"That the representative of our party in the International Socialist Bureau be requested to submit to the bureau a report on economic conditions now prevailing in the United States, with the request that the bureau transmit it to the Socialist papers and reviews of other countries for publication, in order that working men of those countries may not be deceived by false reports of alleged prosperity here circulated by emigration agents in the interest of transportation companies and other capitalist corporations."

Voting yes 45
Voting no 1
Not voting 19
Adopted Jan. 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 1-1908.

By Daniel Hastings, National Committee member of Wyoming.

"I move the action of the National Executive Committee, in giving recognition to the Wells and Porter faction of Omaha, be revoked and the party in Nebraska be allowed full swing in working out its destiny."

Voting yes 6
Voting no 14
Not voting 45
Defeated Jan. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 3-1908.

By Emil Herman, National Committee member of Washington.

"I move that the action of the N. E. C. in declaring Nebraska unorganized be annulled and that the National Secretary be instructed to sell dues stamps to the regular S. P. of Nebraska, of which J. P. Roe is secretary."

Voting yes 7
Voting no 21
Not voting 27
Defeated Feb. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 3-1908.

By Guy Williams, National Committee member of Minnesota.

"I move that the National Secretary be empowered to leave statements of the assets of the National Office out of the Official Bulletin, from January to November, 1908, except when three months or more elapse between the meet-

ings of the National Executive Committee, in which case they shall be resumed after the third full month."

Voting yes 47
Voting no 2
Not voting 35
Adopted Feb. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 4-1908.

By Seymour Stedman, National Committee member of Illinois.

"I move that the Executive Committee make provision for securing the data necessary for a campaign handbook for the impending national election."

Voting yes 45
Voting no 4
Not voting 39
Adopted Feb. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 5-1908.

By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.

"That the action of the National Executive Committee, at its session of Dec. 14-15, 1907, with reference to the question of subordination and immigration of working people and to the resolutions of the Stuttgart Congress thereon, be disapproved."

Voting yes 30
Voting no 14
Not voting 20
Adopted Feb. 11, 1908.

MOTION NO. 6-1908.

By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.

"That the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for placing and keeping in the field at least one woman speaker as a member of the staff of National organizers and lecturers; her duty to be to forward the propaganda for equal, civil and political rights, as advocated by the Socialist Party and especially as indicated by the resolution of the International Congress at Stuttgart, and also to assist in the efforts of the party and the trade unions to organize and educate the women wage workers."

Voting yes 39
Voting no 4
Not voting 11
Adopted February 18, 1908.

MOTION NO. 7-1908.

By Thomas C. Devine, National Committee member of Ohio.

"I move that further discussion on the present split of the Nebraska Socialist Party be deferred until the National (1908) Convention, except in so far as they themselves, the Nebraska comrades, are able to harmonize, affiliate or reorganize."

By Ed Moore, National Committee member of Pennsylvania.

Voting yes 25
Voting no 12
Not voting 37
Adopted Feb. 14, 1908.

MOTION NO. 8-1908.

"That the National Secretary shall be instructed to issue subscription lists to the locals for the purpose of raising money to conduct the presidential campaign. One-half of the money collected on these lists shall be retained by the local, 20 per cent of it shall be sent to the state organization, and 25 per cent of it shall be sent to the National Secretary."

Voting yes 59
Voting no 9
Not voting 9
Adopted Feb. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 9-1908.

By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.

"The National Committee of the Socialist Party accepts in principle the proposition made by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor party, and expresses its sincere hope that the unity of the Socialist forces of the United States may be effected on a sound and lasting basis. In order to realize this hope in the most direct and speedy manner, it decides as follows: The incoming National Executive Committee is hereby designated as a committee of Socialist Party to confer with the special committee of seven, elected by the Socialist Labor party. Its meetings for this purpose shall be held in conjunction with the first meeting for the transaction of its ordinary business as National Executive Committee, not later than the third week in March, 1908, the place and exact date to be agreed upon by the National officers of the two parties. The two committees in conference shall seek to prepare a plan of union which, in the judgment of both of them, will be acceptable to the membership of both parties, based upon the cardinal principles of modern Socialism and especially upon the resolutions of the International Socialist congress. Such plan of union shall then be submitted to both parties for approval or rejection by general vote of the members; and in the event of its adoption by both, the union shall be carried into effect as speedily as possible, in accordance with a procedure to be agreed upon and embodied in the plan of union."

Voting yes 17
Voting no 28
Not voting 9
Defeated Feb. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 10-1908.

By Vernon F. King, National Committee member of Michigan.

"That the National Committee elect a committee of seven of their own membership to confer with similar committee from the S. L. P."

Voting yes 11
Voting no 44
Not voting 9
Defeated Feb. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 11-1908.

By Victor L. Berger, National Committee member of Wisconsin.

"That the sections and members of the Socialist Labor party be invited to join our party individually or in sections, and make their applications to our respective locals. All persons applying to pledge themselves as individuals to accept our platform and our tactics."

Voting yes 25
Voting no 30
Not voting 8
Adopted Feb. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 12-1908.

By A. M. Simons, National Committee member of Illinois.

"That any committee that may be elected to consider any unity proposition with the Socialist Labor party be instructed that all questions of policy and tactics must be left to the united party, and that they be instructed to reject all propositions involving any agreement on such questions."

Voting yes 29
Voting no 15
Not voting 16
Adopted Feb. 25, 1908.

MOTION NO. 13-1908.

By W. McDevitt, National Committee member of California.

"In order that the American Socialist movement may fittingly commemorate the life, labor and death of Karl Marx, I move that March 14, 1908, be designated as a memorial day to our departed comrade, and that all locals of the Socialist Party be urged to hold memorial meetings upon that date, commemorating the growth of Marxian Socialism and the development of the Socialist movement since the death of the greatest economist known to the modern world."

Voting yes 45
Voting no 4
Not voting 11
Adopted March 2, 1908.

MOTION NO. 14-1908.

By J. Van Brook, National Committee member of Louisiana.

"I move you that the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principles or

TABLE D.—LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS

Lecturers	Receipts			Expenses												
	Donations and Collections	National Office	Total	Wages	Hotel	R. R. Fare	Miscellaneous	Total	Dues Organizers	Paid Balance of 1907	States Visited	Days Out	Towns Visited	Meetings Held	Locals Organized	Miles Traveled
J. Bertelli	\$ 302.42	\$ 177.99	\$ 480.41	\$ 315.00	\$ 34.60	\$ 122.61	\$ 8.20	\$ 480.41			13	105	54	75	17	4,904
James H. Brower	120.56	188.22	498.78	246.00	120.50	121.09	11.19	498.78			6	82	62	49	1	5,199
Harvey Dee Brown	170.55		170.55	96.00	37.50	33.60	3.45	170.55			3	32	31	34	6	1,448
John W. Brown	1,139.31	327.53	1,139.31	441.00	317.20	365.69	15.42	1,139.31			25	147	121	125	1	12,762
Thomas L. Buie	114.49	280.00	394.49	201.00	71.35	111.64	10.50	394.49			10	67	58	64	3	4,251
D. Burgess	144.19	63.00	207.19	126.00	40.15	41.04		207.19			4	42	27	28	1	1,368
Howard H. Caldwell	\$ 79.64	99.97	335.26	514.87	249.00	165.25	77.33	514.87			11	83	56	119		3,510
Phil Callery	43.43		43.43	21.00	6.50	15.93		43.43			1	7	6	6		640
Edwin A. Cantrell		30.00	30.00	30.00				30.00								
John C. Chase	573.04	228.00	801.04	345.00	205.75	244.93	9.04	804.74	3.70		15	115	83	81		7,607
Stanley J. Clark	891.97	338.97	1,230.94	738.00	221.55	260.49	10.90	1,230.94			23	246	172	237	14	9,770
John Collins	575.62	276.00	851.62	603.00	87.35	234.45	25.65	950.45	98.83		18	201	142	166	2	9,408
Samuel Clark	82.30	26.00	108.30	78.00	14.15	12.55	3.60	108.30			1	26	13	20		502
Asa Warren Drew	5.31	214.42	219.73	141.00	59.60	18.18	.95	219.73			4	47	24	16	4	587
Eugene V. Debs		432.30	432.30	425.00	7.30			432.30			32	71	360	366		10,200
George Eisler		15.00	15.00	15.00				15.00			1	3	1			
J. L. Fitts	22.00	128.76	107.00	257.76	294.00	85.25	78.51	457.76	200.00		16	98	86	97	1	3,208
Thomas N. Freeman		30.00	30.00	30.00				30.00			1	30				
M. E. Fritz		15.00	15.00	15.00				15.00			1	5				
Winfield R. Gaylord	231.00	208.63	157.28	596.91	417.00	59.70	111.76	596.91			7	139	54	97		4,252
Milan Glumac		120.00	120.00	120.00				120.00			1	40	3			
Louis Goazion	24.61	72.95	97.56	48.00	20.00	29.56		97.56			6	16	13	15	2	1,248
George H. Goebel	996.27	375.00	1,371.27	714.00	186.25	441.53	86.31	1,428.09	56.82	\$ 89.25	35	223	218	233	13	17,578
Ben Hanford		800.00	800.00	800.00				800.00			2	160				
S. A. Hanser		23.00	23.00	23.00				23.00			1	10	6	6		
M. Hendrickson									44.84							
Gertrude Breslau Hunt	70.00	84.85	154.85	81.00	36.45	27.00	10.40	154.85			1	27	24	24		1,184
J. S. Ingalls		79.95	169.22	156.00	52.45	37.77	2.95	249.17			4	52	32	44		1,594
George R. Kirkpatrick	72.00	1,107.95	54.38	1,234.33	621.00	381.15	408.06	1,434.68	200.35		40	207	181	192		14,582
W. B. Killingbeck		60.00	60.00	60.00				60.00			1	30				
Ralph Korngold	206.00	113.79	145.58	465.37	80.90	177.72	5.75	465.37			15	67	54	52		6,137
Joseph J. Kral	80.00	13.41	71.30	164.71	75.00	28.50	51.22	164.71			6	25	20	22		2,049
J. Kochanowicz	10.00	102.50	30.70	143.20	84.00	3.00	46.75	143.20			10	28	20	25	2	1,866
Lena Morrow Lewis		614.56	25.00	639.56	327.00	83.25	299.80	675	716.80	77.24	19	109	87	91	1	7,611
Arthur Morrow Lewis	308.00	143.30		451.30	111.00	74.00	266.30	451.30			13	37	26	26		8,303
T. J. Lewis		763.19	145.00	908.19	471.00	222.50	316.24	1,015.34	107.15		24	157	127	163		11,499
Mrs. S. F. J. Linn		60.00	60.00	60.00				60.00			1					
R. A. Maynard		468.83	181.82	650.65	411.00	83.95	148.55	650.65			12	137	121	120	4	5,971
A. W. Mance		10.00	10.00	10.00				10.00			1	5	5	5		
W. H. McFall		173.36	50.00	223.36	159.00	16.65	10.83	223.36			2	53	14		7	433
Harry McKee		244.10	108.25	352.35	165.00	69.35	91.75	352.35			5	55	37	39		3,213
James H. Maurer		7.92	7.92				7.92	7.92			3	10				
A. C. Meyer		231.50	150.00	381.50	210.00	55.00	97.05	366.15			11	42	29	36		3,882
J. Edward Morgan		216.20	195.57	411.77	249.00	41.75	113.07	411.77			13	83	54	64		4,520
John Molek		156.30	48.00	198.30	144.00	34.45	13.65	198.30			2	48	5	5	1	580
Guy E. Miller	393.50	164.84	171.08	729.42	471.00	167.10	181.89	819.99	90.57	253.92	19	157	115	132	3	7,245
Jacob Panken		119.00	6.10	125.10		54.75	70.35	125.10			7	20	17	17		2,818
H. C. Plymouth		20.00	20.00	20.00				20.00			1	20				
G. C. Porter		112.69	172.58	285.27	195.00	48.10	33.04	285.27			3	65	38	69	19	1,715

fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists; but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted March 19, 1908.

MOTION NO. 15-1908.
By Ira Culp, National Committee member of Maryland.
"I move that the action of the National Executive Committee on the emigration resolution of the Stuttgart Congress be endorsed so far as that resolution applies to laborers coming from oriental countries, or others backward in economic development, where the workers of such countries have shown themselves, as a body, to be unapproachable with the philosophy of Socialism."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted March 17, 1908.

MOTION NO. 16-1908.
By F. J. Mable, National Committee member of Montana.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to have prepared a leaflet showing injunctions and court decisions against organized labor during the past two years."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted April 7, 1908.

MOTION NO. 17-1908.
By Vernon F. King, National Committee member of Michigan.
"That it is the sense of the National Committee that the National Secretary be instructed to report to the National convention the platform adopted at the convention of 1906 for re-adoption."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated April 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 18-1908.
By Stanley J. Clark, National Committee member of Texas.
"I move that in addition to the thirty-five cents (per capita) assessment already levied that each State Secretary be instructed to call for a public collection to be taken by each local in their respective states, the same to be used to pay the mileage expenses of the delegates to the National convention."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted April 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 19-1908.
By C. E. Vander Furtan, National Committee member of New York.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to have printed the entire history of the Nebraska controversy and supply each member of the National convention with a copy of the same."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated April 21, 1908.

MOTION NO. 20-1908.
By the direction of State Committee of New Jersey.
"That the National Secretary's ruling of March the 14th, declaring out of order a motion submitted by Comrade Walker of New Jersey, be reversed."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated May 12, 1908.

MOTION NO. 21-1908.
By Guy E. Miller, National Committee member of Colorado.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to prepare a leaflet giving the instances in which the troops, state or federal, have been used against strikers; that so far as possible the politics of the officers in authority calling for and granting the troops shall be given, and further that the National Secretary be instructed to enter into correspondence with the officers of national and international unions to ascertain the cause of strikes in which troops were used and their effect upon the union."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted June 24, 1908.

MOTION NO. 22-1908.
By Guy E. Miller, National Committee member of Colorado.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to prepare a leaflet on the tobacco trust and the night riders."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted June 30, 1908.

MOTION OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON SOCIALIST SPECIAL TRAIN.
The National Executive Committee, in session July 19 and 21, favorably considered the proposition of chartering a special train for the coast to coast campaign speaking tour, beginning at Chicago August 20.
The committee believed this question must be finally decided and the funds gathered or pledged within thirty days to assure success.
Motion by National Executive Committee.
"That in view of the extreme importance of the enterprise, the necessity of immediate action, the National Executive Committee requests the members of the National Committee to express their approval or disapproval of the plan within one week."

Voting yes 50
Voting no 9
Not voting 5
Adopted July 22, 1908.

MOTION NO. 23-1908.
By Fred L. Schwartz, National Committee member of Pennsylvania.
"I move that the action of the National Executive Committee in sending out the old constitution with the new in the referendum ballot be disapproved and that the National Secretary send out new ballots with only the acts of the National convention printed thereon."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated Aug. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 24-1908.
By Fred L. Schwartz, National Committee member of Pennsylvania.
"I move that the National Secretary be and is, on the adoption of this motion, instructed to get out a leaflet dealing with the injunctions issued by 'Bill Taft' against organized labor, the names of the unions against whom issued, and, if possible, the dates, and that these leaflets be sent to all locals applying for them free of cost, expressage or freight excepted."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Aug. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 25-1908.
By Fred L. Schwartz, National Committee member of Pennsylvania.

"I move that G. C. Porter be withdrawn as National Organizer from the state of Nebraska."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Aug. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 26-1908.
By John Spargo, National Committee member of New York.
"I desire to move that the action of the National Executive Committee authorizing Socialist papers keeping the call for campaign funds and acknowledging all donations in their columns to retain one-half of all such funds be not concurred in."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Aug. 11, 1908.

MOTION NO. 27-1908.
By Victor L. Berger, National Committee member of Wisconsin.
"I move that the National Committee refuse to entertain any further motions to direct the National Secretary on the subject of special campaign leaflets."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Aug. 11, 1908.

MOTION NO. 28-1908.
By Emil Herman, National Committee member of Washington.
"I move that hereafter no one be placed on the list of national lecturers or organizers unless he or she has first received the indorsement of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of the state in which he or she holds membership."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated Aug. 12, 1908.

MOTION NO. 29-1908.
By A. H. Aronson, National Committee member of Oregon.
"I move that Comrade Alfred Wagenknecht be and is hereby appointed organizer for the Socialist Party, Territory to be assigned to him immediately by the Executive Committee and Secretary of said party."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Sept. 4, 1908.

MOTION NO. 30-1908.
By Howard H. Caldwell, National Committee member of Ohio.
"I move that the National Secretary be instructed to furnish printed matter to the amount of seventy-five dollars to the ten congressional districts having the best chance of electing a congressman this year. Such printed matter to be selected by the candidate or congressional committee of each district named by the National Executive Committee."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted October 20, 1908.

MOTION NO. 31-1908.
By John M. Work, National Committee member of Iowa.
"I move that Rule 19 of the National Committee Rules be stricken out and the following substituted therefor:
"All elections of officers, delegates, committees, etc., shall be by preferential ballot. Each National Committeeman may nominate as many candidates as there are positions to be filled. The names of candidates shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order. Each National Committeeman voting shall write the figure '1' opposite the name of his first choice, the figure '2' opposite the name of his second choice, the figure '3' opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, indicating his relative preference for each and every candidate on the ballot. If he fails to vote on all candidates his ballot shall not be counted. The candidates receiving the lowest sum total of numbers opposite their names shall be elected. In case of a tie the same shall be decided by lot between the candidates, under direction of the National Secretary."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Dec. 12, 1908.

MOTION NO. 32-1908.
By E. Berlyn, National Committee member of Illinois.
"I move that the sum of \$300 be placed at the disposal of the Italian party organ for the maintenance of the paper and propaganda among the Italians."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated Dec. 15, 1908.

MOTION NO. 33-1908.
By Robert V. Hunter, National Committee member of Maine.
"I move that March 14 be designated as a permanent Karl Marx memorial day, and that all locals of the Socialist party be requested each year by the National Secretary to hold memorial meetings on March 14."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Defeated Dec. 22, 1908.

MOTION NO. 34-1908.
By Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.
"That the sum of one thousand dollars be at once appropriated from the funds now in the National treasury of the party for the purchase of subscription cards of the New York Evening Call, such cards afterward to be sold from the National Office or by the National organizers in the field, thus reimbursing the party."

Voting yes 23
Voting no 11
Not voting 5
Adopted Dec. 22, 1908.

The action taken on Motion No. 35, by National Committee Member Thompson of Wisconsin, submitted December 15th; Motions Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39, by National Committee Members Lee of New York, Dobbs of Kentucky, Work of Iowa and Axelson of Oregon, submitted December 22d, and Motion No. 40, by National Committee Member Herman of Washington, submitted December 29th, will be found reported in another column.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP.
The method of computing the membership takes into account only the number of stamps sold from the National Office to state organizations, locals in unorganized states and members-at-large at the rate of five cents to the former and ten cents per stamp to the latter. One member is counted for each twelve stamps disposed of, which, therefore, of necessity represents a paid-to-date membership. Upon this basis there are 805 members in unorganized states and 40,946 in organized states, making a total of 41,751, representing the average membership of the party for each month during the year. The total number

TABLE C.-Expenses, 1908

Cash balance on hand January 1, 1907	\$94.84
Totals	\$314.60
Exchange	\$2.55
General Expenses	\$5.08
Express and Freight	\$18.39
Postage	\$17.95
Telegrams and Telephone	\$21.33
Office Rent	\$100.00
Literature and Supplies	\$24.05
Printing Literature and Supplies	\$70.17
Lighting	\$24.41
Office Equipment	\$8.75
Executive Committee Meetings	\$27.00
Plate Matter Electrotypes	\$27.00
Wages	\$521.00
Speakers	\$594.09
Stationery and Mimeograph Supplies	\$50.15
Buttons	\$45.00
Red Special Expenses	\$95.00
Printing of Bulletins	\$430.00
New York Evening Call	\$175.75
Delegate Mileage	\$50.00
Reporting Convention Proceedings	\$200.00
Repayment of Loans for Red Special	\$3,100.00
Chicago Daily Subs.	\$60.33
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	\$801.65
Miscellaneous	\$25.00
Totals	\$2,034.67

TABLE B.-Receipts, 1908

Balance Jan. 1, 1908	\$1,881.00
January	2,178.55
February	2,175.55
March	1,912.15
April	1,466.85
May	1,863.65
June	2,410.45
July	2,390.15
August	2,289.90
September	2,217.45
October	2,288.45
November	2,079.82
December	2,079.82
Totals	\$25,534.01
Dues	\$156.93
Supplies	\$116.59
Literature	\$71.50
Buttons	\$35.85
Campaign Fund	\$13.25
Red Special Fund	\$1.00
Refund and R. R. Fare on Red Special	\$64.32
Delegate Mileage Fund	\$18.00
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	\$800.00
Red Special Loans	\$3,100.00
Mileage Assessment	\$22.85
Subs. Daily Socialist	\$11.50
Miscellaneous	\$15.35
Totals	\$565.47

of dues stamps sold during the year 1907 was 351,246, and for the year 1908, 501,012. The average membership for the respective years noted is as follows:

1903	15,975
1904	20,763
1905	23,327
1906	26,784
1907	29,270
1908	41,751

FINANCES.
Itemized financial reports of the National Office have been supplied each month to the National Executive Committee, National Committee, State Secretaries, locals in unorganized states, members-at-large, the Socialist press and printed in the Official Monthly Bulletin, and from time to time complete and itemized statements of all special funds received have been reported in the Official Monthly Bulletin. Such reports are and have been at all times accessible to any one upon application.
The principal items of income were Red Special, \$41,213.80; mileage assessment, \$8,929.41; campaign fund, \$4,043.74; literature, \$5,980.58, and dues, \$25,534.01.
The total receipts of the National Office from all sources, including a cash balance of \$565.47, January 1, 1908, were \$95,503.60. The total expenditures were \$95,094.77, leaving a cash balance of \$408.83.
The entire financial transactions for the year, arranged under proper headings and substantially itemized, will be found in tables "A," "B," "C," and "D," made a part of this report.
Your attention is directed to the total of \$649.45 in the expense column under the head of miscellaneous. The following items make up this total: Press clippings, \$57.39; taxes, \$14.40; mailing cards, \$25.00; rubber stamps, \$27.75; book binding, \$10.00; auditing books, \$15.40; insurance, \$20.50; carbon paper, \$8.00; moving safe, \$30.00; carpenter work, \$32.04; Vermont State Committee, \$30.00; French translation, \$10.00; installing electric lights, \$80.56; editing convention report, \$34.44; Addressing Company, \$20.26; hall rent, \$10.00; refund on Debs meeting, \$10.38; photos, \$32.50; Ben Hanford's expenses, \$19.25; international dues, \$121.88; miscellaneous, \$39.70.
The income for the Red Special, exclusive of \$3,100.00 in loans, which were repaid, amounted to \$41,213.80. The expenses, which

TABLE C.—Expenses, 1908

	Exchange.	General Expenses.	Express and Freight.	Postage.	Telegrams and Telephone.	Office Rent.	Literature and Supplies.	Printing Literature and Supplies.	Lighting.	Office Equipment.	Executive Committee Meetings.	Plate Matter Electrotypes.	Wages.	Speakers.	Stationery and Mimeograph Supplies.	Buttons.	Red Special Expenses.	Printing of Bulletins.	New York Evening Call.	Delegate Mileage.	Reporting Convention Proceedings.	Repayment of Loans for Red Special.	Chicago Daily Subs.	W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	
January	\$ 2.55	\$ 5.08	\$ 18.39	\$177.95	\$ 21.33	\$100.00	\$ 24.05	\$ 70.17	\$24.41	\$ 84.75	.....	.....	\$ 521.00	\$ 594.09	\$ 50.15	\$ 45.00	.....	\$ 95.00	.....	\$175.75	.....	.....	\$ 60.53	\$ 801.65	\$ 25.00	\$ 2,034.67
February	2.70	11.79	42.01	197.50	11.86	100.00	52.10	225.00	10.04	.....	.....	.....	608.50	301.25	63.63	.....	.....	430.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.86	.....	14.40	2,932.96
March	3.55	3.00	35.66	190.10	14.88	100.00	22.46	413.30	9.24	69.60	.....	\$ 27.00	580.50	404.70	75.30	43.20	.....	244.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	81.63	.....	33.00	2,330.35
April	4.30	14.02	25.44	241.78	15.17	100.00	.....	231.25	9.96	75.25	.....	35.50	705.10	285.00	.....	.....	.....	104.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	1,988.40
May	5.50	11.52	86.92	185.57	8.52	100.00	248.33	288.50	460.64	\$ 89.90	64.32	913.40	458.94	90.85	114.00
June	3.70	20.72	146.36	195.80	48.35	100.00	209.97	416.25	5.04	272.51	139.50	53.59	834.00	1,002.40	24.09	93.75	.....	121.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	54.60	10,719.49
July	5.50	27.03	158.56	276.42	27.14	100.00	231.62	535.00	.....	15.00	228.10	81.18	793.00	941.00	.....	1.25	.....	.....	.....	72.50	\$200.00	.....	.....	184.23	57.60	4,201.36
August	14.40	28.80	215.51	475.51	60.68	100.00	596.21	1,122.40	10.71	77.00	154.00	101.00	1,083.50	1,565.30	.....	100.00	5,004.15	93.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.54	3,803.84
September	20.20	51.25	376.48	637.42	133.65	100.00	359.85	1,268.75	.....	46.00	.....	.....	1,086.15	793.28	138.85	400.00	19,553.46	326.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175.28	11,077.43
October	22.50	91.40	492.55	588.30	116.99	200.00	539.56	3,019.61	5.52	81.00	.....	32.75	1,263.00	1,702.62	111.84	377.85	5,402.17	162.80	.....	.....	.....	\$3,100.00	.....	.....	10.00	25,526.09
November	4.30	11.54	65.34	157.30	81.74	.....	137.00	1,238.15	15.31	2.95	.....	34.21	951.00	1,299.89	96.07	254.50	4,082.67	154.85	.....	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48.68	8,785.50
December	5.64	38.45	70.07	211.88	39.13	100.00	343.63	561.25	6.18	2.14	270.00	.....	732.80	960.48	23.30	77.85	146.30	114.75	\$500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161.82	4,365.67
Totals	\$94.84	\$314.60	\$1,733.29	\$3,535.53	\$579.44	\$1,200.00	2,764.78	\$9,389.63	\$96.41	\$1,186.84	\$881.50	\$429.55	\$10,071.95	\$10,308.95	\$674.08	\$1,393.40	\$34,188.75	\$1,959.40	\$500.00	\$7,910.73	\$924.75	\$3,100.00	\$203.02	\$1,003.88	\$649.45	\$95,094.77	
Cash balance on hand January 1, 1909	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408.83
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$95,503.60

TABLE B.—Receipts, 1908

	Dues.	Supplies.	Literature.	Buttons.	Campaign Fund.	Red Special Fund.	Refund and R. R. Fare on Red Special.	Delegate Mileage Fund.	W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.	Red Special Loans.	Mileage Assessment.	Subs. Daily Socialist.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Balance Jan. 1, 1908.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 565.47
January	\$ 1,881.00	\$ 156.93	\$ 71.50	\$ 35.85	\$ 13.25	.....	.....	.....	\$ 1.65	.....	.....	\$11.50	\$ 15.35	\$ 2,187.03
February	2,178.55	116.59	71.75	31.49	201.20	.....	.....	.....	800.00	.....	\$ 22.85	10.00	15.03	3,447.46
March	2,175.55	243.08	70.15	50.50	16.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	16.55	3,650.23
April	1,912.15	182.40	47.27	36.10	22.25	.....	.....	\$ 18.00	.....	.....	.....	12.50	19.82	6,413.59
May	1,466.85	282.25	50.45	68.63	78.92	.....	.....	554.44	18.00	.....	.....	2.00	1.40	5,949.80
June	1,863.65	127.50	54.19	97.18	20.75	.....	.....	38.21	184.23	.....	.....	4.00	.42	2,532.63
July	2,310.45	165.09	84.65	92.69	543.96	418.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	131.20	.....	6.00	3,752.59
August	2,390.15	191.63	237.55	225.90	485.74	12,938.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.23	16,476.20
September	2,269.90	447.44	1,888.14	222.49	1,113.46	16,512.11	\$644.32	.....	.....	\$3,100.00	.....	.....	27.93	26,232.29
October	2,717.49	279.82	1,944.63	161.99	867.50	8,026.28	5.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.00	14,071.75
November	2,288.45	115.92	1,314.09	39.47	621.00	3,072.34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	7,452.27
December	2,079.82	219.48	146.21	17.30	59.21	246.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	2,772.29
Totals	\$25,534.01	\$2,528.13	\$5,980.58	\$1,079.59	\$4,043.74	\$41,213.80	\$649.36	\$610.65	\$1,003.88	\$3,100.00	\$3,929.41	\$90.50	\$174.48	\$95,503.60

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The entire financial transactions for the year, arranged under proper headings and substantially itemized, will be found in tables "A," "B," "C," and "D," made a part of this report.

Your attention is directed to the total of \$69.45 in the expense column under the head of miscellaneous. The following items make up this total: Press clippings, \$7.39; taxes, \$14.40; mailing cards, \$25.00; rubber stamps, \$27.75; book binding, \$10.00; auditing books, \$15.40; insurance, \$20.50; carbon paper, \$8.00; moving safe, \$30.00; carpenter work, \$32.04; Vermont State Committee, \$30.00; French translation, \$10.00; installing electric lights, \$80.56; editing convention report, \$34.44; Advertising Company, \$20.26; hall rent, \$10.00; refund on Debs meeting, \$10.38; photos, \$32.50; Ben Hanford's expenses, \$19.25; international dues, \$121.88; miscellaneous, \$39.70. The income for the Red Special, exclusive of \$3,100.00 in loans, which were repaid, amounted to \$41,213.81. The expenses, which

are itemized below, amounted to \$34,188.75, leaving a balance on this account of \$7,025.05.

RED SPECIAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

A. E. Yerex, Schedule Manager.....\$ 2,848.80
Railroads—

Sleeping car	\$2,925.00
C. R. I. & P. Ry.....	656.25
C. & A. Ry.....	200.00
Union Pacific	933.00
C. B. & Q. Ry.....	2,238.50
L. S. & M. S. Ry.....	3,071.00
Colorado Midland	1,350.00
S. P. & L. A. & St. L. Ry.	1,086.00
A. T. & S. F. Ry.....	892.50
Southern Pacific	2,491.80
Northern Pacific	1,584.80
Great Northern Ry.....	678.00
C. & N. W. Ry.....	2,712.50
Oregon Short Line	6.30
New York Central	2,848.00
C. & E. I. Ry.....	514.19
Wabash Ry.....	549.00
B. & O. Ry.....	2,113.00
C. C. & St. L. Ry.....	250.00

27,099.84

Bandsmen, expenses, uniforms and wages	2,669.70
Decorating and painting Red Special. Supplies, printing and stationery.....	203.66
Postage, expressage, telegrams and phone	165.77
H. C. Parker	161.56
S. M. Reynolds	267.00
Otto McFeely	189.00
Charles Lapworth	210.00
J. C. Chase	113.10
A. H. Floaten	50.00
A. M. Simons	50.00
Marcus Meltzer	30.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
	115.32

\$34,188.75

The statement of assets and liabilities sub-joined shows that the net resources of the organization have increased \$2,513.30 during the year.

ASSETS DECEMBER 31, 1908.

Cash on hand	\$ 408.83
Accounts outstanding	1,004.51
Literature in stock	2,481.27
Party buttons	148.35
Supplies, stationery, account books for locals, etc.....	2,104.48
Office furniture and fixtures	1,454.18
Sub. cards, Chicago Daily Socialist	321.50
Sub. Cards, New York Call	500.00

Total assets

LIABILITIES.

Due Organizers—	
John C. Chase.....	\$ 3.70
John Collins.....	98.83
J. L. Litts.....	200.00
Geo. H. Goebel.....	56.82
Geo. R. Kirkpatrick.....	200.35
Lena Morrow Lewis.....	77.24
T. J. Lewis.....	107.15
Guy E. Miller.....	90.57
Margaret Prevy	58.83

\$893.49

H. G. Adair	9.50
Bowman Automatic Addressing Co.....	24.73
Brotherhood Pub. Co.....	20.80
Central Printing & Eng. Co.....	150.00
A. B. Dick	34.15
M. Fry & Co.....	30.75
The Greenduck Co.....	37.80
The Heinn Co.....	7.50
Kerwin Printing Co.....	7.90
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.....	36.09
F. Landon	8.75
Milwaukee So. Democratic Pub. Co.....	9.00
P. F. Pettibone Co.....	36.71
Chas. Purdy & Co.....	150.30
Stradnicks	11.00
Saul Brothers	60.50
U. S. Press Clipping Co.....	28.00
Wilshire Book Co.....	100.00
John M. Work	43.21
New York Call	500.00
Miscellaneous bills	33.13

Total liabilities

Balance—Net resources

\$8,423.12

The Socialist plate service which was instituted in July, 1907, had to be abandoned at the expiration of the yearly contract, owing to lack of patronage. The presidential campaign and the amount of plate matter supplied free to publications no doubt had much to do with the decline of the subscription list. This field must sooner or later be covered in some manner, and the action of the National Convention in providing for the establishment of an Associated Socialist Press Service, once it is instituted, will meet the requirements.

THE PRESS.

In the month of May the New York Evening Call began publication, making the second Socialist English daily, the Chicago Daily Socialist having been started in the fall of 1906. Daily papers in the foreign languages are as follows: Spravednost (Bohemian), Volks Zeitung (German), Tageblatt (German), Forward (Jewish), Dziennik Ludowy (Polish). These papers, and dozens of others published weekly or monthly, are deserving of the fullest support by the membership, for almost without exception they have given liberally of their space for party news and official communications, contributing in no small degree to the success of the various party ventures.

It is gratifying to note that the membership seems more disposed to support and maintain the existing publications than to launch new ones, and in consequence we do not have to

report so frequently the suspension of papers as was the case a few years ago.

NATIONAL FINNISH TRANSLATOR.

This office has been in existence two years, and due to its work the Finnish comrades are probably the best informed members upon the actual methods and workings of the party organization.

Comrade Victor Watia, translator, reports for the year dues transactions as follows: Paid National Office, \$1,939.40; state organizations, \$2,121.09; rebate retained, \$709.96; total, \$4,770.45. This represents payments upon 3,232 members, but locals in several states do not purchase stamps from the translator, and it is safe to say that there are over 4,000 Finnish comrades organized.

The receipts from all sources amounted to \$10,074.35; expenses, \$9,964.74, leaving a balance, Jan. 1, 1909, of \$889.15.

The above includes the sale of 47,521 Finnish organization monthly dues stamps at five cents each, in which is shown an increase of 14,479 over the sale last year.

Two locals were reorganized and forty-nine new ones established, making a total of 173 locals in all, 160 of which are in good standing.

POLITICAL REFUGEES.

In the case of Jan Janoff Pouren of New York, and Christian Rudowitz of Chicago, wanted by the Russian czar, and the political refugees of Mexico—Magon, Vallarreal, Rivera and others, held in jail at Los Angeles, Cal., at the instance of the Mexican government, a most serious assault is made upon the right of asylum for political offenders. As usual the Socialists sounded the first tocsin of alarm and began an agitation in their defense, which has assumed national proportions. The seriousness of an adverse decision in any of these cases cannot be overestimated, for such decision would involve thousands of our fellow citizens who are innocent of crime but have been equally and justly rebellious against tyranny in their native land.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Political campaigns, important as they may be in indicating or making record of the rising spirit of revolt, are, after all, of little moment in comparison with that work which results in substantial and permanent organization. Names on the roll do not count; only the active, ever-watchful members make for progress, and this is true of locals as of individuals.

Upon lack of monthly reports from locals constant complaints are received from nearly every state office, and there is no effort put forth by the party or its officials that brings such meager returns as the effort to secure these most essential records.

The local is the unit of the organization, and the absence of a report from it is felt all along the line. Information is lacking, the records are broken and the whole tendency is toward disintegration. In the scheme of organization monthly reports from locals to the proper officers are of fundamental value and may be considered among the first steps to success.

The increase in membership more than doubles the number of accessions of any previous year and amounts to 39 per cent of the total number enrolled at the end of the year 1907.

All wealth to the producers of wealth is the demand of the Socialist party. Its votaries, as its beneficiaries, must be the exploited of the earth.

Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Minutes of the National Executive Committee Socialist Party

SESSION JANUARY 22-24, 1909

FRIDAY SESSION.

Meeting was called to order at 1:20 p. m. by National Secretary Barnes. Comrade Hillquit was elected chairman. Comrade Hudson was elected secretary. All members of the Committee present.

Miscellaneous subjects were first considered. Communication from State Secretary of Washington upon the interpretation of Section 5, Article IV, of the National constitution.

MOTION.

"That it is the opinion of the National Executive Committee that Section 5 of Article IV of the National Constitution intended that five seconds from three states, in addition to the original mover, must be obtained."

Adopted. In favor, 4; negative, 2.

MOTION.

"That the above interpretation be at once submitted to the National Committee for approval or rejection."

Adopted.

Communication from the National Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Federation of America.

Comrade Petras was granted the floor. Communications from Croatian and Slovenic comrades.

Communication from Comrade Huysman, secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, suggesting 937½ francs, an increase of 312½ francs, as the Socialist Party's share of dues for the year 1908 as based upon the apportionment of votes in the International Congress.

MOTION.

"That we pay the balance due the International Bureau." Adopted.

Call for National Referendum A. 1909.

The following proposed amendments to the National Constitution was first published in the weekly Bulletin of Dec. 31, 1908:

SUBMITTED BY LOCAL OREGON

It is moved that the National Constitution of the Socialist Party be amended as follows: Article VI, Sec. 1. The National Executive shall be composed of seven members, six of whom shall be elected from the membership of the party by a referendum vote, and the National secretary, who shall act as an ex-officio member and shall preside at all meetings of said Committee. The term of office to be two years, and no person shall be eligible to membership on this Committee who has not been a member of the party at least three years prior and continuous to date of receiving nomination. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of September of odd numbered years. Each local shall be allowed to nominate six candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, fifteen (15) for acceptance and declinations and fifty (50) for the referendum. The candidates receiving the highest number of votes to be declared elected to membership on the Executive Committee, provided, however, that no two (2) candidates shall be elected from the same state. In case of two (2) members having been nominated from one state and having received highest number of votes the one having received the larger number of the two shall be declared elected from said state. On nomination from locals in three different states or nominations from at least five (5) locals in one state shall be necessary to place candidate's name upon the ballot. Vacancies on the Executive Committee occurring between times of holding regular election shall be filled by candidate having received next highest vote in order at election at which Executive Committee was elected.

Section 2.—The six members of the Executive Committee shall receive as compensation \$30.00 per month and their wages and transportation while traveling to take their seats and to their respective homes after their term of office expired. They shall be required to do the clerical and other work at headquarters with such additional help as may be necessary from time to time, in addition to their duties as members of the National Executive Committee, and they shall render continuous service of eight (8) hours per day while holding office. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to send out as many National Organizers without expense to the different locals and states as the finances of the party will permit.

The National Secretary shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner as other members of the Executive Committee, and same rules shall govern nominations and election. The National Secretary shall receive a wage of \$1,500.00 per year. He shall serve as Executive Committeeman from the State in which he held membership at time of receiving nomination, and no other member shall be allowed from said State.

DUES IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Dues in the Socialist Party shall be 20 cents per month, of which ten cents shall be State and ten cents National. In cases where Foreign speaking nationalities shall be organized in the Socialist Party, five cents of the National Dues received from said Foreign speaking locals shall be used to keep up Secretary and Translator of said nationality.

The passing of these amendments to the Constitution of the Socialist Party shall annul all previous clauses and amendments to said Constitution that are in contradiction to said amendments.

The change in dues shall take effect immediately upon carrying. The change to a National Executive Committee shall take effect and new committee elected to take their seats January first, 1910.

Notices of the indorsement of the amendments have been received from Local Hillsdale, Ore., Jan. 8; St. Johns, Ore., Jan. 7; Jacksonville, Ore., Jan. 7; Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 9; Vale, Ore., Jan. 11; Klamath Falls, Ore., Jan. 11; Park City, Utah, Jan. 11; La Grande, Ore., Jan. 16; Baker City, Ore., Jan. 16; Cottage Grove, Ore., Jan. 18; Arlington, Wash., Jan. 18; Aberdeen, Wash., Jan. 19; Medford, Ore., Jan. 21; Pleasant Valley, Ore., Jan. 25; Lewiston, Ida., Jan. 25; Umatilla, Ore., Jan. 25; Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 25; Georgetown, Wash., Jan. 27; Seattle, Wash. (Finnish), Jan. 28; Norris, Mont., Jan. 28; Ashland, Ore., Jan. 28.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution governing the submission of a referendum, a call for a referendum by the entire membership upon the above constitutional amendments are hereby published and subject to amendments for a period of thirty days.

Communication from Local San Diego, Cal., reference commission plan of local government.

Communication from Anita C. Block of New York city, secretary of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Women's Society of America reference former action of the National Executive Committee and asking expressions on same.

MOTION.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to state that the action of the National Executive Committee applied only to the Woman's National Committee organized by the National Party." Adopted.

Communication from Local Dallas, Tex., regarding the withdrawal of their charter, and letters between State Secretary Bell of Texas and the National Secretary upon the subject.

Communication from James O'Neal of Terre Haute, Ind., making application for the position of National Organizer.

MOTION.

"That the name of Comrade James O'Neal be placed on the list of organizers and speakers."

AMENDMENT: That the name of Comrade James O'Neal be placed on the list of lecturers but not organizers.

Upon the amendment, first ballot resulted in tie vote. Second ballot resulted in vote of three in favor and four against.

The original motion was then adopted.

Comrade Hillquit presented a letter from Ludwig Lore who is traveling in the interest of the Volks-Zeitung, regarding particular work needed in organizing German Locals, and in which he asks to be appointed National Organizer without pay.

MOTION.
"That Comrade Lore be placed on the list of speakers and be recognized as a German speaker." Adopted.

MOTION.
"That the copy of a pamphlet issued by the German American Socialist League, containing hints for German immigrants, be referred to Comrade Berger that he may report on it to the National Executive Committee." Adopted.

Special order of business taken up.

MOTION.

"That all reports be read before action is taken." Adopted.

Comrade Work reports on "Organization." Comrade Thompson reports on "Study Courses in Socialism." Comrade Floaten reports on "Meetings." Comrade Hillquit reports on "Literature." Comrade Thompson reports on "Propaganda among Farmers." Comrade Stokes reports on "Campaign Methods."

Report of "Study Courses on Socialism" discussed.

MOTION.

"That, as part of Comrade Thompson's report, we embody recommendations that weekly lessons be issued by the National Executive Committee which contain our suggestions on the Study Courses. Such lessons to be supplied to the party press." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That we secure the services of a competent comrade to prepare such lessons." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That the proposed list of text books, as agreed upon by the Committee, be incorporated in Comrade Thompson's report." Adopted.

MOTION BY THOMPSON.

"That Modern Socialism," by Ensor, be added to the list." Defeated.

MOTION.

"That the reports submitted shall be accepted as amended, and revised accordingly." Adopted.

Adjourned at 7:05 to meet at 9:30 a. m. Saturday.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting was called to order at 9:50 by the National Secretary.

Comrade Work was elected chairman. Discussion continued on Study Courses.

MOTION.

"That the report as a whole be adopted as amended." Adopted.

SUGGESTIONS FOR OUTLINE OF STUDY COURSES IN SOCIALISM.

I. The Definition of Socialism and its Elements.

Socialism is the modern movement of the working class to abolish the private ownership in the social means of production and distribution and to substitute for it a system of industry, collectively owned and democratically managed for the benefit of the whole people.

II. The Philosophy of Socialism.

1. Rise and Mission of the Proletariat.
2. Development of the Social Tool.
3. Collective Ownership.
4. Democracy—Industrial and Political.
5. Economic Determinism.
6. The Class Struggle.
7. Surplus Value.

III. The Development of the Socialist Theory.

1. Utopian Socialism.
2. Scientific Socialism.

IV. The Program of Socialism.

1. Relief of the Unemployed.
2. Collective Ownership, means of transportation and communication and natural resources.
3. Collective Ownership of Monopolized Industries.
4. Extension of Public Domain.
5. Reforestation and reclamation.
6. Freedom of Press, Speech and Assemblage.
7. Shorter Workday.
8. Weekly Rest Period.
9. Factory Inspection.
10. Child Labor.
11. Transportation of products of Child Labor, of Convict Labor and of uninspected factories.
12. Substitution of Insurance for Carity.
13. Inheritance Taxes.
14. Graduated Income Tax.
15. Unrestricted and Equal Suffrage for Men and Women.
16. Initiative and Referendum, Proportional Representation and Recall.
17. Abolition of Senate.
18. Substitution of Referendum for Supreme Court in passing upon Constitutionality of Laws.
19. Manner of Amending Constitution.
20. Education and Health.
21. Establishment of a Department of Labor.
22. Judges and Injunctions.
23. Free Administration of Justice.

V. Municipal Problems of Socialism.

1. Municipal Ownership.
2. Municipal Milk and Bread.
3. Slaughter Houses.
4. Dwellings and Tenements.
5. Education.
6. Public Health.

VI. Special Problems of Socialism.

1. Agriculture.
2. Trade Unions.
3. Intemperance.
4. Militarism.

VII. The Socialist Party.

1. Organization and Growth.
2. Propaganda.
3. Politics.

4. Legislative Activity.
5. Political Achievements in all Countries.

VIII. Objections to Socialism.
Weekly lessons will be issued by the National Executive Committee and published in the party press, containing suggestions on the study course outlined above.
We recommend that each Local procure the following books to be used in connection with the study courses. These books can be obtained from the National Office.

- Theory—
Socialism in Theory and Practice. Hillquit.
Social Revolution. Kautsky.
Economic Foundations of Society. Loria.
The Development of Socialism—
Socialism Utopian and Scientific. Engels.
Economics—
Capital. Marx; or The People's Marx. Deville.
Socialism. Spargo.
Special Problems of Socialism—
Woman. Bebel.
The American Farmer. Simons.
The City for the People. Parsons.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution. Vandervelde.
Tactics and Methods—
Socialists at Work. Hunter.
Constructive Socialism. Thompson.
History—
History of Socialism. Kirkup.
History of Socialism in the United States. Hillquit.

By request Comrade Thompson was excused at 11 o'clock.
Resolution presented from the Political Refugee Defense League. Comrade Murray of Tucson, Ariz., was granted the floor upon the subject. Asks, as per resolution, that a conference committee be appointed to meet with representatives of other organizations.

MOTION.

"That we elect a committee, which committee shall take its seat in the conference provided that the call for the conference is modified so as to embrace all labor, Socialist and progressive organizations." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That a committee of three be elected." Adopted.

Comrade Simons, Barnes and Berger were elected.

Communications from German Central Committee and Local Cook County, Ill., relating to assistance for Neues Leben.

MOTION.

"That the National Executive Committee, in view of the present financial condition of the party, does not find it possible to give financial assistance to Neues Leben." Adopted.

Comrades McMahon and R. J. Riordan of the Irish Socialist Federation were granted the floor and asked that Comrade James Connolly of New York, be placed on the list of speakers and organizers. Also a communication from the 15th Ward Branch, Chicago, on the same subject.

MOTION.

"That the request be granted." Adopted.
Adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting was called to order at 2:15 by the National Secretary.
Comrade Floaten was elected chairman.
Comrade Berger reads report on "Trade Unions" and same was discussed.

Comrade Carl Strover asked permission to present some matters before the Committee and was granted the floor. He reported on facts regarding filing fees and primary laws in Minnesota, and suggested that the national organization assist the states in fighting these laws.
Moved to take up regular order of business.

MOTION.

"That the entire report as amended be adopted." Adopted.

SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS.

There is no royal road in agitation and least of all in dealing with the trades unions. Patience and hard work are required.
Nor can we establish any rule or set procedure for every city of the United States. Local conditions vary and our methods of agitation must change accordingly.

All we can do is to define certain principles to guide us in our attitude towards the trade union movement. And the agitation for our party, no matter how conditions may differ locally, must adhere to these general principles.

Two great mistakes in tactics have been made in the past—mistakes which are still lingering in our party to no small extent, and must be avoided in the future if we wish for success. First, we must get rid of the idea that things must go in this country as they did in Germany, Austria, France or Italy.

Our trade unions were not patterned after the continental unions, but followed the English precedent, and this was natural enough since not only many trades union men came directly from England, but the similarity of institutions and the identity of language made this almost a necessity.

Besides, in Germany and in most of the continental countries, the trades unions were largely founded by the Socialists and have remained ever since under socialist influence.

In England and America this was not the case. Some of the older trades unions attained considerable influence and size long before the Socialist party was known, or before it had made any headway.

Second, we must get away from the notion of considering the trades union move-

ment simply a recruiting ground for the Socialist propaganda and the Socialist party. We must get accustomed to the idea of a labor movement with two arms. The economic arm represented by the trades union movement is fully as important as the political arm represented by the Socialist party.

Among the Socialists there was formerly a tremendous under-estimation of the trade union movement. And when they tried to rectify the mistake, some went clear to the other extreme by overstating the value of the trades union.

In Germany the Gewerkschaften, the trade unions, were started and nurtured by the Lassalle wing of the Social Democracy before the two wings united.

The Lassalleans started the trade unions as a matter of self-defense because the Liberal party (Fortschritt-Partei) had gained ascendancy in the Deutsche Arbeiterverein of which Hirsch and Duncker had formed the German trades societies (Gewerksvereine). For that reason the Lassalleans rather unwillingly founded the trade unions (Gewerkschaften) and for a long time considered them merely recruiting grounds for the Social Democracy. And even after the two wings of the German Social Democracy united in 1875, our comrades in Germany for some years still considered them merely recruiting grounds.

However, the German party has changed its attitude in this matter. The German Socialists now agree that membership in a trade union is a necessity of life for every workingman, and that the trade union therefore must accept its members without respect to religious or political opinions. The trade union which cannot weld together all existing fellow-craftsmen into one organization cannot accomplish its mission or will accomplish it very imperfectly.

The tendency of the Socialist trade unions in Germany of late is therefore not only to try to get into their ranks the Hirsch-Duncker trades societies but also the Catholic and protestant workingmen's associations, which were founded in opposition to the trade unions.

The accepted view of Social Democracy today is that a trade union is the organization of labor which fights for the improvement of the workingmen's condition under the present order of society,—under capitalism.

And therefore the trade unions are very deeply interested in all legislation concerning accident, old age, sickness and invalid insurance—or in establishing insurance of this kind of their own.

Furthermore, the trade unions naturally are deeply interested in immediate legislation on sweat-shops, factory laws, factory inspection and protective legislation of all kinds.

The conditions of the workingmen even under capitalism can be very effectively improved by legislative measures. To get these improvements is the duty of the trade unionists and the trade unionists will very soon learn that their chances of getting their demands through, city, state and national legislatures are infinitely greater if they have representatives of their own class, who stand for the abolition of the present wage system. These measures stand a better chance just in proportion to the number of such representatives in the legislative bodies.

So while the trades unions as such, must necessarily remain neutral, the trades unionists as an individual and as a voter will very soon appear as a party man. For only as a party man can he attain his purpose, which in this instance is necessarily a class purpose.

What we have to do, therefore,—in fact what we must do—is to gain the ear and the good will of the individual trade union man.

We want to make him understand the condition of his class. We want to make him see conditions in the right light and we want him to act accordingly.

To pass resolutions in favor of Socialism or of the Socialist party in trade union meetings resolutions that are not understood by some and opposed by others—is, therefore, worse than useless.

We do not ask any trade union to endorse the Socialist Party. Party politics is not within the scope of the trade union.

On the other hand, we must make the trade unionist constantly feel that the Socialist party is the political complement—the other half—of the economic organization.

Wherever we can, we must continuously bring up measures for the improvement of the working class today and fight for them today.

Besides the measures mentioned above, we should take up popular and higher education, taxes, public administration, care of public health and care of the poor, administration of civic and penal justice and many other measures.

In the union meetings these topics ought to be brought up by the Socialists under the head "For the good and welfare of the order" or under the head "Economic Questions"—which order of business is in use in practically every union in the country.

In the state conventions and national conventions and also in the annual conventions of the America Federation of Labor the same should be done.

For instance, the Socialist delegates have proposed among other things, a resolution in favor of old age pensions in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor at least ten times. And after it had been turned down every time it was finally adopt-

ed in 1907 in Norfolk and again last November in Denver.

Socialistic measures of this kind bring the Socialists and the non-Socialists in the trades unions nearer together.

However, the Socialist Locals in the various cities ought to make a point of distributing free literature among the trade union men and getting Socialist members of the unions to take it to their meeting halls and lodge rooms. For after all, literature must form the basis of all our propaganda if the results of this propaganda are to be lasting.

Of course it is advisable to invite trades men and particularly the opponents of our cause to our lectures and discussions—but literature must remain our chief method of agitation.

It is not necessary nor even advisable that all the trade unions should be covered at the same time. It is preferable to take up one union or a few of them at a time and work at them patiently and ploddingly—preferably trades unions whose members work in big factories or shops.

And we must not expect too much from one single distribution of literature, or even a number of them. But by keeping up the fire continuously for some length of time there is absolutely no doubt about success.

If this is done systematically it will soon be found that every such shop will turn into a discussion meeting every noon at the dinner hour.

In view of the aforesaid we make the following recommendations:

First.—That every Socialist who is eligible to membership in a trade union should join the respective union.

Second.—That our party or any local or branch of it should not interfere with the differences within or between trade unions.

Third.—That Socialists everywhere should assist the trade unions in their struggles with sympathy and active help, not only in strikes and boycotts, but also by demanding the labels and working cards wherever possible.

Fourth.—That every Socialist who is a trade union man should make it his business to get as many subscribers for the local Socialist papers as possible. It should be the aim of the Socialists in trade unions to get unions to subscribe for the local Socialist papers for their members in a body.

Fifth.—That wherever possible the Socialists in the trades unions should make the local Socialist paper the official organ of the trades unions and of the central body in that place.

Sixth.—That Socialists shall refrain from trying to get the indorsement of any trade union as such for the Socialist party.

Seventh.—That whenever possible under the head of Economic Questions, or under the head "For the good and welfare of the order," measures for the improvement of the conditions of the working class and particularly in regard to all legislation concerning accidents, old age, sickness and invalid insurance, popular education, care of public health and the poor, administration of civic and penal justice and other measures of the same nature shall be brought forward by the Socialists in the trades unions for discussion.

Eighth.—The same should be done by all Socialist delegates to state and national trade union conventions. And also by all representatives of the Socialist party in the legislative bodies.

Ninth.—Special attention should be given to the distribution of Socialist literature treating these subjects.

Wherever it can be done Socialists in the trade unions should distribute literature of that nature in the union meetings and also in the shops.

Our motto must be under all circumstances, join the union of your craft and the party of your class.

Report on "Organization" taken up for discussion.

Adjourned at 6:20 to meet at 7:30.

NIGHT SESSION.

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 by the National Secretary.

Comrade Berger was elected chairman.

MOTION.

"That the report on "Organization" be adopted, as amended." Adopted.

ORGANIZATION.

In our judgment, organizing should be the chief work of the National Office. Except during the heat of the biennial campaigns everything else should be subordinated to the work of organization.

Organizers have diverse characteristics and cannot all be fitted into one groove.

A closer bond of co-operation should be established between the organization and the Socialist papers and magazines. The Socialist publications should make their subscription lists more valuable for organization purposes by persistently urging their non-members readers to join the organization, and by persistently emphasizing the fact that there can be no such thing as success without a strong and efficient organization. On the other hand, the field workers, including both the organizers and those who do chiefly lecture work, should be required to handle the subscription cards of the Socialist publications while in the field. They should also supply the Socialist press with news items in connection with their work.

As the work of an organizer must infallibly disintegrate and fail of its purpose unless the state organization vigorously follows it up, the National Organizers should be assigned to states, for such periods as the circumstances warrant, to work in conjunction with the state organizations, to cooperate with the state secretaries in laying

out their routes, and to have the advance work along the line done by the state office and not by the national office. The state secretary will then be fully informed of everything that occurs, because he had a hand in it, will have the benefit of learning efficient methods if he has not already done so, and will be in position to follow up the results accomplished and keep the new locals growing rather than disintegrating. This paragraph does not necessarily apply to those field workers who lecture chiefly and only organize incidentally. In many cases it may be best for them to be toured direct by the national office.

To give a definite idea as to the best method of penetrating new territory. The following extract is given from a report of Comrade Work.

"I was sent to Utah as an organizer in January, 1908. I went direct to the state secretary, where, together with two members of the state committee, we spread out before us the map of the state and the subscription lists of the Socialist publications. We decided that I was to go to all the accessible places where there was a goodly bunch of subscribers. In about half of these places we did not know the name of a single Socialist. We selected a subscriber in each of such places as our correspondent. When we found that one person was taking two or more Socialist publications, we sized him up as being a Socialist and took him for our correspondent. If there was none such, we simply picked out a name that looked good to us. We did not send any letters to the various places asking if they could use an organizer. We laid out my route definitely with short jumps, one day in a place, sent my posters to the correspondent whom we had selected, and told each of them that I would be there on a particular day and asked him to get up a meeting. Lest the correspondent should not be a Socialist, or should neglect the matter, we prepared a circular letter to send to all other subscribers in each place except those where we knew the correspondent and trusted him. This circular letter was neatly printed in imitation typewriter type on the state organization's letter heads and it read as follows:

Ogden, Utah, January —, 1908.
Dear Comrade:—There are thousands of working men and women in Utah who throw their votes away, giving them to parties that are opposed to their interests. They do this because they do not know any better. You and I will have to show them better before we can reap the benefits from our own votes. To do this requires time, work, money, persistence, and an organization that is always on duty, giving the enemy no rest, but continuing the attack with untiring activity.

The presidential campaign is upon us. There should by all means be an organization of the Socialist Party in your town. We have assigned Comrade John M. Work, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, to speak there on..... and organize a local if possible.

Comrade has charge of the arrangements, and we urge you to give him your hearty co-operation in making the meeting a success.

You do not believe in exploitation, and yet you are exploiting your own brother Socialists if you make them carry the burden you ought to carry. We are sure that you will line up and do your part.

Fraternally yours,
JOS. MACLACHLAN,
State Secretary Socialist Party of Utah.

"The state secretary filled in the blanks in the forgoing circular letter and sent it to each and every subscriber for a Socialist publication in all the places where we were not sure of our ground. He also sent my posters ahead of me to the selected correspondents along the line, and co-operated with me in every possible way. In few instances the parties to whom the posters were sent proved to be non-Socialists. In most such cases the subscribers to whom the circular letter had been sent got the posters and arranged the meetings anyhow. In four places I lost out entirely, but I penetrated more than that number of places not on the list at all. I literally subordinated everything to organization, cutting my speeches short and making organization the prominent thing both at the meetings and in conversation beforehand. The result was that in nine weeks we organized and re-organized thirty-one locals with three hundred and forty-nine members, added twenty-six members to existing locals, secured twelve members at large, made thirty-seven propaganda speeches, sold one hundred and seventy-one subscription cards and five hundred and sixteen books, and secured numerous names of Socialists in places not visited. It appears to me that these results are a good recommendation for the method used."

After getting locals organized, the next vital question is how to hold the members and get new ones. The main reason why new locals in the smaller towns and villages frequently go to pieces is because they have nothing to do. A number of enthusiastic comrades are formed into a local. They appoint a time for the next meeting. When the time arrives they are all on hand, only to discover that so far as they can see they have absolutely nothing to do. The meeting is therefore uninteresting and the result is a smaller attendance at the next one. In a few weeks the local lapses.

Weekly lesson leaflets, published by the national office for the use of all locals and branches that will use them, will go a long

way toward making the local meetings interesting.

Locals and branches can also hold and increase their membership by establishing the systematic and periodical distribution of literature, by taking an active part in the local affairs of their respective communities, by appointing committees to visit all delinquent members, by visiting all sympathizers, and personally and systematically soliciting the entire population for subscriptions to the Socialist publications.

In some places a card filing system has been used to good advantage for the purpose of keeping a record of party members and sympathizers. A card is devoted to each person, giving his name, address, occupation, and other salient facts. A sample of such a filing card and other material for organization will be sent to locals.

The addresses can be collected from Socialist publications, from comrades and from other sources. Locals and branches should make use of them for personal visits where feasible, and for sending circulars and letters where personal work is not practicable. State and district organizers can make good use of similar methods. Locals and branches should endeavor to carry on their business meetings in a business-like manner. They should also insist upon accurate financial records and reports.

A number of state organizations suffer from the fact that the state secretary is compelled to earn a living at his regular occupation and do the work of state secretary besides. Such states should put the state secretary on a salary as soon as possible and enable him to give his full time to the party work.

In view of the foregoing, we make the following specific recommendations:

1. That the Socialist periodicals support the work of the organizers by persistently urging upon their readers the duty of joining the party.

2. That the field workers handle the subscription cards of the Socialist publications, especially those in whose fields they happen to be working, and that the subscription cards be furnished to them at wholesale rates.

3. That the locals use weekly lesson leaflets.

4. That locals and branches adopt the systematic and periodical distribution of literature.

5. That locals take an active interest in the affairs of their respective localities and seize every opportunity to do useful service for the community and the cause.

6. That locals and branches study parliamentary rules and carry on their business meetings in a business-like manner.

7. That state secretaries make use of the subscription lists of the Socialist publications for the purpose of sending out letters and circulars to organize new locals and to secure members-at-large by the persistent follow-up system, and for the purpose of routing organizers.

8. That each local and branch make "Lapsed Members" an order of business at their meetings, committees to be appointed to visit such members and report at the next meeting.

9. That locals and branches appoint committees to visit all unaffiliated Socialists and invite them to join the organization.

Report on "Meetings" taken up for discussion.

Adjourned at 9:15 to meet at 9:30 a. m. Sunday.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting was called to order at 9:45 by the National Secretary.

Comrade Stokes was elected chairman.

Report of "Meetings" again taken up.

MOTION.

"That the report be adopted as amended." Adopted.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

"It is much better to have a few well-organized meetings that a large number of hastily arranged and inefficient ones.

As soon as a public meeting has been decided upon and carefully planned the most important thing is to have it well advertised.

The exact time and place should be published in the local newspapers from two days to one week in advance.

The name of the speaker should always be mentioned with a statement of his or her position in the party and other qualifications.

The subject of the speech should be stated as fully as possible.

Whenever it is possible to obtain a half-tone cut of the speaker it should be used, as pictures help to attract attention.

Supply the local papers with short paragraphs about the meeting and the speaker.

Don't be stingy about paying the newspapers for space used. Most of them have a hard time to live, and if you patronize them by advertising the meetings many of them will publish free a report of the meeting if you will write it in a brief, intelligent style. The best way is to supply the press in advance with a synopsis of the speech. Refrain from personal abuse.

Another good method of advertising is by placards and posters. In many workshops, mills and factories you will be allowed to tack these up, and in many barber shops, restaurants, hotels, saloons and stores you will be allowed to put them in the windows.

Still another effective way is to have either a neat little handbill or a card of pocket size and have these distributed at places where people pass in large numbers mornings and evenings.

In all advertisements be particular to have the exact date, day, hour and place,

as well as the name of the speaker and subject, plainly and prominently printed.

If there are special features, such as pictures, charts or music, to be used at the meetings these should be advertised.

Music might be used to good advantage to attract an audience.

Have some comrade at the meeting place one hour before the time of calling to order to see that lights and heat are provided.

Provide ushers to show the audience seats and to take particular care that the front seats should be filled.

Careful provision should be made for the sale of literature and subscription cards of Socialist periodicals.

Leaflets or newspapers for free distribution should also be given away at the door.

The best time for a collection is just after the principal speech. One collector in each aisle can handle the collection hats on both sides, but it is better to have two in each aisle.

Start all collectors in the front row—never begin in the rear. Announce the amount of the collection received.

A chairman should be selected in advance. He should call the meeting on time and introduce the speaker in ten minutes or less.

Outdoor meetings should be as carefully planned as indoor meetings. Promiscuous street meetings without arranged plan are of little good to the movement.

If speakers are not toured by the national or state organization, be careful in their selection.

In deciding whether an outdoor or indoor meeting, the suitability of the speaker for each kind of work should be considered.

The constitutions of the various states provide for the right of free speech and public assemblage. We have the right to hold meetings on the streets at all reasonable hours, all local ordinances and laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

It must nevertheless be borne in mind that the right of free speech on the streets does not include the right to interfere with either teams or pedestrians. Socialists should always have comrades to keep the walk and driveway open so as not to block the passageway. We should never demand a privilege which we would refuse to let others have.

At any meeting, indoor or out, an urgent invitation to join the party should be extended to those present.

Report on "Literature" taken up for discussion.

MOTION.

"That the report be adopted as amended." Adopted.

LITERATURE.

"Literature is perhaps the most effective of all instruments of Socialist propaganda. A good book on Socialism contains as much material facts and argument as an entire series of good lectures, but more clearly expressed and more carefully worded. Good lectures on Socialism serve as a valuable introduction to the subject. But the man who has a complete exposition of the Socialist philosophy before him in permanent and lasting form is more likely to study the subject carefully, to read and perhaps re-read the book, and if he becomes sufficiently interested in it, to pass it on to his friends, and to discuss the subject with them. The converts who come to us through a study of Socialist literature are, moreover, apt to be more steady and reliable than those whose sympathies have been aroused by one or more propaganda speeches or convincing lectures.

Our party has heretofore made no determined effort to organize the work of systematic and planful dissemination of Socialist literature. We believe the time has come to undertake that task vigorously, and to that end we make the following recommendations:

1. That every local procure a supply of select Socialist books and pamphlets for the purpose of sale. Have few books, but good ones. Do not stock your literature tables with a large number of pamphlets, all covering the same general ground and restating the same proposition in different language, but get one good book on each important phase of our philosophy. Much has been said about the need of short, pointed leaflets on the general subject of Socialism or on current issues discussed from a Socialist point of view. Such leaflets certainly have a useful place in our general propaganda work.

There are thousands of questions within our present society that can be answered only by the Socialist philosophy. The object of special leaflets should be to present the particular one of these questions which is of greatest interest in each locality. Such leaflets should be issued only when there is definite occasion for them, and great care should be exercised and their wording and typographical appearance and in the manner of their distribution.

In ordinary cases our daily and weekly papers fully accomplish the object of leaflets, and the time and money expended on the indiscriminate distribution of hastily prepared leaflets will probably yield better and more lasting results if turned to the support and dissemination of our party papers.

2. At every public meeting of every local the speaker or the chairman should make it a point to request the audience to buy some Socialist books or pamphlets. The request should not be made in general terms, but should be limited each time to two or three specific books, the nature and merits of which should be fully described.

3. Each local should elect a "literature agent," whose duty it shall be to see to it that the organization is at all times supplied with a sufficient quantity of Socialist literature, that the latter be properly advertised and sold at all public meetings of the local, and if possible also at the meetings of other progressive and labor organizations.

4. The National Literature Bureau will from time to time publish and transmit to all local lists of books recommended for the study courses of the members and for sale at meetings. The Bureau will have a sufficient supply of such books, and will sell them to the locals at cost or with a moderate profit.

Comrade Simons reads report on "The Press," and same taken up for discussion.

MOTION.

"That the report be adopted as amended." Adopted.

THE SOCIALIST PRESS.

The co-operation between the Socialist press and the work of organization, education and agitation is at present decidedly imperfect. Every campaign carried on for any one of these three purposes, in any locality, should be conducted with the assistance of the Socialist paper which is most suitable.

If it is proposed to concentrate upon any locality, not only should the subscription lists of the Socialist papers be secured, but the names of probably subscribers should be obtained for sample copies.

The "Party Press" should be made a regular order of business at business meetings. The best methods of increasing the number of subscribers should be discussed, all news and notices for which publicity is desired should be arranged for and subscription cards for the various papers be distributed to those ready to take them.

A correspondent should be selected in every local, who should be a regular "publicity agent" for his locality. It should be his duty to send in all items of interest. He should tell of work done and to be done. He should write out descriptions of any new forms of agitation or new methods of organization attempted by the local. In sending items of general news the greatest care must be taken to verify all facts.

As soon as possible the National Office will hire a special correspondent, who will be stationed at Washington, to supply regular matter to the party press.

Report on "Propaganda Among Farmers" taken up for discussion.

MOTION.

"That Comrade Thompson's report be recommended to the committee and that Comrade Simons be added to that committee, with instructions to report to the Executive Committee by correspondence prior to Feb. 1." Adopted.

Report on "Campaign Methods" taken up for discussion.

MOTION.

"That Comrade Stokes' report be recommended to the committee and that Comrade Hillquit be added to that committee with instructions to report to the Executive Committee by correspondence prior to Feb. 1." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That Comrades Work and Floaten be elected as a committee to edit the reports as adopted, copies of such reports, after editing, to be sent to the respective authors for approval." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That after publication in the Bulletin, the reports are to be published in booklet form and sold at cost, such booklets to be issued as 'Adopted by the National Executive Committee, Jan. 24, 1909.'" Adopted.

MOTION.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to prepare sample sets of blanks similar to those used in Philadelphia, making such changes as will adapt them to general use and for sale to locals." Adopted.

Question of assisting state organizations taken up.

Communications from Kentucky, Alabama and Virginia read.

MOTION.

"That twenty dollars per month for three months be granted to Kentucky and Alabama, provided that full reports concerning work and expenditures of money be supplied to the National Office." Adopted.

MOTION.

"That Comrades Work and Floaten be empowered to draw up rules for organizers and submit the same to the National Executive Committee for their vote prior to Feb. 1, in accordance with the National Committee's instructions." Adopted.

Upon the sick benefit feature Comrade Hillquit reports as follows: "Entirely apart from the question of the desirability of attaching as a feature a sick benefit to the party organization, I think it impracticable for technical reasons. The laws of each state regulate the subject of sick benefit societies and prescribe the conditions of existence of such societies and the manner of conducting the business. Such societies are, furthermore, in almost all cases subject to the supervision of the insurance departments of the respective states, and require a license or certificate of authority to do business. The requirements of the sick benefit societies are, therefore, utterly incompatible with the functions and organization of a political party. The National Executive Committee should call the attention of the comrades to the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States and of the Workmen's Circle, both of which are model organizations of progres-

sive workingmen for the purpose of mutual assistance in case of sickness."

MOTION.

"That the report of Comrade Hillquit be adopted." Adopted.

Adjourned at 1:20 p. m.
Attest: MABEL H. HUDSON,
Secretary.

NATIONAL NOTES

The office of El Defensor del Pueblo, a Spanish paper located at Tucson, Ariz., and which has been advocating the cause of the Mexican Liberal party members, was wrecked on the night of December 17th, the press broken, the type scattered and the entire issue of the paper stolen. The cause of the outrage was significantly stated by a local official in the following language: "Dias has a long arm."

The South Slav workmen, including Servians, Bulgarians and Croats of San Francisco, Cal., have formed an association for the purpose of Socialist education and organization. The club meets every Saturday at Equality hall, 120 Albion avenue.

By a recent referendum L. G. Pope, 712 Roe building, St. Louis, Mo., was elected a member of the National Committee; E. T. Bohrens, Sedalia, Mo., 110 East Third street, was re-elected to the same position, and Otto Paul, 223 South Fourth street, St. Louis, was re-elected State Secretary.

By a recent referendum E. W. Perrin, 311 Scott street, Little Rock, Ark., was elected a member of the National Committee.

The National Committee of the United Lath Social Democrats of America reports that a recent referendum of said organization resulted in a decision to join the Socialist Party as a national organization. They number over eight hundred members and have been publishing a weekly paper—"Stradnoeks"—at 21 Union avenue, Jamaica Plain, Mass. Beginning with this month the publication will be issued bi-weekly. They now have sixteen locals, which by the above action, will become directly affiliated with the party organization in their respective localities. The locals are distributed as follows: Massachusetts, 3; New York, 1; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 3; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Ohio, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Minnesota, 1; Washington, 1; California, 2.

By recent referendum Lora Harris of Sparks, Nev., was re-elected State Secretary for the term of 1909; W. J. Bell of Tyler, Tex., was re-elected State Secretary, and E. R. Meissen of Hallettsville, was elected a member of the National Committee for Texas; Harris M. Kenrick of Globe, Ariz., has been elected State Secretary, and James N. Morrison of Benson a member of the National Committee for Arizona; Guy E. Lockwood, 223 N. Burdick street, Kansas City, Mo., has been re-elected State Secretary; J. E. Snyder of Girard, Kan., has been re-elected State Secretary, and George E. Hilber of Girard has been elected a member of the National Committee for Kansas. A. S. McAllister of Harrington being re-elected to the same position, and Freeman Knowles of Deadwood, S. D., was re-elected as member of the National Committee.

Twelve different cities in Wisconsin are conducting regular lecture courses on Socialism this winter. The most of the locals are selling tickets to these courses, and thus covering the expenses and in some cases clearing a small profit.

Charters have been granted since last report by the National Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Danbury, Redwillow county, Nebraska, 11 members; Omaha, Neb. (Italian), 13 members; Griffin, Spalding county, Ga., 10 members; River View, Va., 6 members.

By recent referendum Jos. B. Voss, Jackson, Tenn., has been re-elected a member of the National Committee, and S. Friedman, 178 South Main street, Memphis, has been elected State Secretary.

Comrade Victor L. Berger wishes it to be stated that he recently failed to vote on several National Committee motions owing to illness by which he was confined to the house.

The Jewish Agitation Bureau has had the pamphlet entitled "The Socialist Movement" by Charles H. Vall, translated. Orders for the same should be sent to the secretary of the Jewish Agitation Bureau, Address 468 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill.

LETTER OF COMRADE STEDMAN, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF ILLINOIS.

"Dear Comrade—My vote is reported in the affirmative upon motion No. 2. Assuming the report to be true, I wish to change my vote if possible. I at no time intended to vote in favor of either the 'Year Book' or 'Comrade Hanford' as a statistician."

"I assume under the rules that I cannot change my vote after the result is announced, but I desire this explanation to accompany the vote upon the subject. There were several motions which I voted upon at the time this motion was before me, and I evidently mistook the motion represented by the number upon the ballot."

Comrade Laura B. Payne, National Committee member of Texas, reports for having failed to vote on several recent motions on account of absence from home and consequent missing of mail relating to the same.

By a recent referendum C. W. Barzee, 154 East Eighteenth street, Portland, Ore., has been re-elected a member of the National Committee, and Thomas A. Bladen, 203 Davis street, Portland, was re-elected State Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY LOCAL PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, Comrade Edward Kuppinger's life of usefulness to the cause of labor is ended, having fought earnestly and well with tongue and pen for fourteen years in the Socialist movement; and

Whereas, In his death we have lost a valuable member and conscientious worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we herewith record that Comrade Kuppinger has lived a life of usefulness, that he has been true to the working class, that in the interest of freedom and justice he has sacrificed his health and given up his life, and express our regret at having lost an able soldier in the army of the Social Revolution; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy and condolence to the family of our deceased comrade; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, a copy sent to the Socialist press and also spread upon the minutes of Local Philadelphia.

Report of Action by National Committee on Motions Nos. 25, 36, 37, 38.--Motions Nos. 1-2 Submitted

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1909. TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE...

MOTION NO. 1. "I move that our International Secretary be instructed to make an aggressive effort to get the International Socialist Bureau to adopt Esperanto as the official language for the International Socialist Congress of 1910."

COMMENT. "A common language would marvellously increase the efficiency and usefulness of the congress. It is also directly in line with our ultimate aim for universal brotherhood...

COMMENT BY JOHN SPARGO, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF NEW YORK.

"Marx begins his 'Eighteenth Brumaire' by quoting that profoundly wise saying of Hegel, that 'all great historic facts and personages recur twice, and says that Hegel forgot to add 'once as tragedy, and again as farce'..."

"Frankly, this motion from Comrade Work astounds me. There might be some justification for proposing that Esperanto be made one of the languages of the Congress, that its use be permitted, but to make it the official language of the Congress is the acme of absurdity..."

"Comrade Work, like a true Utopian, sets out to show us a short cut to universal brotherhood. What could be simpler? Barriers of language make universal brotherhood almost impossible..."

COMMENT BY GUY WILLIAMS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF MINNESOTA.

"There are several reasons why the passage of this motion would prove detrimental to the movement. The comrades whom we wish to send to the International Congress are the ablest members..."

"A few of us--quite a few--are too busy working for Socialism and getting a living, to study other languages than our natural ones."

"I do not believe Comrade Work, for instance, would like to take the floor in the presence of the greatest intellects of all the world, and be required to express himself in any language except the one he is accustomed to use every day..."

"The debate at the International Congress are not child's play. A thorough knowledge of the language used will be necessary."

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1909. TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Comrades--Herewith is submitted the report of National Committee Referendum No. 20, Motion No. 25, by Carl D. Thompson, National Committee member of Wisconsin:

MOTION NO. 25. "That the sum of \$1,000.00 be at once appropriated from the funds now in the treasury of the National party for the purchase of subscription cards of the Social Democratic Herald, such cards afterwards to be sold from the

National Office or by National lecturers and organizers in the field, thus reimbursing the party."

VOTING YES. California, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Total, 5.

VOTING NO. Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Total, 41.

NOT VOTING. California, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Total, 20. Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

ALABAMA (BALDWIN): "I think it high time to cut out these raids on the National treasury. Simply because the committee saw fit to aid the Daily Socialist at a time when all thought there might be much good accomplished for the cause by timely help..."

ARKANSAS (LEFEVRE): "On motion No. 25 I vote no for several reasons. On previous motions to aid the Chicago Daily and the New York Call, I voted yes, while recognizing the dangerous precedent established by those motions..."

FLORIDA (PETTIGREW): "Although the S. D. Herald is a very good paper and has improved so it is much better than it was in its earlier days, I feel it to be my duty to vote no on motion No. 25, because the National Office cannot give \$1,000 to every Socialist paper for sub. cards and get back the full sum..."

MARYLAND (CULP): "As Comrade Thompson said, 'Let us be fair to all,' and as he voted against the appropriation to the Italian paper I concluded that he was trying to perpetrate a joke, and really doesn't want his motion to succeed..."

"Not one has yet proposed that the National Office donate anything, and yet everyone jumps on to the various proposals as if a grant had been proposed. Every one seems to write as if it were the National Office's duty to do as little for the newspaper propaganda as possible..."

That to me is a tragedy to be avoided if possible. I want to do all I can to encourage, not hinder as much as possible. The continued life and ultimately successful establishment of a Socialist newspaper is a matter of such universal concern and interest that I shall never withhold my hand..."

MICHIGAN (STIRTON): "Evidently this motion is not intended to be taken seriously, and yet I will not say but what I would vote for such a motion as this, for example, the comment of Comrade Thompson concerning the 'constructive' work of the Social Democratic

Herald could be taken any more seriously than this motion."

"But a Socialist paper that will deliberately print such a bourgeois pamphlet as Thompson's 'Constructive Socialism' under that title, forfeits all right to very much consideration in the party."

NEW YORK (SPARGO): "I like neither Comrade Thompson's motion nor the narrow spirit which went to the making of it. It is evident from Comrade Thompson's former letter commenting upon Comrade Lee's motion that he is not putting forward this proposition for the reason that he believes in the policy laid down..."

"Upon the principle involved in the motion I have already expressed myself very plainly, and, I hope, clearly. Because the Chicago Daily Socialist was aided in this very unbusinesslike fashion, the New York Call feels its claim to be unimpeachable; then, the Social Democratic Herald has a similar claim to make..."

I hope that the comrades will see the wisdom of putting an end to this business by voting down all motions which look to the use of National funds as subsidies for the party press. When the comrades in any state assume the responsibility of issuing a paper, they should feel that they have no right to assume that the National treasury can be drawn upon, but that they must support their own venture."

NEW YORK (WANHOPE): "My vote goes against this proposition. The Social Democratic Herald has been in existence many years and is in no sense an experiment, as our two daily papers are. When the appropriation was made for the Chicago Daily I was not a member of the National Committee, or I should have voted against it..."

OREGON (BARZEE): "This motion has quite a different phase from either of the preceding motions referred to, and would be a bid for the total destruction of the finances of the party."

"It is not for the Socialist Party to encourage factional constructive Socialism as against factional revolutionary Socialism by aiding their special propaganda papers. If Wisconsin has advanced to the extent of succeeding to legislative work, let the loyalty and intelligence of the state support that work and not demand help of an undeveloped, backward national organization..."

The Chicago daily was an innovation of far advanced national party importance that justly needed support. Its ability to render service was fully attested in the late campaign. It also gave a chance to the National Office for remuneration."

The New York Evening Call is of similar value to the movement (being a daily), yet of much lesser degree. It also offers an opportunity to realize on the investment over a weekly paper, and occupies a field of advanced propaganda."

"Socialist work and propaganda is always attended with a financial loss. Its revolutionary nature necessarily makes it so."

"We venture the assertion that there is not another paper in the United States that will compare with the Socialist of Seattle for actual sacrifice in maintaining its publication, nor one that will have better proven its usefulness to party organization. Shall we vote \$1,000.00 to it also?"

"We make no special comment on the Herald or its plan of work other than that just stated. If when we, as a party, succeed to enough votes to place our members in office, become the weaker thereby and have not the active support of our constituency, there must be something wrong with our 'constructive policy'."

TEXAS (MEITZEN): "I vote no with a considerable degree of reluctance. I feel that we are on dangerous ground and must retrace our steps."

"Support to the struggling dailies which we so sadly need and have so few of was appropriate, but if we go on to aid the weeklies and monthlies where will the end be?"

"I freely admit that the S. D. Herald, as well as all the other Socialist papers, should be better supported, but this would eventually bankrupt the National treasury. Our speakers would, as agents for the supported papers, come into competition with the unsupported ones, and thus create a friction that our party organization cannot afford to become engaged in at all."

TEXAS (PAYNE): "I vote no on this question for the following reasons: 'The Social Democratic Herald is a state paper for Wisconsin and is used for the furtherance of the 'constructive legislative work' boasted of by Comrade Thompson and others, but when we come to compare notes since the election we find that Wisconsin lost in the four years from 1904 to 1908, while Texas and other states made enormous gains. Texas is making no effort along the lines of opportunism, but her work is undoubtedly constructive and systematic or the growth of the movement would not be so great.'"

"It is the clear cut revolutionary Socialism, without any pandering to 'old party plutes or policies, that counts big in the end. That \$1,000 given to the Chicago Daily Socialist or Appeal to Reason would do vastly more good. These are the papers circulated mostly in Oklahoma and Texas where Socialism grows. There is quite a difference in a state paper like the Social Democratic Herald as to its place and power for good in the movement and the cases are parallel. The dailies mentioned were used for general propaganda and are calculated to become a national power for good in the movement. Unless we can see some good to the movement in general from the extra expense incurred by the comrades of Wisconsin during this campaign, I am not in favor of compelling the comrades of the nation to pay it. Then, if such a precedent is set, now where will it end?"

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1909.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Comrades--Herewith is submitted National Referendum No. 2 Motion No. 2 by John M. Work, National Committee member of Iowa:

MOTION NO. 2. "I move that, in accordance with the suggestion of the National Executive Committee, we proceed to elect from the party membership an additional secretary, and that upon the election of such additional secretary we request the International Bureau that he be seated in place

of the present representative of the Socialist Labor party."

COMMENT BY GUY WILLIAMS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF MINNESOTA.

"Some months ago I received instructions to support and speak for motions promoting unity among Socialists. The effect of the motion, when successful, will be to expel the S. L. P. from the International organization, and cause what Socialists remain in that body to unite with the Socialist Party."

The organization and vote of the S. L. P. having almost disappeared, it follows that the seating of its representative by the International Socialist Bureau should be contested because they are supposed to represent bona-fide organizations. As long as he is seated the comrades in different parts of the world will be deceived into thinking the American movement divided."

"In setting forth the reason why our representative should be seated in his place, it can be shown that the small coterie of malcontents have no further power to divide us. That the movement of militant Socialists in America is a united family around the Socialist Party fringe. We fight, but we fight capitalism."

"Out in the back alley, about the garbage barrel, snags, snarls and yelps, almost wolfish in their ferocity are heard. The garbage barrel is probably a necessary family institution, but the snags and snarls are not."

"Let us demand that the Socialists of the world recognize this fact."

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1909.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Comrades--Herewith is submitted the report of National Committee Referendum No. 21, Motions No. 25, 27, 28 and 29, by Algernon Lee, Charles Dobbs, John M. Work and A. H. Axelsson, National Committee members of New York, Kentucky, Iowa and Oregon, respectively:

MOTION NO. 25.

1. "Under the provisions of Article IX of the constitution, authorizing a literature bureau and giving it the right to 'publish works on Socialism or for the purpose of Socialist propaganda,' I move that the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee be instructed to undertake the publication of a Socialist Year Book, in conformity with the general scope and plan outlined in Comrade Hanford's letter, the same not to be issued later than May 30, 1909."

2. "I move further that Comrade Hanford be employed as editor, and that he be paid twenty-five dollars (\$25) per week as wages, the expense of typewriting to be paid by him; and that he be allowed fifty dollars (\$50), or such part thereof as may be required, for postage, printing circulars and stationery; he to render an itemized account of such expenditures to the National Secretary for his approval. This motion not to be effective unless the preceding motion is carried."

VOTING YES.

Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Total, 17.

VOTING NO.

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, Total, 45.

NOT VOTING.

California, Maine, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Total, 7.

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

COLORADO (BUIE): "I thing every worker for Socialism in America feels the need at times of such a publication as outlined in Comrade Hanford's letter and proposed by Comrade Lee's motion, and for that reason would like to support the motion, but I believe the amount proposed to be expended is far more than is necessary in the preparation of such a work."

"Let a future motion prepare the way for the 'Year Book' at a smaller cost."

MINNESOTA (WILLIAMS): "Though I am voting against the motion of Comrade Lee it is not out of any lack of appreciation of the writings of Comrade Hanford, for these I admire highly."

"Nothing is so futile as attempts to practice Socialism while capitalism lasts, and many party members are too busy in the race for bread to give the time and study to such matters, which is essential to democratic management. Under these conditions a 'party owned press' or a 'party owned publishing house' is bureaucracy, and the less we have of it the better."

"The Socialist Party is a political party--not a publishing association. The members pay dues for political organization purposes and expect only necessary printing for executive purposes, leaflets, etc., and reports, to be published by the party out of their party funds."

"Such a publication would doubtless prove

invaluable, but let those comrades who wish it published, do so by organizing a co-operative society, or through one already organized. The funds contributed for other purposes will not then be diverted from party channels for which they were intended."

NEW YORK (LEE): "I have been unpleasantly surprised, not by the opposition to my motion, but by the tone of the comment. Comrade Spargo thinks the party has not been very brilliantly successful in its publishing ventures. Perhaps not, if he refers to the Campaign Book of 1908. But what was the reason except that it was undertaken in the heat of the campaign, executed in haste, and published too late to be of much use? Next, he distorts the proposition in order to prove it a piece of unjustifiable extravagance. My first motion distinctly fixed the latest date of publication at May 20, 1909; the motion could not be carried before January 12, 1909. The interval is not quite twenty weeks; the compensation provided for, therefore, is at most five hundred dollars, not thirteen hundred dollars, as Spargo ingeniously, if not ingenuously, calculates. Finally, with a 'delicacy that I should never have suspected if he had not called attention to it, he twists the proposition into a scheme to disguise a pension to Ben Hanford, and waxes eloquent in protest. Considering that Spargo has had the opportunity to know Hanford, this is an insult I find it hard to qualify. Even if he did not know Hanford, Spargo ought to be above the petty-bourgeois-trick of discussing wages for party work in terms of 'pension' and 'graft.' As for Comrade Work, I am less surprised than grieved at his taking the same cheap view. He would, however, confer a benefit on the movement by having any one of the 'works already available' that covers even 'most' of the subjects included in the year book projects. In closing I register my protest against the action of the National Secretary in submitting what were specifically designated as two motions without any provision for voting on them separately."

PENNSYLVANIA (MAURER): "I hope that motion No. 36, by Comrade Lee, will be defeated. It seems as though some of our party members are blind as to our financial resources. They don't seem to understand the struggle that the rank and file are having to finance our movement. Thousands of our members out of work, to whom one month's dues means five loaves of bread less for the hungry little ones at home."

"The comrades know that the party machinery ceases to operate the instant that the rank and file fail to furnish the necessary financial lubricant and many are suffering actual privation in order that the great cause may not suffer."

"Most every communication that I receive from National headquarters during the past two months contained some freak scheme to get rid of money. Several of these schemes were to give a thousand dollars to three or four privately owned Socialist newspapers. Then the Dobbs motion calling for the creation of a new and useless position adding about two thousand dollars more to our annual expense, and now the Lee motion asking the party to publish a Socialist year book and that Comrade Ben Hanford be the editor at a salary of \$25 per week."

"I would not be surprised if some comrade made a motion that we create a position as official clock winder for our National headquarters."

"These unwise ideas are conceived in the brains of men who the rank and file had a right to expect more of."

"I have no objection to a year book being published. Have Charles H. Kerr & Co., or some other publishing company publish it and those of us that want it will buy it."

Some day when our party membership is large enough we may consider going into the publishing business, but not now."

"There is much dissatisfaction at present among the party members as to the manner in which some of our money was expended by the N. E. C. during the past six months."

"My private opinion is: That it's time that the rank and file take a deeper interest in party affairs and depend less on its officers."

WYOMING (JOHNSON): "I think that such undertakings as the one proposed by motion No. 36 should be laid on the table and the more important work already begun more effectively carried out. Besides motion No. 36 is in violation of article 5, section 2, of the constitution."

MOTION NO. 37.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to employ a duly qualified person, whose duties shall be the development of uniform systems of records, accounting and reports in the offices of state secretaries, such person to adopt the best features of existing systems and by correspondence and personal visits seek to increase the efficiency of backward as well as better organized states."

VOTING YES.

Illinois	Stedman
Michigan	King
New York	Lee
Oklahoma	Ross
South Dakota	Knowles
Tennessee	Voss
Washington	Herman
Total, 7.	

VOTING NO.

Alabama	Baldwin
Arizona	Gallentine
Arkansas	Hogan
California	Richardson
Colorado	Cole
Connecticut	Bule
Florida	Miller
Idaho	McLevy
Illinois	Pettigrew
Indiana	Rigg
Iowa	Berlyn
Kansas	Collins
Kentucky	Simons
Louisiana	Reynolds
Maine	Shank
Massachusetts	Work
Michigan	McAllister
Minnesota	Willits
Missouri	Dobbs
Montana	Van Brook
New Hampshire	Culp
New Jersey	Hitchcock
New Mexico	Stirton
New York	Williams
North Dakota	Schenkel
Ohio	Behrens
Oklahoma	McHugh
Oregon	Selby
Pennsylvania	Murray
Rhode Island	Walker
Texas	Wright
Utah	Wanhope
Vermont	Lee
Washington	Lampman
Wisconsin	Clifford
	Caldwell
	Hagel
	Axelson
	Moore
	Maurer
	Boudrean
	Meltzen, E. O.
	Syphers
	Dunbar
	Jensen
	Berger

Wisconsin	Thompson
West Virginia	Gillespie
Wyoming	Johnson
Total, 50.	

NOT VOTING.

California	McDevitt
Maine	Hunter
Massachusetts	Carey
Minnesota	Maattala
New Jersey	Kearns
New York	Fieldman
Ohio	Prevey
Oklahoma	O'Hare
Oregon	Barsee
Pennsylvania	Schwartz
Texas	Payne
Wisconsin	Heath
Total, 12.	

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

NEW YORK (LEE): "I have voted against motion No. 36, Work's amendment, because, under the guise of an amendment, it emasculates Dobbs' motion and transforms it into a mere 'pious wish.' I do not understand that motion No. 37, if adopted, creates a new and permanent position. The only reasonable inference from the wording of the motion is that the position would be temporary, limited by the time necessary to develop the desired system and get it into working order."

PENNSYLVANIA (MAURER): "I vote no on motion No. 37, not because I fall to see the importance of our state secretaries developing a uniform system and adapting the best features of existing systems. I oppose the Dobbs motion because it means the creation of a new and permanent position and this position carries with it an expense of at least two thousand dollars a year for salary, hotel expenses and car fare."

"My opinion is that this expense can be, and should be, avoided. If I understand the duty of our National Secretary correctly, then this work belongs to him; he is in constant touch with the state offices and no one can understand the weakness or inefficiency of our state secretaries' methods of doing business as well as he does."

"Therefore it is not only his privilege, but his duty, to inaugurate such a system of book-keeping that will in his opinion increase the efficiency in the offices of our state secretaries. This can be done by correspondence, thereby saving just about two thousand dollars a year."

ILLINOIS (SIMONS, MAY-WOOD): "I am voting no on motions No. 37, 38 and 39, the same reason applying in the three cases. As the National Secretary is held responsible both for the work of the organizers and the management of the National Office, I do not believe that it is advisable to hamper him with numerous rules. Neither do I believe that the National Committee should attempt to determine the details in office work in the various state offices."

KENTUCKY (DOBBS): "I vote in the negative on my own motion because I consider the amendment proposed by Comrade Work as much better. I have already stated in a communication to the National Secretary that I had no pride of authorship in the form of my proposal and that I would be glad to have from him suggestions as to the best phraseology to secure the end desired. I do not think my motion, as Comrade Works suggests, could be interpreted to mean the creation of a new and permanent position, but since he seems to think so I am quite willing to accept the amendment he offers."

MOTION NO. 38.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to endeavor to develop a uniform system of records, accounting and reports in the offices of the state secretaries, adapting the best features of existing systems, and, by correspondence, and personal visits, if necessary, seek to increase the efficiency of backward as well as better organized state."

VOTING YES.

Alabama	Baldwin
Arizona	Gallentine
Arkansas	Hogan
California	LeFevre
Colorado	Richardson
Florida	Bule
Idaho	Miller
Illinois	Pettigrew
Iowa	Rigg
Kansas	Stedman
Kentucky	Shank
Louisiana	McAllister
Maine	Willits
Massachusetts	Dobbs
Michigan	Van Brook
Minnesota	Culp
Missouri	Hitchcock
Montana	Stirton
New Hampshire	Maattala
New Jersey	Williams
New Mexico	Schenkel
New York	McHugh
North Dakota	Selby
Ohio	Murray
Oklahoma	Walker
Oregon	Wright
Pennsylvania	Wanhope
Rhode Island	Spargo
South Dakota	Lampman
Texas	Clifford
Utah	Caldwell
Vermont	Prevey
Washington	Ross
Wisconsin	Hagel
Wyoming	Barsee
	Axelson
	Maurer
	Boudrean
	Knowles
	Meltzen, E. O.
	Syphers
	Herman
	Gillespie
	Berger
	Johnson
Total, 46.	

VOTING NO.

Connecticut	McLevy
Illinois	Berlyn
Indiana	Collins
Iowa	Simons
Kansas	Reynolds
Kentucky	King
Louisiana	Behrens
Maine	Walker
Massachusetts	Lee
Michigan	Moore
Minnesota	Jensen
Missouri	Thompson
Total, 12.	

NOT VOTING.

California	McDevitt
Maine	Hunter
Massachusetts	Carey
New York	Fieldman
Oklahoma	O'Hare
Pennsylvania	Schwartz
Tennessee	Voss
New Jersey	Kearns
Texas	Payne
Vermont	Dunbar
Wisconsin	Heath
Total, 11.	

Motion is therefore adopted.

The further report of actions by the National Committee during January will be continued in February Bulletin—that is, reports on Motions 39-40, 1908, and No. 1, 1909.

Fraternally submitted.
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Secretary's Financial Report for the Month of January, 1909

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 30, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees—	
Alabama	\$ 9.00
Arkansas	30.00
Arizona	20.00
California	125.00
Colorado	34.50
Connecticut	30.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	23.00
Illinois	225.00
Indiana	51.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	60.00
Kentucky	15.00
Louisiana	5.00
Maine	17.00
Maryland	15.00
Massachusetts	84.50
Michigan	94.60
Minnesota	70.90
Missouri	75.00
Montana	31.30
New Hampshire	14.25
New Jersey	100.00
New Mexico	5.00
New York	200.00
North Dakota	8.30
Ohio	101.50
Oklahoma	60.00
Oregon	60.00
Pennsylvania	84.75
Rhode Island	10.00
South Dakota	17.50
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	75.65
Utah	24.00
Washington	18.60
West Virginia	10.00
Wisconsin	90.65
Wyoming	23.05
	\$1,959.05

Unorganized States—	
Georgia	\$ 4.00
Mississippi	3.30
Nebraska	28.80
North Carolina	11.30
South Carolina	2.50
Virginia	2.50
	52.40
Members at large	6.30

Total dues	\$2,017.75
Supplies	101.37
Literature	125.91
Buttons	54.53
Campaign fund	26.55
Russian and Mexican refugee fund	19.61
Italy earthquake fund	61.20

Total receipts \$2,406.92

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 3.80
General expense	23.68
Express and freight	46.91
Postage	234.68
Telegrams and 'phone	.50
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
F. H. Slicks (5 weeks)	90.00
C. C. Chase	90.00
J. C. Wright	90.00
W. W. Owens	60.00
J. R. Orahoad	60.00
D. Fleming	90.00
H. Hudson	80.00
M. Flaherty	70.00
E. Koop	30.00
J. D. Harris	6.00
A. Lavin	36.00
	827.00

Speakers—	
S. J. Clark	\$ 4.50
J. Collins	50.00
Lena Morrow Lewis	50.00
S. W. Rose	11.50
C. J. Wright	37.00

Printing, literature and supplies	153.00
Printing Bulletin	113.00
Literature	186.75
Rent (January)	10.00
Texas State Committee Organization	100.00
New York Call	34.30
International dues	30.00
Italy earthquake fund	60.94
Miscellaneous	61.20
National Executive Committee Meeting—	
Victor L. Berger	\$19.90
A. H. Floaten	83.70
M. Hillquit	60.00
A. M. Simons	9.00
J. G. Phelps Stokes	50.00
Carl D. Thompson	13.40
John M. Work	39.00
	275.00

Total expenditures \$2,344.76

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand Jan. 1st	\$ 408.83
Receipts for month	2,406.92
	\$2,815.75
Expenditures for month	2,344.76
Balance on hand Feb. 1st	\$ 470.99

Fraternally submitted.
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Annual Apportionment of Memberships in National Committee

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1909.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND STATE SECRETARIES:

Comrades—The following report of the representation to which each organized state or territory is entitled on the National Committee is submitted in accordance with Section 1, Article 4, of the National Constitution:

The new Constitution makes two thousand members the basis for increased representation instead of one thousand, as formerly. Section 2, Article 4, of the National Constitution provides: "The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent. Their term of office shall not be more than two years. The members of the National Committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective states."

State—	Dues Paid, 1908	Mem- Average	Com. No. Nat'l
		Mem- bership	Com. Members
Alabama	\$ 144.10	240	1
Arizona	168.25	280	1
Arkansas	411.00	685	3
California	1,860.00	3,100	13
Colorado	529.00	881	1
Connecticut	322.75	538	1
Florida	137.50	229	1
Idaho	403.75	673	1
Illinois	1,783.50	2,972	2
Indiana	645.10	1,075	2
Iowa	520.00	866	1
Kansas	775.00	1,291	2
Kentucky	140.00	233	1
Louisiana	150.00	250	1
Maine	154.35	257	1
Maryland	150.00	250	1
Massachusetts	1,066.75	1,778	2
Michigan	712.90	1,188	2
Minnesota	1,102.70	1,837	2
Missouri	981.00	1,635	2
Montana	426.80	711	1
Nevada	204.40	240	1
New Hampshire	131.20	218	1
New Jersey	850.00	1,418	2
New Mexico	185.85	175	1
New York	2,076.00	3,458	3
North Dakota	137.55	229	1
Ohio	1,293.55	2,156	2
Oklahoma	1,346.20	2,243	2
Oregon	554.50	924	1
Pennsylvania	1,584.40	2,640	2
Rhode Island	121.00	201	1
South Dakota	134.80	308	1
Tennessee	74.00	123	1
Texas	922.39	1,537	2
Utah	205.00	341	1
Vermont	30.25	50	1
Washington	960.90	1,584	2
West Virginia	124.50	207	1
Wisconsin	977.10	1,628	2
Wyoming	319.75	533	1

Nevada began to pay dues as an organized state in the month of July. To the end of June \$120.30 was received as dues from Nevada, and for the balance of the year \$84.10, making a total of \$204.40.

New Mexico began to pay dues as an organized state in the month of October. To the end of September \$160.85 was received as dues from New Mexico, and for the balance of the year \$25.00, making a total of \$185.85.

Under this apportionment Indiana is entitled to an additional member—that is, two instead of one. The representation of the following states is reduced as noted below: Arkansas had two members, is entitled to one; Colorado had two, is entitled to one; Illinois had four, is entitled to two; Iowa had two, is entitled to one; Montana had two, is entitled to one; New York had four, is entitled to three; Ohio had three, is entitled to two; Oklahoma had three, is entitled to two; Oregon had two, is entitled to one; Pennsylvania had three, is entitled to two; Wisconsin had three, is entitled to two. The National Committee is therefore composed of fifty-nine members. The respective state organizations have been notified of the changes and requested to furnish this office with the names of the accredited committeemen.

Fraternally submitted.
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

"THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM"

A pamphlet, 32 pages, contains the party platform and program, the latter divided under several heads, as follows:

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