

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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CHICAGO, APRIL, 1907

Number 8

Report of Action by National Committee on Motion No. 5—Motion No. 6 Submitted

Candidates for International Delegates

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY, CHICAGO, ILL., April 5, 1907.

To the National Committee: Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5, in the form of a resolution drafted by the National Executive Committee, on Emigration and Immigration, the same to be presented to the International Congress at Stuttgart, Germany, if adopted by the National Committee:

MOTION NO. 5.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Under a highly developed system of capitalism the migration of workmen from country to country is unavoidable; the international mechanism of production and exchange presupposes an international market of labor.

The tide of labor migration thus engendered by the inherent forces of the modern system of production is growing with the growth of capitalist institutions and the increasing intensity of the international class struggle. It is made up in most cases of workmen forced to expatriate themselves by economic oppression or political or racial intolerance and persecution.

But in many cases the migration of workmen is artificially stimulated by steamship and railroad companies, land speculators and other capitalist promoters who, by means of false accounts and lying promises, lure large numbers of workmen into new countries.

The victims of these swindles frequently abandon their work, homes and friends, and exhaust their scanty savings in travel, only to find themselves suffering untold hardships and privations, and sometimes facing literal starvation in the new country.

Both these forms of migration must, however, be carefully distinguished from the deliberate importation of foreign labor by the capitalist class for the purpose of increasing the competition between the workmen of the importing country, lowering their wages and breaking the power of their organizations.

Such imported laborers, whether individually hired by contract in other capitalist countries or imported in masses from countries as yet hardly touched by the capitalist mode of production and the resultant class struggle, supply an ever-ready army of strike breakers, and are, as a rule, inaccessible to the Socialist and trade union propaganda.

Justice and wisdom alike dictate to the workmen of every country to treat the involuntary and unfortunate immigrants of their class with the same spirit of solidarity and brotherhood as they treat their native fellow workers, while their sense of self-preservation compels them to resist the importation of unorganized and unorganizable foreign labor.

Fully recognizing the above consideration, the Congress, therefore, declares it to be the duty of the Socialists and organized workmen of all countries:

1. To advise and assist the bona fide workmen immigrants in their first struggles on the new soil; to educate them to the principles of Socialism and trade unionism; to receive them in their respective organizations, and to enlist them in the labor movement of the country of their adoption as speedily as possible.

2. To counteract the efforts of misleading representations of capitalist promoters by the publication and wide circulation of truthful reports of the labor conditions of their respective countries, especially through the medium of the international bureau.

3. To combat with all means at their command the willful importation of cheap foreign labor calculated to destroy labor organizations, to lower the standard of living of the working class, and to retard the ultimate realization of Socialism.

The Congress calls upon the Socialist representatives in the Parliaments of the various countries to introduce legislation along the general lines laid down in this resolution, as well as legislation tending to secure to immigrated workmen full civil and political rights in the countries of their adoption as speedily as possible. The Congress leaves it to the various national organizations to apply the principles herein announced to the specific needs and conditions of their respective countries.

Voting yes:

Arizona—Bechtel.
Arkansas—LeFevre.
California—Lewis, L. M.
California—Holloway.
Colorado—Woodside.
Connecticut—Hull.
Connecticut—Beardsley.
Florida—Fettigrew.
Illinois—Rigg.
Illinois—Stedman.
Illinois—Simons.
Indiana—Reynolds.
Indiana—Wallace.
Iowa—Work.
Iowa—Shank.
Kansas—Crum.
Kentucky—Dobbs.
Maine—Fox.
Massachusetts—Carey.
Michigan—Willen.
Minnesota—Williams.
Missouri—Hoehn.
Missouri—Behrens.
Montana—Mahl.
New Hampshire—Little.
New Jersey—Headley.
New York—Arland.
New York—Lee.
New York—Vanderporten.
North Dakota—Lampman.
Ohio—Bandlow.
Oklahoma—Bentley.
Oregon—Hoit.

Pennsylvania—Schwartz.
Pennsylvania—Maurer.
Pennsylvania—Moore.
Rhode Island—Carpenter.
South Dakota—Knowles.
Tennessee—Voss.
Texas—Payne.
Vermont—Sullivan.
Washington—Wagenknecht.
West Virginia—Gillespie.
Wisconsin—Berger.
Wisconsin—Thompson.
Wisconsin—Heath.
Total—46.
Voting no:
Illinois—Berlyn.
Massachusetts—Knolkow.
Texas—Clark.
Total—3.

Not voting:
Alabama—LaRue.
California—Edmiston.
Louisiana—Smith.
Michigan—Menton.
Minnesota—Peach.
Nebraska—Sterns.
New Jersey—Belly.
Ohio—Rodgers.
Oklahoma—Hegel.
Washington—Herman.
Wyoming—Hastings.
Total—11.
Resolution is therefore adopted.

COMMENT.

ARIZONA, BECHTEL — "Referendum No. 5 clearly defines a duty the Socialists owe to the world and the wage workers in particular, to protect a fellow toiler against imposition and fraud in to strengthen our own fortress. In order that a work as outlined in Referendum No. 5 to be effective and meet the demands of the hour, it must be international in its scope, unhampered by geographical divisions or racial lines.

"The Congress should devise ways and means for collecting data and establish agencies for the distribution of literature setting forth to the laboring class of the world the economic and political conditions as they actually exist in all countries.

"It may become necessary to make special efforts to turn the tide of humanity that is now surging to the U. S. A. into other channels, but before doing so a concentrated endeavor should be made to induce the prospective immigrant to abide in his native country for some time to come, for several reasons. First: They must reside in the United States for a period of five years before they are eligible to the franchise of voting, and are, therefore, a detriment to the political movement.

"Second: They should receive thorough education in sound economic principles in order that they may realize and be ready to utilize the full economic strength that lies in the hands of the working class to enforce their legitimate demands in this day of rapid disfranchisement of the man who stands in the way of capitalistic greed, and, by so doing, that if necessity arises to compel their emigration to the United States, they will prove a strength to their class.

"Third: That no pains should be spared to fully inform them of the condition of the masses involved in the great strikes of the last ten years. Their demands, their successes, until the organization, the employing class, changed their temporary victory to defeat.

"It is to be hoped that the Congress will devise ways and means to carry to a successful termination the policy outlined in the referendum.

MASSACHUSETTS, KONIKOV: "Here are my reasons for voting no, on Motion No. 5. I consider many points of this resolution well made and stated, but the statement concerning foreign laborers being as a rule inaccessible to Socialist and trade union propaganda and parties; self preservation compels German workers to resist the importation of unorganized and unorganizable labor, forces me to vote no.

"I have not enough proofs to accept the statement that foreign workers employed under our capitalist system are accessible to Socialist and trade union propaganda. I have heard of Chinese organizations which were refused acceptance by the American trade unionists. This would prove that the opposition to Chinese labor, for example, is rather based upon racial prejudice than upon the impossibility of organizing Chinese laborers. I noticed the appeal of the Japanese comrades to help them to struggle against exclusion laws. The fact that the Japanese comrades have a daily Socialist paper with 30,000 subscribers ought to prove to us that Japanese workers also are open to trade union and Socialist agitation. A Chinese Socialist paper was also lately started. All these facts tell me to be rather careful in my judgment against workers who belong to a race against which there is so much prejudice.

"Though both Chinese and Japanese live in countries where capitalism is as yet little developed, still capitalism has got a footing there, and we know that capitalism works quickly.

"2. I consider that the resolution is too vague, and does not give a clear answer to the real questions at issue. Are we for exclusion laws against Chinese and Japanese and other backward nationalities, or not? That is the question. The resolution states we are against imported unorganizable labor. So we certainly are; but are Chinese and Japanese to be brought under that category, or not? All prejudiced against the yellow race will have this resolution as being in favor of an exclusion law; the other side might claim that the resolution is not meant for exclusion laws against Chinese and Japanese at all. In view of the great racial prejudice existing among the ranks of the workers of America, I consider that a less diplomatic resolution is needed. A resolution to be brought before the International Congress should state fearlessly and straight our relationship toward our Japanese and Chinese co-workers."

The vote of Comrade D. A. Hastings of Wyoming was received too late to be counted.

National Headquarters

Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., April 17, 1907.

To the National Committee: Comrades: I herewith report the nominations received in response to call issued March 23 for delegates to the International Congress, to be held at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 25, 1907. Two are to be elected.

The following comrades have declined the nomination:
EUGENE V. DEBS, Terre Haute, Ind.; by Stedman, Illinois; Headley, New Jersey; Voss, Tennessee, and Lee, New York.
MAX HAYS, Cleveland, O. by Behrens, Mo., and Lee, New York.

(Continued on Page 2.)

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

National Headquarters
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

National dues from State Committees:

California	\$ 51.87
Colorado	25.00
Connecticut	20.00
Idaho	16.55
Illinois	104.25
Indiana	31.00
Iowa	40.00
Kansas	30.00
Kentucky	8.00
Louisiana	7.50
Maine	11.00
Maryland	14.00
Massachusetts	66.50
Michigan	60.00
Minnesota	94.40
Montana	22.75
Nebraska	10.40
New Hampshire	6.10
New Jersey	100.00
New York	150.00
Ohio	53.35
Oklahoma	110.00
Oregon	59.00
Pennsylvania	235.42
Rhode Island	11.00
South Dakota	14.05
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	30.85
Vermont	2.00
Washington	55.45
West Virginia	5.00
Wisconsin	100.30
Wyoming	10.00
	\$1,560.74

Unorganized States—	
Georgia	\$ 1.00
Mississippi	5.00
Nevada	7.50
New Mexico	6.00
North Carolina	12.30
Panama	3.60

Total for dues	\$1,596.14
Supplies	106.53
Literature	58.88
Party buttons	73.99
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	282.55
Russian S. D. L. P. Fund	179.25
Miscellaneous	3.48

Total receipts.....\$2,300.82

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 3.50
General expense	7.69
Express and freight	14.82
Postage	122.11
Telegrams	85
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$205.00
W. W. Rihl	72.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
Jas. H. Brower	54.00
E. L. Baldwin	56.00
M. Flaherty	44.00
	503.00
Printing Bulletin	98.00
Printing literature and supplies	275.00

Organizers—

May Beals	\$ 54.51
J. W. Brown	50.00
John Collins	80.26
Isaac Cowen	29.63
Geo. H. Goebel	71.92
A. M. Lewis	4.75
Guy E. Miller	88.00
J. E. Snyder	25.00
M. W. Wilkins	73.71
John M. Work	50.00
	527.78

N. E. Committee meeting—

Morris Hillquit	\$ 35.00
Wm. Mailly	20.05
A. M. Simons	6.00
	61.05
Lighting	22.21
Party buttons	120.00
Rent—April	70.00
August Beutter, delegate to Lithuanian Convention	10.00
Russian S. D. L. P. Fund	179.25
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	282.55

Total expenditures.....\$2,297.81

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand April 1	\$ 124.47
Receipts for month	2,300.82
Total	\$2,425.29
Expenditures for month	2,297.81

Balance on hand, May 1, 1907...\$ 127.48
Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Rights and Wrongs of Labor

BY W. J. McSWENEY

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

Correspondence of National Executive Committee During April

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS SOCIALIST PARTY, CHICAGO, ILL., April 13, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—I herewith submit several letters for your consideration, and ask for a decision upon the point involved:

"April 5, 1907.

Chas. H. Kerr, Chairman National Constitution Committee, 204 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.:

"Dear Comrade—I just received a letter from Comrade James O Neal, copy of which I incorporate:

"New York, April 3, 1907.

"J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.:

"Comrade—I am informed by Comrade Kerr that the Committee on National Constitution will meet in Chicago, on April 21, and, as a member of the committee, I am expected to attend the meeting.

"This will involve some expense for me, as you are aware, and if convenient I would suggest that you forward me sufficient to pay my fare both ways, and I will render a full account after the meeting.

"Awaiting word from you, I am,

"Fraternally, (Signed) JAMES O NEAL.

"Such an expense was not contemplated by the National Executive Committee at the time the Committee on Constitution was elected. It is not at all in keeping with the representations made by Comrade Mally, when he so earnestly pressed the selection of Comrade O Neal; first, on the score of his extraordinary ability, and, finally, upon the fact that Comrade O Neal would shortly return to Indiana. The Committee also was considering the expense involved in the meetings.

"Only three propositions for changes in the Constitution have been presented, after repeated calls for the same. These are in the hands of each member of your committee. The work of the Committee is not urgent. The report is to be made to the next National Convention.

"It seems to me an unwarranted expense; moreover, Comrade O Neal was distinctly chosen, not as a resident of New York, but of Indiana.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to Comrade O Neal. As you are Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, I would like to have your views on the subject.

"Fraternally yours,

(Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

"NEW YORK CITY, April 10, 1907.

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

"Comrade—I have the copy of your letter of April 5, to Comrade Kerr, and while ordinarily, as a member of the Constitution Committee, I would be justified in ignoring such a communication, it raises a number of questions which I feel should be dealt with in detail.

"The motion which occasioned the existence of the Committee on Constitution was made by National Committeeman Wagstaff of Washington, and adopted by the National Committee on September 25, 1906. That motion instructed the National Executive Committee to elect a Committee on Constitution, to draft a constitution for the National Party, said draft to be presented at the next National Convention.

The National Executive Committee, at its meeting in December last, elected a committee of three, consisting of Comrades Kerr, Gaylord and myself. There was nothing specified in the National Committee motion as to the location of any member of the Constitution Committee, nor was there any specification as to the question of expense to be incurred by any member in attending the meetings of any part of the committee. The question of expense may have been considered by the National Executive Committee at the time the Constitution Committee was elected, but that such a question should be considered as a basis of qualification for any member of the Constitution Committee is purely an assumption which neither expediency nor wisdom would admit.

"In accordance with its duties, the Committee on Constitution has arranged to hold a meeting and carry out the instructions given it by the National Committee motion. That meeting has been decided upon to suit the convenience of the Committee itself, and all its work must, of necessity, be so conducted, with a view also, of course, to keeping the expense at a minimum. When the National Convention meets, the report of the Committee on Constitution will be submitted to it, according to instructions. Pending the National Convention and the submission of its report, the Committee on Constitution is responsible to the National Executive Committee. It is not within the power of the National Secretary or any other individual to pass upon or dictate the actions of the Committee on Constitution, nor to say who shall or who shall not be a member of the Committee, nor to specify the qualifications of any member of the Committee. The National Secretary has the right, conferred by the National Committee motion, to make amendments or suggestions to the Committee on Constitution. That, and no more.

"You, as National Secretary, are the custodian of the treasury of the National Party, and as such I have requested you to advance sufficient money to defray my traveling expenses to the meeting of the Committee on Constitution. If you have any doubts as to the legitimacy of my membership on that Committee; if, for an reason, you do not care to advance the money for the proper and legitimate purpose specified, then it is your duty to refer the matter to the National Executive Committee, and not to the Committee on Constitution, or any one or two members of it.

"The members of the Committee on Constitution have no power to act in the matter, any more than you have. They are chosen to do certain things, and an interference on their part with any of your legitimate duties would be as presumptuous as any interference on your part with their duties.

"Your assumption that there is no need for the Committee on Constitution to meet because only a few suggestions have been presented, is also unwarranted. The Committee has certain work to do for the party. That work must be done, whether the number of suggestions made to it be large or small. Nearly four months have passed since the Committee came into existence. According to your expressed view, more time must elapse before anything be done, when the one reason why the Committee

was proposed and selected when it was, was the necessity for plenty of time in which the Committee could meet and fully deliberate upon its work. To say that the Committee cannot act without a larger number of suggestions, is to imply that the members of the committee have no sufficient intelligence to transact the business for which they were chosen.

"While you have it in your power, as at present manifested, to give me inconvenience by not remitting to me in advance for my traveling expenses to the meeting on April 21, yet, as a member of the Constitution Committee, entrusted with certain duties to the party, I shall attend the meeting as per arrangement with my fellow Committee members.

"Finally, you have, in this instance, taken upon yourself a dictatorial power in seeking to set aside the action of the National Executive Committee in electing me a member of the Committee on Constitution, and I protest against it, both as the member whom you attempt to disqualify, and as a member of the Socialist Party. If such an usurpation of authority is once yielded you, then you would be able to disqualify, on your own volition, any member of any committee of the National Party, upon any ground you might see fit to present. To the establishment of such a dictatorship upon the party, I do not propose to lend myself for a moment, either now or hereafter. Fraternally yours,

(Signed) "JAMES O NEAL.

"15 Spruce St., New York City."

CHICAGO, April 8, 1907.

"Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, Boylston Bldg., Chicago, Ill.:

"Dear Comrade—Your letter of April 5, including copy of letter from James O Neal dated April 3, is received. I think that your understanding of the action of the former National Executive Committee is correct, and that you should pay Comrade O Neal's expenses from Terre Haute to Chicago, and return, rather than from New York to Chicago, and return. My understanding with Comrade O Neal was that he would in any case return West during April, and the date of the meeting was fixed to suit his convenience.

"Yours fraternally,

(Signed) "CHAS. H. KERR."

The various declarations of Comrade O Neal, associated with "Legitimacy of my membership," "assumption," "dictatorial power," "dictatorship," etc., are all aside from the issue raised by my letter.

Comrade Kerr, at the time of the election of the Constitutional Committee, was a member of the National Executive Committee. I, therefore, wrote to him on the question of expense, and my understanding of the purposes of the National Executive Committee regarding the same. This course was pursued in order that the subject might be more fully presented to you. Comrade Kerr's letter, besides showing that my understanding as to the intent of the National Executive Committee on the question of expense was correct, also shows that his understanding with Comrade O Neal was that he (O Neal) would in any case return West during April."

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 23, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee:

Comrades—Upon the consideration given the subject matter submitted to you under date of April 13, I have to report that no action has been taken. No expression has been received from Comrades Berger, Hanford, Patterson, Simons and Untermyer. The letters of Comrades Hillquit and Work are herewith submitted:

LETTER OF COMRADE WORK, APRIL 14.

"Dear Comrade—In reply to your National Executive Committee communication of yesterday, the matter appears to me to be a question of fact. As going to New York he should be paid his round trip fare from New York, regardless of any former intentions he may have had about remaining in Indiana. If he intends to remain at Terre Haute, he should be paid his round trip fare from Terre Haute. And, in any event, he should be paid his per diem for all time spent at the meeting and going and coming. I am not in favor of being too particular about these matters. Any comrade who works for the party is bound to be a financial loser at best. We do not want to discourage comrades of slender purse—and that includes most of us—from serving the movement capacities which take them away from their other occupations. If the time were sufficient, I would suggest that he be toured to and from the meeting, making speeches along the line. In that manner we have frequently availed ourselves of the services of other comrades who had a journey to make."

LETTER OF COMRADE HILLQUIT, APRIL 15.

"Dear Comrade Barnes—In connection with the matter of Comrade O Neal, I wish to call your attention to the amended rules of the National Executive Committee, which provide that all correspondence to be submitted to the committee, be so submitted in the form of a motion or question. It would, I believe, largely facilitate the transaction of the business if the motion to be voted or the question to be answered, were clearly and definitely stated. The only question raised by your correspondence with Comrade O Neal that requires action is, as far as I can see, the question whether the traveling expenses of Comrade O Neal to and from Chicago, should be paid by the party. This question I answer in the affirmative. Comrade O Neal was duly elected by the National Executive Committee as a member of a committee charged with the duty to prepare a draft of a party constitution to be submitted to the next national convention, and the committee of which he is a member duly decided to hold a meeting in Chicago. Comrade O Neal happens to be in New York at present, and should not be prevented from the discharge of his duties through the withholding of his necessary traveling expenses. Whether the members of the National Executive Committee who voted for his election as a member of the committee were guided in their selection of Comrade O Neal by considerations of economy or efficiency, or whether Comrade O Neal at that time expected to be in Indiana or elsewhere, seems to me to be outside of the issue. He certainly has not forfeited his membership in the committee

(Continued from Page 1.)

MORRIS HILLOUIT, New York City, N. Y.; by Holloway, Cal.
 ERNEST D. HULL, Naugatuck, Conn.; by Beardsley, Connecticut.
 G. A. HOEHN, St. Louis, Mo.; by Behrens, Missouri.
 ALEXANDER JONAS, New York City, N. Y.; by Hoehn, Missouri.
 THOMAS MORGAN, Chicago, Ill.; by Hoehn, Missouri.
 J. G. PHELPS STOKES, New York City, N. Y.; by Rodgers, Ohio.
 ERNEST UNTERMANN, Chicago, Ill.; by Maurer, Pennsylvania, and Williams, Minnesota.

The following comrades accept the nomination and are therefore the candidates:

VICTOR L. BERGER, Milwaukee, Wis.; by Voss, Tennessee; Stedman, Illinois; Heath, Wisconsin, and Rodgers, Ohio.
 JAMES F. CAREY, Haverhill, Mass., by Konikow, Massachusetts.
 LOUIS GOAZIOU, Charleroi, Pennsylvania, by Williams, Minnesota.
 ALGERNON LEE, New York City, N. Y.; by Mabie, Montana; Bechtel, Arizona; Beardsley, Connecticut; Headley, N. J.; Konikow, Massachusetts.
 AUSTIN LEWIS, Oakland, Cal., by Holloway, California.
 A. M. SIMONS, Chicago, Ill., by Hull, Connecticut; Mabie, Montana.
 JOHN SPARGO, Yonkers, N. Y., by Maurer, Pa.
 J. C. THOMPSON, Blossom, Tex., by Payne, Texas.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH, South Hanson, Mass., by Hull, Connecticut.
 JOHN M. WORK, Des Moines, Iowa, by Bechtel, Arizona, and Payne, Texas.
 Vote will close May 8. Votes received after that date will not be counted.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 18, 1907.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 6, Motion No. 6, by Algernon Lee, National Committee member of New York.

This motion coming under the operation of Rule 7, of the rules of the National Committee, has been seconded by the following members:

Carey, Mass.; Carpenter, B. I.; Fox, Me.; Hull, Conn.; Konikow, Mass.; Mabie, Mont.; Vanderpoort, N. J.; Wagenknecht, Wash.; Williams, Minn.; Work, Iowa.

The amendment to the motion, submitted by Comrade Bentley, of Oklahoma, has not been seconded by any member of the National Committee.

MOTION.

"That the National Committee adopt the following resolutions as declaratory of the attitude of the Socialist Party of the United States upon the matter in question:

"Whereas, There are in the United States large numbers of working people who are to some extent separated by differences of language, customs and habits, or by racial, religious or other antipathies, from the mass of native white workers;

"Whereas, It is to be expected that such alien elements will continue to exist in large and perhaps increasing proportions, notwithstanding any immigration laws which it may be just, prudent and practicable to enact and enforce; and

"Whereas, The existence of mutual antipathies between different portions of the working class of the country is injurious to the interests of the whole class, and of every portion of it, weakening them in their necessary struggle with the capitalists for present improvement of their condition, and for ultimate emancipation from class rule; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Committee of the Socialist Party, that it is the duty of all party members and sympathizers, in their activity as Socialists, as members of labor organizations, and as citizens,

"1. To seek to procure and protect for all residents in the United States, regardless of race or nativity, full and equal civil and political rights, including the right of naturalization for all, and admission on equal terms to the benefits of the schools and other public institutions;

"2. To promote the enrollment of workers of alien race or nativity in the political and industrial organizations of the working class, and the cultivation of a mutual good understanding and fraternal relations between them and the mass of native white workers;

"3. By all means to further the assimilation of such alien elements on a basis of common interest, as wage workers, and to rebuke all appeals to racial, national or religious prejudice against or among them."

COMMENT.

"In offering this motion, let me first say that I am heartily in favor of the resolution on immigration adopted by the National Executive Committee at its recent session, and shall vote to endorse it. The present motion is in no sense an amendment to or substitute for that one, but is supplementary to it. That motion deals with the question of immigration; this deals with the treatment of aliens who are already here and may be expected to remain here.

"The alien elements which I have in mind are especially the Negroes and the Chinese, Japanese, and other Asiatic workers who are here or may in future come or be brought here, under or in future color of law; to a somewhat less extent, however, the same separation exists and the same efforts are needed to overcome it in the case of various Mexican, Canadian and European immigrants.

"The attitude of the trade unions in this matter is by no means clearly defined as yet; the natural resentment of the American workman against others who understand him in the labor market is often complicated with mere racial and national prejudices, such as the agents of capitalism will know how to foster; the justifiable feeling against the strike breaker is confused with the unjustifiable feeling against the foreigner. Nor do our own comrades seem to be altogether clear on the subject, as has become evident some time ago in the discussion of matters touching the position of the Negroes in the South, and, again, more recently, concerning the Chinese and Japanese on the Pacific Coast; on the one hand there has been a good deal of abstract sentimentalizing about human brotherhood; on the other, a certain excessive fear of offending popular prejudices. What is needed is not fine phrases, but a definite policy, consistently applied.

"As a matter of fact, the elements above named are separated from the body of native white workers in a manner injurious to both. In several Southern states the Negroes are practically disfranchised, and are deprived of equal opportunities for education; and in some trades, in all parts of the country, they are either frankly excluded from the unions, or practically kept out, in the vain hope of preventing them from becoming competitors in these trades. As a very natural consequence, they often regard the unions with antipathy—a feeling which is not altogether without justification, and which their leaders in the service of the capitalist class, take good care to stimulate; it is not to

be wondered at that Negroes can so often be found being willing to work as scabs, and that the capitalists come upon the use of Negro troops against white strikers, as in the Idaho troubles of seven or eight years ago. Experience has shown—especially in the coal-mining industry—that the Negroes can be unionized, and are just as faithful to the labor movement as white men, when once enlisted in it; and only by receiving them in good faith as fellow men and fellow workers can they be transformed from dangerous enemies into useful allies. In the far West little or no attempt has been made to enlist the Mexican and Asiatic workers in the labor movement. Indeed, only a few years ago, we had the spectacle of some Mexican and Japanese workmen organizing themselves and applying for admission to the American Federation of Labor, and finding the doors closed against them. As for the Chinese, while they are blamed for remaining separate from the rest of the population, they are legally declared incapable of becoming citizens, even though they should desire it.

"The rapid development of capitalism in Mexico, and in the western portions of Canada, with the powerful influence of American capital there, renders it the more imperatively necessary that the labor movement in this country, in both its industrial and its political divisions, should get into touch with the Mexican, and so far as possible, with the Asiatic workers who actually are, or who will be, in the American labor market.

"Undoubtedly this is a difficult task—so difficult that there is much to be said in favor of any policy which would prevent the further introduction of such elements. But, so far as it is a question of dealing with those who are here and must be reckoned with as friends or as foes, the difficulty of the task only emphasizes the necessity of undertaking it with energy and determination."

Vote will close May 7.

Fraternally submitted,
 J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.

AMENDMENT BY G. F. BENTLEY, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF OKLAHOMA.

"I wish to offer the following amendment, if in order, to Comrade Lee's motion submitted March 23: Add to proposition No. 1 as follows: "And that whenever states provide separate schools, equal and ample facilities shall be provided for all races, regardless of numbers living in school districts."

Comment.

"We, in the South, find it absolutely out of the question to consider mixed schools, as this fact within itself would destroy the very thing that we are all most vitally interested in. It is absolutely essential for the negro's good that they be separated as much as possible in a social way. Nine times out of ten it is the flunkey negro who associates with the white people, who raises hell so often. We have no trouble with the industrial and farm hand negroes. Most of the negro states provide fairly equitable systems of separate schools, and they have done wonders for the negro race, and they would close every public school in the South rather than have them mixed."

LETTER OF ALGERNON LEE, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF NEW YORK.

I note that National Committeeman Bentley of Oklahoma wishes to amend my resolution on the treatment of foreign populations by adding a clause concerning separate schools. If it is proper, I should like the following comment to go to the committee. My resolution lays down certain general rules for the conduct of Socialists in this matter. It does not pretend to cover all details, nor would it be practicable to do so. An amendment such as that proposed, it seems to me, is rather out of place. It relates to a certain detail in the application of these general rules; and if one such amendment is to be added, then there should be fifty more, covering other details and making a complete code. My resolution does not, as it stands, preclude the advocacy of separate schools where such may be advisable, but only insists on the right of equal participation in the benefits of the school system. We have separate schools for the blind, for deaf mutes and for other special categories of pupils, without any suspicion of inequality. The purpose of Comrade Bentley's motion is, I think, quite correct, but it is not germane as an amendment to mine, and I hope he will not insist upon it in that form."

Fraternally submitted,
 F. W. SARGENT,
 Commissioner General.

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM BY LOCAL RENO, NEV.

"Article 12, Section 9.—At any time a national, state, territorial, county or city convention is to be held, all locals sending one or more delegates shall name their first, second, third and fourth choice for any nominations to be made from the district containing such locals, and such locals not sending a delegate shall name their first and second choice for nominations from their districts, and send the same to secretary of the convention.

"Section 10.—All conventions shall nominate only those who are the expressed choice of the locals and any local not expressing its choice for nominations shall not be given a nomination under any circumstances, and the authorized committee to fill vacancies in nominations must fill the same only from the expressed choice of the locals.

"Section 11.—Any violation of the provisions of Sections 9 and 10 shall render null and void any nominations made in violation thereof.

"Motion made by P. Slauch; seconded by John H. Beckinger, of Local Reno, Nev., March 24, 1907, and carried by said local.

(Signed) W. H. CORDILL,
 "Secretary."

Proposed National Party Referendum, submitted by Local Liberal, Missouri, to amend Section 3, Article 12, by adding the following, which appears in caps:

SEC. 3.—The Platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto; and no state or local organization shall, under any circumstances, fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization. AND ANY POLITICAL FACTION, CLAIMING MEMBERSHIP IN THE SOCIALIST PARTY, THAT IGNORES THE STATE AND NATIONAL CONSTITUTION AND THE REGULARLY ORGANIZED SOCIALIST PARTY, SHALL BE REGARDED AS DISRUPTERS AND DEALT WITH AS SUCH, AND SHALL BE EXPELLED AND PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL AND STATE BULLETIN. THE SAME TO BE RATIFIED BY REFERENDUM OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNTY OR STATE IN WHICH THE DISRUPTERS ARE PROVEN GUILTY. BY A LEGAL TRIAL OF THE ORGANIZED SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE COUNTY OR STATE WHERE THE TROUBLE MAY EXIST."

LETTER OF COMRADE HILLOUIT.
 "New York, April 2, 1907.
 "J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, Socialist Party.
 "Dear Comrade—The last Weekly Bulletin contains a long letter from Comrade Unter- mann setting forth his reasons for declining the nomination as delegate to the Inter- national Congress."

Paper Cover - - - 50 cents
 Cloth Binding - - - \$1.00

PAUL C. PAULSEN CASE.

National Headquarters
 Socialist Party,
 269 Dearborn St.
 Chicago, Ill., April 20, 1907.
 Hon. Nathan Strauss,
 Secretary Commerce and Labor,
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I desire to respectfully direct your attention to the case of Paul C. Paulsen of San Francisco, the same is, I understand, being considered by your department. This gentleman is charged with being an anarchist. I wish to inform you positively that he is a member of the Socialist party of America, and attached to the local organization in San Francisco. I inclose herewith copy of membership application card, platform and constitution of our party, all of which is subscribed to by each member joining said party.

Further, I call your attention to the fact that the Socialist party had presidential electors in every state in the Union in 1904, and 275 congressional candidates in an equal number of districts in 1906. Under the election laws of the respective states we are everywhere recognized as an official or legal party.

According to data at hand, Mr. Paulsen is reported to have been actively engaged in securing a public hearing of the facts in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone, Colorado and Idaho case, for the purpose of getting funds for the defense and assuring them a fair trial; he also was active in opposition to the proposition of having the labor unions endorse the city administration. A thorough sifting of the facts, I believe, will disclose this activity to be "the head and front of his offending."

I have the honor to invite, on your part, a thorough investigation, and I hope the same will be instituted. I shall have the State Secretary of our party, H. C. Tuck, 528 Telegraph avenue, Oakland, Cal., and Austin Lewis, the attorney for Mr. Paulsen, forward you a number of documents bearing on the case.

Very truly yours,
 (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.

Department of Commerce and Labor Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

Washington, D. C., April 23, 1907.
 Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes,
 The Socialist Party,
 Boylston Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Sir: In response to your letter of the 20th inst., which was referred to this bureau for attention, I desire to advise you that the case of Paul C. Paulsen was finally decided by the department on April 20, by withdrawing the warrant of arrest and ordering the release of the man from custody, the evidence adduced at the hearing accorded to him not having justified the conclusion that the man had entered the United States in violation of the immigration laws.

Respectfully,
 (Signed) F. W. SARGENT,
 Commissioner General.

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM BY LOCAL RENO, NEV.

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"Section 10.—All conventions shall nominate only those who are the expressed choice of the locals and any local not expressing its choice for nominations shall not be given a nomination under any circumstances, and the authorized committee to fill vacancies in nominations must fill the same only from the expressed choice of the locals.

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 "New York, April 2, 1907.
 "J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, Socialist Party.
 "Dear Comrade—The last Weekly Bulletin contains a long letter from Comrade Unter- mann setting forth his reasons for declining the nomination as delegate to the Inter- national Congress."

Paper Cover - - - 50 cents
 Cloth Binding - - - \$1.00

"Since Comrade Unter- mann's letter is a recital of such misadventures and intrigues in which he has seemed to me as somewhat uncounseled and unpolitic role of the villain, I suppose I have no alternative but to place before the membership of the party 'the other side,' which Comrade Unter- mann calls for.

"In the first place, permit me to correct Comrade Unter- mann's facts.

"The last National Convention of our party decided to defray the expense of one delegate to the Amsterdam International Congress, and to give credentials to as many additional delegates as may care to go at their own expense. Comrade Unter- mann, having received the largest number of votes for the paid position, was elected delegate, and I, having received the next largest number of votes, was elected alternate. Later in the proceedings several other party members, myself among them, were elected additional delegates, with the understanding that they were to pay their own expenses. All delegates had, of course, the same rights and standing, and there was no cause for jealousy or intrigue between them. When Comrade Unter- mann subsequently resigned, and I, as the next in the order of succession, was offered my traveling expenses by the party, I declined to accept them, and thus I did not benefit by Comrade Unter- mann's resignation in any way.

"Our party, like all other affiliated Socialist parties, had to submit to the International Congress a report of the progress of our movement since the preceding Congress. This report was submitted by the delegates, 'accredited' or otherwise, but by the party itself, and was signed by William Malloy as National Secretary. I undertook the somewhat laborious and ungrateful task of drafting that report at the request of Comrade Malloy, and Comrades Jonas and Unter- mann translated it likewise at his request.

"Comrade Unter- mann now finds a fatal breach of etiquette in that procedure; he maintains that, with due regard for our respective ranks, he should have done the drafting and I the translating.

"Comrade Unter- mann could, of course, have exposed the entire plot right then and there, but his lips remained sealed. 'out of consideration for the peace of the party,' and because we were in the midst of a presidential campaign, and he did not care 'to stir up the party.' Comrade Unter- mann carried the dread secret in his breast for three long years—no wonder that it burst out so suddenly and so vehemently at the Amsterdam Convention."

"But even now Comrade Unter- mann would have remained silent out of regard for the peace of the party, had I not again violated 'all codes of fairness and decorum' in connection with the coming International Congress.

"The outrage of fairness on my part this time, consisted in my motion to instruct our delegates to vote for the trade union resolution most nearly in accord with our own, and in my drafting the report to the International Bureau 'before I knew whether I would be re-elected or not.'

"Comrade Unter- mann seems to confuse the permanent office of International Secretary with the temporary duties of delegates especially elected for the duration of the Congress.

"The fact of the matter is, that just at present I happen to be the International Secretary of our party, and that my term of office does not expire until after the coming International Congress. One of the duties of the International Secretary is to report the progress of the International Bureau to his party, and to report on the progress of his party to the International Bureau. Toward the end of last year the Bureau called on its members to submit the reports of their respective parties in the early part of this year. Accordingly, I drafted the report for the Socialist Party, and submitted the draft to the National Executive Committee for approval. The draft was approved by every member of the Committee, including Comrade Unter- mann, and was then submitted to the Bureau as the official report of the party. The drafting of the report was by no means an easy task, and I undertook it, not to spite Comrade Unter- mann, but because I should have been plainly derelict in my duty if I had not done it.

"When the question of the attitude of our delegates on the trade union movement came up in the National Executive Committee, we were not at liberty to frame a new policy for the party. Our party has expressed itself on the subject in unmistakable language, and in the most authoritative manner, by the adoption of a formal resolution at a national convention, which resolution was ratified by a referendum vote of the entire party membership. Neither the National Executive Committee nor the National Committee have the power to alter or amend that resolution. Until repealed by a general referendum vote, it stands as the supreme expression of the party, and the delegates who will represent our party at the International Congress are bound by it just as much as they are by our platform. My motion on the subject was merely declaratory of this fact, and no clear did it seem to the members of the National Executive Committee that even the comrades who do not entirely favor our present trade-union resolution, such as Comrades Simons and Work, in fact all, except Comrade Unter- mann, voted for the motion.

"Now I do not agree with Comrade Unter- mann that the adoption of the motion barred him from accepting a nomination as delegate to the International Congress.

"The two most vital rules of our organization are: (1) that its members submit to the decisions of the majority, whether such decisions accord with their individual views in each instance, or not; and (2) that all elected officers in their official capacity represent the views and sentiments of their constituents, not their own, although as individuals, they have the right to criticize the majority decisions and views of their constituents. These are the cardinal principles of all true democracy and representative government, and it would have been just as consistent for Comrade Unter- mann to represent the party in an international Congress, although he disagreed with its decision on one point of tactics, as it is for him to remain a member of the party in spite of that difference of opinion.

"Comrade Unter- mann may have different views on the subject, but he has no justification in accusing me of a studied attempt to bar him from accepting the nomination as delegate to the International Congress.

"While I expect to attend the Stuttgart Congress, I do not and never did intend to accept a nomination from the National Committee as one of the two delegates whose expenses will be defrayed by the party.

"My contemplated trip abroad will be primarily one of recreation, and I would not be justified in permitting the party to pay my traveling expenses. I have no motive in the world for an attempt to bar Comrade Unter- mann from accepting the nomination. On the contrary, I would like to see him among the American delegation in Stuttgart, for he is really good company when he does not write.

"In conclusion, I hope the comrade will forgive the somewhat harsh tone of this reply, but I must confess I am losing patience with the silly attacks of comrades who are so oppressed by the sense of their own overwhelming superiority that they always scent plots and conspiracies against them, and who, while invoking all possible codes of fairness and decorum, do not hesitate for a moment to question the motives and impugn the integrity of their fellow-members in the Socialist party.

Fraternally yours,
 "MORRIS HILLOUIT."

COMRADE MAX HAYES' LETTER OF DECLINATION.
 Cleveland, O., April 5, 1907.

J. Mahlon Barnes:
 "Dear Comrade—Your letter of March 30, notifying me of my nomination for delegate to the International Congress, has been received, and while thoroughly appreciating

by his removal to New York, just as little as a member of the National Executive Committee would forfeit his seat in that committee by a change of residence."

CHICAGO, ILL., April 25, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee:
 Comrades—I submit herewith a protest lodged by Local Philadelphia, Pa., and the reply of National Organizer Comrade Fred L. Schwartz:

"PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 15, 1907.
 "J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, S. P. 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Comrades:—In reply to the report to you a report on the actions of Local Philadelphia concerning its protest against the appointment of Comrade Schwartz as National Organizer:

"Owing to reports of delegates to the last two State Conventions, and other comrades who have met Comrade Schwartz, to the effect that he was generally incompetent to teach Socialist views, it is expedient to the public, and judging by matters over his signature in the Socialist Press, Local Philadelphia decided that he was incompetent for the office of National Organizer, and on these grounds protested against his appointment to that office.

"Yours for the Cause,
 "W. E. SUTTON,
 "Recording Secretary."

ALLEGHENY, PA., April 20, 1907.
 "J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Comrades—Your letter of the 18th inst. together with a copy of further protest from Local Philadelphia, dated the 15th inst., has been received.

"As it is well known to you that I was not put on by the National Office as an 'agitator,' but as an 'organizer,' the charges of Local Philadelphia falls flat.

"It seems to me that it would be within reason if Local Philadelphia had waited until I had proved 'incompetent' as an 'organizer' before entering a 'protest.' If I fall to 'make good,' I hope the National Office will lose no time in removing me, and which it no doubt will, shall this be the case. Yours for success,
 "FRED L. SCHWARTZ."

Comrade Schwartz was appointed and agreeable to the State Committee, and, under its directions, assigned work in Pennsylvania, beginning April 1.

A similar protest from Philadelphia was filed with the Pennsylvania State Committee. The State Secretary observes that "Comrade Schwartz has made a good beginning, and should be given a fair trial," and under date of April 20 reports, "The State Committee is entirely satisfied with his work."

The question is: Shall Comrade Schwartz be withdrawn as a National Organizer?
 CHICAGO, ILL., April 27, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee:
 Comrades—I herewith transmit tentative report of the National Committee on Constitution. Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.

"National Executive Committee, Socialist Party of America.
 "Comrades—Your sub-committee, appointed for the purpose of considering suggestions for the amendment of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party, met at 264 Kinzie street, Chicago, on April 21, 1907, at 10:15 o'clock a. m. Present—Windell K. Gaylord, of Wisconsin; James J. O'neil, of Indiana, and Charles H. Kerr, of Illinois.

"After a full discussion of all suggestions which had been received, it was unanimously agreed to offer for publication through the National Secretary a tentative report, and to await further suggestions from the membership of the party, before preparing a final report to be submitted to the National Convention of the party in 1908.

"Your committee are of the opinion that no radical change in the constitution is necessary, but we recommend the following amendments:

"That Article VI, Section 1, which provides the manner of electing the Executive Committee, be amended by adding after the words 'Each Local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates,' the following, 'But no candidate's name shall be placed on the ballot unless nominated by at least five locals,' also that same section be amended by changing the number of days allowed for the referendum from forty-five to fifty.

"That Article VII, Section 1, which provides for the election of National Secretary, shall be amended in the same manner so as to provide that no candidate's name shall be placed on the ballot unless nominated by at least five locals, and that fifty days instead of forty-five shall be allowed for the referendum.

"The change from forty-five to fifty days for the referendum is recommended for the reason that the votes of California and other Western states were received too late to be included in the totals at the last general election.

"That Article VI, Section 2, which provides for meetings of the Executive Committee, be amended by adding the words, 'expenses of members of the Executive Committee in attending meetings shall be paid from the National Treasury.' (This is already the practice of the party, and an explicit provision to the same effect is included in Article IV, which provides for meetings of the National Committee. The omission of the provision here was evidently an oversight in drafting the original constitution.)

"That Article XI, Section 1, which provides for a referendum of the party membership upon the request of twenty local organizations in five or more states, be amended by adding the words, provided, however, that the required number of requests for such referendum shall all have been made within a period of ninety consecutive days.

"That Article XI, Section 2, be amended so as to read fifty instead of forty-five days for the taking of each referendum.

"The efficiency of the National Office has been more or less impaired by a confusion of functions of the National Committee and the Executive Committee. We desire to call attention to Article VI, Section 2, which authorizes the Executive Committee to transact all current business of the National Office, except such as is by this constitution or by the rules of the National Committee expressly reserved for the National Committee or the general vote of the party. We would recommend that all motions submitted by members of the National Committee which do not refer to matters expressly reserved for the National Committee be sent by the National Secretary, not to the National Committee, but to the Executive Committee.

"We also desire to suggest a change in the method of interpreting Article VI, Section 4, which provides that the acts and resolutions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to the revision of the National Committee. The practice of the National Office has hitherto been to send out to the National Committee copies of all correspondence of the Executive Committee. We believe that this causes much needless labor and expense, and puts before the members of the National Committee a mass of superfluous matter. We, therefore, suggest that, on the motions and resolutions actually adopted by the Executive Committee be transmitted to members of the National Committee.

Fraternally submitted,
 "CHAS. H. KERR,
 "Secretary of Committee."

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

the honor sought to be conferred, I most respectfully decline to stand as a candidate for the position...

Not a single member of the trade union committee in the Chicago convention favored endorsing the A. F. of L. or any other body, for that matter, organized or in process of incubation...

The trade union movement had and has its inception in a mass of ignorant, oppressed and indifferent workers, whose whole being is controlled by the thought of gaining some advantage today...

Industrial organization is fundamentally correct, but it has weaknesses innumerable. Wipe out the name American Federation of Labor and substitute Industrial Workers of the World...

why should we work to have the delegates instructed to elect themselves just for that trade union resolution. Why not for a whole lot of other resolutions which are "party expressions"?

REPLY OF COMRADE UTERMANN TO COMRADE HAYES. Chicago, Ill., April 16, 1907. Dear Comrade Barnes—Comrade Max Hayes, in his letter of April 6th, mistakenly connects my name with those of the "heretofore lady from Yap-Yap..."

Neither do I belong to those who criticize the present trade union resolution of the Socialist party in a delectable way. Comrade Hayes cannot possibly mean to class me with the impossibilist wing...

Industrial organization is fundamentally correct, but it has weaknesses innumerable. Wipe out the name American Federation of Labor and substitute Industrial Workers of the World...

What Comrade Hayes says concerning my criticism of Comrade Hillquit's and Mally's position on the question of trade unionism, I do not understand. I have not criticized their position in this question at all...

the new organization, feeling that no good would come to either movement from such a course. We also believe it advisable for the Socialist party to withdraw any connection previously given to the A. F. of L.

Passed at G. R. convention and endorsed by referendum vote. This resolution was afterwards printed and submitted to the party organization for referendum vote, and the result of the ballot was officially announced...

LETTER OF COMRADE MORRIS HILLQUIT. "Dear Comrade:—I am by no means eager to prolong the unpleasant controversy with Comrade Utermann. The controversy was not of my seeking, and even now I would gladly let it rest..."

LETTER OF COMRADE MENTON. FLINT, MICH., April 22, 1907. "Comrade—The weekly Bulletin of April 20, 1907, contained a reply of the Michigan State Secretary, and the State Executive Committee, to a letter I wrote you some time ago..."

the resolution was submitted to referendum vote: it was, and I voted on same. The State Secretary and the Executive Committee say, further, that the result was officially published in The Appeal to Reason and fully 100,000 copies of same were printed...

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RUSSIAN S. D. L. P. FUND DURING MARCH AND APRIL. Local Glassport, Pa., S. P. Finnish, Br. \$ 12.18 11th Ward Br. Local Detroit, Mich., S. P. 2.00

THE STORY OF THE "MOLLIE MAGUIRES" A page from the life of the man who is now used as the chief instrument in the persecution of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone

Price List of Socialist Party Supplies Furnished by the National Committee. Postage or Express Prepaid. Cash Must Accompany All Orders. FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS Applications for Local or Branch Charter \$.25 \$.40 \$.75

the plate matter subject: "Could you furnish me with about one hundred or more copies of the application blanks and the letter to be sent to editors. I believe if the matter is well gotten up it will be the best propaganda by far that the national office has ever gotten out."

The following letter was received by State Secretary Nash, of Minnesota, in response to a request for space for Socialist plate matter or contributed articles: "J. E. Nash. Dear Sir:—Replying to your request for use of space in my paper in the interest of the Socialist party, I will be frank with you and say that when it comes to a 'show-down,' I lack the heroic spirit which will risk the sacrifice of small pecuniary interests involving the welfare of a few near to me..."

Every party member, new or old, should have a set of these leaflets. Every applicant should read "Socialist Methods," and the National Platform and Constitution before joining the Party. Organization means something more than names on a paper. If you want a genuinely democratic movement the membership must be educated in the practical details. This will be necessary under Socialism. Begin now. Individuals, Locals and Branches will do well to keep a supply in stock and distribute liberally. Remit by post office or express money order, payable and addressed to J. MARLON BARNES, National Secretary, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 20, 1907.

To the Locals of the Socialist Party,

COMRADES, GREETING:

A great opportunity is here presented. Millions of readers may have presented, to them weekly, the aims, objects, purposes and philosophy of the International Socialist Movement.

SOCIALIST PLATE MATTER

One six-column page is now available, upon order, and will be delivered on or before June 1st.

Following that date, at intervals of three weeks, the "American Press Association" will prepare a page from copy supplied by the Socialist National Plate Matter Committee.

The plates are in such form that any part can be used. Subscribers for Plate Matter generally use about two columns a week.

COST PER PAGE ONE DOLLAR

Now for work, only 60 papers are needed to assure success—the cost One Dollar per page, or THIRTY-FOUR Cents a week.

Appoint a Committee to see the Editor of each weekly paper in your vicinity, and endeavor to get him to subscribe.

If need be, the local might as an inducement, agree to pay for the service for a few months.

The heading of a petition blank is enclosed which might be circulated among the subscribers for the paper, under consideration, and then presented to the Editor.

A contract blank is enclosed. You will discover that it is straightforward, definite and lacks complications.

Comrade Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota, has secured space for Socialist articles in 15 papers in that State. A large number of Editors replied that they would prefer plate matter.

Think of the prospects if we secure only 200 papers with an average circulation of only 3,000 each, 600,000 readers are reached each week. This is like starting a number of Socialist papers without cost.

Each local should take up this proposition with energy and dispatch. Do your part and we will write SUCCESS in large letters upon the very first page of "Socialist Plate Matter" issued in America.

All together forward.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary.

Return the signed contract to the National Office.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS' DERENSE FUND.

March and April, 1907.

Saganing Grange No. 1080, Patrons of Husbandry, Standish, Mich.....	5.00
Quarry Workers' Int. Union of Westerly, R. I.....	10.00
New York Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference.....	1,700.00
Paterson, N. J., Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference.....	15.00
Raymond Branch S. P. Granite Cutters' Int. Union and Quarrymen Union No. 35, Knowles, Cal.....	38.00
Local Ogden, Utah.....	6.65
Newark, N. J., Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference.....	400.00
Local Brockton, Mass.....	9.00
Ernest Mitchke, Rockville, Conn. Central Labor Union, Westerly, R. I.....	5.00
South Slavish Socialist Branch, Allegheny, Pa.....	23.15
Local Marion Co., Indiana, S. P. Chas. Ash, Kalamazoo, Mich.....	1.00
Local Providence No. 1, S. P. R. I.....	13.25
Deutsche Section No. 2, Local St. Paul, Minn.....	10.00
New Bedford, Mass., Socialist Party Club.....	53.70
Local Evansville, Ind.....	25.00
Local Ironwood, Mich., S. P. Finnish Branch.....	15.95
Finnish Branch S. P., Chicago, Ill.....	15.55
Wm. McDevitt, Oakland, Cal.....	4.05
Local Peabody, (Finnish), Mass.....	15.50
Michael Fuhman, Soldiers' Home, Cal.....	1.00
Patrick Ryan, Soldiers' Home, Cal.....	1.00
Geo. Busby, Soldiers' Home, Cal.....	.50
W. H. Porter, Soldiers' Home, Cal.....	1.00
Bohemian Branch S. P., Neffa, O. Bohemian Metal Workers' Union, Chicago, Ill.....	10.00
Workman's Sick and Death Benefit Fund Br. No. 26, New Haven, Conn.....	25.00
Arbeiter Mannechor Frassen Verein, New Haven, Conn.....	10.00
	\$2,449.55
Previously reported this year, 4,244.44	
	\$6,693.99

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL AGITATION FUND DURING MARCH AND APRIL.

Joseph M. Patterson, Chicago, Ill.....	\$ 6.75
Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.....	12.00
G. F. Randolph, Nashville, Kan.....	2.50
Wm. Fischer, St. John, N. B.....	10.75
Chas. Reichel, Bessemer City, Ala.....	3.00
	\$35.00

NATIONAL NOTES.

The trial of Comrades Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone has been fixed for May 9, and will take place at Boise. The plan decided upon is to try each one separately, Comrade Haywood being the first one called.

At the recent general election, 83 Socialists were elected to the parliament of Finland, thereby constituting a plurality. Of the Socialists elected, 72 are men and 11 are women. The conservatives elected 47 candidates, the reactionary and Swedish party (combined) elected 54. The granting of women suffrage was due to the propaganda of the Social Democratic party, and constitutes the basis for the recent victory.

Charters have been granted by the National Office to the following locals: Springman, W. Va., 5 members; Spencer, N. C., 13 members.

August Beutter of Hartford, Conn., upon recommendation of Local Hartford, was supplied with credentials to the convention of the Lithuanian Socialist Party of America, held April 28, at Waterbury, Conn. In keeping with the action of the National Executive Committee to represent and convey the greetings of the National organization.

The Scandinavian comrades are in communication with Comrade Eriksen of Christiana, Norway, with a view to having him visit America in the near future for a lecture tour. It is reported that Comrade Eriksen is one of the most active, best known and capable comrades in Norway. Organizations desiring a date in the event of his visit should file applications with the National Office at once.

Salt Lake, April 8, 1907.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Sec. S. P. of U. S.
Comrade: The Socialist party convention which convened yesterday in this city was a small but thoroughly representative body. I believe every live local in the state but one was represented. A memorial was adopted repudiating the action of State Secretary H. P. Burt in indorsing the candidacy of A. J. Weber, a member of another party. The resignation of H. P. Burt was accepted. The report of former Secretary H. P. Burt was received and pronounced correct. A new state committee was elected, and Comrade Jos. MacLachlan, room 42, First National Bank building, Ogden, Utah, was chosen state secretary. Two comrades were nominated for National Committee, and one will be elected by referendum at once. I sincerely hope that the Utah incident will now be closed, and that the surplus energy of our comrades can be put to better use than self-destruction.

Yours for Revolution,
(Signed) H. P. BURT,
1510 Indiana Ave.

The Mine Owners' Association of Bisbee, Ariz., by wholesale discharges and discriminations against union men and Socialists have forced a general strike in all the principal mines in that vicinity.

The comrades of Parkersburg, W. Va., are about to establish a daily paper entitled "The Parkersburg Daily Truth."

Jos. MacLachlan, room 42, First National Bank building, Ogden, has been elected State Secretary of Utah.

The State Secretary of Iowa reports that the receipts for dues for the month of March is a record breaker, and greatly exceeds the sum received during any like period.

The referendum for the election of a National Committeeman for the state of Maryland, conducted under the direction of the National Office, and which closed March 19, showed 96 votes for Comrade Toole, and shows a combined vote of 96 for the three other candidates. Comrade Nesbit, one of the other candidates, having notified his own local, Washington, D. C., and the National Office of his declination as a candidate, received four votes. These were eliminated, leaving the vote 96 for Comrade Toole, and 92 for the two remaining candidates. Comrade Toole was declared elected.

Protests have been entered by Local Washington, D. C., and Hagerstown, Md., on the ground that the State Constitution requires a majority vote, and the fact that all locals were not notified of the declination of Comrade Nesbit; said declination reached the National Office two days prior to the close of the referendum.

The National Secretary recognized the validity of the constitutional point raised, and a new referendum for a re-ballot has been issued. Comrade Toole, in the meantime, has resigned as a member of the National Committee, and declines as a candidate in the pending referendum.

A letter was received at the National Office on April 8 from ex-National Committee Member A. L. Smith of New Orleans, La. Said letter contains his reasons for his resignation as a member of the National Committee, though the report of the election of (Comrade Paul Canone, Sr.) his competitor for the position was received at the National Office March 25. In this connection, State Secretary of Louisiana Geo. T. Weller reports the following resolution by Local New Orleans:

"Resolved, That Local New Orleans rescinds its call for a conference with the Socialist Labor party, adopted Sept. 5, 1906, and that notice of this revocation be sent to the National Secretary."

He reports that said resolution of Sept. 5 was adopted by a vote of 7 to 5, in a membership of about 50, and that Messrs. W. Covington Hall, A. L. Smith and J. B. Lancaster of Local New Orleans, after denouncing the Socialist party, filed their resignations as members on April 1.

In the election for members of the Board of Education in the city of Fargo, N. D., held April 16, William Ballou (Socialist) received 464 votes, and Mr. Rush, the business man's candidate, 752. There were no other candidates in the field.

Paul C. Paulsen, member of Local San Francisco of the Socialist party, has been arrested on the charge of being an anarchist, and the question of his deportation is being considered by the immigration authorities. Comrade Paulsen was very active in the Moyer-Haywood and Pettibone case, and took strong grounds against the labor unions, indorsing the city administration.

Representations have been made by the National Office to Nathan Strauss, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, pointing out the fact that this is an instance of political persecution, and requesting a careful and complete investigation.

The State Convention of Ohio will be held at Columbus, June 1 and 2.

A special congressional election will be held in the First Congressional district of Kansas May 23. The contest will be waged between Albert Kingsley (Socialist) and a republican, the democrats not having nominated a candidate.

A bill has passed the Florida legislature redistricting the city of Jacksonville for the express purpose of denying the negro population representation in the city council. Another bill is before the legislature having for its purpose the disfranchisement of all negro citizens within the state.

The Socialist convention of New Hampshire was held at Concord Hall, Concord, N. H., Thursday, April 25.

The Socialist Plate Matter service arranged for under the direction of the National Plate Matter Committee is in such shape that the first shipment will reach the subscribers on or before June 1. All locals have been supplied with details regarding the same. The entire cost for a six-column page of plate matter is \$1, and following the first shipment they will be supplied at intervals of three weeks. Applications for this service may be filed with Chas. Dobbs, care The Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky.; Frederick Heath, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis., or the National Office.

James McCarthy was expelled by Local Cook county, for advocating the election of the democratic ticket in the recent municipal campaign.

To the Editor of _____

DEAR SIR:

The undersigned are informed that the American Press Association is issuing a page of Socialist Plate Matter at the price of one dollar per page.

We believe Socialism is a subject upon which all persons whether favorable towards, or opposed to it, should be informed.

We, therefore, respectfully request that you secure said plate service with the assurance of our esteem for consideration given the subject.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

(PASTE ON ADDITIONAL PAPER)

Statement of Socialist Plate Matter Committee

"The nature of the articles and items that will make up the Socialist Plate Matter will be dignified and earnest in tone and style and not ranting or offensive."

To AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION (Contract)

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Please send me for a period of _____ The Socialist Page, as regularly issued (every third week), for which we agree to pay One Dollar per page. We further agree to make prompt return of used plates, by freight, as often as one hundred pounds have accumulated. Such return shipment to be made F. O. B.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____