

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Volume IV



CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1907

Number 3

National Headquarters Socialist Party CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Call for Nominations for
National Executive Committee and National Secretary
Chicago, Ill., November 15, 1907**

Extracts from the National Constitution of the Socialist Party. Sec. 1 of Art. VI and Sec. 1 of Art. VII.

"The members of the Executive Committee (7 members) and the National Secretary shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of November. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates for the National Executive Committee, and one candidate for National Secretary. Twenty days shall be allowed for nomination, ten days for acceptance and declinations and forty-five for the referendum. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote, and the one candidate receiving the highest vote shall be elected members of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary respectfully."

Be sure and give complete address of each candidate, otherwise he may not receive notice of his nomination within the prescribed time. This blank must be mailed by the Local Secretary and must reach the National Office on or before December 5th, 1907.

ADDRESS

**National Headquarters, The Socialist Party
269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.**

Correspondence of National Executive Committee During November

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 12, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades: Herewith is submitted report of action taken by your committee on Work's motion, resubmitted under date of Oct. 29, 1907. Said motion authorizing the National Secretary to recognize the organization in Nebraska, of which Geo. Wells is Secretary, as the Socialist Party of Nebraska—with instructions that I "sell dues stamps to that organization and no other."

Comrades Work, Patterson and Berger voted "Yes." Comrades Hillquit and Hanford voted "No." Two members of your committee did not vote. The motion is therefore adopted.

I desire to call your attention to the letter of Comrade Hillquit, which accompanied his vote on the above motion:

"New York, Nov. 2, 1907.
"Dear Comrade: Please record me as voting 'No' on the motion of Comrade Work, submitted under date of Oct. 29th, 1907. I do not believe it proper to digress from the construction which our constitution has uniformly received during the past three years or more, at this time. Our National Convention will be convoked within a few months, and will have an opportunity to deal with the question of state autonomy and its extent and operation more intelligently and authoritatively than our committee can at present. I am also not prepared to vote for the recognition of the Wells faction on the merits of the controversy. I am not sufficiently informed of the conditions of our party in Nebraska, and I do not believe that any other member of the Executive Committee can have sufficient information on the subject. If it were in our power to decide between the contending factions in Nebraska, we should first institute an impartial investigation of the conditions and act upon the report of such investigation, but not vote on one side or the other on the mere ground of personal sympathies or hearsay statements."

I also desire to call your attention to National Committee Motion No. 17 (copy enclosed), submitted under date of Oct. 8th, and adopted by the committee as reported Oct. 30th, 1907.

The organization of expelled members, referred to in the above mentioned motion, is no other than the one your committee has instructed to recognize as the organization in Nebraska.

The National Committee authorizes an investigation called for by the Roe faction (at this writing the recognized party in Nebraska), while your committee instructs the National Office to recognize the Wells faction.

Shall the action of the Executive Committee upon this motion stand?

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades: Herewith is submitted a motion by Comrade Morris Hillquit:

MOTION.

"I move that action upon the resolution to the effect that the National Secretary hereafter sell dues stamps to

the organization in Nebraska of which George Wells is Secretary be suspended until such time as the investigation to be had under the National Committee resolution No. 17, is concluded, or until the Nebraska controversy is disposed of according to the amendment to Article XII of the National Constitution recently adopted; and that pending such investigation or action, neither of the contending Nebraska organizations be recognized by the National Secretary."

"COMMENT."

"Nothing to my mind has served to illustrate so vividly the inefficiency of our present form of organization, and especially the absence of a clear definition of the functions of our various executive organs as the present Nebraska situation, and the conflicting actions taken thereon by the National Executive Committee, the National Committee and the membership on the referendum vote, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the approaching national convention will so amend our constitution as to make such ludicrous situations impossible in the future. In the meanwhile, however, it seems to me that the only logical course to be taken by the secretary without violating the desires of the National Committee and the party membership is the one indicated in my motion."

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1907.

To the National Executive Committee:
Dear Comrades:—I have been requested to submit the following correspondence for your consideration:
Box 97, Grangeville, Idaho,
November 15, 1907.

Dear Comrade Barnes:—I inclose a letter written to me by Comrade Wells on the Nebraska controversy. This is a matter which the members of the National Executive Committee should be familiar with. I do not regard it as confidential and would make myself a party to favoritism were I to keep this letter as a personal one. I also inclose a copy of my reply to Wells, which, I think, should also be sent to the other members of the National Executive Committee.

I expect confidently that Work's motion in this matter will be voted down, and, if so, I repeat my request that you make the position taken by me in a former letter (to suspend both factions and let each local pay dues directly to National headquarters as locals-at-large) in the form of a motion and submit it in my name to the N. E. C. for a vote. In that case you need not wait for an answer from me, but may register me as voting yes on my motion.

With fraternal regards,
(Signed) ERNEST UNTERMANN.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 1, 1907.

Mr. Ernest Untermann:
Dear Comrade:—I write to you as a member of the National Executive Committee to give you some serious facts in the long drawn-out controversy in Nebraska.

Comrade Work's late motion failed for want of a quorum, and he has renewed it. We earnestly hope you will

(Continued on page 3.)

National Referendum A, 1907 Report of Vote

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1907.

Amendment to Article XII of the National Constitution.

Amend Article XII by adding a new section, to be known as Section 9, and to read as follows:

"Section 9. In case of controversy in any state as to the validity of the title of its officers and the question of recognition by the National organization, a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the question may be taken in the following manner:

"A call signed by not less than one-third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time the controversy arose, asking the National Executive Committee to conduct a referendum of the said state membership for the election of officers for the position in dispute, shall be filed with the National Secretary.

"Upon receiving such call the National Executive Committee shall conduct a referendum of the membership of said state for the election of officers for the position in dispute. All locals appearing on the state list at the National headquarters in good standing at the time the controversy arose shall be privileged to make nominations, and all members in good standing at that time shall be entitled to vote."

State—	Yes.	No.
Alabama	33	0
Arizona	80	10
Arkansas	70	0
California	205	41
Colorado	133	1
Connecticut	47	1
Florida	29	2
Idaho	64	7
Illinois	463	4
Indiana	106	0
Iowa	173	1
Kansas	101	17
Kentucky	...	...
Louisiana	48	1
Maine	12	8
Maryland	...	...
Massachusetts	163	14
Michigan	165	0
Minnesota	171	5
Missouri	140	24
Montana	100	15
Nebraska	15	43
New Hampshire	27	0
New Jersey	162	13
New York	653	31
North Dakota	13	0
Ohio	191	2
Oklahoma	339	14
Oregon	117	1
Pennsylvania	359	36
Rhode Island	...	...
South Dakota	...	...
Tennessee	18	0
Texas	206	12
Utah	...	...
Vermont	18	2
Washington	171	27
West Virginia	16	0
Wisconsin	206	29
Wyoming	...	...
Members-at-large	5	0
Total	4,819	361

Majority 4,458
Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND DURING NOVEMBER, 1907.

N. Smith, Washington, D. C.	\$ 1.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. 54, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y.	10.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. 35, Bridgeport, Conn.	5.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. 24, New York City	5.00
Julius Bernard, Darby, Mont.	1.00
A Union Carpenter, Oklahoma City, Okla.	1.50
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. 41, Boston, Mass.	10.00
"N. S." New York City	.50
Oscar A. Gerlach, Needles, Cal.	5.00
Local Cheyenne, Wyo.	2.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. No. 72, Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. No. 100, Duryea, Pa.	10.00
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. No. 209, E. Port Chester, Conn.	5.00
Local Jennings, Mo.	5.75
S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo.	.50
Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. No. 198, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.	5.00
Local Washington, D. C.	2.00
Karl A. Cheyney, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Local Paso, Robles, Cal.	3.00
Local Larchwood, Iowa	3.75
Local Bay View, Iowa	2.50
Local Waterbury, Conn., Br. No. 2	2.50
	\$ 84.00
Previously reported	1,070.86
Total	\$1,154.86

Report of Action by National Committee on Motions Nos. 18, 19 and 20—Motions Nos. 21, 22 and 23 Submitted

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1907.

To the National Committee:

Comrades: Herewith is submitted report of Referendum No. 17, Motion No. 18, by Vernon F. King, National Committee member of Michigan.

MOTION NO. 18.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to secure the services of either Comrade Simons or Heath, of Milwaukee, to write a circular leaflet to be used in towns and cities where acts of violence occur against the persons of Socialist speakers; or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of preparing the same and plates to be borne by the National Office and leaflets furnished at cost to purchasers."

VOTING YES.

Florida	Pettigrew
Kansas	Welsh
Maryland	Culp
Michigan	King
New Jersey	Reilly
Utah	Syphers
West Virginia	Gillespi
Wisconsin	Berger
Total	8.

VOTING NO.

Arizona	Bechtel
Arkansas	La Fevre
Colorado	Bule
Connecticut	Hull
Idaho	Rigg
Illinois	Stedman
Indiana	Collins
Indiana	Reynolds
Iowa	Wallace
Iowa	Work
Iowa	Shank
Kansas	McAllister
Kentucky	Dobbs
Louisiana	Van Brook
Massachusetts	Konkwo
Minnesota	Williams
Minnesota	Peach
Missouri	Hoehn
Missouri	Behrens
Montana	Mable
Nebraska	De Vore
New Hampshire	Drew
New Jersey	Headley
New York	Vander Porten
North Dakota	Lampman
Ohio	Devine
Ohio	Rodgers
Oregon	Axelson
Pennsylvania	Schwartz
Rhode Island	Carpenter
South Dakota	Knowles
Tennessee	Voss
Texas	Clark
Texas	Payne
Washington	Herman
Washington	Burgess
Wyoming	Hastings
Total	37.

NOT VOTING.

California	Edmiston
California	Holloway
California	Lewis, L. M.
Colorado	Miller
Connecticut	Toomey
Illinois	Berlyn
Illinois	Simons
Maine	Fox
Massachusetts	Carey
Michigan	Wilen
New York	Arland
New York	Lee
Oklahoma	Bentley
Oklahoma	Hagel
Oregon	Barzee
Pennsylvania	Maurer
Pennsylvania	Moore
Vermont	Sullivan
Wisconsin	Heath
Wisconsin	Thompson
Total	20.

The motion is therefore defeated.

NOTE.—Your attention is directed to Motion No. 17, adopted October 29th, which provides: "That the National Committee immediately proceed to investigate, etc."

The method to be employed in connection with the investigation is not prescribed, and unless some other arrangements are made a new motion will be required to carry into effect the intent of the former motion.

COMMENT.

Kansas—Welch: In voting yes on Referendum No. 18, I do so because I believe the booklet would be good propaganda literature for locals where no interference has been made to prevent the rights of free speech. It would be read by many who are not interested in Socialism and set them to thinking that something was wrong if they were afraid of criticism of the existing order.

Maryland—Culp: I vote "Yes" on Motion 18 because, like Comrade King, I think something of the kind is badly needed. And unless we make an effort to find something, nothing effective will ever be developed. Comrade Williams' objections do not seem to me to be well taken, as in most, if not all cases, it can be so manipulated that the leaflets can be secured in time. Neither is it necessary to have a million copies printed at any one time, and it can be so written as to give a personal appeal in each individual case, because in the one or two necessary elements the cases must all be alike; first, the agitator must attempt to exercise the right of free speech; second, he must have been arrested for attempting to, or exercising that right. Now then, can the citizenship stand for such an invasion?

There is another of Comrade Williams' statements that needs attention. He says it is absurd, etc. Are we a crowd of inmates from the home of the feeble-minded that whenever any one says has the appearance of being the result of imbecility? Or are we a crowd of Bovey toughs that we must sling our verbal and physical knockout blows at every one who does not agree with us or has a better grasp of the particular question than we, for fear he may become "King Tough" instead of ourselves? There is no evidence of fitness to rule in such a thing.

New Jersey—Reilly: I am voting "Yes" on Motion No. 18 in accordance with instructions given me by the New Jersey State Committee. Personally, I do not think it will be found practicable to carry out the intent of the motion, and would vote against it were I not bound by the above instructions. Pennsylvania—Swartz: On Motion No. 18 please record me as voting "No." A leaflet such as suggested in the motion, i. e., to take in the entire United States, is of no use and would involve a useless expenditure of money. The locals where these acts of violence are committed can issue a leaflet with better results.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 19, 1907.

To the National Committee.

Comrades:
Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 20, Motions Nos. 21 and 22, by Guy Williams, National Committee member of Minnesota.

MOTION NO. 21.

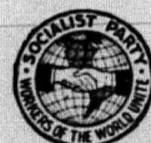
"I move that a per capita assessment of thirty-five cents each be levied upon the entire membership, to pay the railroad fare of the delegates to the National Convention of 1908, to be paid in the months of February and March."

COMMENT.

"January is perhaps the worst month in the year for the workers, and April or May would likely leave some of the assessment unpaid or at least too late to be in the hands of the National Secretary when the convention assembles. For these reasons February and March seem to be the only months worth considering in raising the assessment. As twenty-five cents seems insufficient, I suggest thirty-five cents, believing that

The PARTY BUTTON

attracts attention and brooks discussion



Celluloid Buttons, 3c; 10 to 100, 1c each;
500 for \$4.00

Gold Plate Buttons, 25c each; 10 for \$2.00

Gold Plate Buttons with Pin Attachment for Ladies
25c each; 10 for \$2.00

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assessments should be kept down to the minimum. Reckoning that 21,000 members pay this amount, it will make just the amount estimated necessary. It is unfortunate that the constitution does not provide that the assessment must be paid for as many members as there are delegates to represent."

MOTION NO. 22.

"I move that the dues paid to the National Office for the months of December, 1907, and January and February, 1908, be used to determine the membership entitled to be represented by delegates in the National Convention of 1908.

COMMENT.

"This motion cannot be decided until some time in December, but that will not prevent that month from being used in reckoning the membership. In fact, I have named the earliest months possible so that no State Committee will be tempted to hold back their dues for a month or two, when they might be all paid in the months taken as a basis of representation to give a larger number of delegates than their dues ordinarily would entitle them to. The earlier the months used as a basis, the less will be the danger of such manipulation. It may be unpleasant to have to provide for such possibilities, but dues have been held back before and it is better to provide for it than to suffer from it."

Vote will close December 10, 1907.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 20, 1907.

To the National Committee:

Comrades:
Herewith is submitted report of Referendums Nos. 18 and 19, Motions Nos. 19 and 20, by Emil Herman, National Committee member of Washington and the National Secretary.

BY EMIL HERMAN, OF WASHINGTON.

MOTION NO. 19.

"I move that Carl D. Thompson be withdrawn from the list of National speakers and organizers until after his recent action in speaking for an organization opposed to and by the Socialist Party of Nebraska has been investigated and acted upon."

VOTING YES.

Arizona	Bechtel
Arkansas	Le Fèvre
Colorado	Bule
Louisiana	Van Brook
Nebraska	De Vore
New Hampshire	Drew
New York	Lee
Ohio	Devine
Oregon	Axelson
Tennessee	Voss
Utah	Suphers
Washington	Herman
Washington	Burgess
West Virginia	Gillespi
Total	14.

VOTING NO.

Alabama	Baldwin
Florida	Pettigrew
Idaho	Rigg
Illinois	Simons
Illinois	Stedman
Indiana	Wallace
Indiana	Reynolds
Iowa	Work
Iowa	Shank
Kansas	McAllister
Kentucky	Dobbs
Maine	Culp
Maryland	Konikow
Massachusetts	Konikow
Missouri	Hoehn
Missouri	Behrens
Montana	Mable
New Jersey	Reilly
New Jersey	Headley
New York	Arland
North Dakota	Lampman
Ohio	Rodgers
Oklahoma	Bentley
Oregon	Barzee
Pennsylvania	Schwartz
South Dakota	Knowles
Texas	Payne
Wisconsin	Berger
Wyoming	Hastings
Total	29.

NOT VOTING.

California	Edmiston
California	Holloway
California	Lewis, L. M.
Colorado	Miller
Connecticut	Hull
Connecticut	Toomey
Illinois	Berlyn
Illinois	Collins
Kansas	Welsh
Massachusetts	Carey
Michigan	King
Michigan	Wilen
Minnesota	Peach
Minnesota	Williams
New York	Vander Porten
Oklahoma	Hagel
Pennsylvania	Maurer
Pennsylvania	Moore
Rhode Island	Carpenter
Texas	Clark
Vermont	Dunbar
Wisconsin	Heath
Wisconsin	Thompson
Total	23.

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

Arizona—Bechtel: In voting "Yes" on Referendum No. 18, Motion 19, I wish to say that I have no design to injure Comrade Thompson or wound his feelings, as my sole desire is to promote harmony in the party, and the sooner the matter is adjusted the better. Residing at so remote a distance and relying on circulars from the warring factions, with the possibility of half-truths being told by both, it seems to me to be the only course open to us.
Florida—Pettigrew: I vote "No" on Motion No. 19, Referendum No. 18, because I feel sure Comrade Thompson is not guilty; neither would he knowingly violate our constitution. We must have a good constitution and "stand up" for it, but we must not have too strict a constitution and "fall down" under it. I am very sorry there is such an active difference between some comrades. I hope we will only have one Socialist Party in the United States, but in the near future it may be necessary to have two or even three. Would it not be better for the comrades who spend more time and effort in trying to get members out than they do to get new members in to form a party of their own and fight Socialists from the outside and push their own Socialist propaganda? Also let those who give most of their energy and thought to a constitution formulate a very strict one and fall down under it and let the International Socialists stand up for our present constitution, amend it as needed, and work to get all workers and all other honest, conscientious people into the party and only expel members for fusion, premeditated violation of our constitution and maybe other acts that a majority of us have voted to be causes for expulsion. Treason should

surely be a cause for expulsion. There are great natural differences within us; let us not abuse each other on account of these differences. Let us stick together and work as the majority directs or decides; let us never be discouraged but work actively and hopefully and win the world quickly.

Indian Territory—Bentley: I think we need several thousand more workers like Comrade Thompson; men who are busy fighting capitalism instead of other Socialists.

Maryland—Culp: I vote "No" on this motion, first, for the reason that if we have no right to interfere in any way, and by this I mean no right to decide which faction is right and "bona fide" in control, we have no right to punish any one for anything they may do in Nebraska, as that would be interfering. Nor can we enforce the mandates of either faction, as that would be interference again. The Roe faction will have to enforce discipline within its own territory without help or interference from the National Committee; the only limitation upon the National Office is that the National Office does not route any lecturer or organizer through Nebraska, against the protest of either side. Any affiliated Socialist may go into Nebraska and the committee has no right to say nay to anything he does, provided he confines himself to the program of Socialism. Second, this motion indirectly gives recognition to the Roe faction as against the other by acknowledging its right to protest to the National Committee and the obligation of the National Committee to enforce its protest, which, if we have no right to interfere, we cannot do.

Third, suspension is a punishment; this motion contemplates punishment upon one before he has been shown to have done anything wrong, or if their contention, that the National Committee has no right to decide as between the two factions, before he has even been accused of having done anything that the constitution would recognize as a violation of any of its provisions.

Fourth, under the contention of "non-interference" made by the Roe faction, the only person or persons who could have done anything of which the National Committee could take any cognizance with a view to punish would be the National Secretary or the National Executive Committee for sending Thompson there against the protest of the Roe faction, if such a thing was done by them. It is plain enough that the "Roe faction" and their friends do not claim that the National Committee has no right to interfere except when such action is in favor of the Porter faction, since they ask the National Committee to act in their (the Roe faction) own favor. It even sets up such action of interference (the selling of due stamps to them by the National Secretary) as proof that they are the only Nebraska organization recognized (by interference) by the National Office.

Since this cannot be denied, I think it is high time that the National Committee take the bull by the horns and settle his bellowing. And if the National Executive Committee will not adopt Work's last motion, I will make a National Committee motion to that effect and see what the outcome will be. The only way to carry out a policy of non-interference in this or any similar case, is either to withdraw the state charter or to sell dues stamps to both factions.

Montana—Mable: I refuse to vote on Motion No. 19, as I consider it a waste of time and energy and the money can be used to better purpose.

New York—Lee: I recognize the value of Carl Thompson's services as a propagandist, especially in view of his position in the Wisconsin state senate, and heartily wish that those services could be enjoyed by the party in all parts of the country without apprehension that they would be accompanied and their value largely neutralized by the fermenting of internal discussions—an apprehension which seems to me to be well justified by events in Nebraska and Minnesota, this year and previously. In view of these events, however, had I been in this country when the arrangement for his tour was made, I should have opposed it. While as the National Secretary says: "The latest protest from Nebraska relates in particular to a speech delivered on Sept. 10th, when the entire route was practically made up." There were earlier protests relating to previous actions of the same sort as far back as January. Good taste (not to say good faith) on Comrade Thompson's part should have prompted him either not to take the commission as National Organizer, or, taking it, refrain from further action in Nebraska at least.

Between the time of taking that commission and the conclusion of the term of his national tour, and the knowledge of those earlier protests from the recognized organization in Nebraska and of the whole situation there, if it did not cause the National Secretary to doubt the propriety of commissioning Comrade Thompson as a National Organizer, should at least have restrained him from delaying action on Comrade Herman's motion. That motion was in the National Secretary's hands on or before Oct. 8th; it was not published in the Weekly Bulletin till Oct. 19th. In some cases it may be permissible (though it is always an irregular procedure) for the National Secretary to hold a motion back in order to offer information to its author and tacitly suggest its withdrawal; but assuredly this is inadvisable in a case where the attitude of the persons concerned is so clearly known as the attitude of Comrade Herman and of Comrade Thompson must have been known by the National Secretary when he received that motion; nor can I see upon what grounds he assumed Comrade Herman to be acting in ignorance of the term of Comrade Thompson's engagement and of the time required to bring a motion to vote. I may add, by observation, that Comrade Herman was able to reply to the National Secretary's first letter, but that it took the National Secretary twelve days to acknowledge that reply. Unwilling as I always am to criticize our National Secretary, I cannot refrain from saying that his action in this matter seems to me unjustifiably partial. Let me add only touching my vote on this motion, that I should equally object to giving the sanction of the National organization to what I deem factious interference had it come from the opposite quarter, if, for instance, some representative of what is sometimes called the "impossibilist" wing of the party had done in Minnesota what Comrade Thompson has done in Nebraska.
Oregon—Barzee: I vote "No." There is no need to lend a criticism to the ac-

tion of the National Secretary regarding National Committeeman Herman's motion. To have submitted the motion without first advising Comrade Herman of the actual conditions would have presented a very bungling affair.

In supporting the motion since—I which I would have done at first—I would be criticizing the National Secretary for a just act and supporting discord and contention in the party.

I am first, last and all the time for a clean party on organized lines. Discretion is always a valuable asset and will help us over troubled waters. Let us use it.

Wisconsin—Berger: This is also one of the motions that really does not deserve to be acted upon at all. The organization that Comrade Thompson spoke for is one that is upholding the Socialist Party in Nebraska, while the Roe outfit has for months conspired to lead over what they have left to the Socialist Labor Party. Their one trouble is that they have almost nothing left to lead over.

Besides, the National Executive Board has just recognized the organization under whose auspices Comrade Thompson spoke, as the bona fide state organization of the Socialist Party. And since the matter has been pending for years, there was in reality no bona fide organization in Nebraska until now.

Wyoming—Hastings: Socialism or rather the Socialist Party does not, I hope, wish to limit a person in his capabilities or opportunities to disseminate our doctrine. Comrade Thompson did what I would have done had I been invited to discourse on Socialism. I would not have asked the person extending the invitation what peculiar views were entertained by the organization before whom I was to lecture. I should have presumed they knew my powers of expression and my strict adherence to Marxian philosophy and they wanted me and I wanted the chance to enlighten them. Thompson goes for me as long as his sin is talked.

BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.
MOTION NO. 20.

"That the National Secretary shall issue a call to the National Committee Dec. 1, 1907, or Jan. 1, 1908, as decided by vote upon this motion, for nominations for cities and dates for holding the next National Convention, nominations shall close three weeks from date of submission and immediately upon the close of nominations, such nominations shall be submitted in ballot form to the National Committee."

DEC. 1, 1907.

Alabama	Baldwin
Arkansas	Le Fèvre
California	Lewis, L. M.
Connecticut	Hull
Illinois	Simons
Illinois	Collins
Indiana	Reynolds
Iowa	Work
Iowa	Shank
Kansas	Welsh
Kansas	McAllister
Kentucky	Dobbs
Louisiana	Van Brook
Maryland	Culp
Massachusetts	Carey
Massachusetts	Konikow
Michigan	King
Minnesota	Williams
Missouri	Behrens
Missouri	Hoehn
Montana	Mable
New Hampshire	Drew
New Jersey	Reilly
New Jersey	Headley
New York	Lee
New York	Vander Porten
North Dakota	Lampman
Ohio	Rodgers
Oklahoma	Devine
Oklahoma	Bentley
Oregon	Axelson
Pennsylvania	Schwartz
Pennsylvania	Maurer
Rhode Island	Carpenter
Utah	Syphers
Washington	Burgess
Washington	Herman
West Virginia	Gillespi
Wisconsin	Berger
Wyoming	Hastings
Total	41.

JAN. 1, 1908.

Florida	Pettigrew
South Dakota	Knowles
Total	2.

NOT VOTING.

Arizona	Bechtel
California	Edmiston
California	Holloway
Colorado	Bule
Colorado	Miller
Connecticut	Toomey
Idaho	Rigg
Illinois	Berlyn
Illinois	Stedman
Indiana	Wallace
Maine	Fox
Michigan	Wilen
Minnesota	Peach
Nebraska	De Vore
Oklahoma	Hagel
Oregon	Barzee
Pennsylvania	Moore
Tennessee	Voss
Texas	Clark
Texas	Payne
Vermont	Dunbar
Wisconsin	Heath
Wisconsin	Thompson
Total	23.

The call for nominations for cities and dates for holding the next National Convention shall therefore be issued Dec. 1, 1907.

The vote of Comrade Hagel on both motions was received too late to be counted.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 26, 1907.

To the National Committee:

Comrades:

Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 21, Motion No. 23, by J. Van Brock, National Committee member of Louisiana.

MOTION NO. 23.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to send an organizer at once to Louisiana at the expense of the National Committee, until the state campaign is over, which election takes place in April."

COMMENT.

"The Louisiana members are justified in saying the state is ripe for organization, and that we need the services of an organizer. While many members are working hard and expending all they can afford, it is likely they will get discouraged and we should not let the party die in Louisiana but use every effort to build it up."

Vote will close December 17, 1907.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Laws Affecting and Rules of National Executive and National Committees

Article VI. of the Constitution.

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of seven members, but no more than three members of the said committee shall be elected from one state. The term of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be one year.

"The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the 15th day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The seven candidates receiving the highest votes shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the Executive Committee may be recalled by a referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendums in Article XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be laid open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

Sec. 2. "The Executive Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so." It shall supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, organize unorganized states and territories, receive semi-annual reports from the state committees, receive and pass upon the reports of the National Secretary, and transact all current business of the national office, except such as are by this constitution or by the rules of the National Committee expressly reserved for the National Committee or the general vote of the party.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitution or with the rules of the National Committee.

Rules of Order for National Executive Committee.

1. A majority of the members of the National Executive Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

2. The time of the adjournment and the time of opening of the next session shall be determined at each session.

3. Each session shall be called to order by the National Secretary.

4. A chairman shall be elected at each session.

5. The Executive Committee may elect the secretary at each meeting.

6. Order of business.

A. Election of Chairman.

B. Election of Secretary.

C. Reading of Minutes.

The National Secretary shall report upon the following subjects, including under the head of "miscellaneous," such matters as may not come under the other specified heads. After the National Secretary has reported, the Executive Committee shall act upon the subjects serially.

A. National Secretary's Report.

B. On State Organization.

C. On Unorganized States.

D. On Finances.

E. Organization and Agitation.

F. Literature Department.

G. Miscellaneous.

7. Meetings may be called by the National Secretary whenever he may deem necessary or by decision of the Executive Committee.

8. The actions by this committee will be considered indorsed by the National Committee, in the absence of an amendment or motion, at the expiration of two weeks following the date of publication of the minutes.

Business by Correspondence.

1. Between meetings all business shall be transacted by correspondence.

2. All motions or other matter submitted for the National Executive Committee, for action by correspondence, be reported upon by the National Secretary immediately after all the members have been heard from, and not later than seven days after the submission of such matters, even if all the members are not heard from.

3. All business to be transacted by the National Executive Committee by correspondence shall be submitted by the National Secretary in the form of a motion or question. The business shall be considered acted upon when at least four members have participated.

Note.—There is no rule or set time for the adoption, by the National Committee, of the actions of the National Executive Committee.

The practice has been that such parts not affected by a motion or amendment at the expiration of twenty-one days from date of publication, were adopted.

Laws Affecting the National Committee as Amended.

Article IV. of the Constitution.

Section 1. Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory may be entitled, the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues-paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year.

Sec. 2. 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.

Sec. 3. The National Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so.

Sec. 4. Expenses of the National Committee in attending meetings shall be paid from the National treasury.

Sec. 5. Between the sessions of the National Committee, all its business shall be transacted by its correspondence.

Sec. 6. The National Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution.

Rules for National Committee Referendums.

1. Any National Committeeman may make a motion. The same shall be put to the National Committee, no second being required.

2. When a National Committeeman makes a motion by correspondence it shall be published in the next weekly Bulletin. A period of ten days shall then be permitted to elapse before the ballots for the said motion are sent out. During these ten days any National Committeeman may send in his comment on said motion. If the comment exceeds one hundred words, it shall be filed for reference, but not published. Otherwise, it shall be sent out along with the ballots. When sending in the ballots the National Committeeman may file comments for reference if they so desire, but such comments shall not be published.

Note.—That part of Rule 2 which appears in italics has been abrogated by the adoption August 23 of National Committee motion No. 26, as follows: "I move a reconsideration of Motion No. 18." Motion No. 18 provided that comment by members of the National Committee should not be published in the Official Monthly Bulletin.

3. The National Secretary may declare a motion out of order if the same is in conflict with the constitution of the party, or the rules of the National Committee.

4. A motion to lay a motion on the table shall be out of order.

5. "Motions to amend, defer, postpone or decline a motion out of order, shall be, with the exception of the comments by the originators of such motions; not commentable, must reach the National Office before ballots of original motion are sent out and ballots for such motion with comments shall be sent out with the ballots of original motion. Should more than one amendment be submitted, which, if adopted, would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted."

6. In order that all states securing additional National Committeemen may have an equal opportunity to acquire their additional representation at the same time, the call for nominations for the election of National Committeemen in each state shall be issued after the apportionment of National Committeemen has been made by the National Secretary.

7. No motion declaratory of the principles or the policy of the party shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee.

8. A National Committeeman may withdraw a motion made by himself before it is submitted, provided it is not seconded.

9. A motion ordering an inquiry into the state of the organization in any state or territory shall also set a date for the termination of such inquiry. If such motion is adopted, no other motion relating to such inquiry shall be in order before the determination of such inquiry unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee.

10. When a referendum vote on the election of committees, etc., submitted to the National Committeemen does not result in a choice on the second ballot all names but the two highest shall be dropped when more than two candidates remain and only one is to be elected; all but three dropped where two are to be chosen, and so on, allowing of one candidate in excess of actual number to be elected before a third and final ballot is ordered.

11. Whenever a protest is lodged with the National Secretary against any comrade holding any position under the jurisdiction of the National Committee or against any comrade nominated for any such position, the National Secretary shall, before submitting a protest to the members of the committee for their consideration, give the comrade against whom the protest is directed opportunity to submit a statement in his or her behalf should he or she desire to do so. In the case of protests against nominees for any position this right shall belong to the nominator, whether such nominator be a party member, National Committeeman, or a division of the party duly recognized as having the right to nominate candidates.

12. Whenever any motion is submitted to the National Committee which affects the standing of an organization or member in the Socialist Party, reasonable opportunity to make a statement shall be granted to such organization or member before the ballots are sent out to the members of the committee, and such statement shall be sent out together with the ballots. All evidence must be sent through the National office.

13. If, when the ballots for any motion are sent out, any state shall be three months or more in arrears in its reports or dues, the committeemen from that state shall not be entitled to vote on such motion.

14. No motion to suspend or expel an organized state or territory shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the committee.

To the Local Secretary:

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

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

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Correspondence of National Executive Committee During November

(Continued from page 1.)

vote it up or down this time and put us out of misery, as the horse thief said to the vigilance committee. I won't thrash over any old straw, but will tell you what both sides have been doing in this state since the controversy commenced last January.

Our side is the real Socialist party, and the only live local left in the state, Omaha, alone has a larger membership than all the rest of the state. Here is what we have done and are doing. Our local has over 200 members and we take in new members every week. We have a pleasant reading room, with every leading Socialist paper and magazine on file. We have distributed thousands of papers—10,000 of two special editions of one paper. Comrade Tompkins Smith—our literature agent, has sent out over 2,000 subscriptions to Socialist papers this year. He has a large assortment of books, pamphlets and leaflets in our reading room to sell or give away, as emergency requires.

We have conducted a very successful joint debate and have had several large mass meetings, addressed by competent speakers. We had a good soap-box campaign carnival on all summer, by good speakers from this local. We have also in connection with our reading room a commodious hall with seating capacity of 500. This we have secured for a year.

We have also started a weekly newspaper, of which Comrade G. C. Porter is editor and I have the honor of being his associate. Mr. Porter has financed the enterprise so far, but will turn it over to the party as soon as the party quits fighting and goes to work.

Mr. Roe occupies a very small office across the hall from us, which he calls state headquarters. In that same room was organized a local of the S. L. P., and it still meets there. Whether Mr. Roe is a member of it or not, it looks very much like he was giving it aid and comfort.

He has no hall, no newspaper files, no books on sale, and very few personal followers. I know of no public meeting of theirs except that they were in evidence when Daniel De Leon tried to get an audience in this town and failed. He and his friends oppose all our speakers, knock all our meetings and do everything they can to kill our newspaper. If he has done anything for Socialist propaganda this year he has modestly kept the fact very quiet.

South Omaha and Florence, adjoining towns, are with us in this fight and will rise or fall with us.

Mr. Roe has only one source of strength. He gets due stamps and we don't. God knows why, and so does Comrade Barnes, but I don't believe anyone else does. If Roe didn't get stamps his opposition to us wouldn't last a week and the whole controversy would be settled forever, for we would flourish and he would fade away. He pays \$5 a month for stamps, and that is all. Omaha Local alone would pay \$10 a month if we could get a chance. Roe has stamps and nothing else. We have everything else but no stamps. Give the men who are doing things the recognition of the National organization and Socialism will grow in this state as fast as anywhere else.

Now, comrade, I write this letter on my own motion as a private in the ranks, and nobody has been consulted about it. I was nominated and elected state secretary against my earnest protest. I didn't want this position nor any other honor, profit or trust, and would have resigned long ago if there hadn't been a fight on hand. I am an old man, almost three-quarters of a century on earth, and most people think I am not fit for heaven yet.

I don't care a continental how this thing goes so far as I am personally concerned, but I have much sympathy for the devoted young men who have worked so hard in an environment so utterly discouraging. I sympathize with Comrade Porter and his noble wife, who have been so faithful and have sacrificed so much. If we go down Socialism in Omaha will have to be built up from the ground, and our party paper will go to the demnation bow-wows.

In one of Mr. Roe's letters he charged me with the awful crime of being a Christian. I have been called an infidel for forty years, and for the twenty years past they have called me "That wicked old infidel." That didn't hurt, neither will it hurt to be called a Christian. The truth is that I am an agnostic. I don't know about the future and don't care. Whatever comes, whether endless sleep or immortal life, either will be extremely welcome. I lived in Peoria when Robert Ingersoll had his home there, and was well acquainted with him and was his personal friend. I honored him in life and I cherish his gracious memory.

From my antecedents I don't think I will try to lead the Socialist Party of Nebraska up to the mourners' bench.

You are a newspaper writer and I have been in the same business for many years. It don't matter that you are a great author while I am at the bottom of the ladder, there is still existing a class fellowship, which is the only thing that justifies me in boring you so unmercifully.

It is up to you and the balance of your committee to decide whether Socialism will have a new birth in Nebraska or whether it will continue in the old dying way.

Yours for the revolution,
(Signed) GEO. WELLS,
Box 97, Grangeville, Idaho,
Nov. 15, 1907.

Dear Comrade Wells:
I thank you for your interesting letter of November 1st, which I read with great attention. It is indeed a pity that a good many of the comrades on the National Executive Committee neglect to vote on all questions that come up for discussion. The best remedy

against such indifference is to elect comrades to these places who will do their work conscientiously.

I have taken a very lively interest in this Nebraska controversy, partly because having been a member of the old Omaha Quorum. I am somewhat familiar with the persons involved in it.

For this very reason I cannot see my way clear to indorsing either one of the present factions. My main reason for this position of mine is precisely that the whole controversy is turning much more around questions of personality than around questions of principle. But it is the principle in which I am most interested.

I have no convincing proof so far that Comrade Roe has violated any of the fundamental principles of the Socialist Party, and unless such proof is brought forward, I do not see how the National Executive Committee can exclude him and his wing from the party.

Each side in Omaha has kicked out the other. Each side has brought charges of corruption, bad faith, lack of activity, etc., against the other. And each side has failed to make its case.

So far as the persons involved on each side of this controversy are concerned, I have as much regard for one as for the other. So far as I can see, you are all doing what your past and present environment compels you to do, and you are all working for Socialism as you understand it. The whole condition of the case shows, first, how weak the movement in Nebraska still is, and secondly, how little schooling in Marxian theories the leading men on both sides have had.

You are mistaken if you think that the mere matter of sending due stamps to one side or the other will make or unmake Socialism in Nebraska. So long as the economic conditions in Nebraska do not change materially, your movement will be insignificant. Of course, the mistakes you and the other side make will retard your progress, and what little encouragement comes from the fact that you may get due stamps will help you some. But the main reason why the movement is so small in Nebraska is the overwhelmingly agricultural nature of production in Nebraska and the comparatively small population widely scattered, with its pronounced middle class character. You are thus compelled, by the environment in which you live to seek support among little shop keepers and farmers, and so long as there is no great number of industrial proletarians to form a solid and overwhelming center organization, the middle class will make a poor addition to your organization. The very men who are to blame for this controversy are of pronounced middle class type, and this more than any other reason makes it so hard to get them together for a truly proletarian and united action.

Once that the industrial proletariat in Nebraska will become sufficiently class-conscious to exert its influence, it will make short work of the middle class control, which has weakened your organization so far.

So far this proletariat has exerted principally a disrupting influence, because it hates the middle class. This accounts for the one per cent resolution which was passed in Omaha a while ago. It also accounts for the fact that you still find some S. L. P. adherents in your town who continue to worry the members of our party. Whenever the proletariat gets strong enough to realize that the tactical mistakes of the S. L. P. hurt the movement, it will get rid of the S. L. P. elements as rapidly as it will prevent a middle class control of our organization.

In the meantime I do not make so much of the charge that Roe has S. L. P. leanings. He may or may not have them. That is merely a question of tactical difference, not principle. Were it not for the fact that the tactical mistakes of the S. L. P. are so closely connected with certain persons, whose incompatibility and narrow-mindedness makes them ineligible for orderly co-operation with those who differ from them in the matter of tactics, there would be no reason why the vast number of the present adherents of the S. L. P. should not work inside of the Socialist Party, instead of outside and against it.

Neither has the fact that you are an infidel, or agnostic, any direct bearing upon the matter under dispute. It is true, that your agnosticism makes you more readily accessible for the Socialist philosophy in its wider aspects, and draws you nearer to men like myself, who have emancipated themselves not merely from the traditional bourgeois doctrines in economics and politics, but also from those in religion, philosophy, ethics and science in general. But this again is no criterion for the eligibility and reliability of a comrade as an organizer and propagandist in our political agitation. A man may be a good agnostic, and yet a poor student of Marxian economics and politics. On the other hand, a man may be a bad agnostic, or a good Christian, as he understands Christianity, and yet make a very able organizer and teacher of the economic and political theories of Marx. Of course, if two men are equally able in these fields, and one of them is at the same time a clear thinker in Marxian philosophy, I should prefer him as the more trustworthy, because a man who has emancipated himself from bourgeois thought in all fields of thought is nearer the proletarian ideal than the other who has emancipated himself only in some lines. But for the controversy under discussion, this distinction is immaterial. None of you are so far evolved in Marxian thought that you can afford to cast reflections upon the other man's knowledge.

If you could prove that Roe and his followers are paying dues, not only to the Socialist Party, but also to the S. L. P., then the matter would assume a different aspect. In that case I should be compelled to indorse your faction, and I assure you that I should then do so even if you were a Christian Socialist.

In my opinion the proper solution of this question, so far as the National Executive Committee is concerned, is

to suspend both sides until such time as the state of Nebraska shall have settled its internal difficulties and gotten its organization into such shape that it will not burden the national organization with continued complaints and controversy.

This seems to be the proper solution for two main reasons:

First. Your organization will be of little use to the national organization in its present shape, and is more likely to hamper us in the coming presidential campaign than to help us. Even if we indorse your side, Roe and his wing would continue their work against you, and instead of doing effective propaganda work in the national campaign you carry this element of disruption into wider fields. On the other hand, if we suspend you both, the national campaign will go on without the least regard to your dissensions.

Secondly, by suspending both sides to this controversy and having you pay dues directly to the national organization, each local as a local at large of the Socialist Party, you will all receive an equal opportunity to show what you are made of. If you are sure you are right and Roe wrong, go ahead and continue your active work. Your statement that Roe is held above water by nothing else but national stamps, fits ill with your other statement that you have the overwhelming number of Socialists in your state, have a party organ, have a hall and reading room, and are carrying on a very active campaign. If that is really so, you have practically won out already and it can only help you if the national organization keeps hands off and gives you a square opportunity to lick the opposition to a finish.

When you finally win out by sheer merit, you will have no difficulty in getting recognition at the hands of the National Executive Committee.

In the meantime I suggest that you put the members of the National Executive Committee on the exchange list of your paper, so that we may judge for ourselves what sort of Socialism you are teaching.

With fraternal regards,
(Signed) ERNEST UNTERMANN,
Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED BY LOCAL ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.

Resolved, That it is the sense of Erie Branch, Socialist Party, that our State and National Secretaries should instruct all speakers touring under their auspices as follows:

To take an early train from one stopping point to the next succeeding which will bring them to the point where lecture is to take place, at least several hours previous to time for opening the meeting, and allowing, whenever possible, at least one succeeding train, upon which, in case of accident or delay the speaker may still arrive on time for the meeting.

That all correspondence for speakers be sent care of general delivery to the various lecture points: Local Secretaries being advised of this rule, and the speakers being instructed to call for mail early upon arrival and again just before departure from each stopping point.

Adopted at regular meeting of Erie Branch, Socialist Party, on Thursday, Oct. 31, 1907.

(Signed) F. T. GILLIS, Secretary.
(Signed) J. E. PERRY, Organizer.

Erie, Pa., Nov. 21, 1907.

The following resolutions are submitted for your consideration by Erie City Branch of Local Erie County Pa.:

Whereas, War between the United States and Japan is a threatening possibility of the immediate future, brought home to our minds by the recent orders of the President sending a powerful naval force to the Pacific, and

Whereas, The recent war with Spain has taught us that war with a foreign nation is possible at any time, and

Whereas, Socialists being patriotic citizens and lovers of peace and adverse to war on principle, will have a difficult problem confronting them in case of such a war, and

Whereas, The well considered and defined policy of the Socialist Party, outlining the action to be taken by our party for prevention of such war, and defining the position and attitude of Socialists in case of such a war, would be of great help to individual members and Locals of the party, therefore be it

Resolved, That Erie City Branch of the Socialist Party call upon the National Executive Committee to carefully consider this problem and to issue a statement defining the action to be taken by the party for the prevention of such war and defining the duties of Socialists in case of such war.

THOS. P. BYRNES,
THOS. L. BROWN,
J. W. SEIP,
Committee.

Attest:
(Signed) J. E. PERRY,
Organizer.

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- Victor L. Berger.....344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Ben Hanford.....2335 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Morris Hillquit.....320 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
- Joseph M. Patterson.....Care Chicago Athletic Club, Chicago, Ill.
- A. M. Simons.....182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- Ernest Untermann.....Box 97, Grangeville, Ida.
- John M. Work.....1313 Harrison St., Des Moines, Ia.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

- Alabama.....W. S. Baldwin.....Fairhope.
- Arizona.....Jos. Bechtel.....McCabe.
- Arkansas.....Wells Le Fevre.....Pine Bluff.
- California.....Lena Morrow Lewis.....Norwood Park, Ill.
- California.....L. H. Edmiston.....Riverside.
- California.....Walter V. Holloway.....752 Wright Ave., Camden, N. J.
- Colorado.....Thos. S. Buie.....1842 Champa St., Denver.
- Colorado.....Guy E. Miller.....Hotchkiss.
- Connecticut.....Ernest DeWitt Hull.....Naugatuck.
- Connecticut.....Eugene Toomey.....86 Cedar St., New Haven.
- Florida.....A. J. Pettigrew.....Manatee.
- Idaho.....E. L. Rigg.....Rupert.
- Illinois.....B. Berlyn.....662 E. 63d St., Chicago.
- Illinois.....A. M. Simons.....182 Washington St., Chicago.
- Illinois.....Seymour Stedman.....92 La Salle St., Chicago.
- Illinois.....John Collins.....579 W. Huron St., Chicago.
- Indiana.....J. H. Arnold.....Columbia, Ind.
- Indiana.....J. F. Morse.....Ft. Wayne, Ind.
- Iowa.....John M. Work.....1313 Harrison St., Des Moines.
- Iowa.....John E. Shank.....Labor Temple, Sioux City.
- Kansas.....A. E. Welch.....Scott City.
- Kansas.....A. S. McAllister.....Harrington.
- Kentucky.....Charles Dobbs.....c/o The Insurance Field, Louisville.
- Louisiana.....J. Van Brook.....Lake Charles.
- Maine.....Chas. L. Fox.....100 Free St., Portland.
- Massachusetts.....Antoinette Konikow.....576 Warren St., Roxbury.
- Massachusetts.....James F. Carey.....699 Washington St., Boston.
- Maryland.....Ira Culp.....Vale Summit.
- Michigan.....Vernon F. King.....Holland.
- Michigan.....William Wilen.....Hancock.
- Minnesota.....Thos. J. Peach.....Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota.....Guy Williams.....528 Cedar St., St. Paul.
- Missouri.....G. A. Hoehn.....22 N. 4th St., St. Louis.
- Missouri.....E. T. Behrens.....110 E. 3d St., Sedalia.
- Montana.....J. F. Mabie.....Fridley.
- Nebraska.....Dr. L. De Vore.....So. Sioux City.
- New Hampshire.....Asa Warren Drew.....Ashland.
- New Jersey.....James M. Reilly.....308 Clark St., Jersey City.
- New Jersey.....Geo. H. Headley.....200 Chestnut St., Kearney.
- New York.....C. S. Vanderporten.....1067 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
- New York.....Wm. W. Arland.....Heerman & Lawrence Bldg., Corning.
- New York.....Algernon Lee.....243 E. 84th St., New York City.
- North Dakota.....J. S. Lampman.....Fargo.
- Ohio.....E. L. Rodgers.....Washington and Louise Sts., Dayton.
- Ohio.....Thos. C. Devine.....2020 Ontario St., Toledo.
- Oklahoma.....J. Hagel.....2 Reno St., Oklahoma City.
- Indian Territory.....G. F. Bentley.....Duncan, I. T.
- Oregon.....C. W. Barzee.....154 E. 18th St., Portland.
- Oregon.....A. H. Axelson.....1070 Union Ave., Portland.
- Pennsylvania.....Fred L. Schwartz.....860 Concord St., Allegheny.
- Pennsylvania.....Jas. A. Maurer.....1516 N. 10th St., Reading.
- Pennsylvania.....Ed. Moore.....3462 N. Water St., Philadelphia.
- Rhode Island.....W. A. Carpenter.....72 High St., Woonsocket.
- South Dakota.....Freeman Knowles.....Deadwood.
- Texas.....Laura B. Payne.....106 W. Erwin St., Tyler.
- Texas.....Stanley J. Clark.....Grand Saline.
- Tennessee.....J. E. Voss.....Jackson.
- Vermont.....J. H. Dunbar.....North Hartland.
- Washington.....D. Burgess.....Bellingham.
- Washington.....Emil Herman.....2305 1/2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma.
- West Virginia.....G. W. Gillispie.....1836 6th Ave., Huntington.
- Wisconsin.....Victor L. Berger.....344 6th St., Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin.....Carl D. Thompson.....344 6th St., Milwaukee.
- Wisconsin.....Frederic Heath.....344 6th St., Milwaukee.
- Wyoming.....D. A. Hastings.....Cheyenne.
- Utah.....Grant Syphers.....2179 Grant Ave., Ogden.

STATE SECRETARIES.

- Alabama.....Thos. Freeman.....Fairhope.
- Arizona.....J. G. Kroon.....Box 510 Globe.
- Arkansas.....Dan Hogan.....Huntington.
- California.....H. C. Tuck.....523 17th St., Oakland.
- Colorado.....A. H. Floaten.....1026 Broadway, Denver.
- Connecticut.....Sam'l Ely Beardsley.....Shelton.
- Florida.....Henry L. Drake.....Box 1033, St. Petersburg.
- Idaho.....T. J. Coonrod.....Emmett.
- Illinois.....Jas. S. Smith.....163 Randolph St., Chicago.
- Indiana.....S. M. Reynolds.....309 1/2 Ohio St., Terre Haute.
- Iowa.....Edw. J. Rohrer.....Nevada.
- Kansas.....A. O. Grigsby.....5th and Seneca Sts., Leavenworth.
- Kentucky.....Frank H. Streine.....327 W. 10th St., Newport.
- Louisiana.....Geo. F. Weller.....3022 Orange St., New Orleans.
- Maine.....W. E. Pelsey.....198 Lisbon St., Lewiston.
- Maryland.....H. C. Lewis.....418 Equitable Bldg., Baltimore.
- Massachusetts.....Jas. F. Carey.....699 Washington St., Boston.
- Michigan.....G. H. Lockwood.....1018 Eggleston Ave., Kalamazoo.
- Minnesota.....J. E. Nash.....45 S. 4th St., Minneapolis.
- Missouri.....Otto Pauls.....324 Chestnut St., St. Louis.
- Montana.....Jas. D. Graham.....Box 908, Helena.
- Nebraska.....J. P. Roe.....Room 33, Crouse Blk., Omaha.
- New Hampshire.....W. H. Wilkins.....Box 521, Claremont.
- New Jersey.....W. B. Killingbeck.....62 Williams St., Orange.
- New York.....John C. Chase.....239 E. 84th St., New York.
- North Dakota.....Arthur Bassett.....Fargo.
- Ohio.....John G. Willert.....3469 W. 54th St., Cleveland.
- Oklahoma.....Otto F. Branstetter.....Norman.
- Oregon.....Thos. A. Sladden.....309 Davis St., Portland.
- Pennsylvania.....Rob't B. Ringler.....628 Walnut St., Reading.
- Rhode Island.....Fred Hurst.....1923 Westminster St., Olneyville.
- South Dakota.....M. G. Opsahl.....Sioux Falls.
- Tennessee.....J. T. McDill.....616 Blackmore Ave., Nashville.
- Texas.....W. J. Bell.....106 W. Erwin St., Tyler.
- Utah.....Jos. MacLachin.....First National Bank Bldg., Ogden.
- Vermont.....Alex Ironside.....32 Ayers St., Barre.
- Washington.....Richard Kruger.....2305 1/2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma.
- West Virginia.....Geo. B. Kline.....McMechen.
- Wisconsin.....E. H. Thomas.....344 6th St., Milwaukee.
- Wyoming.....Wm. L. O'Neill.....704 S. 4th St., Laramie.
- International Sec.....Morris Hillquit.....320 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

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Weekly.

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 " Raivaaja.....392 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.
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FINANCIAL REPORT

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

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

RECEIPTS.

National dues from State Committees:	
Alabama	\$ 5.00
Arizona	20.00
Arkansas	40.00
California	80.00
Colorado	38.50
Connecticut	21.60
Florida	15.00
Idaho	9.00
Illinois	150.00
Indiana	21.45
Iowa	50.00
Kansas	50.00
Maine	10.00
Massachusetts	65.30
Michigan	54.30
Minnesota	89.20
Missouri	42.00
Montana	18.50
New Hampshire	7.00
New Jersey	75.00
New York	100.00
North Dakota	1.65
Ohio	51.00
Oklahoma	25.00
Oregon	22.00
Pennsylvania	82.50
Rhode Island	10.00
South Dakota	12.75
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	21.30
Vermont	4.00
Washington	11.55
Wisconsin	86.60
Wyoming	32.45
	\$1,327.65

UNORGANIZED STATES.

Georgia	\$ 2.00
Hawaii	4.00
Nevada	2.30
New Mexico	7.20
North Carolina	4.40
Virginia	2.20
Members at large	1.70

Total for dues	\$1,351.45
Supplies	72.01
Literature	80.91
Buttons	39.90
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	500.00
National Organizing Fund	84.00
Subs. Daily Socialist	90.00
Miscellaneous	18.60
Total receipts	\$2,236.87

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 2.59
General expense	9.24
Express and freight	8.34
Postage	140.28
Telephone and telegrams	9.00

WAGES.

J. Mahlon Barnes	\$120.00
W. W. Rihl	102.40
F. H. Slick	102.40
J. H. Brower	81.40
M. Flaherty	68.40
J. A. Gavin	68.40

Printing Bulletin (Sept.)	107.00
Printing literature and supplies	175.00
Literature	13.97

SPEAKERS.

George Eisler	\$ 15.00
G. H. Goebel	50.00
M. Hendricksen	150.00
G. B. Hunt	3.75
L. M. Lewis	2.45
Guy E. Miller	25.60

Rent (November)	246.80
Supplies	100.00
Stationery	8.50
Party buttons	12.75
Lighting	105.00
Mimeo. supplies	7.84
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund	33.80
Chicago Daily Socialist	500.00
Miscellaneous	400.00
	3.00
Total expenditures	\$2,426.11

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand Nov. 1st	\$ 624.63
Receipts for month	2,236.87
	\$2,861.50
Expenditures for month	2,426.11
Balance on hand Dec. 1	\$ 435.39

ASSETS NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

Cash on hand	\$ 435.39
Accounts outstanding against States and Locals for dues, supplies, etc.	796.14
Literature in stock	913.70
Party buttons	416.03
Supplies, stationery, account books for Locals, etc.	1,117.36
Office furniture and fixtures	650.00
Total assets	\$4,328.62

LIABILITIES.

Owe Organizers—	
Geo. H. Goebel	\$ 48.32
Guy E. Miller	137.42
M. W. Wilkins	97.25
	282.99

J. Mahlon Barnes	58.00
Kerwin Bros.	97.37
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.	8.62
H. G. Adair	105.00
Algernon Lee, Int. del.	175.75
Whitehead & Hoag Co.	45.00
Miscellaneous bills	36.80
Total liabilities	\$ 809.53
Balance net resources	3,519.09
	\$4,328.62

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL NOTES

The receipts for dues for the month of October, 1906, exceeded by over one hundred dollars the receipts for any preceding month in the history of the party. The receipts from the same source for the month of October just closed amounted to \$1,717.00, breaking all previous records.

Comrade Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota, has presented the following to the locals of that state:

"Suggestions for Securing City, Village and Town Halls, Court Houses and School Houses or Other Public Buildings for Holding Socialist Lectures:

"It is extremely important that public buildings be made available for Socialist meetings, and this may be accomplished by a little effort, thus saving expense and making it easy to arrange meetings where otherwise it would be impossible, and when the right to use them has once been secured they can usually be had thereafter for the asking.

"Morally Socialist lectures are above criticism, and sufficiently instructive and entertaining to create public sentiment in their favor when once introduced. There are probably two hundred public buildings in the state now open for our meetings, and the methods employed to secure them may be successfully copied by yourself.

"The principal trouble is experienced in securing them for the first time. This is how others have managed to do so:

"First, see and secure the consent, one at a time, of a majority of the school board or other officials having them in charge. If more pressure is necessary other comrades should follow, one after another, till the officials think there is a public demand for such lectures, after which the board will vote favorably at its next session. Many comrades say they would like to do something for Socialism if they only knew what to do. Here is an opportunity that will cost nothing but a little effort and be of lasting benefit."

The German Central Committee of Cook County, Ill., is already engaged in making arrangements to receive and entertain Comrade Bebel at the time of his visit to this country next spring.

A persistent call for activity in the ripening field comes to the National office from every section of the country. What is your local doing? What are you planning? Keep in touch with your state organization. Get busy. Let us start 1908 right. That means every man in line with his shoulder to the wheel of progress.

Lettish Translation.—A translation of our National platform into the Lettish language is now under way. We ought to be able to place 50,000 copies of this translation within the next 60 days. Write for information.

The fight for free speech goes on in Seattle, Wash. Damage suits against the city and its officials are the latest feature introduced by comrades who were deprived of liberty by order of the mayor.

The Executive Committee of the I. S. B. and I. C. informs this office that the suit against the Social Democratic deputies of the second Russian Duma was set for trial before the senate for November 7. A full report of the trial should appear in the Socialist press of America. For particulars address Camille Huysman, secretary of above committee, Brussels, Belgium.

Locals Marietta, S. D., Swartz, La., and Cottage Grove, Ore., endorse the proposed National party referendum submitted by Local Portland, Ore., relating to increasing the monthly dues.

The following communication from the foreign committee of the General Jewish Labor Bund of Lithuania, Poland and Russia, was received on November 8:

"Dear Comrades:—As you already know, the International Socialist Bureau, at its session of August 20, in Stuttgart, recognized the representative of the so-called 'Socialistic' Zionists at the Congress Section of Russia, over the protests of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia and the Bund. This has resulted in a polemic in the party press and the organization over the possible causes that could lead the members of the bureau to such a decision. The decision of the bureau has caused a misunderstanding in party circles, in so far as the Social Democratic parties of Russia do not acknowledge the 'Socialistic' Zionists as a Socialistic working class organization, based upon the class struggle. The polemic has grown more intense lately, since the Zionists in their press have derived conclusions, entirely unfounded. Since the Bund, as the Social Democratic Party of the Jewish proletariat of Russia, comes in contact with the Zionists more than the other parties, and is most interested in this question, the foreign committee of the Bund takes the liberty of asking answers to the following questions:

"1. How did your representative at the bureau vote on this question?
 "2. Were your representatives unanimous in their votes?
 "3. What were their motives to vote as they did?
 "If they did not participate in the session of the bureau of the 20th of August, will they kindly give us their opinion on whether the 'Socialistic' Zionists should be permitted to take part in the congress.

"Thanking you in advance,
 "With fraternal greetings,
 "FOREIGN COMMITTEE."

The "Free Speech Committee" of the Socialist Party of Washington pro-

poses to make it warm for the Russian officialdom of Seattle. The committee has issued postals to be forwarded to the Seattle Evening Times. These and other matters bearing upon the subject are being mailed to locals throughout the United States, with the request that the cards be mailed. Help a little.

The Swedish weekly, Svenska Socialisten, published at Rockford, Ill., and formerly conducted by Comrade Patterson, has been purchased by the Swedish Socialist Club of that city. This publication deserves the support of Swedish comrades throughout the country. Write O. H. Ogren, postoffice box 2115, Rockford, Ill., for sample copy.

Readers of the Bulletin and Socialist press have become somewhat acquainted with the "De Lara case," now on trial in Los Angeles, Cal. The latest development may be summed up in the language of a telegram from Washington, said to have been received by the prosecution:

"Dismiss the charges from Mexico against De Lara but hold him and file same charges from the state of Sonora."

Common Sense, published at 649 South Main street, Los Angeles, is covering this big-government conspiracy fully. The case is important and should be closely followed by our membership.

National Organizer John M. Work, under date of 10th inst., reports the following organizations effected: Bath, Me., reorganized with seven members; Skomegan, Me., organized with ten members.

Iowa state secretary reports the following new locals: West Branch, Exline, Keokuk and Diamond.

Hungarian societies, either avowedly Socialistic, or with strong Socialistic leanings, are scattered throughout the United States in our industrial centers. These societies must be reached. Before the opening of 1908 campaign we must have organizers at work amongst them.

In every city there are both English and Hungarian comrades who are in a position to give the National Office the names and addresses of progressive Hungarians, also the names and addresses of officials of Hungarian societies. Do this now. Don't wait for someone else. Write names plainly, also give name of society in full.

Latest advices are to the effect that Comrade Tillet, of England, will not arrive in San Francisco before Jan. 1st, and perhaps not until the middle of the month.

To supply information requested, the Secretary of the local of which Teiflo Portriella is a member at this time or of which he has been a member at any time within the past two years should address the National Office.

Comrades, don't forget that the existing panic may cause some of the weaker ones amongst us to cease giving financial support to the organized movement and its press. This being the case it develops upon those of us who are in the fight to a finish to make greater effort to push both propaganda and organization.

Indiana's election of state officers closed on the 23d inst. Comrade S. M. Reynolds is retained as State Secretary-Treasurer, and reports the following officers elected to the National Committee: J. H. Arnold, Columbia; J. F. Morse, Ft. Wayne; State Organizer, F. G. Strickland, Anderson; State Executive Committee, Robert E. Dunbar, South Bend; F. W. Baneroft, Anderson; W. E. Brandon, Linton; Theo. Debs, Terre Haute. Comrade Reynolds also reports a new local at Carlisle and a Hungarian local of 45 members at South Bend.

Seattle, Wash., is still in the fight for free speech. There is but one outcome to such a struggle where the comrades have the backbone to go up against the Russians.

Idaho, Nov. 24th.—Jury in Steve Adams case hung—eight for acquittal. And this after Mollie McPartland and the extorted confession of Adams, backed by all the good gang of Idaho, had been poured into the ears of the jury. The safe, sane and conservative rot and twaddle of the prosecution served only to sicken the jurors whose thinking machinery was in working order—the result. Who will be the next?

A contribution of \$2 for the National Organization Fund was received from Comrade Geo. Stevens, Sulzer, Alaska, on Oct. 24th. The letter of acknowledgement has been returned. Anyone knowing Comrade Stevens' present address should write the National Office.

A spurious Russian revolutionist has been grafting for some time on the Pacific coast. Seattle, Tacoma, and Spokane, Wash., entertained him for a time and a goodly number of men gave him of their funds. When last seen in that country he called himself Fedor Vladimir, but it is quite probable he has a new name now. The gentleman claimed to have escaped from Siberia; fluently handles several languages; English somewhat broken; delights in showing a scar on his arm, which he says was received as a brand when exiled. Loves to exhibit a bright blue Russian blouse trimmed with gold braid, which matches his dark complexion and heavy, dark hair.

John M. Ray has been elected State Secretary for Tennessee. Retiring Secretary J. T. McMill is striving to put the party organization on a good basis for active work before quitting the office at the end of the year.