

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Issued Monthly by the National Committee at the National Headquarters, 180 Washington Street, Chicago

Volume V

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1909

Number 6

Correspondence of National Executive Committee During February

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 9, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee:
Dear Comrades: Herewith is transmitted copies of letters between Comrade Bell, state secretary of Texas, and the National Office. A question is also submitted relating to the subject treated:

LETTER OF COMRADE BELL, DATED AUGUST 8, 1908.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—Some time ago we requested you to place "The Laborer," Dallas, Tex., on your mailing list.

Recently Local Dallas was expelled from the party, and the owners and publishers of the "Laborer" were members of that local.

We respectfully suggest that the mailing of bulletins to the "Laborer" be discontinued, as the prestige given the paper through the acquisition of the information in the bulletins will only serve to augment the unpleasant situation in Texas.

On with the revolution.
(Signed)

W. J. BELL,
State Sec., S. P.

LETTER OF NATIONAL SECRETARY, DATED AUGUST 11, 1908.

W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin st., Tyler, Texas.:

Dear Comrade—Replying to yours of the 8th, reference removing the "Laborer" of Dallas from the mailing list, would say the National Executive Committee decided in March, 1905, that all papers applying for same should be placed on the list, the idea being to encourage the spread of party news.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

LETTER OF COMRADE BELL, DATED AUGUST 12, 1908.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—Yours of the 11th inst. duly received.

The decision of the N. E. C. to supply bulletin to all papers who request it should not have been made without qualification. To grant the reports to the "Laborer" of Dallas is directly a detriment to the Socialist Party of Texas, who are almost a unit against the expelled local in Dallas, and indirectly a detriment to the entire movement. That local is not only thrown out of the party, but were thrown out of the state mass meeting by an almost unanimous vote of those in attendance residing outside of Dallas.

Please put up this matter to the N. E. C. that they may aid in restoring the equilibrium of the party in Texas.

(Signed)

J. BELL,
State Sec., S. P.

LETTER OF COMRADE BELL, DATED FEBRUARY 4, 1909.

To the Members of the National Executive Committee:

Comrades—Some months ago, after the revocation of charter of Local Dallas, Texas, by the State Central Committee, we wrote the national secretary requesting that he remove from his mailing list the name of the "Laborer" of Dallas, edited by members of the local whose charter was revoked, and posing as a state Socialist organ, stating to Comrade Barnes that the effect of furnishing that paper would give color to its claims of representing the organized movement of Texas, and thereby enlarge their influence in whatever direction they saw fit to use it.

The reply we received from the national secretary was that he was instructed by the N. E. C. to send the reports to all papers that would publish them.

We then wrote him asking that he take the matter up with you and insist that an exception be made to your ruling in this matter and that you instruct him to remove the "Laborer" from the mailing list.

No response was received, and we observe that the "Laborer" still receives and publishes the reports. This fact has been a decided hindrance to the organization in Texas and a strong aid to the "Laborer" in its assaults upon the party organization.

You will receive by this mail a bulletin from this office giving you a partial knowledge of the difficulties thrown in the way of the Texas movement, and if you are receiving the "Laborer" the last few issues will indicate to you the gravity of the situation.

We insist that for the protection and preservation of the regularly constituted organization of the Socialist party in this state that you take immediate steps that will prevent further mailing of bulletins to the "Laborer" or recognizing as a part of the Socialist party the organization in Dallas.

On with the revolution.
(Signed)

W. J. BELL,
State Sec., S. P.

The action of the National Executive Com-

mittee referred to in my letter of August 11th related to a similar request from the state committee of Colorado regarding a paper then published in that state.

The letter of Comrade Bell, dated August 13th, reached the National Office August 17th, one day following the adjournment of the August session of the National Executive Committee. By an oversight it was mislaid and did not appear among the documents presented at the next meeting, December 18-20.

The question submitted is: Shall the "Laborer" of Dallas, Texas, be removed from the mailing list?

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades—Herewith is report of consideration given to the subject submitted under date of February 9th, namely: Shall the "Laborer" of Dallas, Texas, be removed from the mailing list?

Comrades Floaten and Simons voted "No." Comrades Hillquit and Work voted "Yes." Other members of the committee were not heard from. There being a tie vote, no action resulted.

LETTER OF COMRADE SIMONS, DATED FEBRUARY 10.

I should say that "Laborer" should be kept on the mailing list, since the sending of the bulletin is not in the nature of a favor conferred by the National Office or the indorsement of the paper, but is purely a means of publicity.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

MEXICAN PRISONERS

(Extracts from the Times-Herald, Waco, Tex.)
ARAUJO WAS WELL KNOWN IN WACO.

Was Arrested in This City and Had His Preliminary Trial Here—Editor of Revolutionary Paper.

January 22.—Dispatches in yesterday's papers contain the information that Antonio de F. Araujo, arrested in this city several months ago, charged with violating the United States neutrality laws, has been convicted at San Antonio, and sentenced to prison for a term of two and one-half years. The trial of the case began last Monday, the defendant being represented by Hon. Cullen F. Thomas.

At one time Araujo was editor of the Libertad, Reforma y Justicia, a Spanish revolutionary paper, printed at Austin. When compelled by the authorities to cease printing his journal in Texas, Araujo moved to Oklahoma and was traced from that state to Waco, though the arrest was made by Policeman Ed Costly, and not a federal official. This was done so as not to create suspicion on the part of the prisoner, as the government representatives were endeavoring to secure as much information from him as they possibly could prior to his preliminary hearing.

Soon after he was taken in charge by the officers here, and before he was removed to the county jail, a Times-Herald reporter had quite a lengthy chat with Araujo at the city hall. He is far above the average in point of intelligence, conversing fluently in English, displaying a thorough knowledge of current affairs. One thing that seemed to worry Araujo more than anything else was the fear of being deported to Mexico. He asserted over and over that his case would be taken to the United States Supreme Court if extradition proceedings were involved.

In discussing the case last evening with Hon. Cullen F. Thomas, the latter said that the next move had not yet been determined, but an application will probably be filed for a writ of error, which, in federal judicial procedure, is equivalent to asking for an appeal. Parties who heard Mr. Thomas' address to the jury state that it was a most eloquent prooration. The jury, though, was unresponsive, convicting Araujo as a result of the latter's campaign as noted above.

(Extract from the Times-Herald of Oct. 23.)
"Araujo declares that the clause of the United States Constitution which guarantees freedom of the press has been violated by his arrest. He was an associate editor of the revolutionary advocate, 'Reform, Liberty and Justice,' which was published in Austin prior to the insurgent raids at Las Vacas and other points on the Mexican line.

"We were forced to suspend publication of our paper in Austin because of the interference of government officials. Publishers and printers were warned not to handle our paper, and we could not find a firm in Austin that was willing to print it. We were making arrangements to resume publication in Fort Worth, and I was on my way to that city when arrested and taken from the train."

"THE SOCIALIST PROGRAM"

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

"General Demands," "Industrial Demands" and "Political Demands." Each separate subject or demand has been taken up and elucidated by Comrade A. M. Simons, and any comrade who desires to be able to meet opposition from whatever quarter it may come needs this pamphlet. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies, \$2.50.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1909

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 27, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees—	
Alabama	\$ 11.00
Arkansas	25.00
California	100.00
Connecticut	40.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	23.00
Illinois	125.00
Indiana	46.50
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	50.00
Kentucky	20.00
Louisiana	15.00
Maine	15.00
Maryland	20.00
Massachusetts	181.00
Michigan	78.10
Minnesota	84.70
Missouri	52.80
Montana	20.85
Nevada	10.00
New Hampshire	10.50
New Jersey	100.00
New York	200.00
North Dakota	7.40
Ohio	57.65
Oklahoma	75.00
Oregon	30.00
Pennsylvania	217.10
Rhode Island	5.00
South Dakota	13.50
Tennessee	12.00
Texas	75.05
Utah	18.00
Vermont	3.65
Washington	68.95
West Virginia	5.00
Wisconsin	114.60
Wyoming	52.25
Unorganized States—	
Georgia	\$ 5.00
Mississippi	1.90
Nebraska	2.70
Virginia	2.50
Members at large	2.70
Total dues	\$2,018.60
Supplies	84.35
Literature	112.16
Buttons	26.79
Campaign fund	64.99
Refugee fund	51.95
Italy earthquake fund	13.00
Subscriptions to Daily	5.75
Miscellaneous	14.12
Total receipts	\$2,406.51

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 3.55
General expenses	28.98
Express and freight	39.89
Postage	217.06
Telegrams and phone	32.71
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
J. C. Chase	72.00
J. R. Orhood	48.00
W. W. Owens	56.00
D. Fleming	72.00
M. Hudson	56.00
M. Flaherty	56.00
Edna Koop	24.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
Extra help	5.00
Total	\$586.00

Speakers—

John W. Brown	\$ 20.00	
J. L. Fitts	113.50	
Thomas Freeman	20.00	
W. Lanfersiek	20.00	
T. J. Lewis	50.00	
A. Litman	50.00	
C. J. Wright	50.00	
Printing literature and supplies		\$323.50
Printing Bulletin		176.50
Literature		90.81
Rent—February		100.00
New York Call		300.00
Office equipment		2.00
Light		16.14
Italy earthquake fund		13.00
Russian and Mexican refugee fund, January and February		71.56
Taxes		15.04
Buttons		112.80
Press clippings		38.68
Electros		8.80
Stationery and mimeo supplies		157.53
Spanish translation		10.00
Miscellaneous		3.95
Total expenditures		\$2,491.54

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand Feb. 1	470.99
Total receipts for month	2,406.51
Total	\$2,877.50
Expenditures for month	2,491.54
Balance on hand March 1, 1909	\$ 385.96
ASSETS FEBRUARY 27, 1909.	
Cash on hand	\$ 385.96
Accounts outstanding against states and locals for dues, etc.	1,079.21
Literature in stock	2,237.55
Party buttons	62.78
Supplies, stationery, account books for locals, etc.	1,877.92
Office furniture and fixtures	1,454.18
Sub cards, Daily Socialist and Evening Call	1,311.50
Total assets	\$8,409.10

LIABILITIES.

Due Organizers—	
John C. Chase	\$ 3.70
John Collins	48.83
J. L. Fitts	86.50
Geo. H. Goebel	56.82
Geo. R. Kirkpatrick	200.35
Lena Morrow Lewis	27.24
T. J. Lewis	57.15
Guy E. Miller	90.57
Margaret Prevey	58.83
Appeal to Reason	\$135.00
S. W. Bassett & Co.	75.30
Bowman Automatic Addressing Company	13.94
Central Print. & Eng. Co.	150.00
A. B. Dick & Co.	33.05
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.	36.84
Kerwin Printing Co.	56.45
Library Bureau	23.15
L. C. Smith Typ. Co.	6.00
Wilshire Book Co.	98.02
Total liabilities	\$1,257.74
Balance net resources	7,151.36
Total	\$8,409.10

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

LETTER TO STATE SECRETARIES

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1909.

To the State Secretaries:

Dear Comrades—We have on our list about fifty National Organizers and Lecturers. Many of them are anxious and willing to get into the harness and get out on the road immediately. The season for open air agitation will soon be upon us, and we should be prepared to carry on the propaganda of Socialism and the work of organization in the most far reaching and economical manner possible.

The National Office stands ready to render all assistance within its power to the various state organizations. To make this assistance practicable and effective, we must find some basis of mutual co-operation.

It has been the policy of the National Office when assigning an organizer or lecturer under the direction of the State Committee, to make the terms as nearly as possible suit the conditions existing in the state. No set terms will apply alike to all states. However, it may be stated that the terms set are such that the

National Office nearly always has to stand about two dollars per day of the expense.

Upon direct assignments by the National Office to locals, when permission is granted by the state, a rate of five dollars per day is the usual charge, advertising being furnished free.

In order to secure knowledge of the needs and desires of the various states, and thus be able to estimate more or less closely on how many speakers may be placed in the field, I am asking you to state as correctly as you can now estimate how many speakers your state will need, beginning the first day of April, and about how long you would use these speakers on any one assignment.

If we can have advance information on the general needs of the various states we will be in a better position to map out a plan which will make our work all around much more satisfactory.

I would therefore ask you to fill out the accompanying blank and return it at your earliest convenience, remembering that the assignments may not be made just at the time you desire, and on the other hand, you will not be bound to accept speakers unless you are in a position to do so at the time they are offered.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Report of Action of National Committee, Continued from January, on Motions Nos. 39-40, 1908 and No. 1, 1909—Action Taken During February on Motion No. 2, and Motion Submitted by National Executive Committee—Motion No. 3 Submitted

CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 13, 1909.

MOTION NO. 2.

"I move that the National Secretary, in conjunction with the National Executive Committee, be and is hereby instructed to formulate and issue printed rules, instructions and suggestions governing National organizers and lecturers, subject to amendments and final approval by the National Committee, to be completed before May 1, 1909."

VOTING YES.

- Arizona Gallentine
Arkansas Hogan
California LeFevre
Colorado Richardson
Colorado Cole
Connecticut Bule
Florida McLevy
Idaho Pettigrew
Indiana Riggs
Iowa Reynolds
Iowa Work
Louisiana Shaak
Maryland Van Brook
Massachusetts Culp
Michigan Hitchcock
Minnesota King
Minnesota Williams
Missouri Maattala
Montana Schenkel
New Hampshire Selby
New Jersey Murray
New York Walker
New York Wanhope
North Dakota Spargo
Ohio Lampman
Ohio Clifford
Ohio Prevey
Oklahoma Ross
Oregon Axelson
Pennsylvania Maurer
Rhode Island Boudrean
Tennessee Voss
Texas Meltsen, E. O.
Utah Syphers
Washington Herman
Washington Jensen
West Virginia Gillespie
Wisconsin Heath
Wisconsin Thompson
Wyoming Johnson
Total, 40.

VOTING NO.

- Alabama Baldwin
Illinois Berlyn
Illinois Stedman
Illinois Collins
Illinois Simons
Kentucky Dobbs
Michigan Stirtion
Missouri Behrens
Montana McHugh
Ohio Caldwell
Oregon Barzee
Total, 11.

NOT VOTING.

- California McDevitt
Colorado Miller
Kansas McAllister
Kansas Willis
Maine Hunter
Massachusetts Carey
New Jersey Kearns
New Mexico Wright
New York Lee
New York Fieldman
Oklahoma Hagel
Oklahoma O'Hare
Pennsylvania Maurer
Pennsylvania Schwartz
South Dakota Knowles
Texas Payne
Vermont Dunbar
Wisconsin Berger
Total, 18.

Motion is therefore adopted.

COMMENT.

COLORADO (BUIE): "It seems to me a rather difficult task for the National Secretary and National Executive Committee to formulate a set of rules applicable to all the individuals to be employed, localities to be visited and conditions to be met, but as I believe in the control and direction of all party workers by the party organization, I vote for the motion, hoping for something that will make more effective the efforts of field workers."

ILLINOIS (STEDMAN): "I oppose motion No. 2 for the reason that it includes 'lecturers.' It may be necessary to have rules and suggestions governing National organizers and such rules should only apply to the organizers and not lecturers."

"There is a danger that commencing to outline the speeches and defining the conduct of lecturers, we will end by prescribing what they should say, and thereby become dogmatic."

MICHIGAN (STIRTION): "I vote no on Axelson's motion because I am diffident about increasing the power of the National Office over our organizers and speakers, especially along the lines suggested in Axelson's comment on his motion. I take it that in such cases the comment of the mover may well be considered as, in some sense, a part of the motion."

"To get the best results from the work of either speakers or writers considerable leeway must be allowed them so long as their utterances are not in contradiction to our established economic standards. When they are, means are already at hand for dealing with them as the occasion requires."

"An animated phonograph, no matter with what excellent records he may be charged, is hardly what we want in a National lecturer. Give each comrade freedom to present the truths of scientific Socialism in his own original manner."

"Much of the advice given in Axelson's comment on his motion is, no doubt, good, but because advice is good it by no means follows that it should be mandatory. I refer particularly to what Axelson says about the habit of profane swearing on or off the platform. If religion is a private matter, it seems to me that swearing, which is a species of religious exercise, should be so considered also."

"I may state that I am not biased in voting 'no' by personal habits. I never swear on the platform—never. And in conversation very seldom. Practically never except when putting up stovepipe, correcting proofs and reading the Christian Socialist."

"Under the above circumstances I consider it justifiable, and in such situations, in seasons of distress and grief, my soul has often found relief in the manner referred to. Under other circumstances, practically never. Still, I could not feel justified in attempting to impose my habits of life on other comrades."

"I should oppose any motion which had a tendency, even by implication, to instruct the National Executive Committee to give advice, much less instructions, to comrades as touching matters in their private lives, even if I thought the advice in question was, in itself, wholesome."

OREGON (BARZEE): "The sense of this motion is to the effect that we shall formulate a code of morals for public use by our National organizers."

"As a political party we have nothing to do

with the morals of any one. The scientific philosophy of Socialism and the party pledge is the limit of our ethics."

"Churches and private organized societies may issue ethics on morals, but for the Socialist, body politic to do so would be drifting back toward the dark ages from whence churches gather their superstitions for a moral code."

"Organized society demands that she herself be the arbiter of her own code of morals. The liberty of free press and free speech must likewise admit of the free use of language of expression."

"Language is a matter of taste and education. To be current it must be comprehensible and acceptable to those addressed regardless of the opinions of those not spoken to."

"The very liberty of speech that would allow the delivery of an address satisfactory to a church congregation by a Socialist organizer would with the same propriety of moral right permit a speaker to address in an acceptable manner an audience of lumber jacksies or a corner saloon street crowd."

"Let us judge our organizers by their fruits and keep hands off their private lives. To be progressive, I must vote no on this motion."

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 26, 1909.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted the report of a National Committee Referendum No. 2, Motion No. 40, by Emil Herman, National Committee member of Washington:

MOTION NO. 40.

"That the sum of \$1,000.00 be at once appropriated from funds now in the treasury of the National Party for the purchase of subscription cards of 'The Socialist' of Seattle. Such cards afterward to be sold from the National Office or by the National lecturers and organizers in the field, thus reimbursing the party."

VOTING YES.

- Washington Jensen
Total, 1.

VOTING NO.

- Alabama Baldwin
Arkansas Hogan
California McDevitt
California Richardson
Colorado Bule
Connecticut McLevy
Florida Pettigrew
Idaho Riggs
Illinois Berlyn
Illinois Stedman
Illinois Collins
Indiana Reynolds
Iowa Shaak
Iowa Work
Kansas McAllister
Kansas Willis
Kentucky Dobbs
Louisiana Triay
Maryland Culp
Massachusetts Hitchcock
Michigan Stirtion
Minnesota Williams
Missouri Schenkel
Missouri Behrens
Montana Selby
New Hampshire Murray
New Jersey Walker
New Mexico Wright
New York Wanhope
New York Lee
New York Spargo
Ohio Clifford
Ohio Caldwell
Ohio Prevey
Oklahoma Hagel
Oklahoma Ross
Oregon Axelson
Oregon Barzee
Pennsylvania Moore
Pennsylvania Maurer
Rhode Island Boudrean
Texas Meltsen, E. O.
Utah Syphers
Washington Herman
Washington Jensen
West Virginia Gillespie
Wisconsin Heath
Wisconsin Thompson
Total, 47.

NOT VOTING.

- Arizona Gallentine
Arkansas LeFevre
California Cole
Colorado Miller
Illinois Simons
Maine Hunter
Massachusetts Carey
Michigan King
Minnesota Maattala
Montana McHugh
New Jersey Kearns
New York Fieldman
North Dakota Lampman
Oklahoma O'Hare
Pennsylvania Schwartz
South Dakota Knowles
Tennessee Voss
Texas Payne
Vermont Dunbar
Wisconsin Heath
Wisconsin Thompson
Total, 21.

Motion is therefore defeated.

COMMENT.

ALABAMA (BALDWIN): "I vote no on this motion for the reason that I consider it an attempt to graft on the party. I also object to motions of this kind being submitted when the comments by the mover show that they are only made as an excuse to get after or even with some one else who has made a bad break, so to speak, or give the mover a chance to empty the vials of his wrath upon some with whom he does not agree, as appears to be the case in this instance. My understanding is that the Socialist Party does not maintain an organization for that purpose. Don't force the National Committee to have to take cognizance of the petty jealousies that wrangle in the breasts of the individual members."

CALIFORNIA (RICHARDSON): "I vote no on motion 40. I do not think that Comrade Herman was really serious in its making. I do, however, think that he was very serious in calling attention to the fact that this donation business must stop. So far I have supported these measures, but it is now evident that we must break this rapidly developing endless chain. No more of it for me."

MARYLAND (CULP): "I don't know when I was so thoroughly disgusted as when I read the author's comment on this motion."

"Here comes a man claiming to speak for the only real Socialists there are, and unblushingly, without a quiver of the lip, a falter of the tongue, a bat of the eye, or any more quail of conscience than a rat, says he would be shaking the life out of a rat, says he makes his motion, not because he wants to promote Socialism, or because the Seattle Socialist needs help (though I suppose likely it does), but because he wants to kill a similar motion in favor of the Social Democratic Herald by

The present requirements, and the trend also is all toward organization and in this connection your local needs the several documents here named, and you need them for party members as well as the non-Socialists.

Platforms:

Party platforms, in English, per 1,000, postpaid, \$1.50. Platforms in foreign languages—Bohemian, Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Slovak and Swedish, per 1,000, postpaid, \$2.00.

The Socialist Perpetual Campaign Book:

Compiled by Joseph Medill Patterson. Articles by Debs and a dozen other star writers. Accurate information on the subject of injunctions. Statistics on the concentration of wealth. A clear explanation of what the Socialist party stands for and many other valuable features. Full of good propaganda matter. Price, single copy, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50.

Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908:

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy.

"The Socialist Program":

A pamphlet, 32 pages, contains the party platform and program, the latter divided under several heads, as follows: "General Demands," "Industrial Demands" and "Political Demands." Each separate subject or demand has been taken up and elucidated. Any comrade who desires to be able to meet opposition from whatever quarter it may come, needs this pamphlet. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies \$2.50.

New Constitution,

Adopted by National Convention and Party Referendum, CONTAINING LATEST AMENDMENT. Prices prepaid, 10 for 20 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

Thompson, and incidentally to kill the Herald if that can be done by defeating Thompson's motion, kill the paper, a competitor, according to the most approved capitalist method of concentration, because, as he says, it isn't a real Socialist paper anyway.

"And this is what he calls standing for real Socialism. That it was purely, because in his narrow, Jesuitical bigotry, he looked upon it as a dangerous competitor that must be destroyed, that he made his motion is proven by the very paper, 'The Socialist' of Seattle, in whose favor this motion was made. There could have been no other reason."

"Just as I began to write this comment there came to my desk the Seattle Socialist of Nov. 25, 1908, the paper he says advocates the right kind of Socialism—straight Socialism, Socialism without any sauce or trimmings. On the first page I saw in large letters, 'Labor's Opportunity' (How is that for 'opportunism'?). Seattle Socialist School Platform, embodied in fourteen demands and promises, including all the modern opportunistic demands, applicable to school affairs, that the most inveterate opportunist could wish for, and promising 'Such a general administration of school affairs as will best serve the interests of the working class,' together with a high grade bourgeois, a Mrs. Finet, a doctor's wife, as one of the two candidates for members of the school board of Seattle."

Shades of all the Gods of Impossibleism! And hear, oh ye Opportunist! How are the pure and mighty fallen! As low as Lucifer and befouled with the thirst for office like a Tammany boss, as they tell us. Editors of the Democratic Herald and opportunists of the Wisconsin movement, the eternal and immutable fiat has mutated, St. Peter of the Gospel of Impossibleism has changed his mind—in fact, had changed his mind before he wrote his comment, but from force of habit slipped into his accustomed groove. Salvation has come to your house. How happy are yet that ye did not have to seek it upon your knees in sackcloth and ashes, with loud lamentations for pardon in the awful presence of the stern and inexorable God of Impossibleism."

Perhaps its transportation across the Rockies has in this time produced this effect. I have heard that crossing the Rockies has a wonderful effect on people, and possibly it has also on principles. The only thing that will now be necessary is for them to recross the Rockies, and perhaps they will not take a spasm when they hear the name of the principle. I am glad at any rate that our rabid impossibleists are showing signs of developing sanity, and that they are reaching the point where so-called opportunism does not act on them like a red cloth acts on a bull, and that soon they will not scare more at the words, 'constructive Socialism' than a bull would scare at the words 'red cloth.' I am glad they are learning that a policy of negation is not enough, that there must be something constructive."

"If they were one-half as scientific as they think they are they would know that all legislative improvements would only make the general labor conditions worse and the class struggle more intense."

"In point of time down to sixty years ago the working day was fourteen to eighteen hours long; now it is only ten, but by speeding up the ten hours are more exhausting than the eighteen of earlier times were. Then the man alone worked; now, to improve his condition, his wife and children became his competitors and instead of improving, the difference between what he receives for his labor and the cost of living is growing less with a decreasing standard of living. Then there was no 'inspection' or 'safety appliances' laws; yet more workers are killed while at work than ever in the history of our country. Fifty years ago most people owned their own homes; now scarcely any working people do. Then there were but three millionaires, now there are six thousand in our country alone."

"With all the reforms of the last fifty years fewer people own their own homes, the workers wear out more quickly, more are killed, the difference between the family receipts and the cost of living is less, the number of millionaires has been multiplied by two thousand, more people out of employment, more depend on charity, more die from starvation, more are evicted and more are freezing, and the

general condition of labor is worse than ever. No general amelioration is noticeable, but rather it has vastly intensified the conflict.

"Fifty years ago the courts were not necessary to hold the workers down, practically everyone was satisfied, all expected to become rich. There were no tramps nor bums. Now the courts alone can hold the workers down, none are satisfied, none expect to become rich. And instead of reform stopping the labor movement, labor is more united, more class conscious and more militant, and it can have no other effect on the labor situation."

"All efforts at improving conditions will put an added cost on production, which makes profit less, which compels the employer to squeeze the workers more, which only intensifies the struggle, which will force sharper alignment, which forces political action to harmonize with interest, which will end in Socialism. He who believes otherwise has little faith in the theory of the failure of markets."

"If, in addition to the falling markets, which tend to lower wages, and fewer work days, with a resulting smaller product, the women and children are taken out of shops, mills or factories, in whole or in part, there will be less income for the workers, or in case they are displaced with adult male labor, it will inevitably be paid a wage lower than ordinary male labor; for no employer will pay as high a price for work that low priced women and children can do than for other. And the labor conditions will go down, down, until employment falls, because markets fall, then Socialism will come."

"Therefore any legislative or constitutional changes that will give the people more power, or that tend in the direction of making work safer, or saving lives, or giving shorter hours or a higher rate of wages, cannot make markets, nor feed hungry bodies, nor make the class struggle less, any more than the Seattle Socialist school platform can. And the Seattle Socialists have become opportunists!"

"I could not have voted for this motion, even if I had voted for Thompson's motion. And the comment made on this motion was not the reason why I voted against Thompson's. In fact, I had intended voting for it until I saw how Thompson voted on the Italian proposition."

"Every question that Socialists decide should be decided on its own merits, not on precedent."

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 27, 1909.

TO THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted the report of National Committee Referendum No. 1, Motion No. 1, by John M. Work, National Committee member of Iowa:

MOTION NO. 1.

"I move that our International Secretary be instructed to make an aggressive effort to get the International Socialist Bureau to adopt Esperanto as the official language for the International Socialist Congress of 1910."

VOTING YES.

- Iowa Work
Louisiana Triay
Total, 2.

VOTING NO.

- Alabama Baldwin
Arizona Morrison
Arkansas Ferrin
California McDevitt
California Richardson
Colorado Cole
Connecticut Bule
Florida McLevy
Illinois Pettigrew
Illinois Berlyn
Illinois Collins
Illinois Stedman
Indiana Reynolds
Kansas McAllister
Kansas Hibner
Kentucky Dobbs
Maryland Culp
Massachusetts Hitchcock
Michigan Stirtion
Michigan King
Minnesota Williams
Minnesota Maattala
Missouri Pope

Table listing states and their representatives for the National Committee. Includes Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Total.

Table listing states and their representatives for the National Committee. Includes Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin, and Total.

Motion is therefore defeated. Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

LOUISIANA (TRIAI): "I heartily endorse Esperanto as international language. Have often thought of it and hope the motion will receive a unanimous vote for its passage."

NEW YORK (LEE): "I had hoped that we had passed the stage where the attention of our National Committee would have to be occupied in defeating such motions as this. It seems, however, that not all the members of the committee have got rid of the idea that everything that is a bit freakish or novel or unconventional is to be assumed, prima facie, to have something in common with Socialism. It is to be regretted that we have permitted other organizations to get ahead of us in encouraging the use of Esperanto or any other such patent 'international language,' but that there should be any danger of our National Committee adopting a motion which would expose us to the ridicule of the international movement. If Comrade Work wants really to facilitate mutual understanding among the Socialists of various nations, let him devote his energies to encouraging the study of the French and German languages by American comrades. Each of these, as well as English, is already understood by more persons not born to it than all the persons who have ever studied Esperanto or are ever likely to."

WISCONSIN (BERGER): "A language is something living—unless it be a dead language like the Latin. An artificial language is just as impossible as an artificial oak tree."

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1909. To the National Committee.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted the report of National Committee Referendum No. 2, Motion No. 2, by John M. Work, National Committee member for Iowa.

Table listing states and their representatives for the National Committee. Includes Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Total.

Table listing states and their representatives for the National Committee. Includes Alabama, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, New York, South Dakota, and Total.

Table listing states and their representatives for the National Committee. Includes Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Wisconsin, and Total.

ALABAMA (BALDWIN): "I vote no on this motion because I question the right or justice of 'baiting' in order to crowd some one else out. I recognize the right of every faction to representation in the International Bureau. If by reason of numbers have a right to two representatives, then let us have them. If not, let us attend strictly to our own business and let the S. L. P. alone. At any rate, they are so few in numbers that we need not worry

about them. Quit fighting them and they will die of their own accord." ILLINOIS (BERLYN): "I vote no, because I do not desire to start an argument with dead ones. Besides it simply would add to the expense of our organization, and if our contention was recognized it would only gratify a petty vanity."

NEW YORK (WANHOPE): "Motion No. 2 seems to me to be asking for the impossible. I would like to have Comrade Work explain why he believes the International Bureau would entertain such a curious proposition as he makes in this motion."

Before voting on such a measure it would be well to know positively that a party is entitled to two international secretaries, and that such an additional secretary would be recognized by the International Bureau, the reason given by Comrade Work—the displacement of the representative of the S. L. P. To me a proposition of that sort seems preposterous. It is unthinkable that we could reasonably expect the International Bureau to ally itself with one American Socialist faction in order to deprive another of representation. The comment of Comrade Williams, which goes with Work's motion, displays a very strange idea of promoting unity, indeed. While the disappearance of the S. L. P. is a consummation devoutly to be wished, it is very doubtful if it can be hastened by depriving them of representation by such sharp practice as the motion suggests. They are dying in the natural course of events, and any attempt on our part to hasten their demise would be just as likely to retard it. The fact of their disintegration is so palpable that our European comrades are not likely to be deceived in the matter. The disappearance of their vote is a symptom that cannot be either concealed or misconstrued. Let the S. L. P. depart in peace, and let us keep our hands off."

Motion is therefore adopted. The votes of Comrade Berger of Wisconsin was received too late to be counted. Four members in excess of the number allowed by the apportionment are here listed, owing to lack of information from state organizations as to the members who should be dropped. The additional members do not affect the result.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 2, 1909. To the National Committee.

Comrades—The following National Committee motion, adopted Jan. 23rd, and the action taken thereon by the National Executive Committee are brought to your attention:

MOTION NO. 3. "I move that the National Secretary, in conjunction with the National Executive Committee, be and is hereby instructed to formulate and issue printed rules, instructions and suggestions governing National Organizers and Lecturers, subject to amendments and final approval by the National Committee, to be completed before May 1, 1909."

In accordance with the above the National Executive Committee in January session formulated instructions to National Organizers and Lecturers, copy of which is herewith enclosed. You will note that it is made up in the form of paragraphs and each paragraph is numbered. The wide margin will admit of the word "yes" or "no" being written in front of the number. Kindly employ method in indicating your vote. Vote will close March 2d.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 16, 1909. To the National Committee.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 2, Motion No. 2, by James F. Carey, National Committee member for Massachusetts. The motion was supported by the following members of the committee: Perrin, Ark.; Bule, Colo.; McLevy, Conn.; Culp, Md.; Williams, Minn.; Barzee, Ore.; Jensen and Herman, Wash. The amendment by Comrade Berger was supported by Comrade Jensen of Washington. Lacking the necessary support it is not submitted.

MOTION NO. 2. "That all future ballots for National Executive Committee and National Secretary shall include in addition to the name, the trade, occupation or profession of the candidate."

COMMENT. "I do not know that my motion covers all that I wish, but it will at least call attention to the need of giving the members some information concerning the candidates for National offices."

"Further, I am in hopes that the information will aid the members in selecting occasionally a working man or woman upon the National Executive Board. A working class party, whose National Executive members consist of two lawyers, two professional writers, one millionaire (so referred to), one minister, one business man, make it a subject for humorous reference by those militant workers outside the party, and should these militant workers decide, as they will eventually, to go into politics on the basis of class interests, the intellectual front our party would present would be awesome. I have no objection to the incoming of so-called 'intellectuals' into our party, and no complaint against the comrades now upon the Executive committee, but if the working class are to emancipate themselves, let's give them a chance."

"This is my first motion as a member of the National Committee, and as I am not a candidate for re-election it may be my last chance to call the attention of the members to the fact that our party is, among other things, a 'man building machine,' and that in this particular it may be improved."

COMMENT BY C. W. BARZEE OF OREGON. "If the Socialist party be a non-'propertied,' working class movement, the party would present itself better to every one if its management were assumed by members selected from its own class."

"Be the selection as it may suit the members, the propertied class members who are allied with the party certainly can well afford to give the proletariat every opportunity to so present the party to the voters."

"There are no reasons for the suspicions of the proletariat by the propertied members within the party who desire the overthrow of the profit system; while there are reasons (and good ones, too) for suspicion of the propertied interests within the party by the non-propertied members, our national platform is made up of reform propertied class measures. We do not destroy property or wealth when we place human interests above property interests; we simply set a guard about it so it will not be destroyed. Let us not fear the overthrow of the profit system, as all wealth or property would remain for use. Let us rather fear the consequences if it be not overthrown and the people come to their own."

"Reform tactics continue starvation principles, while revolutionary tactics mean plenty for all." "Comrade Berger says the cure for democracy is more democracy. Let's make the same application in the management of the party." COMMENT BY IRA CULP OF MARYLAND. "I second the motion of James F. Carey not because I am in favor of it, but that the question may be discussed, and upon this motion please submit the following comment with the ballot: "I second this motion for the above reason, though I am opposed to it for the following reasons: Education, general and specialized, is worth anything, and Socialists know that intelligence must precede emancipation. It will help us to solve the problems of life, those of emancipation as well as all others, and certainly those best acquainted with the processes of capitalism are the best fitted as teachers and leaders in overthrowing it. The usual objection to the educated classes is that they are the well-fed and coddled workers who are making possible the real capitalism

of today. If the theory of economic determinism is true, these are seeing the inevitability of Socialism, and are not in the least disqualified to be Socialists on that account."

"How many articles are written to convince those classes that they are only servants after all, and that when capitalism development is completed capitalism will have no use for them, and now it is proposed, if possible, to raise class distinctions among the dependent class, so that the intelligence of the intellectuals shall not be available in the work of emancipation."

"I am opposed to asking any questions of the members of the proletariat army, and demand only that one of their servants shall always act in harmony with the principles of the class struggle, or be removed for failure to do so. "Which division of the proletariat army furnishes the spies and scabs on the labor unions? Assuredly not the intellectuals. It is claimed that it is not the purpose to make invidious distinctions or discriminations or to raise prejudices; then I say it (this motion) has no purpose. The capitalist class could get nothing into the Socialist plan of campaign that would suit them better than this motion. It will raise suspicions and divisions among the proletarians, which is the only way the movement can be checked or destroyed. I would expect that kind of a motion from a capitalist spy and union disrupter, but not from James F. Carey, the uncompromising Socialist."

"The workingman any one will never become a Socialist. That reason is weak. It sounds like an S. L. P.-ite's talk. "There are so many things at lawyers, writers, doctors and preachers and intellectuals in general that one would think that the workers couldn't use or employ intelligence at all in their work of emancipation; that it is a discredit to strike for freedom, 'intellectual' as well as industrial, and that the 'intellectual' and the 'industrialist' cannot join the struggle, or that the 'intellectual' is more likely to scab than the other. The intellectuals are no more the servants of capitalism than other workers upon whose votes the capitalists must depend for their power and privileges. It seems to me it is about time for the kettle to quit calling the pot black."

"I believe in the broadest possible training of all for this struggle along the lines indicated by me a year ago, but I do not believe in permitting or forcing such distinctions as are aimed for by this motion. "I believe I have as mercilessly criticized at least one member of the N. E. C., and I shall do the same for any official Socialist who I think abandons the working class struggle, but once in the party all should stand absolutely upon the same rights and privileges without regard to previous conditions of servitude."

COMMENT BY JOHN SPARGO OF NEW YORK. "I am opposed to Comrade Carey's motion as offered, and equally so as amended by Comrade Berger. It is a manifestation of that absurd 'anti-intellectualism' which has from the very first cursed our movement, and which reached its logical development when, at the first congress of the old international, the precursors of our Bladdens and Careys fought to exclude Marx and Engels on the ground that they were 'intellectuals,' and again in 1871, at the Hague congress, to exclude La Fargue, O'Donnell and others."

"No useful purpose could possibly be served by such a rule as that proposed. Its only use is to appeal to prejudice. Let us suppose that

we have a ballot containing the names of "John Doe of New York, lawyer," and "Richard Roe of Missouri, laborer." In the absence of other knowledge, the description does not help in the slightest to the choice of the better man. If it were practicable to have information on the ballot as to candidates' party experience, and their views upon great questions of party theory and tactics, that information would help. It would be most unfortunate to have our party elections turn upon the flimsy issue of the intellectual versus the proletarian, and that is what the motion would lead to." Vote will close March 2nd.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1909. To the National Committee. Herewith is reported the action taken by your committee upon the question submitted under date of January 25:

FIRST PROPOSITION—MOTION. "That it is the opinion of the National Executive Committee that Section V of Article IV of the National Constitution intended that five seconds from three states in addition to the mover must be obtained."

SECOND PROPOSITION—QUESTION. "If a motion is signed by more than one person, shall each signed be counted as one in support of the motion?" Following is the vote:

Table showing the results of the National Convention. Columns include First Proposition (Yes/No) and Second Proposition (Yes/No). Lists names of delegates from various states and their votes.

The first proposition is therefore adopted and the second one defeated. Fraternally submitted. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Advertisement for Socialist books. Title: "Socialists Should Know Facts by the Book". Text: "The actual and accurate position of the party on every question should be known by every member. The Proceedings of the National Conventions Are the Only Books That Contain This Information." Subjects treated: Abolition of Senate, Child Labor, Government by Commission, Farmers' Program, Immigration, Labor Organizations, Women and their Relation to the Socialist Party, Income Tax, initiative and Referendum, Injunctions, Socialist Unity, Proportional Representation, Deprecation of Violence, Free Speech, The Liquor Question, Primary Laws, Religion, Propaganda Among Soldiers and Sailors, Shortening Work Day, and a host of other live subjects which come up for consideration in every community. We have enough copies of the last Convention Proceedings to supply each Local with one. Each Local Should Have One, Price 50c. We have some, not many, of the National Convention Proceedings of 1904. Price 50c. By having both the value of each is enhanced by the opportunity given for reference and comparison. The Socialist Perpetual Campaign Book, compiled by Joseph Medill Patterson, contains ammunition with which to reach the enemy. Articles by Debs and a dozen other star writers; statistics on the concentration of wealth and much other valuable information for daily use. AN OFFER These three books, value \$1.25, for \$1.00 while the combination lasts. On late orders, books of equal value will be substituted for any missing volume. Your local cannot afford to be without them.

National Notes.

Rudowitz Is Free!—The fight for the freedom of Christian Ansoff Rudowitz has been won. Secretary of State Root has set aside the ruling of U. S. Commissioner Foote and decided that Rudowitz shall not be returned to Russia to be tortured by the minions of the czar. Immediately following his release, Rudowitz visited the national headquarters and expressed his heartfelt thanks to the party and the Socialist press for his liberation.

Rudowitz is free. But the fight for the freedom of Jan Janoff Pouden and the liberation of the Mexican patriots now held in jail in Los Angeles must go on.

About a year ago the Croatian comrades established the "Radnicka Straza," a bi-weekly paper. Since the first of the year it has been issued as a weekly. The management states that many of their compatriots are employed in the coal and iron mines and other large industrial establishments, and they make the request that comrades of other nationalities search out and acquaint them with the fact that a publication is printed in their own language. Sample copies will be mailed upon application, publication office, 606 Center avenue, Chicago, Ill.

During the month of January two new Finnish locals were organized with thirty-five members. The receipts for national dues for the month of January of the National Finnish Translator's office amounted to \$33.25. This exceeds by \$4 the record of any previous month. The receipts for the special Finnish dug stamps for January were \$24.20, which breaks the record of any previous month by the amount of \$2.70.

Certain comrades heretofore maintaining an organization known as the "South Slavonian Socialist Association of America" have reorganized under the name of the "Slavonic Socialist Organization of America," with headquarters at 527 South Center avenue, Chicago, Ill. This organization also publishes "Proletarac," which purports to reach natives of the South Slavish (Slavonic) nations.

By recent referendum Mrs. Edna Snow, Huntington, Ark., has been elected State Secretary, term of office beginning Feb. 1.

By a recent referendum George Ambrose, 825 Utah avenue, Butte, has been elected a member of the National Committee for Montana.

By recent referendum A. M. Striton of Hancock has been re-elected member of the National Committee for Michigan and Wm. Bohn of Ann Arbor has also been elected. The state convention of Michigan will be held at Grand Rapids, beginning at 11 a. m., Feb. 12.

State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin reports that "The Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin legislature have already introduced the following bills and memorials: A memorial to Congress for help to the unemployed along the lines indicated in the national platform of the Socialist party of America. A memorial to Congress for the collective ownership of all industries which are organized on a national scale and in which competition has virtually ceased to exist, to the end that property involved in these industries may be freely used for the advantage and benefit of the whole people. A petition to the Wisconsin senators to take action to abrogate the extradition treaty with Russia. A memorial to Congress for a constitutional convention for revising the national constitution. A memorial to Congress to investigate the various forms of public ownership, control and regulation of the liquor traffic now in use in different countries. A bill for county and municipal referendums on all questions of public interest upon the demand of 10 per cent of the electors. A bill making the president, vice-president, managers and directors guilty of murder in case of fatal railway accidents which result from the criminal carelessness of the company, or when the company requires its employees to work more than twelve hours on a stretch, thus unfitting them for the careful performance of their duties. A bill requiring the state of Wisconsin to care for the families of convicts. Of course, most of these measures will be turned down by the legislature. Nevertheless their introduction is part of the Socialists' work of educating the people."

That the Citizens' Alliance, Manufacturers' Association, or some kindred institution is more active than usual seems evident from the fact that a number of want ads in the Chicago daily papers are answered by proposals for the applicants to accept a position as a spy with territory within the trade unions or labor organizations. Good wages and permanent employment are among the inducements offered for this class of Judas work. Information from the National Headquarters of the Machinists' Union is to the effect that these tactics seems to be pursued all over the country as a general policy in an assault upon workingmen's organizations.

In the December meeting of the National Executive Committee the information was at hand that Comrade Dora Montefiore of England would probably visit this country about the middle of February. The National Executive Committee, therefore, provided that a lecture tour be arranged for her covering the period

of her visit. This information was transmitted to the Woman's National Committee, and as a consequence numerous inquiries have been received regarding assignments for her. It should now be stated that no direct communications in reply to the invitation extended has as yet been received from Comrade Montefiore. It is therefore suggested that locals should not make any arrangements for speaking dates for Comrade Montefiore until further advised.

Comrade Hills, State Secretary of Iowa, reports in the matter of reduced representation in the National Committee, that a referendum is being taken, the vote upon which will close April 1, and therefore authoritative information as to the member entitled to serve cannot be given prior to that date.

The International Socialist Bureau transmits information from the Social Revolutionary party of Russia that one Asef is and has been an agent of the Czar for the purpose of organizing terrorism which can be charged to the party; that after the above relations were discovered he disappeared, and his whereabouts are unknown. The following warning is submitted:

NOTICE—"The Central Committee of the Social Revolutionary party of Russia desires to bring before the Socialists of the world the news that Eugene Philippovitch Asef, 33 years old, known under the names of "Tolstoy," "Ivan Nicolaeitch" and "Valentine Pousatch," member of the party since its foundation, elected to carry out several enterprises for the benefit of the party, member of the "fighting sections" of the Central Committee, has been convicted of having had relations with the secret police of Russia."

Comrades Thompson and Berger of the National Executive Committee, relating to the selection of books to be recommended for Study Courses in Socialism, desire to be recorded as submitting a minority report in favor of including "Modern Socialism," by Ensor, and "Studies in Socialism," by Jaures.

During the long fight of the United States senatorship in the Wisconsin legislature, one report comes out the same on each ballot, Rummel, the Social-Democratic candidate, receiving four votes.

The arguments and figures presented by the Social-Democratic members of the Milwaukee council were undoubtedly responsible for an increased appropriation for the school fund from \$120,000 to \$245,000.

Comrade Althen, editor of the Two Rivers Reporter, was charged with criminal libel and fined \$100 for telling the truth about capitalists. The comrades rallied to his support, and at one meeting addressed by Comrade Carl D. Thompson a collection was taken which covered the entire amount of the fine.

Good reports are coming in on the work of Clyde J. Wright, temporary State Secretary and State Organizer of Nebraska. At his meeting in Stromsburg a local was organized with 18 charter members. At a meeting in Lincoln six new members were secured for the local. He is now making an organization tour of the eastern end of the state, and soon after that is finished he will go into the western end of the state.

The National Committee of the United Lethian Social Democrats of America calls attention to the injustice perpetrated upon Jan Janoff Pouden by the further postponement of his trial until April 1. They point out the fact that he has been in prison for more than a year, or since Jan. 13, 1908. They make the suggestion that at all meetings of the Socialist party, and especially protest meetings arranged against the action of Judge Wright, that the case of the extended imprisonment of Pouden and the facts relating to the attempt to have him extradited by the Russian government be presented.

A resolution demanding the abrogation of the extradition treaty with Russia has been introduced by the Social-Democrats in the Wisconsin state legislature. This resolution has been favorably reported by the state senate committee to which it was referred. It will no doubt pass the state senate in a slightly modified form.

By a recent referendum Frederick Kraft of Ridgeland and Henry Carles of Newark were elected members of the National Committee for the State of New Jersey, and W. B. Killingbeck of Orange was re-elected State Secretary.

The convention of the Socialists of Ohio will be held in the city of Columbus March 20 and 21. State Secretary Ringler of Pennsylvania reports the expulsion of H. P. Rees and Adolph Dieckman by Local Philadelphia for having voted for other than candidates of the Socialist party.

By recent referendum Franklin H. Wentworth, Carpenter street, Salem, was elected a member of the National Committee for Massachusetts, and James F. Carey, 629 Washington street, Boston, was re-elected State Secretary.

At the last meeting of the State Executive Committee of Massachusetts 330 new members were added to the roll through charter applications and members-at-large.

Charters have been granted by the National Office since last reported to locals in unorganized states as follows: Stromsburg, Neb., 18 members; Schuyler, Neb. (reorganized), 11 members; Gering, Neb., 5 members; Columbus, Neb., 6 members; Ellisville, Miss., 14 members.

Political Refugee Defense League

The Political Refugee Defense League, which so successfully carried on the battle against the extradition of Christian Rudowitz by the Russian government, is now ready to continue the fight for the liberation of these political prisoners and all others who are held, or may be held, in this country. The League asks you to organize and affiliate with the National body for the purpose of carrying on a National-wide agitation, hold mass meetings, adopt resolutions and raise money for the defense.

In forty-one Western cities branch organizations of the Political Refugee Defense League have been established, as follows: In Cleveland, Dayton, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Hamilton, Portsmouth and East Liverpool, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Belleville, Streator and East St. Louis, Illinois; Council Bluffs and Davenport, Iowa; Easton and Homestead, Pennsylvania; Rochester, New York; Leesburgh and Jamison, Alabama; New Bedford, Massachusetts; Newport and Louisville, Kentucky; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Ogden, Utah; Stevens and Girard, Kansas; Farmersville and Brownwood, Texas; Cass City, Michigan; Rounceverte, West Virginia; Joplin, Missouri; Denver and Colorado Springs, Colorado; San Francisco and Los Angeles, California; Spokane, Washington, and Boise, Idaho.

At the same time that the Political Refugee Defense League was formed in Chicago, the citizens of New York City organized the Pouden Defense Conference, with the following officers: Chairman, Dr. David Blaustein, 184 Eldridge St.; Treasurer, Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 Broadway; Recording Secretary, Dr. M. Gurewitch, 196 East Broadway; Corresponding Secretary, S. Rosenbluth, 99 Nassau St.

The Pouden Defense Conference organized many branches in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For the purpose of amalgamating these two bodies, committees have been appointed, both by the League and the Conference, and a National body with representatives in all the large cities of the United States will be the result.

On the last page will be found a petition for signatures, which should be promptly returned to the League's secretary as soon as filled.

All money raised should be sent to the National Political Refugee Defense League, Jane Addams, Treasurer, Hull House, Chicago, Ill.

For literature and further information, write the Political Refugee Defense League at 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Yours for the right of asylum,
JOHN C. CHASE,
 President.
JOHN MURRAY,
 Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE UNITED MINE WORKERS PASSED IN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY 19, 1908.

"Whereas, John Mitchell, Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison have been sentenced to jail for talking in the interest of a free press and free speech; and

"Whereas, Jan Pouden and Christian Rudowitz, Russian exiles, are about to be turned over to the Russian Czar to be murdered because they had the courage to ask for freedom for labor; and

"Whereas, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera, Mexican patriots, are incarcerated in a United States jail because they spoke and wrote against tyranny of an unjust government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this convention assembled denounces the courts of the United States for the stand they have taken against labor; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS PASSED IN NATIONAL CONVENTION AT DENVER, —, 1908.

"Whereas, It has become apparent to all who are interested in the cases of the Mexicans Villarreal, Magon, Rivera and Sarabia, who are now, and have been for some time, under arrest in California, charged with inciting revolution in Mexico, and with preparing to lead an armed force from Douglas, Arizona, across the border into Mexico, that the charges against these men are merely subterfuges, used for the purpose of getting these men into Mexico for the purpose of inflicting on them the death penalty, not for inciting revolution, but because these men have endeavored to better the condition of the working class in Mexico; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Western Federation of Miners pledge to these men, Villarreal, Magon, Rivera and Sarabia, its moral support and recommends that the locals of this organization extend, as far as they are able, their financial assistance to the defense committee in Bisbee, which has the matter in charge."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR PASSED IN NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN DENVER, NOVEMBER 12, 1908.

"Whereas, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal, Librado Rivera and other members of the Mexican Liberal Party, were arrested in Los Angeles, California, August 23, 1907, at the instance of the Mexican government, and have since been detained in prison, while extraordinary efforts have been made to extradite them; and

"Whereas, The Mexican government, as prosecutor, has succeeded in inducing the American authorities to hold them on varying charges, ranging from petty larceny to that of murder; and

"Whereas, The several charges, in turn and of necessity, have been abandoned when fully refuted by legal testimony, and the one active charge remaining is that of endeavoring to invade Mexico with an armed force, all of which proves by court records that these men are not criminals in any sense. If offenders at all, political offenders only; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor extends its earnest sympathy to the aforesaid Magon, Villarreal, Rivera, et al., and commends to all affiliated organizations the consideration of proper means for their defense."

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PASSED IN NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD IN CHICAGO, MAY 14, 1908.

"Whereas, The leaders of the working class revolt in Mexico against economic and political tyranny, having been driven from Mexico by threats of imprisonment and death for their devotion to working class interests in connection with a certain uprising and other revolts of the workers against the master class; and

"Whereas, These men have been arrested in this country without warrant of law and held in jail for nearly a year on trumped-up charges of conspiracy to organize an armed force to invade Mexico; and

"Whereas, This persecution of labor leaders by the capitalist class of the republics of the United States and Mexico constitutes an assault upon the entire working class of both countries, menacing such political rights as the workers still retain; be it, therefore

"Resolved, That we condemn the action of the officials of both countries and pledge our support to the defense of Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia against the persecution of the master class."

PLATFORMS.

Party Platform, in English, per 1,000, post-paid \$1.50

Platforms in Foreign Languages—Bohemian, Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Slovak, Spanish and Swedish, per 1,000, postpaid 2.00

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Victor L. Berger	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.
A. H. Floaten	228 W. Fourteenth St., Denver, Colo.
Morris Hillquit	320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Robert Hunter	Highland Farm, Noroton Heights, Conn.
A. M. Simons	180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
John Spargo	355 Walnut St., Yonkers, N. Y.
John M. Work	1311 Harrison St., Des Moines, Iowa.

Names and Addresses of State Secretaries

Alabama	Thos. Freeman	Leesburg.
Arizona	Harriet M. Kenefick	Globe.
Arkansas	Mrs. Edna Snow	Huntington.
California	H. C. Tuck	528 17th st., Oakland.
Colorado	Lewis E. Floaten	228 W. 14th av., Denver.
Connecticut	S. E. Beardsley	Shelton.
Florida	A. C. Sill	St. Petersburg.
Idaho	T. J. Coonrod	Emmett.
Illinois	J. O. Bentall	180 Washington st., Chicago.
Indiana	May Strickland	Box 417, Anderson.
Iowa	W. C. Hills	743 W. 19th st., Des Moines.
Kansas	J. E. Snyder	Girard.
Kentucky	W. Lanferseck	506 Washington av., Newport.
Louisiana	W. F. Dietz	Lake Charles.
Maine	Norman W. Lermond	R. F. D. No. 1, Thomaston.
Maryland	H. C. Lewis	428 Lauraine av., Baltimore.
Massachusetts	James F. Carey	699 Washington st., Boston.
Michigan	G. H. Lockwood	218 N. Burdick st., Kalamazoo.
Minnesota	J. E. Nash	723 Nicollet av., Minneapolis.
Missouri	Otto Pauls	212 So. 4th st., St. Louis.
Montana	James D. Graham	Box 908, Helena.
Nevada	Mrs. Lora Harris	Sparks.
New Hampshire	W. H. Wilkins	Box 521, Claremont.
New Jersey	W. B. Killingbeck	Orange.
New Mexico	Winnie Branstetter	Estancia.
New York	U. Solomon	239 E. 84th st., New York City.
North Dakota	Arthur Bassett	Fargo.
Ohio	John G. Willert	718 W. Superior av., Cleveland.
Oklahoma	Otto F. Branstetter	220 1/2 W. Main st., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Thos. A. Sladden	309 Davis st., Portland.
Pennsylvania	Robert B. Ringler	628 Walnut st., Reading.
Rhode Island	Fred Hurst	1923 Westminster st., Olneyville.
South Dakota	M. G. Opsahl	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	S. Friedman	176 So. Main st., Memphis.
Texas	W. J. Bell	106 W. Erwin st., Tyler.
Utah	Jos. MacLaglan	239 1/2 Washington av., Ogden.
Vermont	John Ogg	69 Maple av., Barre.
Washington	Richard Krueger	1414 Second av., Seattle.
West Virginia	George B. Kline	McMechen.
Wisconsin	E. H. Thomas	344 Sixth st., Milwaukee.
Wyoming	C. F. Liackenberg	Box 94, Kemmerer.

NATIONAL REFERENDUM C, 1908

VOTE CLOSED JANUARY 31, 1909.

Substituted for Sec. 1 of Art. VI:
 "A National executive committee of seven members shall be elected annually by preferential referendum, as follows: The call for nominations shall issue November 1. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, twenty for acceptances and declinations and forty-five for the referendum. Each local or party member may nominate seven candidates. Each candidate when nominated must be designated by one of the alphabetical letters, 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G'. Nominees shall designate, when accepting, by alphabetical letter, which of the seven offices they accept. The names of the candidates shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical arrangement, in seven groups, the name of each candidate appearing in the group under which he accepted.
 "The member voting shall designate his first choice by writing the figure '1' opposite the name of his first choice, the figure '2' opposite the name of his second choice, the figure '3' opposite the name of his third choice, and so on, in each group, indicating his relative preference for each and every candidate named on the ballot by different and consecutive numbers. Any ballot not made in exact compliance with the aforesaid rules shall be void. The candidate indicated by the lowest sum total of numbers opposite his name shall be elected. The vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner."

Substitute for Sec. 1 of Art. VII the following:
 "A National Secretary shall be elected annually at the same time and in the same manner as the National Executive Committee. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. He shall receive as compensation the sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually and shall give bond in a sum fixed by the National Executive Committee."

Substitute for Sec. 5 of Art. VII the following:
 "The National Secretary and National Executive Committee may be recalled by the party membership."

Strike out from Sec. 6 of Art. X "by a per capita assessment on the entire membership," and substitute therefor "by setting aside 10 per cent of the National dues."
 Strike out from Sec. 1 of Art. XI "provided, however, that the required number of requests for such referendum shall have been made within a period of ninety consecutive days."

	Section I, Article VI		Section I, Article VII		Section 5, Article VII		Section 6, Article X		Section 1, Article XI	
	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Alabama	40	23	49	17	63	5	45	17	53	14
Arizona	98	88	157	38	183	12	123	61	125	49
Arkansas	198	223	236	181	243	90	247	158	230	166
California	106	83	129	32	183	4	127	32	119	29
Colorado	62	124	114	73	128	65	100	82	92	84
Connecticut	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Delaware	54	47	67	35	85	18	67	30	71	23
Florida	19	6	21	4	24	1	14	10	11	12
Georgia	38	25	53	12	53	7	46	15	44	14
Idaho	414	497	772	156	776	156	506	390	445	329
Illinois	186	120	213	91	268	39	235	74	210	64
Indiana	146	74	199	40	223	7	183	38	160	44
Iowa	220	110	277	77	316	31	290	45	274	50
Kansas	81	34	94	14	91	9	96	12	91	8
Kentucky	60	20	67	10	73	3	66	13	57	19
Louisiana	37	37	38	33	55	24	76	2	34	37
Maine	57	24	72	18	83	7	71	14	65	13
Maryland	202	164	247	126	362	35	220	145	239	113
Massachusetts	128	125	201	57	227	26	239	37	206	65
Michigan	311	171	410	94	475	40	406	63	360	102
Minnesota	183	404	406	174	562	53	405	157	397	170
Mississippi	65	51	64	25	73	29	63	32	61	33
Missouri	57	47	83	26	106	2	90	18	64	33
Montana	31	9	39	...	40	...	32	1	33	1
Nebraska	23	76	63	47	106	3	69	35	81	27
Nevada	124	228	213	151	268	93	174	166	175	156
New Hampshire	2	1	13	...	14	...	13	...	12	1
New Jersey	439	867	565	782	804	584	606	792	592	731
New Mexico	3	1	4	1	5	...	5	...	4	...
North Carolina	36	5	45	2	47	3	44	3	35	7
North Dakota	514	251	566	167	763	58	703	231	655	137
Ohio	575	161	643	141	765	25	711	75	636	115
Oklahoma	161	275	332	83	374	47	199	227	295	108
Oregon	312	368	451	209	617	83	406	151	558	157
Pennsylvania	38	55	53	23	66	6	42	16	38	12
Rhode Island	38	36	51	23	53	1	56	23	35	37
South Carolina	8	45	2	41	15	39	6	44	10	41
South Dakota	303	202	383	129	482	25	339	159	366	109
Tennessee	38	11	47	3	51	...	41	10	38	6
Texas	29	9	35	3	37	1	31	7	34	4
Utah	143	158	211	95	244	64	252	48	190	98
Vermont	101	29	112	39	127	4	117	27	105	36
Virginia	190	399	407	195	532	86	456	123	390	180
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wyoming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Members at large	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	2	8	...
TOTAL	5,873	5,725	8,231	2,473	10,153	1,813	8,042	3,611	6,730	3,425

In accordance with the above recorded vote each amendment was therefore adopted.
 Attest, J. MAILON BARNES, Secretary.

Socialist Papers on the Exchange List of the National Office

"Chicago Daily Socialist"	150-152 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	\$3.00
"New York Evening Call"	442 Pear St., New York City	2.00
"The Daily Register"	Lead, S. D.	5.00
WEEKLY—(ENGLISH).		
"The Lantern"	50 Van Buren St., Deadwood, S. D.	1.50
"The World"	523 17th St., Oakland, Cal.	1.00
"Common Sense"	649 E. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.	.50
"Christian Socialist"	5623 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	.50
"Appeal to Reason"	Girard, Kan.	.50
"The Wage Slave"	Box 337, Hancock, Mich.	.75
"St. Louis Labor"	213 S. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
"Montana News"	Helena, Mont.	.50
"Socialist Review"	Lock Box "B", West Hoboken, N. J.	1.00
"The Laborer"	401 Main St., Dallas, Tex.	1.00
"Toilers' Defense"	Cole Dale, Pa.	1.00
"The Socialist"	14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash.	1.00
"Social Democratic Herald"	244 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.	.50
"The Western Clarion"	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	1.00
"The Miners' Magazine"	605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.	1.00
"The Cleveland Citizen"	310 Champlain Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio	.50
MONTHLY—(ENGLISH).		
"The Vanguard"	244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	.50
"Wiltshire's Magazine"	200 Williams St., New York City	.25
"International Socialist Review"	153 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
"The Harp"	749 Third Ave., New York	.50
"The Progressive Woman"	Girard, Kan.	.50
"The Free Press" (Bi-Weekly)	P. O. Drawer 822, New Castle, Pa.	.50
FOREIGN PAPERS (SOCIALIST). DAILY AND WEEKLY.		
(Bohemian)—"Spravednost"	721 Allport St., Chicago, Ill.	4.00
(German)—"Volks Zeitung"	15 Spruce St., New York City	6.00
(German)—"Tageblatt"	613 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
(Jewish)—"Forward"	183 1/2 Division St., New York City	3.50
(Polish)—"Dziennik Ludowy"	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
WEEKLY.		
(German)—"Neues Leben"	182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	1.50
(German)—"Arbeiter Zeitung"	212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
(German)—"Vorwaerts"	15 Spruce St., New York City	1.00
(German)—"Die Wahrheit"	244 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	1.50
(Polish)—"Robotnik"	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.	3.00
(Slovak)—"Rovnost Ludu"	633 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.	1.25
(Slavonic)—"Glas Svobode"	699 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill.	1.50
(Slavonic)—"Proletarec"	587 South Center Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1.50
(Danish)—"Bevnen"	537 West North Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
(Italian)—"La Parola Die Socialista"	145 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
"Jewish Labor World"	463 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
(Finnish)—"Raivaaja"	392 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass.	2.50
(Finnish)—"Toveri"	Tenth and Duane St., Astoria, Ore.	2.00
(Finnish)—"Tyomies Pub. Co."	Hancock, Mich.	2.75
(Lettish)—"Strahdneeks"	21 Union Ave., Jamaica Plain, Mass.	2.00
(Norwegian)—"Gaa Pa"	405 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	.50
(Hungarian)—"Elöre"	1523 Second Ave., New York City	1.00
(French)—"L'Union Des Travailleurs"	Charleroi, Pa.	1.50
(Lettish)—"Kova"	418 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
(Lettish)—"Brihwa Tribuna"	68 Crescent Ave., North Cambridge, Mass.	1.00
(Croatian)—"Radnicka Straza"	721 Allport St., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
(Jewish)—"Guakumft" (Monthly)	141 Division St., New York City	1.00
(Russian)—"The Russian-American Worker" (Monthly)	208 McWhorter St., Newark, N. J.	1.00

RULES OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE AND NATIONAL COMMITTEES

RULES OF ORDER FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

- A majority of the members of the National Executive Committee shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.
- The time of the adjournment and the time of opening of the next session shall be determined at each session.
- Each session shall be called to order by the National Secretary.
- A chairman shall be elected at each session.
- The Executive Committee may elect the secretary at each meeting.
- Order of business.
 - Election of Chairman.
 - Election of Secretary.
 - 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 serialim.
 - National Secretary's Report.
 - On State Organization.
 - On Unorganized States.
 - On Finances.
 - Organization and Agitation.
 - Literature Department.
 - Miscellaneous.
- Meetings may be called by the National Secretary whenever he may deem necessary or by decision of the Executive Committee.
- 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.

- Between meetings all business shall be transacted by correspondence.
- All motions or other matter submitted for the National Executive Committee, for action by correspondence, shall 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.
- 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.

RULES FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUMS.

- Rule 1 is abrogated by the constitutional provision which requires that a National Committee motion shall be supported.
- When a National Committeeman makes a motion by correspondence it shall be published in the next weekly Bulletin. Before the ballots for the said motion are sent out 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.
- 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.
- A motion to lay a motion on the table shall be out of order.
- Motions to amend, defer, postpone or declare 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- A National Committeeman may withdraw a motion made by himself before it is submitted, provided it is not seconded.
- 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.
- All elections of officers, delegates, committeemen, etc., shall be by preferential ballot. Each National Committeeman may nominate as many candidates as there are positions to be filled. The names of candidates shall be placed on the ballot in alphabetical order. Each National Committeeman voting shall write the figure "1" opposite the name of his first choice, the figure "2" opposite the name of his second choice, and so on, indicating his relative preference for each, and every candidate on the ballot. If he fails to vote on all candidates his ballot shall not be counted. The candidates receiving the lowest sum total of numbers opposite their names shall be elected. In case of a tie the same shall be decided by lot between the candidates, under direction of the National Secretary.
- 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 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, 1908.

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index.

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