

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## MONTHLY BULLETIN

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 111 NORTH MARKET STREET, CHICAGO

Volume VIII

MAY, 1912

Number 8

### Audit of National Office Finances

Telephone Randolph 2592. Telephone Automatic 62-422.

PAINE & BOCK AUDIT CO.,  
Not Inc.

Public Accountants and Auditors,

546 Commercial National Bank Building, Corner Adams and Clark Sts.

Chicago, April 25, 1912.

National Executive Committee, The Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen:—In accordance with your instructions we have audited the books of accounts of the National Office of the Socialist Party for the period September 1, 1911, to April 1, 1912, and submit herewith, as of April 1, 1912: General Ledger Trial Balance, National Office Statement of Assets and Liabilities, National Office General Ledger Trial Balance, Lyceum Department Statement of Assets and Liabilities, Lyceum Department, all of which we hereby certify to be correct.

Our audit comprehended the following:  
Verified Entries of Cash Received and Distribution of Same with Stubs of Secretary's Receipts.  
Verified Entries of Cash Paid and Distribution of Same, with Cancelled Checks and Receipts for Expenditures.  
Verified Footings of Cash Received.  
Verified Footings of Cash Expenditures.  
Verified Mileage Reserve Fund in Separate Bank Account.  
Checked Cash Book and Journal Postings to General Ledgers.

We counted the cash in the hands of the National Office cashier and Lyceum Department cashier on April 11, 1912, and found the same correct. We made bank reconciliations under date of March 31, 1912, and found that the sum total of the checks outstanding, added to the balance shown by the cash books, agreed with the balances shown by the bank statements on that date, with the exception of the National Office account, which exceeded the bank balance by \$0.80.

We suggest that the bank exchange be paid at the end of each month instead of daily, as is your custom. The bank will charge your account with the exchange for the month, which can be verified with the pass book.

We recommend that a "petty cash" account be opened in the general ledger, charging same with a sufficient amount to constitute a working or petty cash fund; same to be reimbursed from time to time by a voucher covering O. K'd memoranda. A check is drawn (covering the total of disbursements), cashed and the fund restored to the original amount.

We recommend that a regular form of pay roll book be used, the same to be approved at the time salaries are paid.

We further recommend that separate books be used for cash received and cash paid, which will facilitate the work and be less expensive than your present method.

We also suggest that a date be fixed each year for the closing of the books. We recommend that a book be used for the purpose of listing the furniture and fixtures and the cost. This book should be in agreement with the furniture and fixture account in the general ledger. A perpetual inventory of this kind will be very valuable in case of fire.

We also recommend that a more up-to-date system of billing be adopted in order to save time and expense.

Respectfully submitted,

PAINE & BOCK AUDIT CO.,  
By H. S. Paine.

### SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### GENERAL LEDGER TRIAL BALANCE, APRIL 1, 1912.

	Dr.	Cr.
Lyceum Department	\$ 3,047.22	
Mileage Reserve Fund	9,235.89	
Outstanding Accounts	1,319.09	
Organizers	1,070.21	
Chas. H. Kerr Co.		\$ 161.25
Louis Kopelin Press Bureau	340.00	
Appropriations		1,770.00
Cash in Bank and On Hand	7,596.55	
Subscription Cards	780.00	
Commission on Subscription Cards	120.00	
National Dues		34,129.10
Stationery and Supplies	2,830.99	
Printing and Literature, 1911	3,379.96	
Printing, 1912	5,704.18	
Literature, 1912		2,702.62
Buttons	174.21	
Campaign Fund		59.85
Furniture and Fixtures	1,809.63	
Refund	17.71	
National Executive Committee	847.45	
Express and Freight	1,563.42	
Postage	2,336.14	
Rent	703.33	
Exchange	65.70	
General Expense	366.19	
Telegrams and Telephone	235.31	
Wages	7,263.36	
Organizing	2,891.13	
Donations and Collections		921.59
Discount	101.72	
H. G. Adair	681.50	
Empire Paper Company	4.00	
A. B. Dick Company	24.30	
B. W. Heusch	.75	
MacMillan Company	1.26	
James H. O'Neil Company	180.00	
F. J. Kain & Son	322.50	
P. F. Pettibone & Co.	10.34	
Partridge & Anderson	.45	
Saul Bros.	41.25	
John F. Jordan	38.50	
Sullivan-Blakely Company	2.25	
Tarentum Paper Mills	9.74	
Horner's Stationery Store	23.45	
Milwaukee Social Dem. Pub. Company	47.75	
Equity Series	12.50	
The Elliott Company	1.10	
Sub. Card Appropriation	50.00	
Appropriation, Organizing	3,106.28	
Appropriation, Press Bureau	100.00	
U. S. Express Company	353.19	
Eagle Stamp Works	1.75	
Pilcher-Hamilton Company	117.48	
George H. Doran Company	1.29	
J. W. Butler Paper Company	15.09	
Joshua Wanhope	30.00	
Globe Engraving & Electro. Company	25.00	
Charged Off Accounts	97.40	
National Office, Net Balance		15,259.78
	\$57,051.35	\$57,051.35

### SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, APRIL 1, 1912.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Bank and On Hand	\$ 7,596.55	H. G. Adair	\$ 681.50
Mileage Reserve Fund	9,235.89	Empire Paper Co.	4.00
Outstanding Accounts	1,319.09	A. B. Dick Co.	24.30

Subscription Cards	780.00	B. W. Heusch	.75
Stationery and Supplies	2,830.99	The MacMillan Co.	1.26
Literature	3,379.96	Jas. H. O'Neil Co.	180.00
Buttons	174.21	F. J. Kain & Son	322.50
Furniture and Fixtures	1,809.63	P. F. Pettibone Co.	10.34
Lyceum Department	3,047.22	Partridge & Anderson	.45
Organizers	1,070.21	Saul Bros.	41.25
		John F. Jordan	38.50
		Sullivan-Blakely Co.	2.25
		Tarentum Paper Mills	9.74
		Horner's Stationery Store	23.45
		Social Democratic Pub. Co.	47.75
		Equity Series	12.50
		The Elliott Co.	1.10
		U. S. Express Co.	353.19
		Eagle Stamp Works	1.75
		Pilcher-Hamilton Co.	117.48
		Geo. H. Doran Co.	1.29
		J. W. Butler Paper Co.	15.09
		Joshua Wanhope	30.00
		Globe Eng. & Electro. Co.	25.00
		Chas. H. Kerr Co.	161.25
		Appropriations	1,770.00
		Net Difference Between Receipts and Disbursements	12,107.28
		National Office, Net Balance	15,259.78
	\$31,243.75		\$31,243.75

### SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### GENERAL LEDGER TRIAL BALANCE, LYCEUM DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1, 1912.

	Dr.	Cr.
National Office		\$ 3,047.22
Field Subscription		383.00
Miscellaneous Subscription		243.37
Lecturers' Expense	\$ 13,602.90	
Organizers' Expense	5,738.59	
Donations and Collections		478.31
Special Lectures		1,024.09
Slides	39.93	
Discount		42.98
Refund		.25
Printing	12,063.41	
Rent	209.90	
Stationery and Supplies	735.87	
Telephone and Telegraph	349.92	
Office Fixtures	850.19	
Postage	1,736.97	
Exchange	17.85	
Wages	6,261.52	
Freight and Express	1,969.36	
General Expense	99.89	
Cash in Bank and On Hand	4,572.35	
Local Refund	5.80	
J. W. Slayton	267.76	
Lena M. Lewis	358.75	
Anna A. Males	287.94	
Ralph Korngold	334.93	
Walter J. Millard	229.12	
Edw. A. Cantrell	760.00	
George H. Goebel	615.83	
A. W. Ricker	254.86	
Mila T. Maynard	215.31	
Phil. Callery	376.27	
A. B. Baker	22.45	
James Maurer	100.00	
N. A. Richardson	182.65	
E. Untermyer	262.94	
R. A. Maynard	187.17	
George D. Brewer	516.65	
H. W. Spears	147.05	
Frank Bohn	202.78	
P. S. Brown	275.55	
Ernest Moore		134.23
J. W. Butler		1.12
Horner's Stationery Store		38.80
F. J. Kain & Sons		48.00
Partridge & Anderson		.60
G. B. Williams		.60
Battershall & Oleson		2.00
Trade Circular Advertising Company		6.00
Pennsylvania	22.00	
Accounts Receivable	110,856.73	
Subscription Cards		187,405.91
Commission	2,424.95	
Cost of Subscription	25,700.34	
	\$192,856.48	\$192,856.48

### SOCIALIST PARTY, NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, LYCEUM DEPARTMENT, APRIL 1, 1912.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash in Bank and On Hand	\$ 4,572.35	National Office	\$ 3,047.22
Outstanding Accounts	110,856.73	Ernest Moore	134.23
Furniture and Fixtures	850.19	J. W. Butler	1.12
Slides	39.93	Horner's Stationery Stores	38.80
Stationery and Supplies	735.87	F. J. Kain & Sons	48.00
Pennsylvania	22.00	Partridge & Anderson	.60
		G. B. Williams	.60
		Battershall & Oleson	2.00
		Trade Circular Adv. Co.	6.00
		Net Difference Between Receipts and Disbursements	113,798.50
	\$117,077.07		\$117,077.07

The outstanding accounts in above statement represent subscription cards sent out and not yet paid for or returned.

(Note by National Secretary: Part of the above recommendations have already been adopted. The others in my power to adopt will be adopted in due course. As for the one about having a fixed date each year for auditing the books, I recommended it in the annual report in January, and have again recommended it in my report to the National Convention.)

## National Notes

The National Office is now prepared to fill orders for the National Socialist Handbook No. 1, which is published by the National Socialist, Washington, D. C. It is a 32-page statistical work, compiled largely from the advance reports of the census. It contains very valuable facts and figures regarding wages, accidents, child slavery, cost of war, cost of courts, etc.; also a list of Berger's bills. Price, 10 cents, 3 for 25 cents, 7 for 50 cents, 15 for \$1.00.

A stock of Socialist pennants has been put in by the National Office. These are triangular felt flags, with an exact photo-reproduction of the Socialist Emblem. In two sizes and grades. Large size for decorations at meetings, homes, parades and general campaign purposes. Small size for wear on coat lapel or as book-mark. 1 1/2x2 1/2-inch size, 50c and 25c; 2x5-inch size, 5c and 10c; in quantities of 100, large size, \$17.00; small size, \$5.00. Pennant sets for pillows, 75c each.

State Secretary Stewart of Idaho reports that Local Pocatello has expelled from membership in the party the following: Al Price, John E. Trimming, A. L. Holland and Grover Stull.

State Secretary Schawe of Ohio reports that Local Sugar Grove has expelled from membership in the party the following: B. F. Snider, George Keffler and Fred Slagter.

State Secretary Sill of Florida reports thirteen new locals organized in that state during the month of March.

Locals were organized by national organizers during March as follows: J. E. Snyder: Bentonville, Ark., 10 members; Locksburg, 5 members; Nashville, 7 members; Hope, 6 members; Emmett, 7 members; Prescott, 13 members; Malvern, 10 members.

E. J. Squier: Hartley, Del., 9 members; Newport, 5 members.

Dan A. White: Sandy Hook, Md., 7 members; Knoxville, 12 members.

S. W. Motley: Senna, Idaho, 9 members; Payetta, 23 members; New Plymouth, 11 members; Vale, Ore., 33 members.

O. F. Branstetter: Newberry, S. C., 6 members.

State Secretary Schawe of Ohio reports that Local Bethel has expelled John E. Emmons; Local Canton has expelled Harry E. Schilling, and that Local Findlay has suspended L. D. Benedict for five years.

State Secretary Floaten of Colorado reports sixteen locals organized in that state during the month of March.

Local Sacramento, California, orders 10,000 copies of "The Growing Grocery Bill."

State Secretary Callery of Arkansas reports thirty locals organized in that state during the month of March.

State Secretary Latimer of Minnesota orders 10,000 copies of "The Growing Grocery Bill."

State Secretary Bradford of Arizona reports that Local Bisbee has expelled from membership Jake Adams for circulating a petition for a Democrat.

State Secretary Stewart of Idaho reports fourteen locals organized in that state during the month of March.

The National Office has printed another edition of 25,000 copies of the price list of books, pamphlets, leaflets and supplies. A bunch of these will be sent to any local, branch or comrade who will carefully place them in the hands of persons likely to send in orders.

State Secretary Kriger of Montana reports eighteen locals organized in that state during the month of March.

Comrades desiring addresses of local or branch secretaries can save time and correspondence by writing direct to the state secretary, instead of the national secretary.

The Socialist Book Store, Seattle, Wash., has ordered 10,000 copies of "The Growing Grocery Bill."

The pamphlet, "How a Socialist Local or Branch Should Be Conducted," is out of print, and, as it is also out of date, it will not be reprinted in its present form. It may be revised and reprinted later. In the meantime secretaries and comrades desiring to order the same will kindly substitute "Socialist Methods" or "Why Socialists Pay Dues."

By order of the National Executive Committee the price of the National Platform has been made uniform in all languages in which it is printed. The price in foreign languages has been reduced to \$1.50 per 1,000 and the price in the English language has been increased to \$1.50 per 1,000. This also makes it uniform with the large 4-page leaflets. In lots of 10,000 or over, single or assorted, both leaflets and platforms are \$1.00 per 1,000. The foreign language platforms are practically out of print and will not be reprinted previous to the national convention. After a new platform has been adopted by the convention and the membership, it will be printed in several languages.

The National Office is prepared to supply to local and branch secretaries Delinquency Notices, for the purpose of notifying lapsed members of the amount of dues owed by them. These notices are in the shape of mimeographed form letters to be signed by the proper local or branch secretary. Price, twenty-five cents per hundred. Address, National Office, Socialist Party, 111 North Market St., Chicago.

# REPORT OF ELECTION of WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE and INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

Vote Closed April 6, 1912

States—	WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE															INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY													
	Jennie Annot.	Meta Berger	Anita C. Block	Carrie C. Block	Ella Reeve Bloor	Winnie E. Branstetter	Grace D. Brewer	Prudence Stokes Brown	Lotta Burke	Ella Carr	Emma D. Cory	Ethel L. Edelson	M. Oclavia Flosten	Mary E. Garbutt	Dorothy Johns	Antoinette F. Konkow	Lena Morrow Lewis	Theresa Seiber Mahiel	Blanche Rehn	May Wood-Simons	May M. Strickland	Elizabeth H. Thomas	Luella Twining	Ethel Whitehead	Ethel Sproule Wright	Kate Richards O'Hare	Mary Wood-Simons	Ernest Untermyer	
Alabama	15	86	31	17	18	70	48	11	9	7	17	46	6	12	29	18	17	8	58	25	7	25	12	2	25	65	3	1	
Alaska	10	22	2	1	1	2	21	6	19	17	8	31	9	8	15	13	16	13	20	1	4	5	16	7	2	11	7		
Arizona	15	77	10	15	13	48	60	57	25	25	23	36	25	28	28	52	69	54	79	118	76	22	35	32	26	34	25	15	
Arkansas	27	216	40	67	16	127	193	21	31	23	14	36	89	20	20	134	69	54	118	76	24	134	90	32	26	102	23	15	
California	335	750	121	74	71	270	542	259	67	92	78	710	488	266	72	432	130	47	600	197	186	344	486	32	283	314	182	131	
Colorado	67	322	76	81	50	121	254	77	59	107	46	39	304	48	51	151	50	47	238	102	76	268	88	59	71	121	101	73	
Florida	79	249	61	62	50	104	156	24	79	160	14	38	82	62	42	121	59	36	118	67	49	121	34	36	33	161	43	34	
Idaho	63	303	85	73	48	131	261	78	61	133	116	43	96	59	28	169	70	39	236	61	61	168	95	39	31	137	71	118	
Illinois	230	1317	283	230	321	773	687	221	218	566	147	241	248	187	230	682	476	97	907	672	491	496	306	139	550	401	293	264	
Indiana	222	703	138	139	237	263	534	77	220	290	116	164	170	114	101	332	199	76	462	509	176	273	149	88	167	421	187	73	
Iowa	161	728	146	211	106	362	517	85	315	305	76	175	199	119	216	316	150	101	458	280	210	328	232	96	129	319	182	89	
Kansas	91	634	112	132	50	297	502	41	104	304	111	105	206	80	62	259	149	132	493	203	138	352	194	84	41	296	253	54	
Kentucky	23	172	43	32	34	61	120	17	94	76	27	42	48	23	26	102	62	12	98	93	55	88	40	10	60	100	25	17	
Massachusetts	70	366	122	77	174	38	209	65	81	128	36	81	64	32	281	271	140	43	224	82	104	152	96	45	236	47	77	80	
Michigan	140	456	131	114	110	144	280	95	148	200	111	122	100	96	101	278	118	61	309	209	168	137	106	89	176	167	130	90	
Minnesota	293	992	201	188	206	300	637	150	237	382	245	244	288	169	163	535	209	94	684	248	414	413	233	143	265	285	274	209	
Montana	85	266	77	67	52	89	208	73	72	102	72	53	95	92	58	43	173	52	42	237	66	77	108	91	40	56	108	125	54
Nebraska	15	159	16	22	51	72	137	13	20	45	35	28	55	28	22	103	64	28	125	58	24	82	39	12	53	50	35	39	
Nevada	33	111	10	17	19	42	90	25	25	18	16	25	41	52	33	27	78	25	77	29	29	62	60	9	48	44	31	14	
New Hampshire	21	68	34	23	29	15	29	19	35	27	14	9	20	17	5	48	85	30	6	74	35	30	50	23	13	24	54	8	
New Jersey	128	917	558	149	372	212	409	111	145	290	110	113	186	115	282	614	475	87	582	150	373	481	198	137	602	134	174	124	
New Mexico	14	88	9	5	9	62	67	10	8	44	...	33	5	11	2	57	12	4	75	78	13	49	16	11	16	37	15	16	
New York	258	1558	1326	332	557	412	662	247	339	460	241	273	245	201	731	1227	1230	132	1195	260	552	766	288	586	1151	296	369	239	
North Carolina	8	40	10	2	8	4	30	7	12	20	5	3	14	16	7	28	1	5	34	9	15	18	12	5	21	10	8	2	
North Dakota	109	364	88	87	87	93	295	42	132	117	59	97	79	49	36	180	52	40	232	82	126	136	112	41	35	167	66	129	
Ohio	301	1847	355	268	1292	498	1258	264	1149	562	275	446	326	422	282	263	812	468	155	1182	1486	519	495	423	230	541	887	446	248
Oklahoma	158	923	179	526	128	920	739	84	170	372	141	274	270	236	126	136	366	170	325	646	150	196	467	243	102	181	710	118	102
Oregon	185	630	121	82	94	306	500	147	129	235	209	98	195	160	245	90	423	200	63	504	176	138	396	231	57	151	341	103	160
Pennsylvania	482	2355	747	528	650	565	1635	272	800	915	326	503	567	625	491	659	1182	738	309	1507	1077	750	773	655	514	832	649	799	333
South Carolina	2	25	5	2	7	25	22	1	9	2	2	4	2	2	12	26	7	1	28	3	4	13	9	2	8	20	2	1	
South Dakota	39	158	13	12	41	111	140	8	44	114	62	36	129	33	18	26	70	43	76	80	41	141	47	37	13	14	18	26	161
Tennessee	19	82	16	19	11	33	73	24	22	59	12	14	76	12	10	20	20	14	11	42	64	17	63	57	21	67	5	17	
Texas	97	602	94	213	106	430	554	66	193	352	201	59	129	143	114	142	221	131	218	299	132	179	310	138	38	32	669	80	24
Vermont	16	82	19	10	36	14	63	17	19	29	19	5	13	10	7	32	66	24	3	64	8	20	30	11	13	45	25	14	3
Virginia	17	49	32	19	23	19	49	6	12	23	4	9	5	9	8	15	38	28	3	29	15	12	21	7	2	13	23	9	20
Washington	315	933	173	171	65	234	699	176	190	310	787	120	257	227	181	137	446	156	108	709	185	328	418	279	95	239	421	256	158
West Virginia	47	224	37	47	83	46	197	29	106	96	31	54	74	33	40	95	77	32	130	130	72	82	82	36	38	180	55	17	
Wisconsin	91	804	128	125	83	306	276	138	126	270	91	161	206	183	125	85	462	91	56	486	361	711	143	174	86	306	145	232	138
*Dist. of Columbia	3	53	16	5	28	9	17	2	1	17	4	7	9	3	22	40	27	3	45	15	16	21	13	9	34	9	13	1	
Totals	4264	19731	5665	4344	5336	7568	13170	3065	5492	7480	3917	4354	5577	4834	3468	4322-10677	6031	2582	13484	7448	6527	8361	5156	3013	6587	8030	4902	3288	

The reports from the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri and Utah were received too late to be counted. Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island and Wyoming were not heard from.

## The Following Were Elected:

### WOMAN'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE

**META BERGER** 3546 13th Street, Washington, D. C.  
**WINNIE E. BRANSTETTER**, 205 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.  
**GRACE D. BREWER**, 209 S. Cherokee Street, Girard, Kan.  
**LUELLA TWINING**  
**ELLA CARR** 5445 Drexel Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
**LENA MORROW LEWIS** — 111 N. Market Street, Chicago, Ill.  
**MAY WOOD-SIMONS** 204 N. Summit Avenue, Girard, Kan.  
 16 Park Place, Hot Springs, Ark.

### INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

**KATE RICHARDS O'HARE** 411 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

# The Growing Grocery Bill

By ALLAN L. BENSON

The first paragraph reads:

This earth is like a big bombshell. The high cost of living is the fuse. The fuse has burned nearly to the shell. Something is about to happen. Either the fire will be put out and all will be well, or the fire will not be put out and all will be hell. The French Revolution was caused by the high cost of living. And a woeful woman, walking the streets of Paris, beating a drum and crying "Bread!" was the spark that set off the shell.

10,000 Freight prepaid \$25.00  
 1,000 Express " 4.00  
 100 " " .50  
 25 " " .25  
 Single copy .05

The pamphlet also says:

It will not always be safe to keep millions hungry.

Mr. Benson hints that the masses will not always hunger and starve quietly and politely.

This pamphlet startles the wage-earner, the housewife and the politician. It presents the evidence. It shows the fallacy of co-operative buying and petty reforms. It gives the only remedy: Socialism.

Sixteen pages of unanswerable argument.

# National Executive Committee

Chicago, April 15, 1912.  
 To the National Executive Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—In cases where members of committees, such as the Immigration Committee, are not delegates to the National convention, I desire your instructions as to whether or not I am to pay their railroad fare, expenses and per diem, in attending the convention. This question has already arisen in regard to one comrade and it is probable that there will be others. Kindly give me an expression on the subject.

April 18, 1912.  
 To the National Executive Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—I submit herewith motion and comment by Comrade Haywood, as follows:

"For several months the workers of San Diego, California, have been carrying on a fight to re-establish the right of free speech which has been denied by the authorities of that city. The situation has become so desperate, it is time that all people who love liberty should take part in helping the workers of San Diego who are fighting and suffering for our cause. In this struggle the members of the Socialist Party, the Industrial Workers of the World and the American Federation of Labor are involved. Several hundred people, both men and women, have been arrested, and at the present time four county jails are filled to overflowing with those who have been willing to sacrifice all to maintain our inalienable rights. Hundreds have been deported, some have been cruelly clubbed, and even murders have been committed by the so-called authorities and prominent citizens of San Diego. The story is graphically told in a letter that I append, written by one who was there.

"In view of the conditions existing at San Diego, I submit the following motion: That the Socialist Party of America render all possible aid, morally and financially, and that such necessary steps be taken as will bring about a Congressional investigation of the usurpation of the constitutional rights of the working people of San Diego."

The following is a copy of the appended letter:

"Just a line to let you know the state of affairs in and around San Diego. Well, to start from the beginning:

"Fellow Worker Schwandt and I left Frisco, Monday, April 1st, and arrived in Los Angeles, Tuesday, April 2. On arriving here, we proceeded to find the local here. After a search of half an hour of so, we finally found it. Then we were informed that a large number of the boys had left there some two hours or more, and were on the road to San Diego. On being informed that the party would stay in Fullerton, which is about twenty-three miles south of this city, Fellow Worker Schwandt and I decided to go to Fullerton on the car and catch the boys there. We got a car from Los Angeles about 5 o'clock which took us to Fullerton roads. From there we walked to Fullerton, a distance of about four miles and a half, arriving in Fullerton about 8:30 p. m. There were two other fellows left Los Angeles with us also. Arriving in Fullerton we had supper. Then we started to look for the other fellows. We found them down the railroad track around a big fire. There must have been about seventy of them. Well, the boys made our little addition welcome and then proceeded to plan on our next move. The plan was to take a ride on a Santa Fe freight train as far as Santa Ana and hold a meeting in Santa Ana and also see the boys in jail there. Well, we had just finished making plans when a freight train hove in sight and we proceeded to board her. We all climbed aboard a flat car and when the brakemen saw the bunch they never said a word. (I don't blame them, do you?)

"Well, we reached Santa Ana about 11 o'clock p. m., and we were met by the village policemen to the number of three. They seemed very much surprised to see such a crowd and asked us why we did not stay aboard that train. Fellow Worker Sebastian, being the spokesman, told the policemen that we intended to stay in town all night and see the boys in jail the next day and also that we would like to hold a street meeting in that town. Well, the policemen were in a very nervous condition and did not know what to do about the matter. I guess they had read about us in the capitalistic press and thought that we were dangerous characters. They seemed surprised when they saw what an orderly and cheerful bunch of men they had to deal with and they were soon laughing and joking with the boys. I believe we could have made I. W. W.'s out of them if we would have stayed and talked to them. Well, fellow-worker, they finally decided to call the mayor and chief marshal of the town by telephone, and shortly after these gentlemen appeared in an automobile. They, too, were surprised to meet us, but they treated us very gently and in a soothing voice asked our spokesman what it was we intended to do whilst in their city. Our spokesman answered that as it was pretty late that night we had no desire to do anything just then, except sleep, and that he would oblige us if he would show us a place to sleep in, and that after we had rested we would call on the boys in jail and we would like to have our meeting on the street. Well, Mr. Mayor, or whatever he was, was quite amiable and showed the committee a place to sleep; but this place was a poor affair, being without doors and too cold for a dog to lie in. So our spokesman asked him if we could not sleep in a box car, but he said it was not in his power to say yes, so we decided to sleep in the box car anyway.

"Well, the next morning we got up and soon had a big fire going. Then the committee went up-town and purchased food and coffee for the bunch. We had a first-class chef amongst us

and he proceeded to make an appetizing dish of fried steak and potatoes and bread, a la carte. After the meal, the committee went to town to interview the sheriff and get a permit to see the boys in jail. But the sheriff told the committee that Thursday was visiting day and that they could not see them that day, as it was Wednesday. Well, the boys tried every means of getting to see them, but it was useless, so they sent them a message to cheer them up, after which the committee got a notice from the mayor that they could hold a meeting in any part of the town as long as they were a hundred yards from the main street. Well, about 7:30, twenty of us proceeded up-town to hold a street meeting. Arriving there, we sang two or three songs and by that time we had quite a nice crowd around. Then our chairman opened the meeting. It was then that we all got a huge and pleasant surprise, as a lady in the audience volunteered to speak for us. We did not know that Santa Ana had any I. W. W.'s, except the boys in jail. But we discovered that Mrs. Irene Smith was a good and active member of the I. W. W.'s and that she had lived in Santa Ana for some time. The way she talked to the natives there would have done you good, could you have heard her as we did. Well, fellow-worker, Mrs. Smith took up a collection for us and we got seven dollars and some cents, for which we gave papers away. That was a pretty good collection for a small burg like Santa Ana. Well, we left \$2.50 with the sheriff, to buy tobacco for the boys in jail and then we went back to the camp, where we waited for a train that would take us to San Diego. About 11 o'clock p. m. a freight train came in and we got aboard a flat car again. When we were on, the sheriff of Santa Ana came down to us and talked very nice to us. He wanted to know why we did not take a box car, as that would be much nicer and warmer for us. But we told him that we preferred a flat car just then. While he was talking to us, there were between twenty and twenty-five big well-dressed fellows with their pockets bulging and overcoats on passing by him and I took a look down the train to see where they were all going and I was not a bit surprised to see them climb in the caboose. Well, when these fellows had all got in the caboose and the train was about to start, the sheriff gave us a fond farewell and wished us good luck and told us he would remember us to the boys in jail.

"Well, we were on the last stage of our journey at last, and we expected to reach Oceanside that night, a distance of eighty-five miles from Los Angeles. We had determined to stick in a bunch and if the bunch in the caboose or any of the armed thugs ordered us off, that we would not obey until we reached Oceanside, which was our objective point for the night. Well, fellow-worker, we had reached the point called San Onofre, which is eighteen miles from Oceanside and thirty-three from Santa Ana and here is where the murdering commenced.

"All along the line were armed guards on both sides of the railroad track and they were strung out for three or four hundred yards or more. And so you can see where we got off at. When the train stopped, the bunch of thugs who were close to the car were on holered to the rest to come up, which they did on the run. They all had white handkerchiefs around their arms and they had a rifle apiece which they pointed full at us. They also had a revolver and a club apiece. There must have been 200 of these brave fellows, and in awful language they told us to get off the car, but we refused and told them to go ahead and shoot us if they liked.

"Well, fellow-worker, we were just wondering what to do next when we were attacked from an unexpected quarter. The thugs from the caboose came along and climbed on top of the box car next to our flat car and started to club the boys off. Well, the boys stood that as long as they could, but their heads not being made of iron and having nothing to defend themselves with, we had to get off.

"As soon as we were off we had as many as three guards apiece, all armed in the same manner. Lining us up, they first pointed their guns at us and ordered us to throw up our hands; and having no desire to die yet, we naturally threw our hands up. While in this position they came and searched every one of us; one man would feel on the outside of our clothes and another on the inside, and to make sure they'd miss nothing, two other fellows started all over again, and what money the boys had on them these human vultures kept. While standing in this position so long, our arms naturally got tired, but when we attempted to lower them at least a bit, a thug at the back of us would call us vile names and crack our knuckles with his club. When they had thoroughly searched the crowd, they began looking us all over, still keeping us covered with their rifles. Every once in a while they would recognize some fellow who had been there before and then they would yell and curse and call him a son of a — and other vile names, and while he had his hands up in the air, some thug kept him covered with a rifle and the rest of us, too. These brutes in human form would kick and thump and club and curse their victim. I saw five of those wild animals thirsting for blood pull a fellow worker, Marko, out of the line, and while the poor fellow was helpless and at their mercy, they struck him in the mouth and then knocked him on the head with their clubs until he fell helpless at their feet. Then, when he was down, they kicked him in the ribs and smashed him all over the body with clubs, cursing him and us in the same breath, and when they had deliberately murdered as brave a man as ever lived they threw his body in a corner of the small tent as if it

was the carcass of a dog. When we saw this brutality in front of our eyes we moved forward impulsively, but they commenced to put their guns right close to us and call us vile names, and promised the first one who dropped his hands that he would be shot; and, believe me, they would have done it, too.

"Well, fellow-worker, this makes me awful sick to have to write about it, but it was awful to be compelled to see it. Well, after poor Marko was dead, they selected another victim. I think it was Sebastian this time; but whoever it was, they put him through the same as poor Marko. They marched all of us fellows that were still alive into a cattle corral with our hands still in the air and then they came around and took what white handkerchiefs there were in the crowd or anything that happened to be white. Then, with our hands still in the air, they marched us around the cattle corral in twos, with fellows sitting on the fences and other brutes sitting on the ground, keeping us covered with their guns. They came to look the crowd over again with flashlights, and this time they dragged Fellow Worker Noble out of the crowd and beat him unmercifully. Next they dragged Fellow Worker Goule, from Portland, out of the crowd. They took him to the tent where the poor Greek and the others were lying and they asked him numerous questions. Then they stripped him naked and beat him terribly about the body and accused him of being a leader of the I. W. W.'s.

"Well, Fellow Worker Goule managed to make his escape from the tent, but a guard saw him and fired fourteen shots after him; but a good farmer saw the plight he was in and took him ten miles out of the way of them. While in the hands of these thugs, he heard them say who were going to be killed. The Secretary of San Diego is marked for death, and Mrs. Emerson for tar and feathers.

"Well, fellow-workers, after keeping us in the corral for about one hour and a half, they told us we could put our hands down now and to get together like a bunch of sheep and lie where we were. This we did, being very thankful to get our hands down. Then they came around us while we lay shivering there and they cursed us and called us all kinds of dirty names and told us if they came back there again, they would kill us. Well, after a night of extreme misery spent in the open air without a bite to eat or anything to cover us, they had us get in a corner and there they took our picture. Then they herded us in another corner, where a slimy, dirty cur, calling himself an officer, gave us a lecture. He said we did not love the Stars and Stripes and that we were hoboes and bums and anarchists, and we did not believe in a supreme being like he did and if we persisted in coming to the fair city of San Diego with its forty thousand inhabitants and tried to set aside a law that they had made, that there were plenty of hills around the fair city where our bones would lie rotting; and he said: 'Bring on your I. W. W.'s! We can kill them all, and we will do so if they come a second time.' Then his patriotic thugs clapped their hands, and he, after telling us that we were a pack of cowards and to take all that was coming and never show up around there again, departed.

"Then came an order from a thug there that five of our fellows had to step forward. They did so and under a guard of five thugs they were marched down the track.

"While I was waiting for my turn to go, automobiles kept coming from the desert and fellow-workers from San Diego county jail, with blood streaming from their faces and limping painfully, were pushed in with our crowd; there were fourteen of these new arrivals, and with every new arrival the thugs would laugh approvingly. Finally Fellow Worker Schwandt and myself with three others were ordered out and five guards took us down the track. Well, after walking about a hundred yards or so we were commanded to stop. We did so. Then, for the first time since leaving the corral, I saw a sight that amazed me. All down the track were human brutes to the number of fifty-three on each side, 106 in all. My friend had to go before me and had an opportunity to look ahead of me. All down the track were the boys and these thugs rushing out at them with different weapons. Then I had just got an eye full of this when I was ordered to take off my coat like the rest had to do. This I did. Then they said, 'Kneel down and kiss that flag!' The flag was a paper about four inches square. I knelt down, all right, but I did not do any kissing. Well, when I got up the first brute grabbed me by the collar and pulled me in the center of the track. The next one fired his pistol over my head. Another one struck my legs with a wheel spoke; another my body with a bull whip, and another struck me in the back with the butt of his rifle, and so on and so on down the line. All the boys had to go through it, even those from the jail. What do you think of that, fellow-worker? In 1912, too.

"Well, after we had all run the gauntlet, we started to walk to Santa Ana, my friend and I getting there about 6:30 a. m., when I proceeded to dig up another hat, having lost mine running the gauntlet.

"About twenty-three of us walked there, thirty-three miles, without food and head-covering. Well, my friend and I came right to Los Angeles and I wanted to write as soon as I could, having promised you I would.

"Well, I think this is all for the present, fellow-worker, so will wish you good-by for the time being.  
 I remain yours sincerely, fellow-worker,  
 TED FRASER.

(Transmitted by Night Letter.)  
 Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1912.  
 To the National Executive Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—Amendment to Haywood motion by Berger: To request report on matter from California State Committee and to defer action until report is received.

Chicago, April 30, 1912.  
 To the National Executive Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—I herewith submit report of the expressions received in reply to my question relating to paying mileage, etc., of members of standing committees who are not delegates to the national convention:

By Comrade Berger: "Since the Immigration Committee was created by the last convention, and is supposed to report to the present convention, I believe it is no more than fair that we should pay the railroad fare and expenses of such members as are not delegates to the national convention this time. Therefore, kindly jot me down as voting yes on this question."

By Comrade Harriman: "In cases where no member of a committee is a delegate the expenses of the chairman or of whoever is active on the committee should be paid, with instructions to present complete written reports."

By Comrade Haywood: "No doubt all committees having reports to make will have them reduced to writing, the same to be submitted through you as National Secretary to the convention. If the presence of the committeemen is desired at the convention, the matter of

transportation and expenses should be determined by assembled delegates. However, the work and cost incident to compiling and preparing reports should, in my opinion, be defrayed by the general office."

By Comrade Hillquit: "In answer to your recent inquiry I wish to state it is my opinion that the National Office should pay the railroad fare, expenses and per diem of the chairmen of all convention committees who do not happen to be delegates, and in case such committees submit minority reports, also the expenses, etc., of the member presenting such minority report. I am not in favor of paying expenses of other members of the committee."

By Comrade O'Hare: "On the matter of members of committees who are not elected as delegates to the convention, if they are members of important committees I would vote to pay expenses."

By Comrade Spargo: "My view is that of course the party will pay, as before, the traveling cost (railroad fare and sleeper) of the members of committees not delegates. I doubt if it would be wise to pay the hotel and per diem. They should be on the same basis as delegates. If they cannot afford to come on those terms, they must report to the chairmen of their committees in writing. If you do pay hotel and \$3.00 per day, you will be obliged also to pay it to those members of the same committees who happen to be delegates."

Comrade Irvine was not heard from.  
 Fraternally submitted,  
 JOHN M. WORK,  
 National Secretary.

# Woman's National Committee

Chicago, April 5, 1912.  
 To the Woman's National Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—According to my report of March 9, action was taken that the Woman's National Committee work out a more effective plan for the organizers sent out to work among women. Would it not be advisable for each member of the present committee, who expects to attend the convention, to come prepared to suggest a practicable plan for the coming year?

A copy of the "Flower Shop" was sent to each member of the committee, together with a special communication requesting your vote upon the motion submitted to the effect that it be recommended as a textbook. The vote is as follows:

Yeas—Lewis, Simons.  
 Nays—Allen, Strickland, O'Hare and Branstetter.  
 Not voting—Floaten.  
 Motion lost.

Comment by Allen: I am opposed to this motion because our work is to educate women along class lines, to the end that they may become members of the Socialist Party and help free the working class from wage-slavery. All questions of sex may be settled when the economic question is settled—not before.

Comment by Strickland: The literary value of "The Flower Shop" is very high. But it does not seem to me to fill the need of the woman's study clubs as "Socialist propaganda." And I understand that the purpose of these study clubs as well as the National Woman's Committee is to make Socialists of women.

Comment by O'Hare: I certainly do not approve of "The Flower Shop" as a textbook for study clubs. It is very delightful for you and me and Comrade Lewis to read and discuss, but just imagine a group of twenty women who do not understand Socialism and who have come together to study it, getting mixed up in the warm arguments it would provoke. How poor Jim and John and Tom would be picked to pieces, flayed and splintered and out of the wreck how much understanding of Socialism would that crowd of women get? These questions force themselves upon us soon enough—let's not go out hunting trouble.

Comment by Lowe: Comrade Simons' vote has not yet been received, but upon report of January 26 she makes the following comment: I did not get a chance to vote upon "The Flower Shop." Would have voted, "yes." I therefore recorded her as voting "yes." Another communication has been received from Comrade Hiram Platt relative to the nomination of a woman for the vice-presidency. I have informed him of the election of the new committee, and stated that I shall bring it before the new committee at its first meeting in May.

The following resolutions are sent to your committee by the Socialist Local of Hamilton County, Ohio, with request for publication:

Cincinnati, Ohio, March 10, 1912.  
 The following resolutions were adopted by the Socialist Party organization in convention March 10, 1912.

Whereas, Within the past year, the question of political equality between the sexes has been widely discussed by civic clubs, by labor organizations, and by all political parties; and

Whereas, The political equality of the sexes will be before the voters of Ohio for political action, being placed there by the Ohio Constitution Convention as an amendment to the Ohio state constitution; and

Whereas, Members of the Socialist Party organization have within the past year openly expressed themselves as being opposed to the enfranchisement of woman; and

Whereas, This expression of opinion on the part of Socialist Party members places the Party in a false position before the public; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention instruct all Branches and Locals affiliated with us to have read at their next meeting the Application Card, National

platform and the National Constitution, and that all members not believing in the principles contained therein, upon so declaring, be asked to resign membership in the Socialist Party; and that hereafter no applicant be admitted to membership in the Socialist Party unless he or she subscribe to all fundamental principles.

(Signed) MAGGIE MESNARD,  
 LAWRENCE A. ZITT,  
 JERRY ALLEN,  
 LOTTA BURKE.

The enclosed postcard is being sent to each local, together with a Plan for Work leaflet.

I am now preparing the report for the convention. If there is anything you wish to suggest in regard to this report, you should communicate with me at once. Although your term expires April 6, with the election of the new committee, I shall submit my report to you for your approval, as it is largely the report of your work. I hope to send it to you by April 10. It should be in the hands of the printer about the 15th.

The suffrage hearings before the Senate and House committees were of unusual interest this year. The questions asked by the members of the House committee showed conclusively they recognize Socialism as the great issue to be faced; and also that they recognize the close association existing between the rapidly growing demand for political equality upon the part of the women of the United States, and that of the working class for industrial liberty, both of which find expression in the platform of the Socialist Party.

The demand for equal suffrage from the working class standpoint as delivered by Elsie Cole-Phillips, Leonora O'Reilly and myself was warmly received. Our message would have been much strengthened had it been possible for Anita C. Bloch to be present, but she was notified too late to attend.

Ten thousand copies containing all of the speeches made before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives will be published and ready for circulation in the near future.

This constitutes my final report to your committee. It gives me pleasure to express my appreciation of the increased interest and co-operation upon the part of the members of the committee, which has tended to render the work of the General Correspondent more representative of the varied interests of the party, and far more effective in gaining beneficial results.

Trusting that my efforts to serve your committee and through it the cause of Socialism have met with your approval, and have merited some degree of success in strengthening the party organization, I am,  
 Fraternally,

Chicago, April 12, 1912.

To the Woman's National Committee:  
 Dear Comrades:—No motions were left open from the work of the former committee, and the immediate thing before you is the preparation for your first meeting and for the Convention.

By action of the former committee, the annual meeting of your committee is called for May 9th to meet in Indianapolis three days prior to the date set for the National Convention; the committee to be subject to call during the entire Convention, holding its closing session the day following the close of the Convention.

It is hoped that each member of the committee will be present during the entire session.

This is the only provision made for the meeting or for the Convention by any former committee.

Any arrangements are now in your hands and prompt action is necessary if your suggestions require time to put them into effect.

The Order of Business should be prepared. May I suggest that you each submit a list of subjects that should come up for consideration at the meeting. I shall then compile them and send them to you for your decision as to those of greatest importance.

The head of each separate department in the National Office has been requested

to prepare a report of the work done in that department.

The enclosed report for the Woman's Department has been submitted to Comrade Work for his verification of the facts given. I am now submitting it to you for corrections, additions, etc. When your corrected manuscripts are returned to me, I shall make the desired change and again submit it to you. The final approved report will be printed and sent to the delegates in advance of the Convention. (See Constitution, Art. X, Sec. 7.) Some of the data is still incomplete and blanks are left until it is received.

I regret that illness made it impossible for me to attend to this sooner. But if you will make your revisions and return them immediately, we shall still be in time.

This communication is being sent to the members of the former committees also, as it is largely a report of their work.

You will note the following rule applying to the selection of the General Correspondent:

"We further recommend that there shall be a Woman's Department in the National Office. The manager of this department shall be one of the regular

employees of the National Office. She shall be selected by the National Secretary, with the approval of the Woman's National Committee and may be discharged by either. The object of this department shall be to carry out the provisions for propaganda and organization among women herein contained."

Comrade Work is recommending in his report the following change and that it be made a part of the Constitution:

"The provision for the Woman's Department in the National Office, which now stands merely as a provision adopted by the party congress, should be made a part of the Constitution. The General Correspondent should be made electable by the Woman's National Committee and dischargeable by it or by the National Secretary. At present she is appointed by the National Secretary, with the approval of the Woman's National Committee, and dischargeable by either."

With every good wish that the work of your committee may meet with unparalleled success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE,

General Correspondent,  
Woman's National Committee.

contributions as they can give to these widows and children of the murdered workers."

**BENNETT (IOWA):** "I understand a contribution is being collected by the National Office for the widows and orphans of the miners who were killed by a mine explosion in Kansas. Hence I vote no on Motion No. 2, also no on amendment to same motion. The motion was prompted, no doubt, by altruistic sentiments on the part of Comrade Hogan of Arkansas. I think such funds should be raised by contributions, as our constitution makes no provision for insurance. If we divert our national funds which have been collected for political purposes to relieve those in distress, we will set a precedent I am afraid would end disastrously to the Socialist Party as an effective, organized political fighting machine."

**GAMBLE (KENTUCKY):** "Please record me as voting yes on amendment to Motion No. 2, submitted by myself, for various reasons. The general membership pay dues for specific reasons, namely, to propagate Socialism; to maintain a staff of organizers; to strengthen the movement in weaker states, and other features that go to maintain a political organization. Therefore, for reasons stated above, I don't believe the National Committee is doing justice to the general membership when it assumes its prerogative in making an appropriation of \$1,000 for charitable purposes. Therefore, I vote no on Motion No. 2."

**DEVELIN (MARYLAND):** "In reference to National Committee Motion No. 2 and Amendment to No. 2, would say that, while each of us may personally desire to relieve the distress and suffering of those members of the working class who, like the survivors of the victims of the terrible McCurtain disaster, seem the especial sufferers from capitalist exploitation and cupidity, it seems doubtful whether the National Committee should vote any large sum of the party's funds for this purpose."

"I believe, however, that in order to show that the Socialist Party is ever ready not only to champion the cause of the workers, but to show its solidarity in a practical way, that we should vote the smaller sum for this purpose."

**AALTONEN (MICHIGAN):** "As reasons for voting no on amendment and Motion No. 2, I will state the following:

"The funds of the Socialist Party are not collected for charitable purposes. I fully realize the need of the widows and orphans whose husbands and fathers have been murdered, but I also realize that, even if every possible resource of the Socialist Party and its members were exhausted, it would not be sufficient to relieve the distress of one-tenth of the widows and orphans of industrial accidents in this country, and it would be wrong to appropriate funds that are collected for working class educational purposes to one when we cannot do the same for all. Some other kind of means must be found to meet needs of this kind."

**KAPLAN (MINNESOTA):** "On Motion No. 2 in its original form I vote no, and in its amended form yes, for the following reasons:

"First—The Socialist Party is not a charitable organization, and all funds that come into its treasury are intended to be made use of for the general spread of Socialist propaganda."

"Second—Because, although none can help but sympathize with the horrible circumstances resulting from this awful catastrophe, yet we cannot with our limited financial resources undertake to become a Santa Claus every time such a tragedy transpires. If the McCurtain tragedy was an exceptional case, then there perhaps would be some basis for us to appropriate our mite toward the relief of the unfortunates, but, as we scan the horizon of capitalistic civilization (?) we need not go outside any community to find the same conditions practically existing, only under another name. Our duty to the working class is primarily to use every effort—funds and other means—systematically in the endeavor to abolish capitalism—the basic root of all these catastrophes. The only reason why I vote for the amendment is because the question having been brought up, I feel that there would be a false interpretation given to the act were we to completely turn it down. I hope that in future the members of the National Committee will use a bit more judgment than to rush helter skelter into the making of motions that in their consequences may have effects contrary to the normal growth and development of the Socialist Party."

**MORGAN (MINNESOTA):** "This would open the treasury of the Socialist Party to relieve all such accidents, which is impossible for us to do and exist. I am opposed to this, not because the widows and orphans ought not to be helped, but we cannot do this in justice to our party."

**KRUSE (MONTANA):** "I vote no on Motion No. 2 because I believe that party money should be used, as far as possible, for propaganda purposes. If this were the last capitalistic (preventable) disaster likely to happen, I should vote yes without hesitation; but if at present we were to attempt to relieve, through charity, all of the unfortunate victims of the system we would keep the party broke even with millions coming in each month, for capitalism will continue to create widows and orphans faster than we can relieve them—the recent disaster at sea being ample proof of this."

"Owing to an oversight on my part as to the date of this ballot, I did not, as is my wont, consult with the State Executive Committee before casting my vote, so I cannot say that this voices their sentiment."

**CARLESS (NEW JERSEY):** "Our State Committee instructed me to vote as per the enclosed blanks."

**SMOTHERS (NORTH CAROLINA):** "On amendment; I consider \$250 too small and insignificant. If amendment had been \$500 would have been glad to support it."

**LESUEUR (NORTH DAKOTA):** "The McCurtain disaster, like all others of the same kind, so common and so unnecessary, tears at the vitals of all thinking people, and it causes a wrench to vote no on any motion to relieve the victims, but Socialists know that each dollar spent in education does more to make these hellish conditions impossible than a thousand spent in relief, and the funds of the Socialist Party are none too large, without depletion for charity. This does not mean that Socialists should not help to alleviate the sufferings of the victims, but it should be done without touching the party funds. They are put there for a specific purpose and should not be diverted from that purpose for any reason on earth."

**BESSEMER (OHIO):** "I vote no on Motion and Amendment No. 2 because I do not believe the Socialist Party is a charitable institution, nor have we the money to spare when we need so much to educate the masses to demand justice so we will need no charity. Furthermore, charity feeds and perpetuates capitalism. It is sad but true that all the workers of the world suffer continually, and I consider it better to spend our money and energies to free them all than to dole out charity to a few, which at best cannot free them."

**COOK (OHIO):** "I vote against the appropriation of \$1,000 because it is the duty of the state of Oklahoma to provide for and care for its own widows and orphans and for the further reason that I believe the state of Oklahoma will so provide for and care for them. While we feel the deepest sympathy for the widows and orphans produced by this coal mine disaster, it would be out of the question for the Socialist Party to undertake to relieve all such cases of distress. If we would undertake to do so, our treasury would at all times be bankrupt and the drain on our membership would become a burden and the party organization would naturally disintegrate. Our organization is one of education, and if we bankrupt our treasury by charity we destroy the means by which we can accomplish our purpose."

**EARNSHAW (TENNESSEE):** "While I believe strongly in union labor—unionism—I am inclined to doubt the advisability of diverting Socialist Party funds into channels that may be controlled by anti-Socialist influence, as, no doubt, has been done. However, in the case presented in Comrade Hogan's motion I can do no less than give humanity the benefit of any doubts I may have, and as Comrade Gamble's amendment would be a mere pittance compared with the much that is evidently needed, I have decided to vote as recorded on the cards herewith enclosed."

**NOBLE (TEXAS):** "On amendment; it is food they need, not crumbs."

**BURLISON (UTAH):** "Owing to the fact that I am a newly elected committeeman and not knowing the financial condition of the party (also knowing that the distressed have other sources of aid), I shall vote cautiously and, if our funds can stand it, we can vote again, realizing a great expense of general or set expenses besides the coming campaign. I will freely consider justice at all times."

**HENRY (VERMONT):** "At the risk of being thought callous and indifferent, I must vote no on Motion No. 2, and also the proposed amendment."

"The mission of the Socialist Party is the overthrow of capitalism. All its energies and resources must be directed to this end. To divert any part of our all too limited funds into channels of benevolence, however justifiable on purely sympathetic grounds, would mean crippling the party in the greater and more important work which it has in hand and which indeed constitutes the reason of its existence. We seek a condition of things which would prevent such a happening as prompts the motion. Such disasters are so common under capitalism that we cannot hope to deal with a single one of these satisfactorily on the lines suggested in the motion. I would not have been adverse

to a special call being sent out for donations in aid of those bereaved. Such a procedure would have been beyond all question. To donate from our funds in this instance and refuse a later application would cause misunderstanding. My comments apply also on the amendment. The principle involved is the same. I have the truest sympathy for all victims of capitalism, but my standpoint is that the Socialist Party—the firing line of the workers—cannot as yet afford, without endangering its own existence as a militant force, hope to aid in the way suggested, those struck down by capitalist greed and ruthlessness."

**SADLER (WASHINGTON):** "I vote yes on Motion No. 2, submitted by Comrade Hogan, for the following reasons:

"First—We are in a class struggle. Second—These unfortunate women and children are the wives and children of comrades in this class war. Therefore, the Socialist Party, which is the political expression of the class struggle, should relieve as much as possible the suffering of our comrades."

"I vote no on amendment to Motion No. 2. Do not let us make a farce of the misery of these dear ones left by our comrades who were murdered by capitalist greed. We did not hesitate to appropriate \$1,000 for the political fight in Milwaukee, and a like sum would be small enough for this phase of the class struggle."

**CULLUM (WEST VIRGINIA):** "I vote yes on Motion No. 2. I have worked fifteen years in the mines of several states and know the miners. For unionism and Socialism the miners are our best fighters. They have done mighty work for the workers, and this small pittance that we give to their widows and orphans is but a small help to them compared to the services their loved ones have done for humanity. I only regret that it could not have been much more. To vote yes on the amendment to this motion would be an insult. I would rather not make any donation at all than vote for this amendment."

**BERGER (WISCONSIN):** "This is a very sad case which naturally must arouse everybody's sympathy, and for that reason it is rather hard for any national committeeman to vote against the motion. However, I must do so. I am always willing to do my share in such cases to the best of my ability. As a national party, however, we should not create a precedent of that kind, because if we start on that track we shall soon not have any money left for any other purpose. As long as capitalism lasts there always will be equally sad and urgent cases that will have an equal claim upon our sympathy and our treasury."

"It is a different thing altogether to vote money to assist in a strike, or to defend strike leaders, or to aid a political campaign. The party organization exists for that purpose."

"For disasters like the one in Oklahoma I suggest that the National Secretary send out a call in the Bulletin for a general subscription among all party members. The unfortunate victims would thus get more money and the organization would not suffer."

**GAYLORD (WISCONSIN):** "I am voting no on the proposition to make the appropriation of \$1,000 for the widows and orphans of the mine workers at McCurtain, Okla., because that is not the purpose for which the Socialist Party funds are gathered. This amount of money sounds large, but will not do much good among so many. Two hundred and fifty dollars is ridiculous. A popular subscription is a different matter. But if it is more important to relieve the widows and orphans all over the country than to strengthen our treasury for the political fight this year, let us decide which we will do and be done with it. But let us not satisfy a momentary impulse of generosity, and wind up by not doing much in either field. God knows there are widows and orphans enough suffering everywhere, worthy of help. As human beings we want to relieve them. As a political party the Socialist Party is engaged in a certain work and must stick to its task."

## National Committee

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party.

Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1912.

To the National Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is submitted National Committee Motion No. 2, by Dan Hogan, National Committee member of Arkansas, supported by the following members of the committee: McCrillis of Iowa, Clark and Owen of Oklahoma, McKeown of Pennsylvania, and Noble of Texas. An amendment by John H. Gamble, National Committeeman of Kentucky, is also submitted.

### MOTION NO. 2.

"That the sum of One Thousand Dollars be appropriated out of the National treasury of the Socialist Party to relieve the distress of the sixty-five widows and 250 orphans at McCurtain, Oklahoma, whose husbands and fathers were murdered in the coal mine explosion there Wednesday, March 20. That the money appropriated be transmitted to Fred W. Holt, District Secretary of the Mine Workers."

Comment by Hogan of Arkansas: "This was the most horrible mine disaster that has ever occurred in the southwest. The distress of these dependent women and children is appalling. They need money, food and clothing and the help ought to come at once. The miners of McCurtain have been living from hand to mouth for the past year and, fearful of the threatened suspension, took chances, with the horrible result that more than 80 are now known to be dead, and the further exploration of the ruins of the mine may bring the total up to one hundred."

### AMENDMENT BY GAMBLE OF KENTUCKY.

"Strike out One Thousand Dollars, and insert in lieu thereof Two Hundred Fifty Dollars."

Inclosed, you will find two voting cards, one for Motion No. 2, and one for the Amendment by Comrade Gamble. Kindly use these cards in filing your vote. The vote will close on April 24th.

Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1912.

To the National Committee:

Dear Comrades:—Herewith is submitted report of vote on National Committee Motion No. 2, by Dan Hogan, National Committee member of Arkansas; also upon the amendment to the same, by John H. Gamble, National Committee member of Kentucky.

### MOTION NO. 2.

"That the sum of One Thousand Dollars be appropriated out of the National treasury of the Socialist Party to relieve the distress of the sixty-five widows and 250 orphans at McCurtain, Oklahoma, whose husbands and fathers were murdered in the coal mine explosion there Wednesday, March 20. That the money appropriated be transmitted to Fred W. Holt, District Secretary of the Mine Workers."

Voting Yes—Arizona, Morrison; Arkansas, Hogan; California, Wilson; California, Harriman; Georgia, Mulcahy; Idaho, O'Mahoney; Illinois, Germer; Illinois, Huggins; Louisiana, Bassett; Maine, Guphill; Minnesota, Van Lear; Nebraska, Olmsted; Nevada, Burton; New York, Merrill; New York, Wright; North Carolina, Smothers; Oklahoma, Owen; Pennsylvania, Foley; Pennsylvania, Parker; Pennsylvania, McKeown; Rhode Island, Grimshaw; Tennessee, Earnshaw; Texas, Noble; Washington, Barth; Washington, Sadler; West Virginia, Cullum. Total 26.

Voting No—Alabama, Hutchisson; Colorado, Troxel; Idaho, Cummins; Illinois, Ball; Indiana, Kelley; Indiana, Reynolds; Iowa, Bennett; Kansas, Blase; Kentucky, Gamble; Michigan, Aaltonen; Minnesota, Kaplan; Minnesota, Morgan; Montana, Kruse; New Jersey, Kraft; New Jersey, Carless; North Dakota, LeSueur; Ohio, Bessemer; Ohio, Cook; Pennsylvania, Hunt; Utah, Burlison; Vermont, Henry; Wisconsin, Berger; Wisconsin, Gaylord. Total 23.

### AMENDMENT.

"Strike out One Thousand Dollars, and insert in lieu thereof Two Hundred Fifty Dollars."

Voting Yes—Colorado, Troxel; Idaho, Cummins; Illinois, Ball; Illinois, Rodriguez; Kentucky, Gamble; Maryland, Develin; Minnesota, Kaplan; New York, Lee; New York, Slobodin; North

Dakota, LeSueur; Utah, Burlison. Total 11.

Voting No—Alabama, Hutchisson; Arizona, Morrison; Arkansas, Hogan; Idaho, O'Mahoney; Illinois, Germer; Illinois, Huggins; Indiana, Kelley; Indiana, Reynolds; Iowa, Bennett; Kansas, Blase; Louisiana, Bassett; Maine, Guphill; Michigan, Aaltonen; Minnesota, Morgan; Minnesota, Van Lear; Nebraska, Olmsted; Nevada, Burton; New Jersey, Kraft; New Jersey, Carless; New York, Merrill; New York, Wright; North Carolina, Smothers; Ohio, Bessemer; Ohio, Cook; Oklahoma, Owen; Pennsylvania, Foley; Pennsylvania, Parker; Pennsylvania, McKeown; Pennsylvania, Hunt; Rhode Island, Grimshaw; Tennessee, Earnshaw; Texas, Noble; Vermont, Henry; Washington, Barth; Washington, Sadler; West Virginia, Cullum; Wisconsin, Berger; Wisconsin, Gaylord. Total 38.

The following members of the Committee did not vote on either the motion or amendment:

Connecticut, Berger; Connecticut, Applegate; Florida, Allen; Iowa, McCrillis; Kansas, Berry; Massachusetts, Fenner; Massachusetts, Putney; Michigan, McMaster; Mississippi, Lipscomb; Missouri, McAllister; Missouri, Berry; New Hampshire, Bean; New Mexico, Cameron; New York, Strebel; Ohio, Clifford; Oklahoma, Ameringer; Oregon, Ramp; Oregon, Richards; Pennsylvania, Maurer; Pennsylvania, Kennedy; South Dakota, Ballinger; Texas, Hickey; Virginia, Rader; Washington, Price; Wisconsin, Thompson. Total 25.

Wilson and Harriman of California, Mulcahy of Georgia and Kruse of Montana voted on the motion, but not on the amendment.

Rodriguez of Illinois and Slobodin of New York voted on the amendment, but not on the motion. Develin of Maryland and Lee of New York voted in the affirmative on the motion if amended.

The ballots of Allen of Florida and Ameringer of Oklahoma were received too late to be counted.

The motion is therefore adopted and the amendment defeated.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. WORK,  
National Secretary.

### COMMENT.

**MORRISON (ARIZONA):** "On amendment; I vote no on this amendment because, if Comrade Hogan correctly states the number of destitute women and children caused by this wholesale slaughter of our comrades through corporate greed, \$250 would be practically no relief at all, as it would be only about 79 cents each. I only regret that we are not able to make it \$10,000. I rejoice, that we, the political party of the working class, can do this much to relieve the suffering of these victims of the system."

**CUMMINS (IDAHO):** "I vote no on Motion No. 2 and yes on amendment to same. I do not think \$1,000 too much; indeed it is entirely too small an amount, but I fear it cannot be spared from the work necessary to save many thousands more from becoming widows and orphans. We must have something to keep up the fight."

**O'MAHONEY (IDAHO):** "I vote yes on Motion No. 2. I do not believe in recklessly appropriating monies derived from the sweat and blood of our comrades, but exceptions should be made in extreme cases such as is presented to us in the reckless slaughter of our exploited fellow workers, who have left behind helpless widows and orphans whose cries of distress should find an echo in our great movement, whose mission it is to destroy the accursed system which fattens upon such disasters."

"I vote no emphatically on amendment to Motion No. 2. It would be better much to find other channels by which to economize than to cut down the proposed appropriation, which, if allowed, will go some length in relieving the immediate wants of the suffering ones."

**REYNOLDS (INDIANA):** "I vote no on Motion No. 2 and amendment also. I am very sure that I have no right to vote funds for other than excusable disasters. I do think that propaganda purposes to educate the workers that they can prevent these in we should have some provision by which we can render help to our comrades and fellow workers, and I enclose \$1.00 and suggest that comrades send such

## National Party Referendums

### PROPOSED REFERENDUMS.

(Published in Weekly Bulletin of April 13.)

Local Butte, No. 1, Montana.

Butte Local No. 1, Socialist Party of Montana, 286 members in good standing, requests seconds for the following motion:

"That the following be made a part of the platform and declaration of principles of the Socialist Party of the United States:

"Established Socialism, to be successful and enduring, or, in fact, to be at all worthy the name of Socialism, must be a condition of industrial democracy. It must be a direct, democratic management and control of industry and of the distribution of the products of industry by and for the workers engaged in industry. The Socialist Party urges the working class to so shape its form of economic organization as to conform, as far as possible, to the lines of modern industrial development, thereby preparing the working class, through industrial organization, for the taking over collectively by the workers of the machinery and forces of production and distribution, thus fitting the workers for harmonious, democratic, working-class control and management of the future industrial democracy—Socialism."

**COMMENT:** "The most significant development of the International So-

cialist movement in recent years was the character of Gustave Herve's comment on the German elections.

"The militant French writer makes straightforward acknowledgment of the tremendous importance of united working-class political action, and admits his conviction that such action can be made a powerful factor in the struggle of the working class toward economic independence."

"In no other part of the world, save possibly in his own country, should Herve's confession have greater or better effect from a working-class standpoint than in the United States."

"It indicates an early clearing of the atmosphere as to the relations of the economic and political organizations of the working class, and a growing international understanding of their interdependence."

"It indicates an early freeing of the American labor movement from the influence of those narrow, carping critics, in both A. F. of L. and I. W. W. circles, who on all occasions sneer at and belittle the importance of working-class political action."

"In view of the fine, tolerant spirit of Herve, and its probable effect upon the world of organized labor, it is too much to expect the Socialist party of the United States to reject the disgusting and futile compromises of previous platforms respecting organized labor and to substitute therefor a clear and decisive declaration showing broadly the Socialist attitude regarding the organized labor movement?"

"The adoption of the above declaration would remove any existing justification for the charge that the Socialist Party favors any factionalism in the organized labor movement. It would simply outline a form of organization economically that is absolutely essential to the triumph of the working class through Socialism. In other words, the Socialist party—the political party of the working class—in seeking to abolish the wage system, points out to the working class in a purely constructive manner a development in unionism that must precede actual Socialism.

"We leave the manner of securing this desired organization entirely in the hands of the workers themselves, taking no stand either for or against those who 'bore from within' or hammer from without.

"Moreover, such a declaration as the above would emphasize the working class character of the American Socialist movement, tend to discourage the apparent tendency within our party in some localities to compromise with small capitalist interests for immediate political spoils, and form a solid groundwork for a permanent, substantial growth."

(Published in Weekly Bulletin April 27.)

El Cajon, California.  
"Moved that Branch El Cajon of Local San Diego initiate a State and National referendum, requiring the National and State Secretaries to cause to be printed on all ballots sent out from their offices the occupations of all candidates for our party nominations. Carried."

SECONDS OF REFERENDUMS.

That proposed by Local Toledo, Ohio, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 3, relating to the nomination of candidates for president and vice-president by referendum vote, has been seconded by Locals Tampa, Fla.; Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; Elgin, Ill.

That proposed by Local Covington, Ky., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 3, relating to the establishment of a party paper and printing plant, has been seconded by Locals Toledo, Ohio; Elgin, Ill.

That proposed by Local Sisseton, S. D., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 3, relating to exemption stamps, referendums, etc., has been seconded by Local Elgin, Ill.

That proposed by Local Butte, No. 3, Montana, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 10, relating to joint dues for wife and husband, has been seconded by Locals Columbus, Kans.; Stege, Calif.; Elgin, Ill.; Midway (Polish), Pa.

That proposed by Local Yuma, Ariz., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 17, relating to recall of William D. Haywood, has been seconded by Locals San Francisco, 26th District Branch, California; Midway (Polish), Pa.

That proposed by Local Palo Alto, Calif., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 17, relating to compensation of Socialist officials, has been seconded by Locals Stege, Calif.; Elgin, Ill.; Pittsfield, Mass.

That proposed by Local Meridian, Wash., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 24, relating to violent methods, has been seconded by Locals Elgin, Ill.; Winnebago, Ill.; Stevens Point, Wis.; Science Hill, Okla.

That proposed by Local Benzonia, Mich., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of February 24, relating to contributions to unemployment funds of labor organizations, has been seconded by Locals Elgin, Ill.; Science Hill, Okla.; Coffeyville, Kans.

That proposed by Local Grand Saline, Texas, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of March 9, relating to date and place of holding the National convention, has been seconded by Locals Yuma, Ariz.; Jerome, Ariz.; Fort, Okla.; Sulphur, Okla.; Bloomington, Okla.; Hopping, Okla.; Sterling, Okla.; Longfeller, Tex.; Portales, N. M.; Lawrence, Miss.; Scatter Branch, Tex.; Commerce, Tex.; Lone Rock, Okla.; Warren, Okla.

That proposed by Local Minneapolis (Scandinavian), Minn., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of March 23, relating to joint dues for wife and husband and reduction of dues for single women, has been seconded by Locals Moline, N. D.; New Kensington (Polish), Pa.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Marshalltown, Iowa.

PROPOSED REFERENDUMS EXPIRED.

During the month of April the time limit of sixty days for seconds expired on the following proposed referendums:  
That of Local Toledo, Ohio, published February 3, expired April 3; membership represented by seconds, 2836.

That of Local Lowell, Mass., published February 3, expired April 3; no seconds.

That of Local Covington, Ky., published February 3, expired April 3; membership represented by seconds, 619.

That of Local Sisseton, S. D., published February 3, expired April 3; membership represented by seconds, 338.

That of Local Butte, No. 3, Montana, published February 10, expired April 10; membership represented by seconds, 2215.

That of Local Yuma, Ariz., published February 17, expired April 17; membership represented by seconds, 619.

That of Local Palo Alto, Calif., published February 17, expired April 17; membership represented by seconds, 174.

That of Local Meridian, Wash., published February 24, expired April 24; membership represented by seconds, 168.

That of Local Benzonia, Mich., published February 24, expired April 24; membership represented by seconds, 148.

That of Local Thomson (Finnish), Minn., published February 24, expired April 24; membership represented by seconds, 49.

National Secretary's Financial Report for Month of April, 1912

RECEIPTS.  
Bank balance April 1.....\$ 7,489.58  
Cash balance April 1..... 106.97

National Dues—	
Alabama	25.00
Arizona	40.00
Arkansas	40.00
California	505.00
Colorado	206.05
Connecticut	77.40
Dist. of Columbia	15.00
Florida	56.80
Idaho	100.00
Illinois	350.75
Indiana	186.80
Iowa	100.00
Kansas	150.00
Kentucky	35.00
Louisiana	20.00
Maine	45.50
Maryland	22.45
Massachusetts	291.90
Michigan	170.70
Minnesota	295.50
Mississippi	2.50
Missouri	150.00
Montana	167.50
Nebraska	40.00
New Hampshire	35.30
New Jersey	204.00
New Mexico	20.00
New York	506.40
North Carolina	11.20
North Dakota	75.00
Ohio	413.70
Oklahoma	400.00
Oregon	192.00
Pennsylvania	533.70
Rhode Island	20.55
South Dakota	20.00
Tennessee	15.00
Texas	300.00
Utah	35.00
Vermont	16.90
Virginia	10.00
Washington	346.10
West Virginia	40.00
Wisconsin	244.05
Wyoming	42.70

Unorganized—	
Alaska	47.10
Delaware	3.95
South Carolina	11.65
Members-at-large	1.00
Polish Alliance Sec.	100.00
South Slavic Section	60.00

Supplies	437.63
Literature	1,448.61
Buttons	371.34
Telephone refund	30
Express and freight refund	6.82
Miscellaneous	200.00
Textile strike fund	119.27
Muscatine strike fund	22.65
McCurain relief fund	25.05
San Diego free speech fund	68.55
Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund	16.00

Total receipts .....\$17,111.92

EXPENDITURES.	
General expense	157.46
Express and freight	367.22
Postage	447.39
Telegrams and telephone	29.72
Printing	1,645.16
Literature	289.49
Office equipment	506.85
Stationery and supplies	266.58
Refund	1.00
Buttons	241.25
Pennants	145.00
National convention expense	319.65
Victor L. Berger (clerk hire)	100.00
Louis Kopelin (press service)	120.00
W. H. Stedman, work on campaign book	25.00
Paine & Bock Audit Co.	137.50
Miscellaneous	220.00
Mileage reserve fund	679.91
Textile strike fund	119.27
Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund	16.00
Muscatine strike fund	22.65
McCurain relief fund	25.05
San Diego free speech fund	68.55

Wages—	
John M. Work	\$125.00
Caroline A. Lowe	84.00
J. W. Sarlund	84.00
M. H. Hudson	84.00
M. Levinger	84.00
H. B. Fish	84.00
Alice I. Newsham	7.50
R. N. Rust	30.00
Bertha Hale Brown	31.25
Edna M. Koop	70.00
G. Ludwig	13.00
Charlotte Maltz	44.00
Anna Campbell	54.50
Jennie Kewitz	52.00
Mary Schupp	49.50
Joseph Weber	35.75
Cleo Stephenson	53.00
Joseph Corti	40.00
Josef Novak	40.00
N. Juel Christensen	40.00
H. Gluski	60.00
F. Petrich	50.00
A. B. Baker	82.25
Otto Turkart	18.33
Extra help	30.55

Organizers—	
O. F. Branstetter	\$130.00
S. W. Motley	151.75
Frank Podboj	31.00
J. E. Snyder	43.12
E. J. Squier	26.67
Lewis Tarcai	117.84
Clarence H. Taylor	133.64
Dan A. White	124.61

Appropriations—	
Polish Socialist Alliance	\$200.00
Novy Mir	100.00
Arbeiter Zeitung	100.00
Ettor and Giovannitti defense fund	100.00

Italian Section	100.00
McCurain, Okla., relief fund	1,000.00
Local Milwaukee, Wis.	1,000.00
Committee on commission government	5.00

Total Expenditures	\$10,660.96
Bank balance April 30, 1912	6,419.08
Cash Balance April 30, 1912	31.88

ASSETS.	
Bank balance May 1, 1912	\$ 6,419.08
Cash balance May 1, 1912	31.88
Mileage reserve	9,999.50
Outstanding accounts, states, locals, etc.	1,210.45
Lyceum Department	3,086.71
New York Call sub. cards	755.00
Party buttons (approximate)	600.00
Supplies stationery, local account, books, etc. (approximate)	3,000.00
Office furniture and fixtures	2,407.68
Literature (approximate)	4,000.00

LIABILITIES.	
H. G. Adair, printing	\$ 597.00
A. B. Dick & Co., mimeo. supplies	16.63
M. Fry & Co., office supplies	30.90
B. W. Huebsch, literature	4.41
The MacMillan Co., literature	15.34
Jas. H. O'Neil Co., buttons	120.00
F. J. Kain & Son, printing	5.75
Partridge & Anderson Co., cuts	.75
Sullivan-Blakely Ptg. Co.	18.50
Tarentum Paper Mills	9.65
Johua Wanhope, red flag pins	30.00
Horner's Stationery Stores	25.32
Social-Democratic Pub. Co., literature	72.50
United States Express Co.	487.34
Consumers' Box Mfg. Co.	91.20
G. B. Williams Co., printing	13.95
Pilcher-Hamilton Co., paper	486.46
Geo. H. Doran Co., literature	1.72
J. W. Butler Paper Co.	101.04
F. S. Webster & Co., typewriter supplies	20.00
Christian Socialist, literature	28.25
Moser Paper Co.	223.26
Sampson-Collier Engr. Co.	22.00
John A. Wickum, electric wiring	13.50
Chas. H. Kerr & Co., literature	25.46
Committee on commission government (balance appropriation)	45.00
National Lettish organization (appropriation)	120.00

LYCEUM DEPARTMENT.	
RECEIPTS.	
Bank balance April 1	\$4,537.82
Cash balance April 1	34.53
Received from locals	3,873.76
Miscellaneous subscriptions	46.90
Stereopticon slides	3.50
Special lectures	94.84
Interest	29.38
Lecturers' refund	184.22
Miscellaneous	22.00
Printing	6.75

EXPENDITURES.	
General expense	\$ 0.40
Postage	77.65
Telephone and telegraph	14.35
Freight and express	14.01
Local subs.	3,114.52
Printing	65.11
Stereopticon slides	2.00
Bank exchange for March	5.95
Miscellaneous	11.47

Wages—	
L. E. Katterfeld	\$ 84.00
Olive Baker	36.00
Greeley Baker	62.00
Maude J. Ball	63.00
J. L. Fitts	72.00
Elizabeth D. Parsons	62.00
Virginia Purcell	58.50
Viola R. Rindler	64.00
A. M. Guy	51.00
Extra help, office	20.50
Extra help (folding, etc.)	11.06

Lecturers—	
Walter J. Millard	\$100.00
Jas. H. Maurer	60.53
John W. Slayton	150.22
Lena Morrow Lewis	100.00
Arthur B. Baker	124.90
W. Harry Spears	44.81
Frank Bohn	50.00
A. W. Ricker	100.00
Ernest Untermaier	50.18
R. A. Maynard	150.00
Mila Tupper Maynard	150.00
Ralph Korngold	50.00
N. A. Richardson	231.00
George D. Brewer	150.00
Anna A. Maley	150.00
Geo. H. Goebel	150.00
J. L. Fitts	7.70

Total expenditures	\$ 5,708.86
Bank balance	3,102.66
Cash balance	22.18

ASSETS.	
Bank balance	\$ 3,102.66
Cash balance	22.18
Office furniture	850.19
Stationery and supplies, printed matter, cuts, etc. (approximate)	500.00
G. B. Williams Co.	9.40

LIABILITIES.	
Horner's Stationery Stores	\$ 41.20
A. B. Dick & Co., mimeo. supplies	50
Globe-Wernicke Co., office fixtures	4.00
U. S. Express Co.	32.44
Wells, Fargo & Co., express	21.17
National Office	3,086.71

ESTIMATE OF UNFINISHED BUSINESS.	
Amount still due from locals	\$20,225.57
Amount needed to complete course—	
Office (estimated)	\$ 300.00
Lecturers (estimated)	800.00
Subscriptions (estimated)	10,000.00

Textile Strike Fund.	
Local Everett, Wash.	\$ 4.55
Finnish Local Paupore, Minn.	2.10
German Cordova, Alaska	11.00
German Local St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
Finnish Local Ahmeek, Mich.	16.80
Local Everett, Wash.	5.00
Local Mulberry, Kans.	1.00
Polish Section, Socialist Party	28.12
Italian Section, Socialist Party	40.70

Ettor and Giovannitti Defense Fund.	
Local Shelbyville, Ind.	\$ 1.00
Local Evansville, Ind.	2.00
Local Joseph, Ore.	2.50
Local Eugene, Ore.	5.00
Local No. 1, Astoria, Ore.	1.00
Local Bandon, Ore.	1.00
Comrade Dyer, Bandon, Ore.	1.00
Local Milton, Freewater, Ore.	2.40
A Comrade, Milwaukee, Wis.	.10

Total	\$ 16.00
San Diego Free Speech Fund.	
Workers' University, Lewis-Goldman Debate, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 61.45
Branch No. 28, San Francisco, Calif.	1.00
Workers' University, Garrick Lecture, Chicago, Ill.	4.00
Local San Francisco, Calif.	2.10

Total	\$ 68.55
Muscatine Strike Fund.	
Local Everett, Wash.	\$ 4.55
Local San Francisco, Calif.	2.10
German Local St. Paul, Minn.	10.00
Eighth Ward Branch, Allentown, Pa.	1.00
Local Everett, Wash.	5.00

Total	\$ 22.65
McCurain Relief Fund.	
Local Moline, Ill.	\$ 2.05
Local Evansville, Ind.	3.00
N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino, Calif.	5.00
Local Evansville, Ind.	1.50
Local Mobile, Ala.	4.50
South Slavic Section, Socialist Party	6.00
S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.	1.00
J. E. Greenwood, Oakland, Calif.	2.00

GET THE OTHER FELLOW

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