

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Volume III

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1907

Number 10

### Correspondence of National Executive Committee During June

Chicago, Ill., June 5, 1907.  
To the National Executive Committee  
Dear Comrades: In accordance with the following motion, adopted in session March 2d, the names of applicants for credentials to the International Congress are submitted:

#### Motion.

"That in addition to the two delegates elected, the National Executive Committee, at its discretion, issue as many additional credentials as its sees fit to party members in good standing who may apply for them."

#### Applicants.

Brown, Corinne S., Chicago, Ill.  
Boudin, Louis E., New York, N. Y.  
Cramer, Johanne Greie, Elizabeth, N. Y.  
Grund, Peter, Union Hill, N. J.  
Herron, Geo. D., New York, N. Y.  
Hillquit, Mrs. Vera, New York, N. Y.  
Hillquit, Morris, New York, N. Y.  
Hunter, Robert, New York, N. Y.  
Kaemmerer, Otto, St. Louis, Mo.  
Klein, Nicholas, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Stewart, Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Stewart, Mrs. Charles, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Stokes, J. G. Phelps, New York, N. Y.

Members will vote by placing the word "yes" or "no" in front of the names of the applicants.

Chicago, Ill., June 12, '07.  
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades: Herewith is submitted motion by Comrade Work:

#### Motion

"I move that we contribute fifty dollars toward the expenses of Ida Crouch Hazlett in reporting the Haywood trial for the Montana News, the Social Democratic Herald, the Buffalo Herald, St. Louis Labor, the Black Hills Register, the Saturday Evening Tribune, and such other papers as will accept and use the service, this motion to stand in lieu of action taken on this subject March 3d, 1907."

#### Comment.

"I am informed that all the above papers want the service; and this combination of papers is, so to speak, the legitimate successor of that mentioned in the March motion. The number of readers reached by them will be smaller than those contemplated in the motion of March 3, and it would seem to be about right to cut the appropriation in half."

Chicago, Ill., June 12, '07.  
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades: I herewith report your action upon applications for credentials to the Stuttgart International Congress, submitted under date of June 5th. No vote has been received from Comrades Simons and Unter- man. Comrades Berger and Patterson vote favorably on all applications. Comrades Hanford, Hillquit and Work vote favorably on all applications, except that of Comrade Klein, on which they vote "no."

**Letter of Comrade Hanford June 9th.**  
"I vote 'yes' on granting credentials to all applicants submitted under date of June 5, except to Nicholas Klein."

"I vote 'no' on granting a credential from the S. P. to Nicholas Klein as a delegate to the International Congress. The reason for this negative vote is that I have been informed by two comrades who were delegates to the last Congress (along with Klein) that he (Klein) conducted himself as a general clown, and, as far as his actions could do, brought discredit upon the whole American delegation."

Credentials will be supplied the following, upon whom favorable action is taken:

Corinne S. Brown, Chicago, Ill.;  
Louis E. Boudin, New York, N. Y.;  
Johanne Greie Cramer, Elizabeth, N. Y.;  
Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.;  
Geo. D. Herron, New York, N. Y.;  
Mrs. Vera Hillquit, New York, N. Y.;  
Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.;  
Robert Hunter, New York, N. Y.;  
Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.;  
Charles Stewart, Cincinnati, O.;  
Mrs. Charles Stewart, Cincinnati, O.;  
J. G. Phelps Stokes, New York, N. Y.

Chicago, Ill., June 21, '07.  
To the National Executive Committee:

Dear Comrades: I herewith report the action taken by your committee, on motion by Comrade Work of Iowa, submitted under date of June 12th.

#### Motion.

"I move that we contribute fifty dollars toward the expenses of Ida Crouch Hazlett in reporting the Haywood trial for the Montana News, the

Social Democratic Herald, the Buffalo Herald, St. Louis Labor, the Black Hills Register, the Saturday Evening Tribune and such other papers as will accept and use the service, this motion to stand in lieu of action taken on this subject March 3d, 1907."

No expression was received from Comrades Berger, Patterson or Unter- mann, Comrades Work, Simons, Hillquit and Hanford, voting in the affirmative.

The motion is therefore adopted.

June 25, 1907.

To the Nat'l Executive Committee.  
Dear Comrades:—Herewith is submitted for your consideration, a communication from the State Committee of New Hampshire.

"Claremont, N. H.,  
June 19, 1907.  
"National Executive Committee, S. P. of America."

"Dear Comrades:—The Socialist Party of New Hampshire, is making a strong effort to get this state into a well organized condition. But we are few in numbers and weak in means, and at this time need the help of the National Office. When the state is well organized, and we have members to draw from, we propose to raise a fund by monthly subscriptions to meet the deficit in the wages of a permanent state organizer. We shall keep him in the field throughout the entire year; taking subscriptions for papers, selling cheap socialist books, visiting new places, and working up sentiment for the movement, organizing new locals when possible, but above all, regularly visiting existing locals, giving them needed help and instruction and generally bracing them up. This seems to be the only feasible way to keep vigorous life in a state movement. The sum of \$95.00 was subscribed to meet the expenses of National Organizer M. W. Wilkins. We hope to raise all that sum and more, but we need his services in the state until at least September 1. We ask the National Office to stand the deficit in his expenses until that time. After that we feel certain of being self-supporting and of turning over a steadily increasing amount of stamp dues to the National Office."

"Comrade Wilkins began in this state, April 25. It took three weeks to reorganize Local Manchester properly and brace it against the S. L. P., which has started in this state, with a local at that point. It took twelve more days to get Locals Nashua and Milford reorganized. The locals in the large places of the state have been in a fairly good condition, and now we want to organize the smaller places."

"Comrade Wilkins has received but very little help so far in the matter of board and lodging, but believe he will get considerable more in the future."

"After deducting a \$2.00 contribution he has kept his total average expenses to date down to \$1.02 per day. This is so economical that we believe that the National Office will see that there is no great risk in giving us the help we ask up to September 1. Hoping that your committee will comply with our request, we remain,

"Fraternally,  
"LOUIS ARNSTEIN,  
Chair, State Committee.  
"W. H. WILKINS,  
State Secretary."  
Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

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

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

#### RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees.	
Arkansas.....	\$ 40.00
California.....	74.00
Colorado.....	30.00
Connecticut.....	20.00
Florida.....	5.00
Idaho.....	14.00
Illinois.....	106.50
Indiana.....	21.00
Iowa.....	20.00
Kansas.....	35.00
Kentucky.....	17.50
Maryland.....	12.00
Massachusetts.....	69.35
Michigan.....	24.60
Minnesota.....	66.15
Missouri.....	10.00
Montana.....	25.00
New Hampshire.....	6.05
New Jersey.....	50.00
New York.....	100.00
North Dakota.....	11.45
Ohio.....	58.00
Oklahoma.....	85.00
Oregon.....	60.00
Pennsylvania.....	199.35
Rhode Island.....	18.00
South Dakota.....	6.50
Texas.....	17.25
Utah.....	5.00
Vermont.....	7.00
Washington.....	32.80
West Virginia.....	7.00
Wisconsin.....	78.75
Wyoming.....	29.95
Total.....	\$1,362.20

Unorganized States—	
Georgia.....	\$ .60
Nevada.....	7.50
Virginia.....	4.00
Members at large.....	.90
Total for dues.....	\$1,375.20
Supplies.....	94.15
Literature.....	46.75
Buttons.....	18.25
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.....	55.47
P. C. coupons.....	4.00
One Day Wage Fund.....	29.84
Miscellaneous.....	1.00
Total receipts.....	\$1,624.66

EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange.....	\$ 2.80
General expense.....	4.61
Express and freight.....	13.25
Postage.....	107.47
Telegrams and telephone.....	11.98
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes.....	\$140.00
W. W. Rihl, 5 wks.....	90.00
F. H. Slick, 5 wks.....	90.00
J. H. Brower, 5 wks.....	90.00
E. L. Baldwin, 5 wks.....	70.00
M. Flaherty, 5 wks.....	55.00
Printing account Bulletin.....	50.00
Printing literature & supplies.....	125.00
Literature.....	124.56
Organizers—	
J. W. Brown.....	\$34.55
J. Collins.....	60.00
I. Cowen.....	40.00
Gertrude B. Hunt.....	10.00
A. M. Lewis.....	25.00
A. W. Mance.....	25.00
J. E. Snyder.....	25.00
M. W. Wilkins.....	28.00
Lighting.....	6.39
Constitution Committee.....	72.55
Press Clippings.....	20.00
Rent—June.....	100.00
General supplies.....	18.15
Mimeo. supplies.....	20.90
Typewriter supplies.....	8.20
Stationery.....	19.51
A. M. Simons, International Delegate.....	100.00
W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.....	55.47
Total expenditures.....	\$1,643.39

SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand June 1st.....	\$ 89.10
Receipts for month.....	1,624.66
Total.....	\$1,713.76
Expenditures for month.....	1,643.39
Balance on hand July 1st.....	\$ 70.37

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

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### Report of Action by National Committee on Motion No. 8—Motions Nos. 9 and 10 Submitted

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1907.  
To the National Committee:  
Comrades: Herewith is submitted report of referendum No. 8, motion No. 8, by Vernon F. King, National Committee member of Michigan:

#### Motion.

"That we instruct the National Secretary to send out a letter requesting the party and all sympathizers, in event of the judicial murder of our comrades in Idaho, to refrain from incendiary violent talk, also from all acts of riot."

#### VOTING YES.

Iowa.....Work  
Michigan.....King  
Rhode Island.....Carpenter  
South Dakota.....Knowles  
Total.....4

#### VOTING NO.

Illinois.....Stedman  
Illinois.....Berlyn  
Kansas.....McAllister  
Maryland.....Culp  
Missouri.....Hoehn  
New Hampshire.....Drew  
Texas.....Payne  
Washington.....Herman  
Wyoming.....Hastings  
Total.....9

#### NOT VOTING.

Arizona.....Bechtel  
Arkansas.....LeFevre  
California.....Holloway  
California.....Edmiston  
California.....Lewis, L. M.  
Colorado.....Woodside  
Connecticut.....Beardsley  
Connecticut.....Hull  
Idaho.....Rigg  
Illinois.....Simons  
Indiana.....Reynolds  
Indiana.....Wallace  
Iowa.....Shank  
Kansas.....Crum  
Kentucky.....Dobbs  
Louisiana.....Canone, Sr.  
Maine.....Fox  
Massachusetts.....Carey  
Massachusetts.....Konikow  
Michigan.....Wilen  
Minnesota.....Peach  
Minnesota.....Williams  
Missouri.....Behrens  
Montana.....Mabie  
Nebraska.....DeVore  
New Jersey.....Headley  
New Jersey.....Reilly  
New York.....Lee  
New York.....Vanderporten  
New York.....Arland  
Ohio.....Rogers  
Ohio.....Devine  
Oklahoma.....Hagel  
Oklahoma.....Bentley  
Oregon.....Barzee  
Oregon.....Axelson  
Pennsylvania.....Schwartz  
Pennsylvania.....Maurer  
Pennsylvania.....Moore  
Tennessee.....Voss  
Texas.....Clark  
Vermont.....Sullivan  
Washington.....Wagenknecht  
West Virginia.....Gillespie  
Wisconsin.....Berger  
Wisconsin.....Heath  
Wisconsin.....Thompson  
Total.....46

No action has therefore been taken. The states of Florida and North Dakota, being in arrears, the national committeemen were not entitled to vote on this motion.

#### Comment.

ILLINOIS (BERLYN)—"I consider motion No. 8 an insult to the party membership. I believe that the rank and file is less subject to hysteria than some of our leaders. I believe the motion ill-timed and it ought to be defeated."

ILLINOIS (STEDMAN)—"I think motion No. 8 was very ill-advised. In the first place, it implies a possibility of Socialists being engaged in a riot. Any one who understands anything about Socialism will be the last to engage in the petty reactionary method suggested by the motion, and violent talk would be equally as nonsensical and silly. I have no doubt that the comrade wished the sentiment expressed that if any persons pretending to be Socialists, or in sympathy with them, should engage in incendiary and violent language, or should attempt to appeal to the futile weapon of riot, that the Socialists should endeavor to discourage him."

"Again, the motion is bad, for it anticipates a conviction and implies a threat, challenging those who have the power to do as they please. A person who understands the Socialist philosophy will avoid incendiary utterances and riotous acts. Those who are not Socialists we can only hope to reach indirectly and prevent injuring our cause. The motion underestimates

the intelligence of the movement. For these and other reasons I vote no."

IOWA (WORK)—"Violent measures would be the height of folly. They cannot be too severely condemned."

MARYLAND (CULP)—"Please record me as voting no on motion No. 8. It would be difficult to imagine just what fitting to the occasion a Socialist or a sympathizing Laborite ought to say concerning the arrest, trial and conviction of the W. F. of M. officials, as judged by the proceedings to the close of May, that would not be considered by capitalism as incendiary and violent. In fact, much, or most, that has already been said in the effort to arouse labor to a realizing sense of the menace, against all of the prosecution from McPartland to Roosevelt, has already been characterized as incendiary, violent, anarchistic and treasonable. Can we do less than has already been done? Should we do less? Nay, but rather should we do more? Shall we be brave when we hear the lions roar, but so soon as we see his fangs and claws must we hide?"

"The agitation that has resulted from the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone incident and the consequent consolidation of labor was so loud, so strong and so violent and incendiary that even our strenuous Teddy backed down. Shall we now, when the real danger is imminent, by our conduct and pusillanimity, tell the labor world that we did not merit their confidence, that we quietly acquiesce in the judgment of a capitalist jury and court that, clearly, were drawn for conviction, that the language that will fitly characterize this travesty upon justice, this pretended justice where men are arraigned, as by a gang of outlaws and pirates, foredoomed to conviction and execution, can be too violent? In the whole history of the race from the founding of the first empire, including the account of Grace and Wat Tyler, to the present time, is there any account of anything more violent than this capitalist conspiracy?"

"Crises arise in movements as well as in the affairs of men and nations, which, if taken and utilized to the greatest extent possible, will place that movement, man or nation, upon such a firm footing that nothing shall ever be able to shake it. This Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone case, growing out of the labor movement, in my opinion, is such a crisis in that movement in this country. It has already united labor to an extent never dreamed of by the conspirators, and if they are convicted by the process which now seems likely to prevail, and then executed, a thousand times more can be done. But it cannot be done by going at it mildly or with any milk-and-water policy. Something will have to be done, and what that something is or is not will mean all the world to the movement. Everywhere throughout the land the injustice must be proclaimed and condemned in thunder tones and with tongues that burn as a scorching, withering blast. None but the ignorant would riot unless the spirit of riot existed so generally as to sweep all before it like stubble before the fire, which can not even be thought of. The days of senseless riot is over in this country, and when the day of riot does come there will be a movement that will not only scare plutocracy worse than it is now, but it will absolutely paralyze even the strenuous Teddy, and there will be none to oppose. Teddy can be cowed, and when he is done for the rest will be easy."

"The attack upon plutocracy must be made so universal and so hot that its end will not be far off. Capitalism takes mildness for cowardice. Anything but the first kind of work will merely invite what we are trying to avoid—the precipitation of an armed conflict, ending in slavery."

OHIO (DEVINE)—"In my opinion, there is more danger in permitting such a motion as No. 8 to be submitted than to waste-basket it. To vote 'yes' would commit one as fearing 'violent talk or acts of riot,' something the Socialist party is not guilty of; to vote 'no' would, conversely, seem to record one as favoring 'yes,' even encouraging 'violent talk or acts of riot.' As I do not wish to be recorded with the 'not voting' list, I therefore vote blank, and desire to be so recorded."

OREGON (BARZEE)—"I note in Official Bulletin, vol. 3, No. 9, motion relative to party attitude in case of 'judicial murder of Idaho comrades.' Allow me to record my position in the matter as coinciding with Lee of



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

New York. The essence of the motion presupposes that we (the Socialist party) are an organized band of terrorists for the righting of judicial and other wrongs by physical force.

"Nothing, in my judgment, is more detrimental or contradictory to our principles and purposes than perversions of this nature. If to me the Socialist Party stands for one thing more plainly than any other, it abhors terrorism in all its hideousness. Not that we would not (if compelled by public sentiment and action), or could refuse to return again to the crude, barbaric custom of physical force; but our attitude must stand firmly for a revolution by evolution. Barbarians can fight and brawl, civilized people must think and plan intelligently.

"A military victory would give us a military government; an intelligently evolved people will give us an industrial government, to the exclusion and extinction of our former brute instincts. We must acquire our greatness by our fitness."

WASHINGTON (HERMAN)—"Record me as voting 'no' on ref. No. 8, motion No. 8. My reason for refusing to vote on this motion is because I have absolute confidence in the judgment of the rank and file of the S. P.

"I would suggest to Comrade Vernon F. King that before he undertake to advise S. P. members and sympathizers not to get excited, he set example by keeping cool himself."

Chicago, Ill., June 18, '07.

To the National Committee:  
Comrades: Herewith is submitted referendum No. 9, motion No. 9, by National Committee Member James M. Reilly, by direction of the State Committee of New Jersey:

## Motion.

"I move that the National Executive Committee be directed to institute an investigation concerning the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee, in accepting nominations for office from other parties, and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nominations in violation of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party."

## Comment.

From statements in several Socialist papers it appears that party members have been elected to office in Milwaukee on a so-called labor or "non-partisan" ticket. This would seem to be in violation of the National Constitution of the party. The New Jersey comrades, who have always enforced the principles of obedience to party laws until changed, feel that this should also be the practice in other states, Wisconsin included. They therefore wish to ascertain definitely whether it is true that the constitution has been violated.

## Reply of State Executive Committee of Wisconsin.

"The State Executive Board of Wisconsin in a meeting held June 2d, 1907, received your communication of May 14th, apprising them of the motion of National Committeeman James M. Reilly of New Jersey, as follows:

"I move that the National Executive Committee be directed to institute an investigation concerning the alleged actions of certain members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee in accepting nominations for office from other parties, and ascertain whether it is true that party members have thus accepted such nominations, in violation of the National Constitution of the Socialist Party."

"In reply the State Executive Board positively denies such 'alleged actions.' No member or members of the Social Democratic Party of Milwaukee have at any time accepted any nomination for office from any party except the Social Democratic Party. Consequently the National Constitution of the Socialist Party has not been violated.

"We suppose that the charges made by National Committeeman Reilly have reference to the recent school board elections in Milwaukee.

Under the laws of the State of Wisconsin no party can go on the ticket in school board elections or in judicial elections. Therefore, every candidate for the school board must be a non-partisan candidate. Neither the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist or any other party can appear on the ticket in school elections. Neither the Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist or any other party can make nominations for candidates to the school board.

"Therefore, it is clear if Socialists are to be elected to the Milwaukee School Board, or be elected judges, they must be elected as non-partisan candidates. And in future our men must go on the ticket as non-partisan candidates, or else the Socialists must be entirely excluded from the school board.

"While the Social Democratic Party did not make any nominations for candidates to the school board in the recent school elections in Milwaukee, the trades unions chose candidates to whom they gave their support, those candidates being members of the Social Democratic Party. We did not approve of this action of the unions, not because of the reasons given by National Committeeman Reilly, since this action was most evidently no violation of the constitution or principles of the Socialist Party. Our disapproval of the action of the trades unions in nominating candidates was simply based on the principles that the trades unions as such should not enter the field of political action.

"We moreover protest against the action of New Jersey in interfering

with the internal affairs of the Wisconsin organization, contrary to the provisions of the National Constitution in article 12, section 4.

"We have in Wisconsin a movement which has accomplished some things which have been accomplished by no other state organization in America. We have representatives in the state legislature who are making a splendid record for the party. We have a large representation in the municipal government of Milwaukee. We are making propaganda for Socialism and are steadily increasing our vote. We are too busy to interfere with the internal affairs of neighbor states. For instance, we brought no charges against certain New Jersey comrades who advocated fusion with another political party two years ago.

It would be more conducive to the growth and welfare of the Socialist Party if all its members would devote themselves to constructive work for the upbuilding of the movement and refrain from injurious attacks on those engaged in such work.

## "STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF WISCONSIN,

(Seal) "Per E. H. THOMAS,  
"State Secretary,"

Comment on the above motion by National Committeeman A. Wagenknecht of Washington, bearing date of June 12, has been filed for reference, under Rule 2, of Rules for National Committee Referendums.

Members will use enclosed card in voting; votes will close July 9th, 1907, and votes received after that date will not be counted.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., June 25, '07.

To the National Committee:

Comrades: Herewith is submitted referendum No. 10, motion No. 10, by National Committee Member Samuel Ely Beardsley by direction of the State Committee of Connecticut:

## Motion.

"That a committee of two be selected by and from the National Executive Committee to draft a suitable design for a National Party seal, the same to be submitted to the National Executive Committee for their approval, and upon adoption by Executive Committee to become the only authorized seal for all state, county, city, local and branch organizations of the Socialist Party in the United States—the seals to be made of steel and purchased from the National Office. This to take effect on and after January 1, 1908, and all correspondence not bearing said seal after this date shall not be recognized by the Socialist Party."

## Comment.

"The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Connecticut have for a long time seen the necessity of taking some steps to protect the correspondence of the national, state, county, local and branch organizations of the party. At the present time we have no means of preventing any one outside of the party membership from getting possession of official envelopes and letter heads, and thereby working irreparable injury to our movement by fake motions and other correspondence. At the present time the Socialist Party in the United States has no recognized universal seal to affix to their correspondence when transacting business between the different departments of the party. On the contrary, there has been a loose, unbusinesslike method of allowing each state, county, local and branch organization to adopt their own seal, making it impossible for any branch of the party to keep track of a large number of different seals in use at the present time. Now, if a universal seal could be adopted by all parts of the party, issued by the National Office having the words, issued by authority of the International Socialist Party of the United States in the center of the seal, and the name of state, county, local or branch, with number of same, along the rim, I think we would be adopting a more businesslike method and also protecting ourselves against persons who would do our movement irreparable injury through its correspondence. I hope this motion will prevail, for the future safety of our movement."

Vote will close July 10th, and votes received after that date will not be counted.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

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## PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

### SUBSTITUTE OFFERED BY LOCAL LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO, FOR THE TEXAS AMENDMENTS.

As a substitute for the amendments of articles 6 and 7 of the National Constitution proposed by the State Committee of Texas, we move to omit from article 6, sec. 1, the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sentences, and from article 7, sec. 1, and to insert in the constitution the following two new articles after the one on Referenda:

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### General Rules on Elections.

Section 1. A majority of all votes legally cast shall be necessary to elect to any office or committee of the Socialist Party, or of any of its subdivisions, or other bodies. Whenever this necessitates repeated balloting, at least twice as many names must be submitted again each time as there remain places to be filled, as long as a sufficient number of candidates shall be available out of the original list.

Section 2. A committee may be appointed, instead of being elected, only if it is to perform merely minor services that do not extend beyond the duration of the session at which the appointment is made, and even in that case election must be resorted to on demand of one-third of the comrades entitled to a vote at that session.

#### ARTICLE 13.

##### Rules for Elections of National Officers.

In the election of national officers by the membership the demands of art. 12, sec. 1, shall be carried out in the following manner:

The call for nominations shall be issued four months before the beginning of the term of office of the officials to be elected. Each local or member at large shall be entitled to nominate one candidate for each place to be filled. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and twenty-eight for the casting of a ballot.

Upon the first voting, all those candidates whose names appear on a majority of the ballots shall be declared elected, and of the names having received the next highest number of votes, only twice as many shall be submitted for a second ballot as there remains places to be filled. If, however, the strict application of this rule would require a different treatment of several candidates having received the same number of votes, the names of all these several candidates shall again be admitted.

If a third election becomes necessary in order that every place be filled by a candidate elected by a majority of the ballots, the same rules shall apply as before, and so on.

Whenever a name appears more than once on the same ballot it shall be counted as if appearing only once.

We further move the addition of the following section to the article headed "Amendments":

"Section 2. Whenever an addition or amendment to this constitution is proposed that contains a contradiction to any portion of the constitution, the motion submitted for the referendum must include a distinct proposal for the repeal of this portion; otherwise, in case of the adoption of that motion, the older one of the two conflicting portions shall have superior force."

#### Comment.

The evils of an election by a mere plurality are so obvious and well known and have in part been set forth so ably by our Texas comrades that they need not be pointed out any further. Too much emphasis can, however, not be placed on the necessity of banishing that cherished child of old party bossism, plurality election, forever from our midst. Rule by the majority, and only by the majority, should be one of the first principles of Socialist practice, and should, therefore, be embodied explicitly as such in our National Constitution, its enforcement being made mandatory on all divisions and conventions of the party, just as our National Constitution already requires of all State Constitutions, provisions for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate. That enforcement offers no difficulty when only one candidate is voted upon at a time. In the case of a simultaneous vote on several candidates the practice has often been followed of submitting to a second ballot only one more name than there are places to be filled. The result of the election must in this case be of necessity almost entirely the same as if the candidates receiving a mere plurality had been declared elected right out, for only one of these can have been eliminated by the second ballot; the gain secured by a majority vote thus forced is, therefore, almost wholly imaginary. If we wish to obtain a majority vote worth having, a real majority instead of a farce, we have to leave a choice between at least two candidates for each place, or, in other words, at least twice as many candidates as there are places to be filled. As an essential condition for a real majority, this should form a part of the general constitutional demand for elections by majority.

Section 2 of our Art. 12 disposes forever of the all too convenient but dangerous practice of letting the chair appoint the committees, another one of those powerful, pernicious aids of old party bossism in steering legislation away from the will of the majority. Exceptions should, of course, be permitted in those cases in which the selection of the personnel is un-

important, as in appointing men for gathering ballots in a meeting for taking up a collection, and for similar services. The last clause of the section will protect a minority of considerable size against the abuse of that permission. Subdivisions of the party may at will extend this protection to a much smaller minority.

Our Article 13 proposes the shortest process that will lead to an election by a real majority. It is through its alluring simplicity that plurality election has held sway so long, and has been used again and again, and we should here adhere to simplicity as closely as our object will possibly allow. Especially is this necessary in all our national proceedings where the entire membership takes part. Under our Article a third ballot will be required only in rare cases, and the necessity of a fourth ballot will be practically out of the question. On the other hand, the method proposed by the Texas amendments, which fully agrees in principle with our substitute, would make third and even fourth ballots so frequent that the membership would probably soon wish for another change. That method may not be too cumbersome for smaller bodies, which will be at liberty to continue its use under our article, but it seems certainly impracticable for the National Organization.

The last clause of the third paragraph of our Article 13 makes provision for the case of a tie, the possibility of which seems to have been overlooked by the framers of the Texas amendments.

The Section 2 that we propose to add to the article on amendments is designed to forestall the unintentional repeal by the membership of any part of the constitution through the inadvertent adoption of some clause contradictory to it. Such clause may form a minor part of a new article, the main feature of which may meet the approval of the majority, while that clause may have attracted little or no attention, and many have failed to notice its contradiction to some older clause, which the majority had not the least intention of rescinding. For example, the articles 6 and 7 might have been adopted in their present form even if our articles, 12 and 13 had been in force at that time, as many a member might have voted for them in order to place the election of the national officers in the hands of the membership, and might in his zeal have paid scant attention to, or might even have entirely overlooked, the little clause in each article that introduces election by mere plurality. If, however, such a section concerning amendments as we here propose had been in force, the proposal of those articles 6 and 7 would have had to be accompanied by a motion for a repeal of our articles 12 and 13, or else these two clauses would have had no force whatever. The members could in that case have not voted for plurality election without being fully aware that they were doing so. At any rate, the proposed section 2 will help greatly to prevent confusion that might otherwise be caused by carelessness on the part of the movers as well as the voters.

Besides telling us, however, what is law in the case of the existence of two conflicting clauses in the constitution, that section will prevent to a considerable extent the very occurrence of such a case. For, as nobody likes to see an important motion of his invalidated by an oversight on his part, the existence of our section in the constitution will tend to result in the exercise of great care in the drawing of amendments.

Notwithstanding an impression to the contrary that may be gained on first reading, the proposed section will never act in favor of old paragraphs against later preferences of the majority where the latter are clearly expressed. It merely means that every part of our constitution shall stand until repealed by a clear, direct expression of the majority, as it ought to stand.

#### Resolutions by Local Spokane, Washington.

"Whereas, There is a great need of an authoritative statement and an intelligent discussion of the principles advocated by the different political parties in this country, in order that all the people may be thoroughly informed as to the principles advocated by the parties and candidates seeking the suffrages of the people, therefore,

Resolved, By Local Spokane, of the Socialist Party, that we are in favor of a government owned newspaper to be published in the city of Washington for propaganda purposes only. Said paper to contain no advertisements of any kind or character save that of the platforms and candidates of the several parties and such announcements as they may desire to make from time to time, and to be furnished to paid subscribers only at the cost of publication and distribution, said cost to include editorial salaries.

Be It Further Resolved, That each and every political party in the country who shall have maintained both state and national campaigns in two-thirds of the states and territories of the union for a period of five years preceding their application therefor, should be entitled upon application to the properly designated government authority, to have one or more pages of said paper set apart for their exclusive use, and to be under the control of an editor to be selected by such party in such manner as they may choose, the salary of such editor to be paid by the government, and no discrimination to be made in the

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amount of salary paid any editor or in the amount of space to be placed at his disposal.

Be It Further Resolved, That this resolution be referred after adoption, to the National Committee of the Socialist Party with the request that they take the proper steps to place it before the party by a referendum vote, and if ratified that they shall draft a bill in accordance with the spirit of this resolution to be placed before Congress at the next session, and that the committee shall use such influence as they possess to secure its enactment into law. Passed May 23, 1907.

W. H. MANGOLD, Chairman.  
C. G. PENER, Secretary.

#### RESOLUTIONS BY LOCAL SPOKANE, WASH.

Whereas, The national and international Socialist parties declare by platform and resolution that the coming change from capitalist to collectivist society is to be brought about through evolution, by peaceable, lawful means, by the education of the working class to the true functions of the different classes in society, the functions of government and the domination of all branches of government, by and in the interest of capitalism, and that such dominance is but the natural result of the private ownership of the means of production and distribution, and,

Whereas, The teachings of Socialists being that the intelligent ballot, coupled with a demand for the fair and impartial enforcement of the law, are the only means by which Socialism can be brought about; and that all talk of violence, even under great provocation, is harmful to the best interests of the working class; and,

Whereas, There is now at Boise, Idaho, being enacted one of the greatest struggles between capital and labor which America has ever witnessed; and,

Whereas, Notwithstanding the infamous decision of the United States Supreme Court, the bias choosing of the jury, in which all laboring men favorable to unionism were excluded, there has so far been nothing to justify any incendiary utterances, but, contrarily, barring the odium under which our comrades rest and the injury to their private affairs, the Haywood trial has proven, and will prove, of more educational value than years of propaganda; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Local Spokane, of the Socialist Party, That we deplore the reported utterances of Morrison I. Swift, who, claiming to be a Socialist, has proven himself more of an anarchist than the officials of Idaho and Colorado, and a traitor to the class he pretends to champion; and we firmly believe that his inflammatory words have done more to injure the cause of Moyer and Haywood than the testimony of Orchard and the perjured Pinkerton evidence in general;

Resolved, That we denounce the said utterances as contrary to all the teachings and literature of the Socialist Party, and request that the National Secretary of the Socialist Party take steps to ascertain whether Swift is a member of the party, and, if so, that he be expelled from the party.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the National Secretary, one to the Saturday Evening Tribune and one given to the local press.

J. S. LEICHTY, Chairman.  
C. G. PENER, Secretary.



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Chicago, Ill., June 11, '07.

To the National Committee:

Comrades: I hereby report the third ballot for delegates to the International Congress to have resulted as follows:

For Delegates to International Congress.

Vote by States:

BECHTEL (ARIZ.) — Algernon Lee, John M. Work.  
LEFEVRE (ARK.) — John M. Work, Algernon Lee.  
HOLLOWAY (CALIF.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
EDMISTON (CALIF.) — A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee.  
HULL (CONN.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
BEARDSLEY (CONN.) — A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee.  
RIGG (IDAHO) — Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons.  
STEDMAN (ILL.) — Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons.  
BERLYN (ILL.) — Algernon Lee, Victor L. Berger.  
REYNOLDS (IND.) — John M. Work, Algernon Lee.  
WALLACE (IND.) — A. M. Simons, John M. Work.  
SHANK (IOWA) — John M. Work, A. M. Simons.  
DOBBS (KY.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
FOX (MAINE) — Algernon Lee, Victor L. Berger.  
CULP (MARYLAND) — Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons.  
KONIKOW (MASS.) — Algernon Lee, Victor L. Berger.  
KING (MICH.) — John M. Work, A. M. Simons.  
PEACH (MINN.) — Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons.  
WILLIAMS (MINN.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
HOEHM (MO.) — Algernon Lee, Victor L. Berger.  
BEHRENS (MO.) — Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee.  
MABIE (MONT.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
DREW (N. H.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
REILLY (N. J.) — Algernon Lee, John M. Work.  
HEADLEY (N. J.) — Algernon Lee, John M. Work.  
ARLAND (N. Y.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
VANDERPORTEN (N. Y.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
RODGERS (OHIO) — Victor L. Berger, John M. Work.  
DEVINE (OHIO) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
HAGEL (OKLA.) — A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee.  
BENTLEY (OKLA.) — Victor L. Berger, John M. Work.  
AXELSON (ORE.) — A. M. Simons, John M. Work.  
MAURER (PA.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
MOORE (PA.) — A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee.  
CARPENTER (R. I.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
KNOWLES (S. D.) — Victor L. Berger, A. M. Simons.  
VOSS (TENN.) — Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee.  
CLARK (TEXAS) — A. M. Simons, John M. Work.  
PAYNE (TEXAS) — John M. Work, A. M. Simons.  
WAGENKNECHT (WASH.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
HERMAN (WASH.) — Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons.  
GILLESPIE (W. VA.) — A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee.  
THOMPSON (WIS.) — Victor L. Berger, John M. Work.  
HEATH (WIS.) — Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee.  
BERGER (WIS.) — A. M. Simons, John M. Work.  
HASTINGS (WYO.) — Victor L. Berger, John M. Work.

Total number of committeemen voting—46.  
Total number of votes received by each candidate—Berger, 16; Lee, 29; Simons, 30; Work, 16.  
Not voting—Lewis, L. M. Calif.; Woodside, Colo.; Simons, Ill.; Work, Iowa; Crum, Kansas; McAllister, Kansas; Canone, Sr., La.; Carey, Mass.; Wilen, Mich.; DeVore, Nebr.; Lee, N. Y.; Barzee, Ore.; Schwartz, Pa.; Sullivan, Vt.  
Algernon Lee and A. M. Simons, having received a majority of all votes cast, are therefore elected.  
The states of Florida and North Dakota, being in arrears, their National Committeemen were not entitled to vote.  
Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

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## NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS SOCIALIST PARTY.

State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Jos. Bechtel	McCabe.
Arizona	Wells Le Fevre	Pine Bluff.
Arkansas	Lena Morow Lewis	Norwood, Park, Ill.
California	L. H. Edmiston	Riverside.
California	Walter V. Holloway	1811 Berkeleyway, Berkeley.
Colorado	Forrest Woodside	Colorado Springs, R. 24 Midland Bldg.
Connecticut	Ernest DeWitt Hull	Naugatuck.
Connecticut	Sam'l E. Beardsley	Shelton.
Florida	A. J. Pettigrew	Manatee.
Idaho	E. L. Rigg	Rupert.
Illinois	B. Berlyn	662 E. 63d St., Chicago.
Illinois	A. M. Simons	82 Washington St., Chicago.
Illinois	Seymour Stedman	92 La Salle St., Chicago.
Indiana	S. M. Reynolds	309 1-2 Ohio St., Terre Haute.
Indiana	Edgar Wallace	Clinton.
Iowa	John M. Work	1313 Harrison St., Des Moines.
Iowa	John E. Shank	Sioux City.
Kansas	C. A. Crum	530 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City.
Kansas	A. S. McAllister	Harrington, Kan.
Kentucky	Chas. Dobbs	Care The Insurance Field, Louisville.
Louisiana	Paul Canone, Sr.	6216 Patton St., New Orleans.
Maine	Chas. L. Fox	10 Free St., Portland.
Maryland	Ira Culp	Vale Summit, Md.
Massachusetts	James F. Carey	East Surry, Maine.
Massachusetts	Antoinette Konikow	56 Brunswick St., Roxbury.
Michigan	Vernon F. King	Holland, Mich.
Michigan	William Wilen	269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Minnesota	Thos. J. Peach	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	Guy Williams	26 E. College St., St. Paul.
Missouri	G. A. Hoehn	22 N. 4th St., St. Louis.
Missouri	E. T. Behrens	1200 E. 3d St., Sedalia.
Montana	J. F. Mabie	Fridley.
Nebraska	Dr. L. De Vore	So. Sioux City, Neb.
New Hampshire	Asa Warren Drew	Ashland, N. H.
New Jersey	James M. Reilly	308 Clark St., Jersey City.
New York	Geo. H. Headley	100 Bergen Ave., Kearney.
New York	C. S. Vanderporten	1067 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn.
New York	Wm. W. Arland	Heerman & Lawrence Bldg., Co.ing.
New York	Algernon Lee	598 St. Marys St., New York City.
North Dakota	S. Lampman	Fargo.
Ohio	E. L. Rodgers	Washington and Louise Sts., Dayton.
Ohio	Thomas C. Devine	2020 Ontario St., Toledo.
Oklahoma	J. Hagel	2 Reno St., Oklahoma City.
Indian Territory	G. F. Bentley	Duncan.
Oregon	C. W. Barzee	The Dalles.
Oregon	A. H. Axelson	1070 Union Ave., Portland.
Pennsylvania	Fred L. Schwartz	800 Concord St., Allegheny.
Pennsylvania	Jas. A. Maurer	1516 N. 10th St., Reading.
Pennsylvania	Ed. Moore	3462 N. Water St., Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Warren A. Carpenter	2 High St., Woonsocket.
South Dakota	Freeman Knowles	Deadwood.
Tennessee	E. Voss	Jackson.
Texas	Laura B. Payne	413 Wheeler St., Fort Worth.
Texas	Stanley J. Clark	Grand Saline.
Utah	Grant Syfers	2179 Grand Ave., Ogden City, Ut. h.
Vermont	Timothy Sullivan	Box 254, Graniteville.
Washington	Alfred Wagenknecht	Box 1673, Seattle.
Washington	Emil Herman	2305 1-2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia	G. W. Gillespie	1836 Sixth Ave., Huntington.
Wisconsin	Victor L. Berger	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
Wisconsin	Frederick Heath	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
Wisconsin	C. D. Thompson	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming	D. A. Hastings	Cheyenne.

## LIST OF STATE SECRETARIES.

State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Thomas Freeman	Fairhope.
Arizona	J. G. Kroon	Box 510 Globe.
Arkansas	Dan Hogan	Huntington.
California	H. C. Luck	523 17th St., Oakland.
Colorado	Thos. L. Buie	Denver, 1842 Champa St.
Connecticut	Alfred W. Smith	746 Chapel St., New Haven.
Florida	Henry L. Drake	Box 1033 St. Petersburg.
Idaho	T. J. Coonrod	Emmett.
Illinois	Jas. S. Smith	163 Randolph St., Chicago.
Indiana	S. M. Reynolds	309 1-2 Ohio St., Terre Haute.
Iowa	Edward J. Rohrer	Nevada.
Kansas	A. O. Grigsby	5th and Seneca Sts., Leavenworth.
Kentucky	Frank H. Streine	327 W. 10th St., Newport.
Louisiana	Geo. F. Weller	1022 Orange St., New Orleans.
Maine	W. E. Pelsey	198 Lisbon St., Lewiston.
Maryland	Geo. A. Bauer	409 Highland Ave., Baltimore, Md.
Massachusetts	Geo. G. Cutting	699 Washington St., Boston.
Michigan	G. H. Lockwood	1018 Egleston Ave., Kalamazoo.
Minnesota	J. E. Nash	45 South Fourth St., Minneapolis.
Missouri	Otto Pauls	324 Chestnut St., St. Louis.
Montana	Jas. D. Graham	Box 908, Helena.
Nebraska	J. P. Roe	Room 33, Crouse Bldg., Omaha.
New Hampshire	W. H. Wilkins	Box 521, Claremont.
New Jersey	W. B. Killingbeck	62 Williams St., Orange.
New York	John C. Chase	239 E. 84th St., New York City.
North Dakota	A. M. Brooks	Box 513, Fargo.
Ohio	John G. Willert	3469 W. 54th St., Cleveland.
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Pennsylvania	Robt. B. Ringler	628 Walnut St., Reading.
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South Dakota	M. G. Opsahl	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. T. McDill	616 Blackmore Ave., Nashville.
Texas	W. J. Bell	106 W. Erwin St., Tyler.
Utah	Jos. MacLachlan	1st National Bk. Bldg., Ogden, Utah.
Vermont	Alex. Ironside	32 Ayres St., Barre.
Washington	Richard Krueger	2305 1-2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma.
West Virginia	Geo. B. Kline	McMechen.
Wisconsin	E. H. Thomas	344 6th St., Milwaukee.
Wyoming	William L. O'Neill	704 S. 4th St., Laramie.
International Sec.	Morris Hillquit	320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

**The Goldfield (Nevada) Situation.**  
Replying to your request for a short statement of the recent troubles at Goldfield, Nevada, I will say that the trouble had its inception in September, 1906, when the so-called "Carpenters' Union" allowed its members to scab on the Newsboys' Union during a boycott of the Miners' Union placed on the "Goldfield Sun," a notorious Citizens' Alliance paper in Goldfield. The Miners' Union contended that the "Carpenters' Union" of Goldfield is not a bona fide labor organization because it held as active members contractors and ex-scabs, and gun-men from Telluride, Colo. Upon the "Carpenters' Union" boycotting the Miners' Union Hospital, then under construction, the Miners' Union demanded that all bona fide working carpenters should become affiliated with the Western Federation of Miners, as were nearly all other trades and crafts, such as railway men, cooks, clerks, barbers, etc., who were working in the Goldfield mining district at that time.  
It has been made to appear by the capitalist press that the trouble that followed was a fight between the I. W. W. and the A. F. of L. On the contrary, the I. W. W. was not in existence in Goldfield at that time. In September, 1906, Local No. 77 of the I. W. W. was consolidated with the Miners' Union, and the controversy was between a false "Carpenters' Union" and the Goldfield Miners' Union, No. 220, W. F. M.  
Having brought upon itself the fight, the "Carpenters' Union" showed its true colors by joining in with the "Mine Owners and Business Men's Association" and at a meeting held under the auspices of the "Carpenters' Union" a certain Clark, a contractor who had scabbed on the newsboys, advocated the lynching of members of the Miners' Union.  
A day or so after the beginning of the controversy Preston, the walking delegate of the Miners' Union, in the discharge of his duties was attacked by a restaurant keeper named Silva, and to save his own life, Preston shot and killed him.  
The capitalistic press of Goldfield immediately began a campaign of abuse, slander and vilification, and so prejudiced the minds of the people of Nevada that a fair trial was impossible. Preston was given twenty-five years in the Cannon City Penitentiary, and Smith ten years.  
Smith was at home with his wife and family at the time of the shooting, but having been a former walking delegate had aroused the enmity of the business element, and was arrested on the charge of "conspiracy" by perjured testimony furnished by a certain Jack Davis, a man convicted of the crime of shooting two inoffensive sheep herders; one Bliss, alias Maxwell, a fugitive from the state of

## SOCIALIST AND TRADE UNION PAPERS ON THE EXCHANGE LIST OF THE NATIONAL OFFICE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

	Daily.	Weekly.
Chicago Socialist	180-182 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	
The World	Oakland, Cal.	
The Parkersburg Truth	Parkersburg, W. Va.	
Arkansas Socialist	Little Rock, Ark.	
The Western Clarion	Vancouver, B. C.	
Common Sense	Box 564, Station C, Los Angeles, Cal.	
Miners' Magazine	Room 3, Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo.	
Idaho Unionist	Boise, Idaho	
International Socialist Review	264 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.	
The Bakers' Journal	268 North Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
Industrial Workers	148 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.	
Canadian Enterprise	Canadian, Ind. Ter.	
Kiowa Breeze	Kiowa, Ind. Ter.	
Christian Socialist	5406 Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
Appeal to Reason	Girard, Kan.	
The Herald	539 1/2 Main St., Warren, Mass.	
St. Louis Labor	324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.	
Montana News	Helena, Mont.	
Socialist Review	L. Box B, West Hoboken, N. J.	
The Worker	15 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.	
Wilshire's Magazine	200 Williams St., New York, N. Y.	
Cap Makers' Journal	62 E. Fourth St., New York, N. Y.	
Buffalo Herald	11 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y.	
The People's Tribune	Pawhuska, Okla.	
Searchlight	111 Odd Fellows' Temple, Cincinnati, O.	
The Citizen	193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.	
The Buckeye State Socialist	Girard, O.	
The Socialist	14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash.	
Union Sentinel	630 Walnut St., Reading, Pa.	
Toiler's Defense	Coaldale, Pa.	
The Register	Lead, S. D.	
The Lantern	Deadwood, S. D.	
The Dixie Worker	1085 Indiana Ave., Memphis, Tenn.	
The Political World	Chattanooga, Tenn.	
Saturday Evening Tribune	311 Fourth Ave., No. Seattle, Wash.	
Voice of Labor	Seattle, Wash.	
Social Democratic Herald	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	
Vanguard	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	

## FOREIGN PAPERS.

	Daily and Weekly.	Weekly.
German—Volks-Zeitung	15 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.	
" Tageblatt	613 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.	
Jewish—Forward	183 1/2 Division St., New York, N. Y.	
Polish—Dziennik Ludowy	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
Bohemian—Spravedlnost	721 Allport St., Chicago, Ill.	
Finnish—Tyomies	Hancock, Mich.	
Raivaaja	392 Main St., Fitchburg, Miss.	
French—L'Union Des Travailleurs	Charleroi, Pa.	
German—Arbeiter-Zeitung	324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.	
" Neues Leben	182 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	
" Der Agitator	250 Becker Ave., Cleveland, O.	
" Die Wahrheit	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.	
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Italian—Il Proletario	1123 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	
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Norwegian—Gaa Paa	910 Franklin Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.	
Polish—Robotnik	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill.	
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Utah and a Pinkerton detective named Claiborne.  
The controversy between the Miners' Union and the "Carpenters' Union" has been settled, but the working class of America must determine in no uncertain terms that Preston and Smith shall be released and the eight other members of the Goldfield Miners' Union now charged with "conspiracy" by the manufactured evidence of the curs of capitalism be given a fair trial.  
The conviction of Preston and Smith was one of the blackest crimes ever committed upon the working class of America, and it is the imperative duty of every Socialist to demand a new trial of our brothers, and serve notice upon the capitalist class that the time is passed in America when men who dare to raise their voice in defense of the cause of labor can be railroaded to the penitentiary.  
(Signed) ROBERT RANDELL,  
Sec'y Local Goldfield, Nevada.

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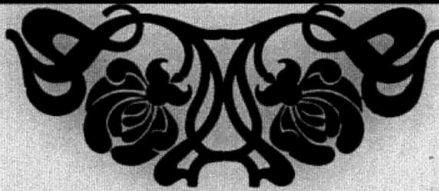
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### NATIONAL NOTES.

The objectionable primary law which was indorsed in the Connecticut Legislature, and against the adoption of which the Socialists took a strong stand has been rejected by the judicial committee.

Mr. Paul Canone, Sr., of New Orleans, La., has resigned as a member of the National Committee.

By a recent referendum the comrades of West Virginia decided not to hold a state convention this year.

Arrangements are being made with the locals of the larger cities east of the Missouri River for the establishment of a Socialist Lecture Course and Lecture Circuit, covering the period from October, 1907, to April, 1908. An average weekly attendance of 400 persons in any city will assure the success of the course without expense to the local organization. For further particulars address the National Office.

The following comrades have been nominated for State Secretary of Ohio: W. H. Watts, Sandusky; E. L. Rodgers, Dayton; Thomas C. Devine, Toledo; John G. Willert, Cleveland; Clyde J. Wright, Columbus.

Comrade George Williams, organizer for Local San Francisco, California, writing relative to the need of a good campaigner there, says:

"The State Committee has written the National Committee requesting them to send a good speaker and agitator to San Francisco to speak during the present campaign. The necessity for one is apparent to any one who is acquainted with the conditions prevalent in this city. The old parties are disintegrating; the Union Labor Party has disgusted the workingmen with its inefficiency and the incompetency and corruption of its leaders; the class struggle is actually on, and at present the workers are fighting on the economic field under great odds; so it is only natural that they should look to the Socialist Party as a political reflex of their economic needs and desires.

"Without being present in San Francisco you can form no idea of the bitterness with which the class struggle is being waged. Throughout the working class district the cars are empty and the boycott is being rigidly enforced against not only the railways but against all who patronize the railways. The scabs who are running the cars are heavily armed; five of them have been killed, many of them terribly beaten; two union men murdered and several wounded. The scabs dare not appear on the streets nor the cars run except during broad daylight."

Local Elgin, Ill., submits amendments to the constitution, covering period of membership in the party necessary to qualify for office-holding within the gift of the party and also in the public service. Referred to Constitution Committee.

Comrade George H. Goebel reports the following locals organized in Oregon during the month of May:

Seaside, 17 members; Knappa, 9; Lebanon, 14; Junction City, 10; Coburg, 6; Eugene, 16; Drain, 12; Oakland, 6; Roseburg, 27; Bandon, 21; North Bend, 36; Marshfield, 15; Grant's Pass, 20; Klamath, 21; Yreka, Calif., 11; Sisson, 12.

The Michigan State Executive Committee, through State Secretary George H. Lockwood, has filed an application for the appointment of Comrade A. M. Stirton, of that state, as National Organizer, and asks that he be assigned for work in Michigan.

American Tour Being Planned for Comrade Enrico Ferri.

Under date of June 12 Comrade F. M. Garzone, Secretary, Societa Cooperativa di Consumo, New York City, writes that Comrade Ferri has expressed a willingness to visit America, provided the comrades will use him for both propaganda work and a course of scientific lectures. All interested should write Comrade Garzone, care J. Giovana, 107 W. Third st., New York.

The Maryland State Convention will be held at Baltimore July 6, convening at 2 p. m.

Local Sandusky, Ohio, indorses Local Reno, Nevada, proposed amendment to the constitution, reported by the State Secretary.

Delegates and others contemplating attendance at the International Congress should write Comrade H. W. Dietz, Furthbach Strasse 12, Stuttgart, Germany, for hotel accommodations.

The opening of the International Congress has been definitely fixed for Sunday, August 18th.

National Committeeman Barzee, Oregon, offers the following explanation for failure to vote on recent motions: "I note in Official Bulletin my name recorded as not voting on two previous occasions, and wish to explain that I have not been in communication with the National Office previous to this communication, except some matter that has been re-mailed to me from the National Office that had been missent to Dallas, Ore. No doubt this similar address in the state explains my failure for not having been in touch with the national work."

Another mayor who won't have workingmen told anything about the capitalist class, if he can help it, has been found. Comrade A. W. Mance discovered him in the person of a Mr. Winter, who, with the aid of the city fathers of Negaunee, Mich., refused to allow free speech in that city last Wednesday evening. However, Comrade Mance writes that the mayor did us a good turn—a splendid hall meeting resulted from the agitation, and the Negaunee comrades are jubilant.

Alex. Ironside, 32 Ayres street, Barre, Vt., has been elected state secretary.

Henry L. Drake, P. O. Box 1033, St. Petersburg, Fla., has been elected state secretary.

To the Local Secretary:

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

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

## A NOVEL and NOVELS

There may be more artistic bits of fiction, and there may be more profound analyses of present economic and industrial conditions, but for a combination of the two that is both readable and instructive "The Four Orphans," by Comrades Mangold and Lund, is by far the best thing yet produced.

The book is dedicated to the Western Federation of Miners, who by its manly struggle for justice, has raised a cry of protest that has been heard around the world.

The scene of this story is the mining districts of Colorado during the anarchistic efforts of capitalistic mobs, backed by state officials, to destroy the unions and deport all miners and union sympathizers.

This was printed as a 50c book, but the price has been reduced to 25c prepaid.

Be sure and read it and circulate it among your non-Socialistic friends.