

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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Number 5

Annual Report of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party

FROM JANUARY 1, 1907, TO DECEMBER 31, 1907

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1908.
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.
Comrades: Herewith is submitted my report as National Secretary covering the period of the calendar year 1907:

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Charters were granted to locals in unorganized states and territories as follows:
Cedar Springs, Hilton Station, Glendale, Ga., sixteen members; Honolulu, Hawaii, fourteen members; Silver Springs, Md., nine members; Spencer, N. C., thirteen members; Gastonia, N. C., six members; Willard, N. M., five members; Estancia, N. M., ten members; Elida, N. M., eight members; Colon, Panama, nine members; Springman, Va., five members. Regarding the organization of the above, nearly all were the result of correspondence initiated by the national office, while national organizers, working mainly in organized states, were responsible for the formation of one hundred and twenty-seven local organizations.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The State of Maryland organized and was granted a charter in the month of April. The close of the fiscal year forty state or territorial organizations, with more than 2,000 locals, were affiliated with the National Party.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

This committee held sessions in March and December, the former by vote of the committee, the latter by call of the National Secretary. In the March session they provided for representation in the International Socialist Congress. National Committee Motion No. 5 on emigration and immigration, published in another column, was first adopted by the N. E. C. in this session. For the purpose of comparison the resolution on the same subject adopted by the International Congress and the later expression by the National Executive Committee (December session) are here reprinted. The National Executive Committee, March session, originated, and with the concurrence of the National Committee, decided "that the delegates of our party to the International Congress be instructed to vote for the trade union resolution in closest accord with the trade union resolution adopted by our National Convention and the party referendum." Also for the purpose of comparison the National Convention resolution and the Stuttgart resolution on this subject are reprinted. In the December session, owing to a controversy of more than a year's standing in the State of Nebraska, the committee recommended to the N. C. the withdrawal of the state charter for the purpose of reorganizing the state.

The minutes of the National Executive Committee meetings have been widely published, as also all correspondence in the interim of meetings.

RESOLUTIONS OF STUTTGART CONGRESS ON IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

"The Congress declares:
"Immigration and emigration of workmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, over-production and under-consumption of the workmen, they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workmen in the product of labor and at times they assume abnormal dimensions through political, religious and national persecutions.

"The Congress does not consider exceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such measures are fruitless and reactionary, especially not the restriction of the freedom of emigration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

"At the same time the Congress declares it to be the duty of organized workmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life, which frequently results from the mass import of unorganized workmen. The Congress declares it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strike-breakers.

"The Congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confronts the workmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist development through the mass immigration of unorganized workmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and coming from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them in certain forms of immigration.

"But the Congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

"The Congress, therefore, recommends the following measures:

"1. For the countries of Immigration:
"1. Prohibition of the export and import of such workmen who have entered into a contract which deprives them of the liberty to dispose of their labor power and wages.
"2. Legislation shortening the workday, fixing a minimum wage, regulating the sweating system and house industry and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling conditions.
"3. Abolition of all restrictions which

exclude definite nationalities or races from the right to sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of the natives or make the acquisition of these rights more difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of naturalization.

"4. For the trade unions of all countries the following principles shall have universal application in connection with it:
"A. Unrestricted admission of immigrated workmen to the trade unions of all countries.

"B. Facilitating the admission of members by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.
"C. Free transfer from organizations of one country to those of the other upon the discharge of the membership obligations towards the former organization.

"D. The making of international trade union agreements for the purpose of regulating of these questions in a definite and proper manner and enabling the realization of these principles on an international scope.
"5. Support of trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited.

"II. For the countries of Emigration:
"1. Active propaganda for trade unionism.

"2. Enlightenment of the workingman and the public at large on the true condition of labor in the countries of immigration.
"3. Concerted action on the part of the trade unions of all countries in all matters of labor immigration and emigration.

"In view of the fact that emigration of workmen is often artificially stimulated by railway and steamship companies, speculators and other swindling concerns, through false and lying promises to workmen, the Congress demands:
"Control of the steamship agencies and emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent that emigration be abused in the interests of such capitalist concerns.

"III. Regulation of the system of transportation, especially on ships. Employment of inspectors with discretionary powers, who should be selected by the organized workmen of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants in order that they may not become the victims of capitalist exploiters.
"In view of the fact that the transport of emigrants can only be regulated on international basis, the Congress directs the International Socialist Bureau to prepare suggestions for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions, arrangements and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and shall lay special stress, that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various Socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application and adaptation, as well as for the purpose of propaganda.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

(December Session.)
"That it be the sense of the National Executive Committee that it has always been a principle of the International Socialist movement that the International Congress has no power to determine tactics for national parties. It is especially incompetent to speak on the immigration question since the overwhelming majority of the delegates represent countries in which there is no immigration problem.
"The Executive Committee expresses its opinion subject to the revision of the higher authorities of the party that the Socialist movement in America, at the present time, must stand in opposition to Asiatic immigration.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST CONVENTION 1904.

"THE TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.
The trades and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production, and is necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but cannot abolish it. The organization of labor will only cease when the working class shall own all the means of production and distribution. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.
The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success without the political activity of the Socialist Party. The workers must fortify and permanently secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congress in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to join with this movement.
Political differences of opinion do not and should not justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

RESOLUTION OF STUTTGART CONGRESS ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN TRADE UNIONS AND SOCIALIST PARTIES.

"To enfranchise the proletariat completely from the bonds of intellectual, political and economic serfdom, the political and economic struggle are alike necessary. If the activity of the Socialist Party is exercised more especially in the domain of the political struggle of the proletariat, that of the unions displays itself in the domain of the economic struggle of the workers. The unions and the party have equally an important part to perform in the struggle for proletarian emancipation. Each of the two organizations has its distinct domain, defined by its nature and within whose borders it should enjoy independent control of its line of action. But there is an ever widening domain in the proletarian struggle of the classes in which they can only reap advantages by concerted action and by cooperation between the party and trade unions.
"As a consequence, the proletarian struggle will be carried on more successfully and with more important results if the relations

between the unions and the party are strengthened without infringing the necessary unity of the trade unions.

"The Congress declares that it is to the interest of the working class in every country that close and permanent relations should be established between the unions and the party.

"It is the duty of the party and of the trade unions to render moral support to one to the other, and to make use only of those means which may help forward the emancipation of the proletariat. When divergent opinions arise between the two organizations as to the suitability of certain tactics, they should arrive at an agreement by discussion.

"The unions will not fully perform their duty in the struggle for the emancipation of the workers unless a thoroughly Socialist spirit inspires their policy. It is the duty of the party to help the unions in their work of raising the workers and of ameliorating their unions' conditions. In its parliamentary action the party must vigorously support the demands of the unions.

"The Congress declares that the development of the capitalist system of production, the increased concentration of the means of production, the growing alliances of employers, the increasing dependence of particular trades upon the totality of bourgeois society would reduce trade unions to impotence if, concerning themselves about nothing more than trade interests, they took their stand on corporate selfishness and admitted the theory of harmony of interests between labor and capital.

"The Congress is of the opinion that the unions will be able more successfully to carry on their struggle against exploitation and oppression, in proportion as their organization is more unified, as their benefit system is improved, as the funds necessary for their struggle are better supplied, and as their members gain a clearer conception of economic relations and conditions and are inspired by the Socialist ideal with greater enthusiasm and devotion.

II.

"The Congress invites all the trade unions that accept the conditions laid down by the Brussels Conference of 1899, and ratified by the Paris Congress of 1900, to be represented at the International Congress and to maintain relations with the International Socialist Bureau. It charges the latter to enter into relations with the International Secretaries of trade unions at Berlin so as to exchange information respecting working class organization and the workers' movement.

III.

"The Congress directs the International Bureau to collect all documents which may facilitate the study of the relations between trade organizations and the Socialist parties in all countries and to present a report on the subject to the next Congress.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Fifteen comrades were supplied with credentials to the International Congress. A. M. Simons and Algernon Lee were elected by the National Committee. The National Executive Committee, upon application, granted credentials to the following:

Corinne Brown, Chicago, Ill.
Louis B. Boudin, New York, N. Y.
Johann Grier Cramer, Elizabeth, N. J.
Peter Grund, Union Hill, N. J.
Geo. D. Herron, Florence, Italy.
Morris Hillquit, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Vera Hillquit, New York, N. Y.
Robert Hunter, New York, N. Y.
Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo.
Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Mrs. Chas. Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. E. Carr, Chicago, Ill.
J. G. Phelps Stokes, Stamford, Conn.
Ten of those bearing credentials appeared at the Congress. Comrades Herron, Brown, Stewart, Stewart and Stokes found it impossible to attend. By rearrangement of the voting strength granted the various national party divisions, the United States was apportioned fourteen votes. The lowest number for any division was two, the highest being twenty.

NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

One national party referendum, designated as National Referendum A, 1907, was submitted under date of August 17th and is as follows:

REFERENDUM A.

Amend Article XII by adding a new section, to be known as Section 9, and to read as follows:
Section 9. In case of controversy in any state as to the validity of the title of its officers and the question of recognition by the national organization, a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the question may be taken in the following manner:
"A call signed by not less than one-third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time the controversy arose, asking the National Executive Committee to conduct a referendum of the said state membership for the election of officers for the position in dispute, shall be filed with the National Secretary.

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

The referendum was adopted.

The vote being as follows:
Affirmative, 4,819; negative, 361.

Of the seven proposed national party referendums held open from the year 1906, that proposed by Local Schenectady, New York, for the unification of the forces of the Socialist Party, received two additional indorsements, making a total of eight; the one from Local New Orleans, having the same purpose in view, received two additional indorsements, making a total of nine; and the one by Local St. Clair County, Illinois, for the establishment of an official national party paper, received one additional indorsement, making a total of three. Propositions for national party referendums were received during the year on the following subjects. The number of indorsements are noted:
March 2—State Committee of Texas to change the method of electing national party officers. No indorsements.
April 6—Local Liberal, Mo., to amend Section 3, Article 12, of the Constitution, the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto, etc. Nine indorsements.
April 27—Local Reno, Nev., to amend Article 12, Section 9, providing a new method for nominating candidates or delegates by first, second, third and fourth choice. Two indorsements.
June 22—Local Lucas County, Ohio, substitute for the proposition offered by the State Committee of Texas, relating to the election of national party officers. One indorsement.
August 3—Local Grand Rapids, Wis., to amend Article 12 of the National Constitution, indorsed by twenty-nine locals, twenty being the requisite number, submitted as National Referendum A.

September 28—Local No. 1, Portland, Ore., to increase the party dues from 10 cents to 20 cents per member, the amount to be divided equally between

the national and state organizations. Four indorsements.
December 28—Local Redlands, Cal., for unity of the two Socialist political parties for organization on the plan of industrial unionism, for an official press and literature, making a union officer ineligible as an officer or candidate of the Socialist Party, etc.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUM.

Four National Committee motions were presented which came under the operations of Rule No. 7 of the rules of the National Committee, which provides "that a motion declaratory of the principles or policy of the party must be seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee."

Motion No. 6 received a sufficient number of seconds and was submitted. The following proposed amendment to Motion No. 6, submitted by Comrade Bentley, National Committee member of Oklahoma, did not receive any seconds:

"Add to Proposition No. 1 as follows: 'And that whenever states provide separate schools, equal and ample facilities shall be provided for all races, regardless of numbers living in school districts.'"

Motion submitted by Comrade King, National Committee member of Michigan, April 27th:

"Resolved, in view of the divergent opinion amongst Socialist Party members in reference to the trade union question, that we instruct our delegation to the International Socialist Congress to refrain from introducing any trade union resolution." Did not receive any seconds.

Motion submitted by Comrade King, National Committee member of Michigan, October 26th:

"That the National Committee be instructed to ascertain from the Socialist Labor party the terms upon which that organization will consolidate with the Socialist Party and transmit the

TABLE C—Dues paid by States, Locals in unorganized States and members at large. Balance due National Office by State Organizations

	Organized States	Unorganized States	Total	Balance Due National Office for Dues, Supplies, Etc.
Alabama	72.50		72.50	\$ 23.20
Arizona	180.00		180.00	
Arkansas	345.00		345.00	
California	927.50		927.50	70.10
Colorado	320.00		320.00	50.15
Connecticut	251.60		251.60	
Delaware		10.00	10.00	
Florida	94.45		94.45	19.95
Georgia		33.40	33.40	
Hawaii		5.20	5.20	
Idaho	146.25		146.25	
Illinois	1,501.75		1,501.75	150.00
Indiana	289.00		289.00	
Iowa	443.70		443.70	
Kansas	405.00		405.00	
Kentucky	79.50		79.50	2.55
Louisiana	75.00		75.00	5.40
Maine	117.00		117.00	
Maryland	81.00	21.10	102.10	
Massachusetts	884.25		884.25	47.16
Michigan	529.65		529.65	
Minnesota	748.55		748.55	1.75
Mississippi		19.90	19.90	
Missouri	552.00		552.00	
Montana	325.40		325.40	38.70
Nebraska	63.60		63.60	26.25
Nevada		115.90	115.90	
New Hampshire	89.75		89.75	
New Jersey	765.00		765.00	
New Mexico		53.60	53.60	
New York	1,610.00		1,610.00	
North Carolina		53.10	53.10	
North Dakota	24.75		24.75	1.25
Ohio	943.95		943.95	
Oklahoma	925.00		925.00	158.50
Oregon	419.00		419.00	
Panama		4.50	4.50	
Pennsylvania	1,506.50		1,506.50	
Rhode Island	105.00		105.00	10.00
South Carolina		3.90	3.90	
South Dakota	108.15		108.15	
Tennessee	65.00		65.00	
Texas	408.05		408.05	
Utah	35.35		35.35	
Vermont	40.50		40.50	
Virginia		27.70	27.70	
Washington	630.75		630.75	
West Virginia	67.65		67.65	
Wisconsin	1,003.75		1,003.75	105.95
Wyoming	180.35		180.35	
District Columbia		19.00	19.00	
Members at large		34.95	34.95	
Totals	\$17,361.20	\$402.25	\$17,763.45	\$710.91

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Motion defeated November 19.
 Voting yes 14
 Voting no 19
 Not voting 23

MOTION NO. 20.

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

Dec. 1st chosen. Vote closed November 19.
 Voting Dec. 1st 41
 Voting Jan. 1st 2
 Not voting 23

MOTION NO. 21.

By Guy Williams, National Committee member of Minnesota:

"I move that a per capita assessment of 35 cents each be levied upon the entire membership, to pay the railroad fare of the delegates to the National Convention of 1908, to be paid in the months of February and March."

Motion adopted December 10.
 Voting yes 49
 Voting no 0
 Not voting 16

MOTION NO. 22.

By Guy Williams, National Committee member of Minnesota:

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

Motion adopted December 10.
 Voting yes 46
 Voting no 3
 Not voting 16

MOTION NO. 23.

By J. Van Brook, National Committee member of Louisiana:

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

Motion adopted December 17.
 Voting yes 35
 Voting no 23
 Not voting 25

MOTION NO. 24.

By Guy E. Miller, National Committee member of Colorado:

"I move you that the National Secretary be instructed to compile a Socialist Almanac which shall render accessible and intelligible statistical data and the facts of our industrial, commercial and financial life. Note tendencies in education, the effect of legislation in crowding the small producer to the wall as in the bounty on sugar and the application of science to industrial problems in the utilization of by-products. In short, the work shall be a repository of facts making concrete the philosophy of Socialism."

Motion defeated December 24.
 Voting yes 24
 Voting no 26
 Not voting 16

MOTION NO. 25.

By James M. Reilly and Geo. H. Headley, National Committee members of New Jersey:

"The National Secretary is hereby directed to levy the assessment for the railroad expenses of delegates to the National Convention by means of specially issued stamps, which are to be

sold to State Organizations (or locals and members at large in unorganized States) on credit, the State Organization, etc., to return all stamps not used in levying the assessment, and to be responsible for and pay for all stamps not returned."

Motion adopted December 24.
 Voting yes 49
 Voting no 1
 Not voting 16

Motions Nos. 26 and 27, by National Committee members De Vore of Nebraska and Lee of New York, submitted December 12th; Motions No. 28, 29, 30 and 31, by National Committee Members Culp of Maryland, Vander Porten of New York and Berger of Wisconsin, submitted December 17; Motion No. 32, by National Committee Member Konikow of Massachusetts, submitted December 24th, and Motions No. 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37, by National Committee Members King of Michigan, Hull of Connecticut, Burgess of Washington, Work of Iowa and Lee of New York, submitted December 31st, will be found reported in another column.

PARTY MEMBERSHIP.

The method of computing the membership is based upon the number of dues stamps sold by the National Office for cash, to state committees at the rate of 5 cents each, and to locals in unorganized states, or members at large, at the rate of 10 cents each. The number of dues stamps thus sold during the year to state committees was 347,224, valued at \$17,361.20. Stamps sold to locals in unorganized states and members at large, 4,022, valued at \$402.25. The total number of stamps disbursed was 351,246. While these may have been distributed among a very much larger number of persons, yet credit is only taken for such number of members as are fully paid for the year, according to the stamp sale. Upon this basis there are 335 members in unorganized states, and 28,935 in organized states; total membership, 29,270.

The paid-to-date members for the respective years are as follows:
 1903 15,975
 1904 20,763
 1905 23,327
 1906 26,784
 1907 29,270

FINANCIAL.

Itemized financial reports, and beginning with the month of October, including assets and liabilities of the National Office, have been supplied each month to the National Executive Committee, National Committee, state secretaries, locals in unorganized states, members at large, the Socialist press, and printed in the official Monthly Bulletin. Such reports are at all times accessible to anyone upon application. The total receipts of the National Office from all sources, including a cash balance of \$117.58, January 1st, 1907, were \$34,216.40. The total expenditures were \$33,650.93, leaving a cash balance of \$565.47. The entire financial transactions for the year, arranged under proper heads, and substantially itemized, will be found in tables "A," "B" and "C," made a part of this report.

Your attention is directed to the total of \$922.67 in the expense columns under the head of miscellaneous. The following items make up this total: Press clippings, \$48.00; stationery, \$81.27; typewriter supplies, \$47.20; dues to the International Socialist Bureau, \$291.63; wrapping paper, \$37.01; Constitution Committee, \$72.55; international delegate, \$225.00; reports from Boise, Idaho, \$50.00; hall rent, \$15.00; insurance, \$10.31; miscellaneous items, \$44.70.

The sum of \$644.33 was collected for and transmitted to the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, and \$10,810.48 for the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners.

Your attention is directed to the list of assets and liabilities herewith subjoined, and it must be a source of general gratification to note that this exhibit shows the national party organization to be in far better position financially at the present time than ever before.

Assets December 31, 1907.

Cash on hand	\$ 565.47
Accounts outstanding against States and Locals for dues, supplies, etc.	763.33
Literature in stock	844.32
Party buttons	411.05
Supplies, stationery, account books for Locals, etc.	995.75
Office furniture and fixtures	659.22
Sub. cards, Daily Socialist	373.50
Total assets	\$4,612.64
Liabilities.	
Owe Organizers—	
Geo. H. Goebel	\$ 89.25
M. Hendrickson	44.84
Guy E. Miller	205.62
M. W. Wilkins	121.66
	461.37
H. G. Adair	95.00
Fox Typewriter Co.	60.00
Algernon Lee, Int. Del.	175.00
Whitehead, Hong & Co.	45.00
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.	9.88
P. F. Pettibone & Co.	13.25
Pierce Electric Co.	24.75
M. Fry & Co.	22.90
Miscellaneous bills	28.23
Total liabilities	\$ 936.13
Balance—Net resources	3,676.51
	\$4,612.64

Official Monthly Bulletin.

The publication of the Socialist Party Official Monthly Bulletin was begun in September, 1904, and it is now in the fourth volume. Editorial comment is prohibited by the constitution. The contents are limited to reports of the financial affairs of the party, a summary of the conditions and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations, the principal business transacted by the national office, the reports of the various committees, representatives or delegates and resolutions by Locals. The members of the National Executive Committee, National Committee and state committees, wholly responsible for their own utterances, have been accorded the power to print and herein is found the safety valve and safeguard of the movement. In other words, the Official Monthly Bulletin is a clearing house for all questions at issue regarding methods of organization, propaganda, tactics and policies, in which no party division is denied a hearing.

The student or party member who desires authentic information regarding the Socialist movement in America and its organized expression, will find no publication to compare with the Socialist Official Bulletin. It is distributed to locals free of charge and orders are constantly being filed for an increased number of copies.

Industrial Class War.

A notable accomplishment of the working class, in which the Socialist party played no small part, is to be found in the complete vindication and exoneration of the marked victims of the Mine Owners' Association, Comrades Moyer, Hayward and Pettibone, who were kidnaped in Denver, February 17, 1906, and transported to Idaho. In no instance in American history has the class lines been more clearly drawn than in this case. Comrade Hayward was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, Sunday, July 28, 8 a. m., after an incarceration of seventeen months and ten days. The same result was secured at the recent trial of George A. Pettibone, and the charges against Comrade Charles H. Moyer were withdrawn.

Another case not so widely known,

but a reflex of the former and deserving of all consideration and activity on the part of the comrades everywhere, is laid in Goldfield, Nevada, where Preston and Smith were railroaded by a farce of a trial to long terms of imprisonment, the former for twenty years and the latter for ten years. It is undoubtedly a fact that Preston was first attacked by Silva, and no reliable evidence to the contrary was submitted at the trial, whereas Smith was at home with his family at the time of the shooting.

The national organization has lent its good offices in a number of industrial conflicts to the extent of issuing warnings, connecting up interested parties and transmitting general information regarding the issues involved. This was notably the fact in the cases of Bisbee, Arizona; Goldfield, Nevada; the Mesaba Iron Range of Minnesota and the Telegraphers' Union strike. In the same manner support was given to the cause of the so-called Mexican Revolutionists, Magon, Vallarreal, Rivera and Serabia, held under shifting charges by the Mexican government, and in the case of Paul C. Paulsen, member of Local San Francisco, charged by the Department of Commerce and Labor with being an anarchist and evading the immigration laws.

Foreign-Speaking Organizations.

Comrade Giuseppe Corti and Arthur Meunier, who were appointed as fraternal delegates to the late convention of the Italian Socialist Federation, reported forty-three delegates, representing forty-two branches and a membership of about 1,084. The Industrial Workers of the World was indorsed by the convention and upon the question of affiliation with the Socialist Party or the S. L. P. it was decided to remain neutral by a vote of 567 to 464. The next convention will take place in 1908.

Comrade August Beutler, who was appointed as a fraternal delegate to the national convention of the Lithuanian Socialist organizations, reports that on the question of affiliating with the Socialist party the vote stood twelve in favor and twenty-two against. The question is to be submitted to a referendum vote of the membership. The increased cost of affiliation with our party is reported to be the greatest obstacle in the way. By unanimous vote the convention indorsed the platform and principles of the Socialist Party.

National Finnish Translator.

This office, established January 1, and maintained at national headquarters, with Comrade Victor Watia in charge since May, has been successful beyond expectations. The Finnish and the national party organizations have been greatly benefited. Whereas the Finnish party membership numbered about 2,100 a year ago, the present membership numbers about 3,500, and nineteen new locals have been organized. The total receipts of the office were \$3,757.05, of which \$558.23 was rebated by state committees on national dues stamps sold. The total expenses were \$2,975, leaving a balance of \$782.05. The workings of the office have demonstrated that the best service will be rendered, not in enlarging the business features, but in emphasizing its character as a translator's office, even to the extent of eliminating the sale of dues stamps. This opinion is concurred in by the National Executive Committee of the Finnish organization.

Plate Matter.

This feature of news distribution, or opportunity for agitation, after being long on the way, is now thoroughly established, and its influence for good will only be measured by the apathy or activity of the comrades regarding the same. In the month of July a contract was signed with the American Press Association guaranteeing to take or dispose of sixty plate pages every third

week for a period of one year. At the time of the signing of said contract the individual contracts of sixty-nine subscribers were turned over to the American Press Association, since which time a very few have canceled their subscriptions, yet at the present writing there are eighty-nine subscribers receiving the Socialist Plate Page. For the plate matter committee, Comrade Frederick Heath has charge of the makeup and has been ably assisted by George H. Strobel of Newark, N. J.

The Press.

The publications which support the party are entitled to the highest praise for assistance rendered. Almost without exception they gave liberal space to official communications and earnestly co-operated in the work of the organization. Nearly all the papers, considered as a business proposition, are losing ventures financially, and are maintained either by voluntary contributions or direct donations by locals or state organizations, thus being within the control of the membership. One of the apparent weak points of the movement is the disposition of comrades, all unprepared, to launch a local publication, which in the very nature of things is frequently foredoomed to an early or certain demise.

The Initiative and Referendum.

The National Constitution permits twenty locals (less than one per cent of the total) to initiate a referendum and requires all state organizations to constitutionally provide for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

Great progress has been made in the extension and practical operation of the referendum system by the party divisions and viewed from all points this is the salient, strong, promising and sustaining tendency in a movement the character of ours. That division is at once the most vigorous, philosophical and effective for all practical purposes in which the membership consciously and regularly exercise the administrative function.

Better equipped and stronger than ever, the Socialist Party welcomes the impending conflict with its ancient enemy.

The issue is "The conquest of the public Powers." Oh, no, we are not after votes. We want that valuable, tangible thing called government to be administered by and for the working class. Fraternal submitted,

J. W. James
National Secretary.

Every Delegate to the National Convention, or Candidate for Delegate, should be equipped with a copy of the Proceedings of the National Convention of 1904

This document contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session, and upon every question which was discussed the entire argument is presented. A number of the same issues will be raised in the coming convention, and the determining factors of the past should be known to the delegates. Besides this book will have a historical value equaled by few publications extant. Organizations desiring to instruct delegates, will find it a valuable guide. 50 cents a copy. Address the National Office of the Socialist Party.

TABLE A—RECEIPTS, 1907

	Dues.	Supplies.	Literature.	Buttons.	W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.	National Campaign Fund.	Russian S. D. L. Fund.	One-Day Wage Fund.	National Organizing Fund.	Subs. Daily Socialist.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.
Balance January 1, 1907.												\$117.58
January	\$ 1,591.95	\$ 91.00	\$ 40.73	\$ 18.87	\$ 4,123.46	\$ 14.13	\$ 47.44	\$15.81			\$.10	\$ 5,943.49
February	1,342.80	89.00	56.90	40.97	120.98	53.39	172.50				5.10	1,881.64
March	1,614.00	125.78	30.35	31.35	2,167.00	35.00	135.24				15.10	4,153.82
April	1,596.14	106.53	58.88	73.99	282.55		179.25				3.48	2,300.82
May	1,276.36	85.47	42.12	41.20	230.42		65.15				15.00	1,755.72
June	1,375.20	94.15	46.75	18.25	55.47			29.84			5.00	1,624.66
July	1,368.35	90.00	40.71	97.84	1,761.45	11.00	22.20				32.50	3,424.05
August	1,490.40	73.25	464.38	31.38	1,505.00				318.63		15.15	3,898.19
September	1,346.20	90.45	157.20	85.58	25.00				588.03		20.53	2,312.99
October	1,717.00	127.00	294.78	52.74	39.15		22.55		164.20	122.00	15.60	2,555.02
November	1,351.45	72.01	80.91	39.90	500.00				84.00	90.00	18.60	2,236.87
December	1,693.60	87.00	100.35	28.35					64.00	21.50	16.75	2,011.55
Totals	\$17,763.45	\$1,131.64	\$1,414.06	\$560.42	\$10,810.48	\$113.52	\$644.33	\$45.65	\$1,218.86	\$233.50	\$162.91	\$34,216.40

EXPENSES, 1907

	Exchange.	General Expense.	Express and Freight.	Postage.	Telegrams and Telephones.	Office Rent.	Literature Supplies.	Printing of Bulletins.	Printing Literature and Supplies.	Lighting.	Office Equipment.	Executive Committee Meetings.	Wages.	Speakers.	W. F. Miners' Defense Fund.	Russian S. D. L. Fund.	Mimeo Supplies.	Party Buttons.	Chicago Daily Socialist.	Miscellaneous.	Totals.	
January	\$ 2.60	\$ 2.06	\$ 18.99	\$ 107.25	\$ 6.27	\$ 140.00	\$132.12	\$ 131.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 15.00			\$ 454.90	\$ 344.49	\$ 4,123.46	\$ 47.44	\$ 42.80	\$ 71.20		\$ 33.18	\$ 5,922.76	
February	2.20	3.64	11.97	135.04	12.81			47.00	200.00	16.00		84.00	441.00	270.91	120.98	172.50	8.95	76.95		169.75	1,773.70	
March	2.65	4.83	9.58	107.26	19.11	140.00	100.00	187.00	200.00	15.36	14.80	153.05	485.00	409.00	2,167.00	135.24	46.62		79.10	4,275.60		
April	3.50	7.69	14.82	122.11	.85	70.00		98.00	275.00	22.21		61.05	503.00	527.78	282.55	179.25		120.00		10.00	2,297.81	
May	2.45	4.38	14.89	111.19	19.57	100.00	37.80	83.00	310.00	9.82			425.87	372.96	230.42	65.15	1.75			4.85	1,794.10	
June	2.80	4.61	13.25	107.47	11.98	100.00	142.71	50.00	125.00	6.39			535.00	247.55	55.47		20.90			220.26	1,643.39	
July	2.80	3.74	11.84	109.99	9.24			107.50	380.00				413.00	346.65	1,761.45	22.20				71.56	3,239.97	
August	3.20	6.47	18.95	150.59	1.82	200.00	235.03	103.00	250.00	4.22			463.00	730.38	1,505.00		48.04	161.62		160.83	4,042.15	
September	3.30	8.07	28.66	119.53	17.90	100.00	31.80	153.00	243.50	11.36	60.25		347.00	848.82	25.00		26.10	51.05		12.00	2,087.34	
October	3.80	12.57	15.57	116.80	6.55	100.00	119.13	92.00	200.00	7.12	1.65		382.50	547.60	39.15	22.55	49.15	120.00	300.00	130.39	2,266.53	
November	2.59	9.24	8.34	140.28	9.00	100.00	22.47	107.00	175.00	7.84			543.00	246.80	500.00		33.80	105.00	400.00	15.75	2,426.11	
December	1.90	10.42	62.85	112.00	2.58	100.00	7.50	105.00	375.37			332.85	575.00	181.00						15.00	1,881.47	
Totals	\$33.79	\$77.72	\$229.71	\$1,439.51	\$117.68	\$1,150.00	\$828.56	\$1,263.50	\$2,983.87	\$115.32	\$76.70	\$630.95	\$5,568.27	\$5,073.94	\$10,810.48	\$644.33	\$278.11	\$705.82	\$700.00	\$922.67	\$33,650.93	
Cash balance on hand January 1, 1908.																					565.47	\$34,216.40

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

National Headquarters Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees—	
Alabama	7.50
Arizona	25.00
Arkansas	80.00
California	90.00
Colorado	10.00
Connecticut	10.00
Florida	10.00
Idaho	15.00
Illinois	123.50
Indiana	24.25
Iowa	50.00
Kansas	30.00
Louisiana	7.50
Maine	10.00
Maryland	10.00
Massachusetts	62.40
Michigan	31.95
Minnesota	66.75
Missouri	60.00
Montana	70.50
Nebraska	3.20
New Hampshire	16.10
New Jersey	50.00
New York	200.00
North Dakota	10.10
Ohio	55.00
Oklahoma	105.00
Oregon	41.00
Pennsylvania	115.75
Rhode Island	12.00
South Dakota	11.00
Tennessee	5.00
Texas	93.75
Utah	6.00
Washington	49.45
West Virginia	5.00
Wisconsin	75.25
Wyoming	11.65
Total	\$1,661.60

Unorganized States—	
Georgia	4.00
Mississippi	2.60
Nevada	5.00
New Mexico	2.70
North Carolina	7.00
Virginia	2.00
Member-at-large	8.70
Total for dues	\$1,693.60

Supplies	87.00
Literature	100.35
Buttons	28.35
National organizing fund	64.00
Subs. Daily Socialist	21.50
Miscellaneous	16.75
Total receipts	\$2,011.55

EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	1.90
General expense	10.42
Express and freight	62.85
Postage	112.00
Telegrams	2.58
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	183.00
W. W. Rihl	72.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
J. H. Brower	72.00
M. Flaherty	48.00
J. A. Gavin	48.00
A. L. Benedict	50.00
F. Uhlhorn	30.00
Total	\$755.00

Printing Bulletin, October	105.00
Printing literature and supplies	375.37
Speakers—	
George Eisler	1.00
Milan Glumac	30.00
M. W. Wilkins	150.00
Total	181.00

National Executive Committee Meeting—	
Victor L. Berger	18.70
Ben Hanford	162.15
Jos. M. Patterson	15.50
A. M. Simons	6.00
E. Unterman	100.00
John M. Work	30.50
Total	332.85

Supplies	7.50
Rent, December	100.00
Miscellaneous	15.00
Total expenditures	\$1,881.47

SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand December 1	\$ 435.39
Receipts for month	2,011.55
Total	\$2,446.94
Expenditures for month	1,881.47
Total	565.47

Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908	\$ 565.47
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES,	National Secretary.

NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1908.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees—	
Alabama	7.50
Arkansas	45.00
California	90.00
Colorado	57.00
Connecticut	11.50
Florida	10.00
Idaho	19.15
Illinois	115.50
Indiana	36.35
Iowa	55.00
Kansas	50.00
Kentucky	15.00
Louisiana	7.50
Maine	10.00
Maryland	15.00
Massachusetts	119.25
Michigan	48.30
Minnesota	102.50
Missouri	71.00
Montana	40.25
New Hampshire	11.50
New Jersey	50.00
New York	150.00
North Dakota	3.15
Ohio	105.00
Oklahoma	160.00
Oregon	44.00
Pennsylvania	109.90
Rhode Island	10.00
South Dakota	21.85
Texas	21.80
Utah	12.00
Washington	67.10
West Virginia	7.00
Wisconsin	94.30
Wyoming	41.90
Total	\$1,835.30

Unorganized States—	
Nebraska	26.80
New Mexico	9.70
North Carolina	2.00
Virginia	5.00
Members at large	2.20
Total for dues	\$1,881.00

Supplies	\$ 156.93
Literature	71.50
Buttons	35.85
W. F. Miners' Defense fund	1.65
Campaign fund	13.25
Subs. Daily Socialist	11.50
Miscellaneous	15.35
Total receipts	\$2,187.03

EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	\$ 2.55
General expense	5.08
Express and freight	18.39
Postage	177.95
Telegrams and telephone	21.33
Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
W. W. Rihl	72.00
F. H. Slick	72.00
J. H. Brower	72.00
M. Flaherty	48.00
J. A. Gavin	48.00
A. L. Benedict	60.00
F. Uhlhorn	24.00
Total	521.00

Printing Bulletin November	95.00
Printing literature and supplies	70.17
Literature	24.05
Office equipment	84.75
Speakers—	
John C. Chase	\$ 30.00
Stanley J. Clark	50.00
George Eisler	15.00
George H. Goebel	89.25
Milan Glumac	60.00
M. Hendrickson	44.84
S. A. Hauser	10.00
Guy E. Miller	125.00
M. W. Wilkins	100.00
John M. Work	70.00
Total	594.00

Stationery	13.25
Rent, January	100.00
Algernon Lee, International delegate expenses	175.75
Lighting, two months	24.41
Press clippings, five months	20.00
Party buttons	45.00
Typewriter supplies	13.00
Mimeograph supplies	23.90
Miscellaneous	5.00
Total expenditures	\$2,034.67

SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1908	\$ 565.47
Receipts for month	2,187.03
Total	2,752.50
Expenditures for month	2,034.67
Total	717.83

Balance on hand Feb. 1, 1908	\$ 717.83
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES,	National Secretary.

ANNUAL APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERSHIP IN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1908.

To the National Committee and State Secretaries:

Comrades—The following report of the representation to which each organized state or territory is entitled on the national committee is submitted in accordance with Section 1, Article 4. of the National Constitution:

Section 2, Article 4. of the National Constitution provides:

"The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent. Their term of office shall not be more than two years. The members of the national committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective states."

State.	Dues Pd. 1907.	Av. Mem- bership.	No. Nat'l Members.
Alabama	72.50	121	1
Arizona	180.00	300	1
Arkansas	345.00	575	2
California	927.50	1,546	3
Colorado	320.00	533	2
Connecticut	251.80	419	1
Florida	94.45	157	1
Idaho	146.25	244	1
Illinois	1,501.75	2,508	4
Indiana	289.00	482	2
Iowa	445.70	739	2
Kansas	405.00	675	2
Kentucky	79.50	133	1
Louisiana	75.00	125	1
Maine	117.00	195	1
Maryland	85.00	140	1
Massachusetts	884.25	1,474	2
Michigan	529.65	883	2
Minnesota	748.55	1,247	2
Missouri	562.00	920	2
Montana	325.40	542	1
Nebraska—Action pending N. E. C. and N. C.	89.75	149	1
New Hampshire	765.00	1,275	2
New Jersey	1,610.00	2,683	4
New York	24.75	41	1
North Dakota	943.95	1,573	2
Oklahoma	925.00	1,542	2
Oregon	419.00	698	2
Pennsylvania	1,391.00	2,318	3
Rhode Island	105.00	175	1
South Dakota	108.15	180	1
Tennessee	85.00	108	1
Texas	408.05	680	2
Utah	35.25	59	1
Vermont	40.50	68	1
Washington	630.75	1,051	2
West Virginia	71.00	113	1
Wisconsin	1,003.75	1,673	2
Wyoming	180.35	300	1

Maryland began to pay dues as an organized state in the month of April. The amount credited to each state are for remittances received for actual dues, and does not include payments on indebtedness from previous years.

Connecticut and Indiana each have at the present time two accredited members of the national committee, the new appointment each is entitled to but one. This subject has been referred to the respective state committees to determine which members shall serve.

The following states are entitled to increased representation: Arkansas had one, is entitled to two; Montana had one, is entitled to two; New York had three, is entitled to four; Ohio had two, is entitled to three; Oklahoma had two, is entitled to three.

The membership of the national committee, exclusive of Nebraska, is therefore increased from 65 last year to 68 for the ensuing year. Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE I. W. W. HEADQUARTERS AND THE NATIONAL OFFICE.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1907.

Mr. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, No. 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Fellow Workers: From reports received from members and officers of the Industrial Workers of the World in different parts of the country, it is evident that National Organizers of the Socialist Party are publicly making the statement that the undersigned has been expelled from the United Brewery Workers' organization for misappropriation of funds.

In one instance, such a statement was made in a mass meeting in Newark, N. J., before an audience of approximately 500 men and women. And in a second instance, a certain E. J. Lewis, who has been employed as National Organizer of the Socialist Party in different States, has made the same assertion, recently so in Sacramento, Cal.

As I have secured affidavits, I wish to serve notice on the Socialist Party that I will hold the Party responsible for any statements made by any Organizers, and will immediately take recourse to the courts, so that the malingerers will be given a chance to prove their false charges.

I serve this notice as National Secretary of the Party, as apparently these National Organizers of the Socialist Party are getting their information and instructions from the General Headquarters of that Party, and consequently I must hold the National Office as equally responsible as the individuals who are making these accusations against my integrity.

I will publish the contents of this letter in the Industrial Union Bulletin, so that all the blackmailers may take warning.

Yours for industrial freedom,
(Signed) WM. E. TRAUTMANN,
Gen'l Sec.-Treas. I. W. W.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 10, 1908.

Wm. E. Trautmann, Gen'l Sec.-Treas. I. W. W., No. 212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

Comrade: Received your communication of recent date. In several statements you are in error. The Comrade you mention has never held a commission as National Organizer for the Socialist Party. Your statement that charges against you, of the character mentioned, were being circulated is news to me, both as regards the nature of the charges and their circulation. It follows as a natural sequence that the circulation of said charges was not authorized by this office.

Our correspondence on this subject will be published in the Party channels of information, and I hope will prove entirely satisfactory to you.

Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Report of Action by National Committee on Motions

Nos. 26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37, 1907, and No. 1, 1908—Motions Nos. 1-2-3-4-5-6-7, Submitted

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1908.

To the National Committee:

Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of National Committee on Motion No. 27, Motion No. 26, by Comrade De Vore, national committee member from Nebraska. Motion No. 27, by Algernon Lee, national committee member of New York.

MOTION NO. 26.
"I move that the National Executive Committee be instructed to cease meddling with Nebraska affairs, and that all motions heretofore offered affecting the same be declared unconstitutional."

VOTING YES.
Arkansas Le Fevre
Illinois Stedman
Indiana Morse
Louisiana Van Brook
Missouri Hoehn
New Hampshire Drew
Tennessee Voss
Texas Herman
Washington Burgess
Wyoming Hastings
Total, 10.

VOTING NO.
Connecticut Hull
Florida Pettigrew
Idaho Rigg
Illinois Simons
Louisiana Collins
Illinois Berlyn
Maryland Culp
Michigan King
Minnesota Peach
Missouri Behrens
New York Arland
New York Lee
New York Vander Porten
Ohio Rodgers
Ohio Devine
Oklahoma Hagel
Pennsylvania Maurer
Pennsylvania Clark
Vermont Dunbar
Wisconsin Heath
Wisconsin Thompson
Total, 21.

NOT VOTING.
Alabama Baldwin
Arizona Bechtel
California Edmiston
California Holloway
California L. M. Lewis
Colorado Buile
Colorado Miller
Connecticut Toomey
Indiana Arnold
Iowa Shank
Iowa Work
Kansas McAllister
Kentucky Dobbs
Maine Fox
Massachusetts Carey
Massachusetts Konikow
Michigan Wlien
Minnesota Williams
Montana Mabie
Nebraska De Vore
New Jersey Headley
New Jersey Kelly
New York Vander Porten
North Dakota Lampan
Oregon Axelson
Oregon Barzee
Rhode Island Moore
Rhode Island Schwartz
South Dakota Carpenter
South Dakota Knowles
Texas Payne
Utah Syphers
West Virginia Gillespie
Wisconsin Berger
Total, 35.

Motion Falls of action.

Alabama—Baldwin. In explaining my vote on this question I will say that as the Executive Committee is at this time in session it comes too late to be of any use; besides this I think there has been a great waste of time and energy over this matter. Clearly no state has the right to two organizations at one and the same time. I do not know just how it came about that this condition exists in Nebraska, but will say that if the actions there can be agreed to submit the case to a referendum of the state, then the National Secretary should call an election for new officers. This would be in accord with Section 9, Article XII. Why keep this thing before the National Committee any longer.

Illinois—Collins. I wish to be recorded as voting "No" on motion No. 26. That motion, it seems, wants to keep the fight going all the time in Nebraska without trying in some way to settle the quarrel. After all the expenses attached to sending out motions and re-motions all this year, I vote no because I want the affairs of Nebraska settled, but I am in favor of the investigation, and, if necessary, reorganization of the state.

Maryland—Culp. I vote "No" on this motion for several reasons, the first of which is that affecting the constitutionality of the action of the Executive Committee. The right of the national office to sell due stamps to state organizations necessarily and inevitably includes the right to decide which of two organizations existing in a state shall be the organization of that state to which it will sell stamps, and the right to make such a decision in the first instance necessarily implies the right to reverse the former decision upon reconsideration of this matter. If the national office did not possess such a right to decide in the first instance, then upon a split in any state revenues from that state must stop, as it can not sell to either party the stamps which it shall sell, and a failure to decide and then sell might soon so cripple the national office that it would be compelled to disorganize, depending entirely upon how many states split or remain united.

Both of these questions can be answered in the affirmative by the action of both sides to this controversy. The question was raised by their own actions, consequently the national office could sell no due stamps without considering and deciding the question one way or another. Then, as each side asked for a favorable decision as against the other, and raising the question compels a decision, each is estopped from questioning either the jurisdiction or the decision of the committee or, having made the decision, of changing it upon further reconsideration by the committee. The second reason is very short. As the National Committee not having made any ruling upon the case, the National Executive Committee clearly had the constitutional power to take such action as in the judgment of the committee should be taken within the limits of the constitution. I think some of our sticklers for immutability ought to be on the thrones of the Holy Alliance, or in the tombs of feudalism. Why, comrades, do you claim that the controlling power of an organization whose object is change, revolution, can not change its decisions, is ridiculous upon the face of it; and to claim that any question as to which of two rival organizations in a state due stamps shall be sold can not be decided is paralyzing. The criticism of the N. E. C. by Comrade De Vore as to their haste, etc., is not well founded; since the national office is not the authority to begin proceedings under the new amendment to the constitution, but

one-third of the Nebraska membership at the time of the rise of the controversy must do that. Now, Comrade De Vore, get busy; the national office can not investigate Nebraska until requested to do so by that one-third of membership. That the Roe faction knows itself in the wrong and does not desire an investigation is proven by the fact that the local Omaha (Roe faction) moved an amendment to the constitutional amendment providing that its provisions shall not apply in any case that arose previous to the adoption of the amendment, but, if it failed. This is my recollection of the matter. If I am in error I shall cheerfully accept correction.

Now I come to the worst part of De Vore's comment. Why should the National Executive Committee be so anxious to recognize a faction which never has the support of ten locals (as provided in Article XII, Section II), etc., he says, just as if the organization he and Roe represent had fulfilled the requirements. I have before me the Nebraska State Bulletin for the month of August in which are reported five local members at large as having paid dues and being in good standing. The aggregate being one hundred and one members. He says that part of his report by saying: "This was derived from the local members. What a campaign we could carry on if the 150 locals and individuals to whom this is mailed were as loyal to the party and faithful to the duties involved." He said nine locals. I could not find the report. He reported one member at large, which, according to his report, would give him eight locals. Allowing the same proportion of locals and members at large would give one hundred and twenty locals and 16 members at large to the fact he characterized as disloyal; and allowing the same average number of members to each as he claims for his there would be fourteen hundred and fifty-six members in the Wells faction. While with but one member at large local would give the Wells faction thirty-five more members than Roe claims. These facts I get from Roe's own report, and then to credit the Roe factions other statements would involve two conditions absolutely unthinkable. First, that state secretaries together with one hundred others, acting within the limits of any conceivable power that in organization would lodge in any of its members, could legally expel any number greater than one hundred and twenty and up to fourteen hundred and fifty-six; and second, that the same one hundred and one members are the arbiters as to what constitutes true Socialism and loyalty thereto to the point of, or for at least four hundred members.

If this isn't minority rule and papal infallibility equaling anything in capitalism, I wouldn't know where to look for it outside the U. S. Supreme court and the Catholic church. The situation is self-explanatory. No such a thing as a majority exists for five minutes unassisted by an outside and greater power. That outside power is and has been the national office, which has interfered in favor of Roe to prevent the organization doing what it clearly has the right to do, by claiming that the report of Roe's removal and expulsion must come from Roe himself as state secretary. What constitutes the state organization; the state secretary or the membership of the state organization within the limits of the constitution, construed in harmony with the national constitution? "State organization" simply means the right of the membership of the state to control their own destiny. All the power that the state secretary has gets from the fact of his first holding state membership. When that membership is taken from him he loses whatever right or power he may have had as state secretary. Any other theory carried into practice would absolutely destroy the state secretary's authority in the most odious tyranny. The membership of the several states can not afford to stand for any such destructive scheme. It would put all the states absolutely into the hands of the state secretary and throw them into the hands of the national office. Such a violent rape of the basic principle of Socialism can never be tolerated. We condemn our governmental officials for trying to organize the forces of society against the workers in their struggles with the masters, and yet there are Socialists, and prominent ones at that, who say that the National Socialist organized forces must be thrown against the Wells faction and if they can not win out against the whole force of the party they ought to lose. Verily, there are some queer stunts even in the Socialist Party.

New York—Lee. I decline to join in declaring motions unconstitutional before they are made.

Ohio—Devine. I vote "No" on motion No. 26 because I think it is time for some one to meddle when a state is

SUPPLEMENT SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN, JANUARY, 1908

braska and who as its duly elected officials are entitled to recognition by the National Organization. The special committee of three may adopt its own method for accomplishing the above purpose—preferably to set the constitutional machinery in operation and keep it in motion and report its findings with recommendations to the National Executive Committee. A majority vote of the whole National Executive Committee shall then determine who shall be recognized as the official representatives of the Socialist Party of Nebraska. The expense incurred by the special committee shall be equally borne by the National Organization and the recognized Socialist Party of Nebraska, subject to limitation by the National Executive Committee. Pending the final conclusions of the National Executive Committee under this motion, the National Secretary shall recognize NO Socialist Party in Nebraska.

VOTING YES. Connecticut Hull Illinois Collins Iowa Shank Missouri Behrens New York Vander Porten New York Arland Ohio Rodgers Sphers Utah Sphers Total, 8.

VOTING NO. Alabama Baldwin Arkansas Le Fevre Colorado Bule Florida Pettigrew Idaho Riggs Illinois Berlyn Illinois Simons Illinois Stedman Iowa Work Kansas McAllister Kentucky Dobbs Maryland Culp Massachusetts Carey Michigan King Minnesota Peach Missouri Williams New Hampshire Drew New York Lee Oklahoma Hagel Pennsylvania Maurer Rhode Island Carpenter Tennessee Voss Texas Clark Vermont Dunbar Washington Herman Wisconsin Thompson Wyoming Hastings Total, 31.

NOT VOTING. Arizona Bechtel California Edmiston California L. M. Lewis Colorado Miller Connecticut Toomey Indiana Arnold Iowa Morse Kansas Welch Louisiana Van Brook Maine Fox Michigan Wilen Montana Mable Michigan Bentley Missouri Behrens Montana Mable New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Oklahoma Axelson Oregon Moore Pennsylvania Riggs Rhode Island Berlyn South Dakota Knowles Texas Payne Washington Burgess West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Health Wyoming Hastings Total, 26.

Motion is therefore defeated. COMMENT. ILLINOIS-COLLINS: Record me "Yes" on Motion 34 in preference to Motion 33. While both are good, yet it seems to me that Motion 34 is more to the point, as it gives the Executive Committee the privilege to go into a wider field to select the good comrades that will look into the whole matter and that most all the comrades in the country will abide by his findings. This motion seems to me to be a wise one, therefore I vote yes on Motion No. 34.

MARYLAND-CULP: I vote "No" on this motion because I am opposed to any committee that would take the decision of anything less than the N. C. It seems to me that any National Committee member who received Roe's state bulletin for August, or his special circular against the intellectual in the N. E. C., would not have any trouble to decide the Nebraska controversy without further investigation. It needs none. Those papers gave away the whole cause of Ioe's attitude, and it ought to be "not" down upon hard by the N. C., as well as by the N. E. C., and the whole party membership analyze his August bulletin in the Lee and last De Vere motions comment, and asked the National Secretary to transmit it to the members of the N. C., but he failed to do it, though he did publish my letter requesting him to do so.

MINNESOTA-WILLIAMS: I hope this motion will be lost or suspended by the vote on Motion No. 35, for which I am voting. The National Executive Committee has been criticized a great deal, with good reason no doubt, for its dilatory method of dealing—rather failure to deal—with the Nebraska situation, but now that they seem to see the necessity of reorganizing the state they should not be hampered by the passage of motions of this kind. An investigation of this kind involves a big expense and promises little result. The same money spent in other ways will do infinitely more to heal the old scores than will a rehearsal of the case, for that will simply reopen the scores and renew the bitterness.

WISCONSIN-THOMPSON: I vote "No" on this motion because it provides that the National Executive Committee shall have the final determining power in settling the question at issue in Nebraska, and I believe that the contradictory position which the committee has taken upon this matter indicates that their decision would be divided, and therefore unsatisfactory. In any case, the National Executive Committee may take an appeal to the National Committee, which is their right. So that in any case the Executive Committee should not be the final deciding body.

WYOMING-HASTINGS: I vote "No" and will vote against it. I have said against Motion No. 34, with the exception of the concluding language of the motion, which would at once disorganize the Socialist Party of Nebraska and place the organization in the hands of persons who have little or nothing for the Socialist Party discipline, which to my mind is destructive of all Socialist methods. I think until the members of the Omaha Propaganda Club see their own mistake little will come from investigation and much less from denial of recognition or dissolution of the party. Roe is the Father of Nebraska Socialism and I am not going to drive him away from his children or empower a committee of persons to visit Nebraska for the purpose of adding fuel to the flame.

MOTION NO. 35. BY D. BURGESS OF WASHINGTON. "I move that all motions regarding the affairs of Nebraska be suspended and that the Executive Committee proceed according to the provisions of the Constitution as amended."

VOTING YES. Arkansas Le Fevre Colorado Bule Illinois Berlyn Illinois Stedman Iowa Work Kansas McAllister Kentucky Dobbs Louisiana Van Brook Maryland Culp Massachusetts Carey Michigan King Minnesota Peach Missouri Williams Missouri Hoehn Missouri Behrens New Hampshire Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Rhode Island Carpenter South Dakota Knowles West Virginia Gillespie Wyoming Hastings Total, 19.

VOTING NO. Connecticut Hull Florida Pettigrew Idaho Riggs Illinois Collins Illinois Simons Iowa Work Kentucky Dobbs

Maryland Culp Massachusetts Culp New York Arland New York Lee New York Vander Porten Ohio Rodgers Oklahoma Hagel Tennessee Berlyn Texas Clark Vermont Dunbar Washington Herman Wisconsin Thompson Total, 19.

NOT VOTING. Alabama Baldwin Arizona Bechtel California Edmiston California L. M. Lewis Colorado Miller Connecticut Toomey Indiana Arnold Iowa Morse Kansas Welch Louisiana Van Brook Maine Fox Michigan Wilen Montana Mable Michigan Bentley Missouri Behrens Montana Mable New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Oklahoma Axelson Oregon Moore Pennsylvania Riggs Rhode Island Berlyn South Dakota Knowles Texas Payne Washington Burgess West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Health Wyoming Hastings Total, 27.

MOTION NO. 36. BY JOHN M. WORK OF IOWA. "I move that we proceed to elect a sub-committee of three to arrange the rules and order of business for the coming National Convention, in accordance with Article V of the National Constitution, such committee to meet at the convention city one day previous to the opening of the convention, or do its work by correspondence, at its discretion."

VOTING YES. Alabama Baldwin Arkansas Le Fevre Colorado Bule Connecticut Hull Florida Pettigrew Idaho Riggs Illinois Berlyn Illinois Simons Illinois Stedman Iowa Work Iowa Shank Kansas McAllister Kentucky Dobbs Louisiana Van Brook Maryland Culp Massachusetts Carey Minnesota Williams Missouri Behrens Missouri Toomey New Hampshire Drew New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne New York Arland North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Ohio Rodgers Oregon Hagel Oregon Barzee Pennsylvania Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Tennessee Voss Texas Clark Utah Sphers Vermont Dunbar Washington Herman West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Thompson Wyoming Hastings Total, 43.

VOTING NO. Massachusetts Carey Michigan King Rhode Island Carpenter Total, 3.

NOT VOTING. Arizona Bechtel California Edmiston California L. M. Lewis Colorado Miller Connecticut Toomey Indiana Arnold Iowa Morse Kansas Welch Louisiana Van Brook Maine Fox Michigan Wilen Montana Mable Michigan Bentley Missouri Behrens Montana Mable New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Ohio Rodgers Oregon Hagel Oregon Barzee Pennsylvania Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Tennessee Voss Texas Clark Utah Sphers Vermont Dunbar Washington Herman West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Thompson Wyoming Hastings Total, 43.

VOTING YES. Baldwin Edmiston Edmiston L. M. Lewis Toomey Arnold Morse Welch Wilen Mable Bentley Axelson Moore Payne Burgess Health Total, 19.

MOTION NO. 37. BY ALGERNON LEE OF NEW YORK. "That the representative of our Party in the International Socialist Bureau be requested to submit to the Bureau a report on economic conditions now prevailing in the United States, with the request that the Bureau transmit it to the Socialist papers and reviews of other countries for publication, in order that working men of those countries may not be deceived by false reports of alleged prosperity here circulated by emigration agents in the interest of transportation companies and other capitalist corporations."

VOTING YES. Alabama Baldwin Arkansas Le Fevre Colorado Bule Connecticut Hull Florida Pettigrew Idaho Riggs Illinois Berlyn Illinois Collins Illinois Stedman Iowa Work Iowa Shank Kansas McAllister Kentucky Dobbs Louisiana Van Brook Maryland Culp Massachusetts Carey Michigan King Minnesota Peach Missouri Williams Missouri Hoehn Missouri Behrens New Hampshire Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Rhode Island Carpenter South Dakota Knowles West Virginia Gillespie Wyoming Hastings Total, 19.

Texas Clark Vermont Sphers Washington Herman West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Berger Wisconsin Thompson Wyoming Hastings Total, 45.

VOTING NO. Illinois Simons Total, 1.

NOT VOTING. Arizona Bechtel California Edmiston California L. M. Lewis Colorado Miller Connecticut Toomey Indiana Arnold Iowa Morse Kansas Welch Louisiana Van Brook Maine Fox Michigan Wilen Montana Mable Michigan Bentley Missouri Behrens Montana Mable New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Oklahoma Axelson Oregon Moore Pennsylvania Riggs Rhode Island Berlyn South Dakota Knowles Texas Payne Washington Burgess Wisconsin Health Total, 19.

Motion is therefore adopted. CHICAGO, ILL., JAN. 23, 1908. To the National Committee. Comrades: Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 4, National Committee member New York, and Thomas C. Devine, National Committee member of Ohio:

MOTION NO. 6. "That the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee be instructed to make arrangements for placing and keeping in the field at least one woman speaker as a member of the staff of National Organizers and Lecturers, her duty to be to forward the propaganda for equal and political rights, as advocated by the Socialist Party and especially as indicated by the resolution of the International Congress at Stuttgart, and also to assist in the efforts of the party and the trade unions to organize and educate the women wage-workers."

COMMENT. "We often hear complaints to the effect that, with few exceptions, the women of the working class are narrow and reactionary in their views and that they discourage the party in Nebraska as well as in other places. In some places participation in the movement for proletarian emancipation, instead of inspiring and aiding them. Such is, indeed, the fact; but it is due to economic conditions, which we have not heretofore made sufficient effort to change, and by putting in effect those prejudiced held by men as by women, which we have not yet seriously enough tried to eradicate. I believe it is high time that our National Organization should take definite action, even though on a small scale at first, toward putting in effect those declarations in regard to the equality and the solidarity of the sexes in the political and economic labor movement, which have heretofore figured in our platforms rather as "pious wishes" than as a portion of our working program. I believe that one capable woman speaker and organizer put to work in the manner indicated in my motion (and certainly we have a number to choose from) could accomplish a great deal in this matter. In most of our party locals there are at least a few women comrades, willing to do all they can for the cause, but very often they complain that they can find little to do except to help in arranging entertainments for the purpose of raising funds, which, while a useful work, does not fulfill their desire of party action. In some places there are women Socialist societies, but their activity is hampered by a lack of hearty co-operation from the party. In most industrial centers trade unions of working women are now arising, whose members feel keenly the disadvantageous position which women occupy in the industrial struggle and their need for political rights as a weapon for winning amelioration of their economic and social position.

With such recognition and support as my motion provides for all these elements whose power is now so largely wasted, could be roused to greater activity and enabled to achieve much greater results. If possible, the woman chosen to initiate this work for the party under my motion, should be one of the best members of the Trade Union movement, as well as a good Socialist."

MOTION NO. 7. "I move that further action on the present split of the Nebraska Socialist Party be deferred until after the National Convention, except insofar as they themselves, the Nebraska Comrades, are able to harmonize, affiliate or reorganize."

COMMENT. "So many motions have been already made, followed by contrary motions submitted purposely to kill the previous ones, the effort of the Executive Committee to adjust matters necessitated a request that the National Committee suspend pending motions to fall, same being done, the Executive Committee provides a hopeful remedy, followed by a motion equivalent to non-concurrence by the National Committee, then a motion to permit one member of the Committee to investigate and report to the National Committee. Another, to elect and send three members for the same purpose, no choice mentioned, the expenses of the former to be defrayed by the National Office (if pressure be deferred later) to be divided equally between the National Organization and the recognized Socialist Party of Nebraska; then comes another to have the Executive Committee "proceed according to the Constitution as amended" by "The Party in Nebraska be given full swing in working out its destiny," etc., etc., until one wonders where he is anyway.

"In the absence of any Constitutional provision to guide us in this matter it seems necessary that we should endeavor to make such provisions, and as such cannot be accomplished sooner than the next Convention, the efforts made thus far only tending to weave a web of ridicule around the entire party. I therefore submit the above motion."

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23, 1908. To the National Committee. Comrades: Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 1, Motion No. 1, by Daniel Hastings, National Committee member of Wyoming:

MOTION NO. 1. "I move the action of the National Executive Committee, in giving recognition to the Wells and Porter faction of Omaha, be revoked and the party in Nebraska be allowed full swing in working out its destiny."

VOTING YES. Illinois Berlyn Illinois Stedman Iowa Shank Michigan Mable Michigan Bentley Missouri Behrens Montana Mable New Jersey Headley New Jersey Kelly New York Payne North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Ohio Rodgers Oregon Hagel Oregon Barzee Pennsylvania Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Tennessee Voss Texas Clark Utah Sphers Vermont Dunbar Washington Herman West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Thompson Wyoming Hastings Total, 6.

VOTING NO. Arkansas Le Fevre Colorado Bule Illinois Berlyn Illinois Stedman Iowa Work Kansas McAllister Kentucky Dobbs Louisiana Van Brook Maryland Culp Massachusetts Carey Michigan King Minnesota Peach Missouri Williams Missouri Hoehn Missouri Behrens New Hampshire Maurer Pennsylvania Schwart Rhode Island Carpenter South Dakota Knowles West Virginia Gillespie Wyoming Hastings Total, 14.

Kansas Willett Kansas McAllister Kentucky Fobx Maine Fobx Massachusetts Carey Massachusetts Konkow Michigan King Missouri Wilen Missouri Peach New Hampshire Drew New Jersey Headley New Jersey Reilly New York Arland New York Lee North Dakota Lampman Ohio Devine Ohio Rodgers Oklahoma Bentley Oklahoma Axelson Oregon Barzee Pennsylvania Maurer Pennsylvania Moore Pennsylvania Knowles Tennessee Knowles Texas Clark Utah Sphers Vermont Dunbar Washington Burgess West Virginia Gillespie Wisconsin Health Total, 45.

Motion therefore fails of action. Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

PROPOSED NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION WITHDRAWN. Rupert, Idaho, Dec. 23, 1907. Dear Comrade Barnes:

I desire to submit the following motion: I move that in all cases of factional splits in the organization of any state that the National Secretary be hereby directed to recognize both or all factions and sell due stamps to each until an election shall be had in accordance with recent amendment to Article 12 of the Constitution; that such states be entitled to the same representation in national conventions and national committees as they would otherwise have; that such representation be divided among the various factions according to the number of dues paying members affiliated with each.

COMMENT. There have been seventeen motions too many made on the Nebraska affair already. I have dutifully voted yes or no on each. As they have not expressed my ideas of proper action in such cases, the approval or disapproval of such motions has consequently been half-hearted. In order to have a motion that I can heartily approve of, it seems necessary to make one myself. To me it seems bad policy for the comrades to make such great sacrifices, buying and distributing literature and employing a lot of organizers to convert people to Socialism, and then have another bunch within the party, whose only business is to pick what to them seems faults in the actions of individual members and expel them, or whole locals, or even whole states, with as little consideration as they would shake the dust off of their clothes. Could we do anything that would suit the capitalist parties better? We will never get a majority making converts individually and expelling them wholesale. Suppose a Socialist does not think or act as some other Socialist thinks he ought to, is that any reason for expelling him? Let us convert those who think differently from us to our way of thinking by reason and logic, not by cutting off their heads. The latter way of converting people has gone out of date long ago.

In Seattle there are no less than four tickets in the field claiming to be Socialists. Has it not occurred to you that the so-called possibilists have expelled the so-called Opportunists, and in other states vice versa? So long as we have both factions in the party and recognize both factions, the impossibilists (or self-styled Revolutionary Socialists) where they get control of the state organization, the Opportunists (or self-styled Constructive Socialists) where they are in control, it would seem only just that we recognize both factions in states where there is a split. Observe the Socialist holding to an minority faction in such a state would have to move to a state where his faction was the majority in order to belong to the party. There is no use of our shutting our eyes to the fact that there are two factions, or denying it, for as is amply attested by recent Minnesota, Nebraska and Washington trouble. Also by the attempt to oust Comrades Thompson and Berger, and even the whole state of Wisconsin. Time will settle the trouble, the side that is to survive will be the other side. Let us give both factions all the chance possible to make Socialists, recognize them, sell them due stamps and encourage them by all practical means. But, on the other hand, let us dehorn both, so that neither can upset the work done by the other. Yours for Socialism, E. L. RIGG, Chicago, Dec. 23, 1907.

Dear Comrade: Receive your favor of the 23d, containing a National Committee motion and comment. Regarding the motion, I consider that it should properly appear in the form of an amendment to the constitution. I ask you to give this your consideration. I shall hold the motion in abeyance and not rule upon it until I hear from you further. Fraternally yours, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Rupert, Idaho, Jan. 7, 1908. Dear Comrade Barnes: Your letter of the 28th ult. regarding my motion received. Yes, I agree with you that the motion should more properly appear as an amendment to the constitution, but I do not care to put the party to that expense, since the convention is so near at hand, when if it is deemed of sufficient importance it could be taken up. Most of the motions that have been made on the Nebraska affair do not agree with my ideas of democracy. I would have them settle their own affairs, but not cripple one side to the advantage of the other by just recognizing one side. Recognize both sides and thus give both full swing to work for Socialism. Submit above with motion. Yours for Socialism, E. L. RIGG.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED TO REDLANDS, CALIF., RESOLUTIONS. Local Biloxi (Miss), offers the following amendments to the resolutions of Local Redlands (Calif.):

1—That members of the Socialist Labor Party or any other party advocating Socialism, shall have the right to become members of the Socialist Party by taking such action as is required of all others who apply for membership in the Socialist Party.

2—That Party Ownership of the Socialist Press having been fully discussed at the last Socialist National Convention, that action on this question further be dispensed with until the next meeting of the National Socialist Convention.

3—That any true Socialist may be a candidate on the Party Ticket when nominated by his comrades according to the rules of the Party, no matter what Union, Lodge or Church he may hold office in. R. E. CUMMIE, Chairman. J. P. LIGON, Secretary. Jan. 1, 1908.

CHICAGO NATIONAL CONVENTION CITY.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15, 1908. To the National Committee: Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of vote for city and date for holding the next National Convention of the Socialist Party.

CHICAGO, ILL.—By Baldwin of Alabama, by La Fevre, Ark., May 1st; by Bechtel, Ark., May 1st; by Hull, Conn., May 15th; by Bule, Colo., July 1st; by Pettigrew, Idaho, June 7th; by Riggs, Idaho, May 4th; by Stedman, Ill., April 18th; by Collins, Ill., May 10th; by Berlyn, Ill., April 18th; by Simons, Ill., May 10th; by Arnold, Ind., May 1st; by Work, Iowa, May 10th; by Shank, Iowa, May 10th; by Van Brook, La., April 18th; by Culp, Md., June 1st; by Carey, Mass., June 1st; by Peach, Minn., May 10th; by Williams, Minn., May 1st; by Behrens, Mo., May 15th; by Mable, Mont., May 1st; by Pettigrew, Mo., May 26th; by Arland, N. Y., May 15th; by Vander Porten, N. Y., May 1st; by Lampman, N. Dak., May 15th; by Hagel, Okla., May 10th; by Axelson, Ore., May 10th; by Maurer, Pa., May 3d; by Schwartz, Pa., May 1st; by Carpenter, Pa., June 1st; by Sphers, Utah, May 15th; by Herman, Wash., May 10th; by Thompson, Wis., June Total, 54.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—By Rodgers of Ohio, May 4th; by Devine, Ohio, May 1st. Total, 2. DETROIT, MICH.—By King of Michigan, May 10th. Total, 1. INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—By Dobbs of Kentucky, May 1st; by Konkow, Mass., Total, 2.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—By McAllister of Kansas, Sept. 1st; by Payne, Tex., July 4th. Total, 2. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—By Hoehn of Missouri, May 10th; by Reilly, N. J., May 1st; by Lee, N. Y., May 10th; by Gillespie, W. Va., July 4th; by Hastings, Wyo., May 10th. Total, 6.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—By Beath of Wisconsin, May 15th; by Berger, Wis., May 1st; by Voss, Tenn., May 26th. Total, 3. By Clark of Texas, April 18th.

The ballot was received without signature. Chicago has been chosen as the seat of the National Convention; the vote for the respective dates is as follows: April 18th, 4; May 1st, 10; May 2d, 1; May 3d, 1; May 4th, 2; May 11th, 1; May 15th, 4; May 18th, 1; May 24th, 2; June 1st, 2; June 7th, 1; June 15th, 1; July 4th, 4; Sept. 1st, 1. Total, 48. No date having received a majority of the votes a second ballot is necessary. Vote will close Feb. 4th, 1908. Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL NIOBRARA SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEBRASKA.

WHEREAS, The members of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of America on December 14, 1907, and about that time, violated the constitution of the Socialist Party, Article XII, Section 4, by revoking the charter of the Nebraska Socialist Party on the assumed grounds that a factional contention existed, or still exists at present, and

WHEREAS, This assumed or alleged disorder does not now exist, and has not existed amongst its members in good standing within the state, since the Charter of the Omaha Local had been revoked on January 17, 1907, since which time the Omaha Local, and its members, have been expelled from the party movement and membership, and

WHEREAS, Those expelled members have had no longer any right of recognition from the National Executive Committee, and much less from the National Executive Committee, and

WHEREAS, The present incumbent members of the National Executive Committee did proceed to proceed to expel the Nebraska members of the S. S. P. in good standing, its officers thereof the present state Socialist Party of Nebraska or of the National Committee—one so far as we know either by petition or referendum or motion except to the above mentioned Committee.

RESOLVED, That the members of Local Niobrara do condemn this breach of fundamental principle of the Constitution (Article XII, Section 4). We do hereby recognize this as a treacherous act on the part of the National Executive Committee, and we will therefore refuse to ask the National Office for National Dues Stamps until a referendum vote of the whole membership is taken, or until this treacherous act is rescinded, and we shall receive National Dues Stamps until the regularly elected state officers. And be it further

RESOLVED, That we send a copy of this resolution to the National Secretary and one to each of the Local Niobrara Committees. GRIMES MAYBERRY, Chairman. LEO I. LAMBRIGGER, Secretary Local Niobrara. (Signed) RESOLUTION BY LOCAL NIOBRARA SOCIALIST PARTY OF NEBRASKA.

WHEREAS, The Socialist Party Constitution does not empower the National Executive Committee to revoke the charter of any organized state movement of the Socialist Party, and

WHEREAS, That honored body did revoke the charter of the Nebraska party on December 15, 1907, or did so-called "rescind" and since the same was illegal and unconstitutional and therefore void, and

WHEREAS, The National Executive Committee did so declare and without valid cause, since no factional contention existed, on the part of the state organization of the Socialist Party of Nebraska, attempted coup d'etat was effected on the assumed ground of factional differences, and

WHEREAS, No such factional differences then existed at the time, this illegal act was then committed, or attempted. We the members of Local Niobrara, hereby declare this act null, illegal and void, and therefore refrain from buying Dues Stamps until the National Executive Committee, through our regularly elected State Secretary, or until the National Committee has taken action upon this matter, and will not send to the National Office the result of our votes as especially requested by the National Secretary for the election of National Secretary and National Executive Committee, but as instructed on the ballots. GRIMES MAYBERRY, Chairman. LEO I. LAMBRIGGER, Secretary. (Signed) RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY LOCAL SPOKANE, WASH.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE S. L. P. AND THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1908.
To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.
Comrades: I herewith transmit copy of a letter from the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party addressed to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, and a copy of my letter acknowledging its receipt.

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

Socialist Labor Party,
Headquarters,
New York, Jan. 15, 1908.
To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.
Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary,
150 East 11th St., New York, N. Y.

Greeting: The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, at its recent semi-annual session, held at New York City from Jan. 6-8 of this current year, adopted the resolution found below and instructed the undersigned to transmit the same to your body for your consideration and action:

RESOLUTION ON THE QUESTION OF SOCIALIST UNITY.

"Whereas, The International Socialist Congress, held in Amsterdam in 1904, adopted under the title of 'Unity of the Party,' the following resolution:

"The Congress declares:

"In order to give to the working class all its force in its struggle against capitalism, it is indispensable that in each country there should be but one Socialist Party against the capitalist parties, just as there is but one proletariat.

"Therefore, all Comrades and all factions and organizations which claim to be Socialist have imperative duty to do their utmost to bring about Socialist Unity on the basis of the principles established by the International Congress and in the interest of the International proletariat, to whom they are responsible for the consequences of the continuation of their divisions.

"To help reach this aim, the International Bureau and all parties of nationalities where unity exists, place themselves at the disposal and offer their good services."

"Whereas, After this call was issued, the various warring factions in the Socialist movement of France—the Socialist Party of France, the French Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party and four Independent Socialist Federations of different parts of France—after some preliminary work of a unity conference, met in joint unity convention in Paris on the 24th of the present Socialist Party (French Section of the Workers' International); and likewise, the warring factions in the Social Democratic movement in Russia—the 'majority' and 'minority' factions of the Russian Socialist Democratic Labor Party and the General Jewish Labor Union of Russia, Poland and Lithuania (The Bund) met in joint unity convention in 1906 at Stockholm, and organized the united Russian Social Democratic Labor Party; and

"Whereas, The experience of the Socialists of the above two countries, as well as that of other countries where a united and developed party of Socialism exists, demonstrates—first, the possibility for all Socialists recognizing the principles and decisions of the International Socialist Congress, to present with immensely increased effect a united solid front against the common enemy, the capitalist, and to address a united, harmonious appeal to the working class which is so much more responsive to such fusion, distrust and demoralization, created by internal strife and division in the Socialist camp, are eliminated; and, second, it demonstrates the possibility of such cooperation, based upon the recognition of the right of minority division of a united party, to advocate their particular views through their own publications, and their own minority delegates to National Conventions and International Congresses; and,

"Whereas, The necessity for a United Socialist movement in America is ever more keenly felt, and the demands for it are ever more persistently and insistently voiced by the most active workers, the rank and file of both parties; and

"Whereas, The decisions of the recent International Socialist Congress, held at Stuttgart—both upon the matter of immigration, which recognizes the soundness of the proletarian motto for the working class, 'Proletarians of all countries unite!' and, even upon the vital question of unionism, which, while the Congress has not yet taken the advanced industrial position, does take a position that clearly reflects the fact that economic organization is a 'transitory affair' accordingly, a position that holds that economic organization is something more than simply a recruiting ground for votes and funds, but is essential to the revolutionary act of the proletariat—are, so far as they affect the issues of the American movement, of a character to present a more acceptable common working basis for the two parties, and in view also of greater necessity for unhindered construction of Socialist work and the greater opportunity for it furnished by the spreading of the present industrial crisis in America; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in semi-annual session assembled, desiring to free the Socialist Labor Party in the eyes of the working class of America and of the International proletariat, of its seeming share of responsibility for the divided, demoralized and retarded state of the movement in this country, hereby take the initiative toward remedying such conditions, by electing a committee of seven members and inviting the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party to elect a committee of like number to a National Socialist Unity Conference, to meet not later than the third week of the month of March of this year, in order to consider whether unity of the two parties of Socialism in America is possible and on what special basis; and be it further

Resolved, That, if such conference takes place and succeeds in agreeing on conditions uniting the two parties such decisions of the conference be immediately submitted to a general vote of the membership of both parties for approval and the date for closing of such vote be so fixed, that, in the event of the vote being in favor of the proposed basis of unity, steps be immediately taken that one joint National Convention instead of two separate ones, be held to adopt—on behalf of the United Party and in conformity with the unity basis accepted by the general vote—a platform, constitution and resolutions, and nominate candidates, etc.; and, finally

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the National Headquarters of the Socialist Party of America, the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, and the leading Socialist and labor publications in the United States and other countries.

Thus far the resolutions. In the event of your action being favorable to the proposition submitted, we would be pleased to receive from you suggestions as to the place where the proposed conference is to be held. Trusting that the foregoing will receive at your hands the earnest consideration its importance merits, we are

Fraternally yours,
NAT. EX. COMMITTEE S. L. P.,
(Signed) HENRY KUHN,
Nat'l Sec'y pro tem.
National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1908.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.
Mr. Henry Kuhn, Nat'l Sec'y, pro tem.,
P. O. Box 156, New York, N. Y.
Greeting: Received your communication of the 15th relating to resolutions adopted, and action taken in your semi-annual session. Copies of your letter have been transmitted this day to members of the National Committee and National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party. Enclosed is copy of the form in which it was submitted. In event of further action you will be advised.

Respectfully yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

LETTER FROM THE MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 20, 1908.
Comrades and Fellow Workers: We are writing you in behalf of the alleged Mexican revolutionists, Messrs. Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Serabia. Three of these men were arrested here on the 23d of August last, and have been imprisoned on one charge or another ever since that date. The Mexican Government has tried in every way to extradite these men to Mexico. Failing in this, they have determined to keep them in prison upon some charge in this country, in order that they might not conduct their agitation by correspondence in Mexico.

You must know that Mr. Serabia was kidnaped by Mexican agents, co-operating with the American officers at Douglas, Ariz., and was taken over the line into Mexico on June 30, 1907. However, he was returned by order of the American Government. If, however, these men are again taken over the line they will be shot.

Mr. Furlong testified at the hearing that he arrested these men without a warrant, and that he was paid by the Mexican Government to do it. The first charge made against the men after their first arrest was that of resisting a public officer; next with murder in Mexico and entering this country contrary to the immigration laws; the next with libel in Missouri; the next was murder and robbery in Mexico. All of these charges have been successfully resisted. They were then charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality law.

Being in prison, the victims are unable to reach their friends and raise funds themselves, and funds are sorely needed. Contributions should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 Flower St.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL DALLAS, TEX.

Whereas, In order to achieve the results for which Socialists organize in the struggle against capitalism it is vitally essential that the working class should be organized nationally and internationally as a unit, politically as well as industrially; and

Whereas, It becomes the imperative duty of all Socialists and Socialist organizations to use every means within their power to bring about an united Socialist political and Socialist economic movement on the basis of the principles promulgated by the International Socialist Congress; and

Whereas, There should be but one Socialist Party against the capitalist parties; therefore be it

Resolved, That to the end that the organized proletariat in the Socialist movement in the United States may be constituted the American Section of the World's International, we, the membership of Dallas, Tex., Local No. 36, commend the action of the Socialist Labor Party in making overtures to the Socialist Party looking to unity; and we endorse the appointment of the incoming National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to meet a committee of the S. L. P. to find a common basis for uniting the two parties, the terms agreed-upon to be submitted for referendum to the respective party memberships.

It is hereby directed that a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted to the national headquarters of the Socialist and Socialist Labor parties respectively.

Signed, **ALP. M. BRUCE,**
Corresponding Secretary.

Sioux, Neb., Jan. 13, 1908.
To the Members of the N. E. C. and Nat. Sec. Socialist Party of America, Chicago, Ill.

Sirs: I received your notification of my expulsion from the National Committee of the Soc. Pty. some time since and after due deliberation I am compelled to conclude that you are a set of letters, and that I represent the majority both as to locals and individual members and which you recognized in your official capacity, as letters in my possession show and in open court may prove to the world your dual and hypocritical actions.

Now, Sirs, I wish you to distinctly understand that I never have nor ever shall be an inch of favor of your corrupt body—the inner circle of the corrupt element in the Socialist movement of America. But I demand immediate restoration of myself and my comrades to our former position and unless these demands are immediately complied with I shall seek vindication in the courts of the land and join you from further action as a body until the matter is legitimately adjusted. Awaiting your immediate action, I am

Sincerely yours,
LEONARD DE VORE.

JOINT RESOLUTION BY FINNISH CLUBS, KENOSHA, RACINE AND MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Following a full discussion of present conditions of unemployment throughout the country, it was resolved to suggest to the Socialist Party of America that

The party should hold at once all over the country—if possible on the same day—parades and unemployed meetings, in which meetings the proletariat could be taught the causes of the crisis and party principles to abolish them. The system has improved the ground desirable, let us sow the grain of growing hope and courage of Socialism. Let us gather these hungry crowds and let us teach them how to demand their rights. The distortion toward us is more notable at present than perhaps ever before. The proletariat valley is fully circulated by the little creeks of revolt. Our duty is to do all in our power to lead the little creeks which have no destination to the powerful stream of Socialism, which with gathered strength of the creeks thrashing destroys the preventing objects on its way.

Furthermore, we like to suggest to the facts how famous subjects the great parades have become to the Socialist in European countries, especially when the workers have demanded a decision upon a comprehensive question.

Hoping the comrades throughout the country will give the prompt attention to the subject afore stated, on behalf of the meeting.

HERMAN KANTO,
OTTO WANTIN,
W. A. HIRVONEN,

MINORITY REPORT OF NATIONAL PLATFORM COMMITTEE.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 18, 1908.
To the National Committee and the Party Membership:

You will remember that during the summer of 1906 the National Committee passed a motion to the effect that a committee of three should be elected by the National Committee, but not necessarily from the membership of that body, whose duty it should be to prepare a draft of a platform for the national campaign of 1908, the committee to report the first draft of a platform to the National Committee six months after their election, and the platform to then be subject to amendment, discussion and suggestion by the National Committee and then published in the Party press at least three months prior to the meeting of the national convention of 1908.

The Platform Committee was elected about the first of November, 1906. I was elected a member of it. Our first draft of platform was due to be published to the National Committee about the first of May, 1907. Beginning with December, 1906, I made an earnest and prolonged effort to get the committee to act, but without avail. For several months I attempted to get one of the other members of the committee to prepare the initial draft of a platform as a basis for the committee to work on. Failing in that, I wrote a proposed initial draft myself and submitted it to the other members of the committee in the month of September, 1907. Neither of them has revised, amended, substituted or discussed it.

When I am elected to a committee, I am in the habit of taking my election seriously and trying conscientiously to perform my duty. I am unable to face the next national convention and confess that I shirked my duty in this matter. Therefore, I am forced to the disagreeable expedient of presenting a minority report, which, because the time is short, I wish simultaneously published to the National Committee and to the Party membership through the Party press. This draft is a revision of the one which I submitted to the committee.

There was not the slightest quarrel among the members of the committee, but merely a failure to act. My feelings towards the other members of the committee are the kindest, and this duty which I am performing is an unpleasant one to me.

My reason for not presenting this minority report earlier is because it might have been construed as an attempt to influence the election for National Executive Committee.

The main body of the proposed platform is in my own language. The rest is taken from various sources.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The Socialist Party of the United States announces the following declaration of principles:

The economic factor is the dominant factor in the life of society and in the lives of individuals. Existing evils are mainly due to the imperfections in the system of production and distribution. To effect a cure of these evils, that system must be changed.

In the early decades of this nation the country was new and opportunities were unusually abundant. Industry was for the most part carried on with simple and inexpensive tools. Handicraft prevailed. Men worked separately on their own account. Small industry was the rule. All men had approximately equal access to the means of production and distribution. The wealth was somewhat equitably distributed. Since that time the simple tool has developed into the great labor-saving machine. Handicraft has developed into machine production. Isolated industry has developed into associated industry. Small industry has developed into great industry. Gigantic trusts and combines have monopolized the industries. The vast bulk of the wealth has gravitated into the hands of a few.

This industrial development has evolved two hostile classes, the capitalist class and the working class. The capitalists own the great centralized industries. The workers are dependent upon the capitalists for an opportunity to earn a living. The capitalists as such are parasites. In so far as individuals who are capitalists render useful social service, they are not capitalists. The workers are entitled to the full value of their labor. The workers work part of the day for their wages and the rest for nothing. The value of the surplus labor is appropriated by the capitalists. There are more workers than jobs. The capitalists contend for low wages. They contend for long work days. They contend for bad conditions of labor. The workers contend for a larger portion of the value of their labor. They contend for shorter work days. They contend for better conditions of labor. The interests of the two classes are antagonistic. A bitter class struggle results.

The greater capitalists crush the smaller. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of men. Large numbers of them drop into the working class. As a result, the working class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in the conviction that it is entitled to the full value of its labor. It is constantly growing in the determination to translate that conviction into political action and actually secure the full value of its labor. These numbers, this conviction and this determination make it inevitable. Its triumph is inevitable.

The capitalists maintain supremacy by controlling the powers of government. They control the president. They control congress. They control the

courts. They control the state administrations. They control the state legislatures. They control most of the minor officials. They therefore have the laws interpreted in their interest. They have the laws enforced in their interest. All the powers of government, lawmakers, executives, courts, armies, police, are used in the interest of the capitalist class and against the interest of the working class. To oust the capitalist class, the working class must secure control of the powers of government. To do this, the workers must unite at the ballot box. They must elect their own president. They must elect their own governors. They must elect their own congressmen. They must elect their own legislators. They must elect their own minor officials. They must choose their own judges. Then the tables will be turned. The laws will be made, interpreted and executed in the interest of the workers. The capitalist parasites will be ousted. The workers will take possession. To secure this working class control of the powers of government is the province of the Socialist Party. The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class.

The Socialist Party does not teach class hatred. The classes are already arrayed against each other by hostile interests. The Socialist Party recognizes the facts and acts accordingly. The division of the people into classes is wholly due to the fact that the capitalist class owns the things which the working class literally has to use to keep from perishing. Socialism, by making those things collective property, will remove the cause of class division. Class lines will therefore vanish. The class struggle will cease. Class feeling will fade away and disappear.

The primary object of Socialism is to abolish exploitation and secure to the men and women who do the necessary and useful mental and manual work the full value of their labor. To do this requires the public ownership and the democratic management of those industries which when privately owned can be used by the private owners to secure for themselves a part of the value of the labor of others. The Socialist Party will make those industries public property. All property not necessary to the carrying out of the above named object will remain private. If the public needs any property which represents the labor of its owner, due compensation will be given.

The farmers are constantly exploited out of the bulk of the value of their product by the trusts, the railroads and the other great industries. The public ownership and the democratic management of the trusts, the railroads and the other great industries will stop that exploitation and enable the farmers to secure the full value of their product. It is therefore to the interest of the farmers to ally themselves with the wage workers in the struggle for Socialism. The carrying out of the object of Socialism does not require the public ownership of farm land that is used by its owners. Farmers who, in spite of the fact that they have all their lives been robbed by the capitalists, have by their own labor acquired a competence, need have no fear that Socialism will work them an injustice. Socialism stands for justice, not injustice. Justice to the landless farmers requires that land held for rent be acquired by the public and leased or sold to actual users, except such portion as may be needed for public purposes. Justice to those who have by their own labor acquired land for rent requires that they be paid for such land when it is acquired by the public.

The smaller business and professional men are being crushed by the capitalist class. They have no hope of escape under the present system. It is therefore to their interest also to ally themselves with the wage workers in the struggle for Socialism.

The present capitalist system of industry was a necessary stage in the evolution of society. It has now outlived its usefulness. It is a nuisance. It is impracticable. It is wasteful. It has divided the people into warring classes. It has reduced the wage workers to slavish dependence upon the capitalists for an opportunity to earn a living. It has reduced the masses of the people to poverty. It compels the masses of the people to work all their lives for a bare living. It deprives the masses of the people of the benefits of the marvelous improvements in production and hands those benefits over to the useless few. It bars the masses of the people out from the higher things of life. It drives thousands of men and women to suicide. It drives thousands of men and women to insanity. It drives hundreds of thousands of men and women to crime. It drives hundreds of thousands of women to prostitution. It drives millions of men to drink. It compels millions of the people to accept degrading charity. It puts a premium on graft and corruption. It makes it to the financial interest of men to adulterate food and to perpetrate all the other villainous frauds and deceptions which surround us on every hand. It causes the death or injury of millions of the people by preventable accidents. It blights the lives of the child slaves. It bars a majority of the children out of school altogether, and compels most of the remainder to leave school just when their education is really beginning. It is infamously unjust to the unemployed, causing hundreds of thousands of them to become tramps. It is an enemy of the family. It makes woman an economic slave to man. It causes hundreds of thousands of divorcees. It makes it impossible for millions of adults to marry. It has practically destroyed individual initiative. It has reduced the masses of the people to a dead level. It has made it impossible for the masses of the people to develop their individuality. It has destroyed most of the good incentives. It has multi-

plied the bad incentives. It makes it impossible for the best to survive. It compels the industrious to divide up with the idle. It makes it impossible for the masses of the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it hard to do right and easy to do wrong. It compels the people to violate the Golden Rule in order to make a living. It makes it impossible for the people to live sanitary lives. It promotes disease. It brings premature death to all the people.

Socialism is the natural and the only remedy for these evils. It will give all the people a full and free opportunity to develop themselves and avail themselves of all the higher things of life. It will make their lives worth living.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we declare that in the meantime it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve as far as possible the hardships of the workers under existing economic conditions, and to assist them in their conflicts with capitalism. To that end, we pledge to give our undivided support to all measures which will benefit the working class, and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As measures for the relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them, we advocate and pledge our candidates for all offices to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; public industries for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shorter work days, not more than eight hours in any twenty-four; release from employment one day in seven; the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustained by employers during strikes and boycotts; employers' liability; the employment of convict labor for public purposes only; the prevention of the use of the police, militia and regular army to break strikes; the abolition of government by injunction; the abolition of the contract system on public work; the abolition of the sweat shop system; sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home; the free administration of justice; reformation in place of punishment; juvenile courts; the proper housing of the people; the abolition of child slavery; the proper education of the young; free text books; suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities; public baths; the establishment of postal savings banks; the abolition of the national banking system; the issuance of money exclusively by the public; the abolition of the power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional; the abolition of the veto power; the abolition of the United States senate and the state senates; the power to amend the national and state constitutions by majority vote; the election of federal judges by popular vote; the introduction of the initiative and referendum, the recall, and municipal home rule; the public ownership of municipal utilities; the public ownership of the railroads, the telegraph lines, the telephone lines, the express lines; the public ownership of the meat trust, the oil trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the farm machinery trust, and the other trusts; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

We call upon every intelligent voter in the United States, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Socialist Party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder in the fight for a better order and a higher civilization.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN M. WORK,
Member National Platform Committee.

CONTRIBUTION TO National Organization Fund OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DURING JANUARY.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 2, 1908.
 To the National Executive Committee.
 Dear Comrades:—In the matter of sending out individual ballots for the election of the National Party officers, time could not be allowed for the endorsement by the National Committee of the action taken by you in session December 15, on the Nebraska controversy, unless the comrades of that state would be disfranchised.
 Ballots have therefore been sent direct to the locals and members-at-large in Nebraska. It is possible that some members have been missed and that some non-members have received ballots due to errors in the National Office mailing list.
 As a precautionary measure request has been made for the return to the National office of each used ballot, and that the voter shall state thereon the date of his affiliation with the Socialist Party.
 The question submitted is: Shall the ballots thus provided be counted in the pending election?
 Fraternally submitted,
 J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 8, 1908.
 To the National Executive Committee.
 Dear Comrades:—I have to report that your action taken in session December 15th, relating to the Nebraska controversy, has been indorsed by the National Committee, in that they have followed the suggestion contained in your letter addressed to them and sent from this office under date of December 16th. Said letter contained the following: "We therefore suggest that the motions on the subject now pending before your committee be permitted to fail of action, so that we can proceed to reorganize the state."
 The National Committee motions referred to were Nos. 26, 27, 28 and 29. The vote closed on the last of these motions yesterday, and each motion failed of action on account of a majority of the members of the National Committee not voting.
 In accord with and in furtherance of your plans, I have this day addressed all the local secretaries, members-at-large and correspondents in the state of Nebraska, advising them, as organizations, where such exist, and as individuals, to pay dues directly to the National Office.
 Since the adjournment of your meeting December 17th, protests have reached the National Office from two organizations and six members at large in Nebraska, relating to your action, while dues stamps have been applied for by one member at large and eight organizations, numbered among which are found former adherents of both factions.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1908.
 To the National Executive Committee.
 Dear Comrades:—I herewith report the action taken by your committee on the question submitted under date of January 2d.
 Individual ballots, for the election of national party officers, had been sent direct to the locals and members at large in the state of Nebraska, the question being: "Shall the ballots thus provided be counted?"
 Comrades Hillquit, Simons, Unter-mann and Work voted in the affirmative. No expression has been received from other members of the committee. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.
 Fraternally submitted,
 J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.

LETTER FROM COMRADE AUGUST BEBEL REGARDING VISIT.
 New York, Dec. 26, 1907.
 Dear Comrade Barnes:—It is with a feeling of extreme disappointment that I transmit to you the enclosed letter of Comrade August Bebel, of which the following is a full translation:
 "Dear Comrades:—Much to my regret, my state of health compels me to write to you that I am forced to postpone my planned visit to the United States for an indefinite time.
 "Last fall I contracted a weakness of the heart through excessive physical exertions, and while I was subsequently cured of that ailment, it has lately commenced to trouble me again, and more annoyingly than before. The cause of it was protracted speaking and standing in crowded meetings.
 "At this moment, and presumably for some time to come, I am under medical treatment. Should I succeed in recovering completely, as I hope I will, I will still have to be careful with myself for a long time to come. A journey to America would have the opposite effect and would not be tolerated by my physician or my family. Personally I would likewise consider it a mistake to undertake the journey, since it might result disastrously.
 "Under these circumstances, I regret to say that it has become impossible for me to redeem my promise. Should the state of my health so improve in the course of the next year that it will presumably be safe for me to undertake the exertions of a journey to the United States, I will still be open to persuasion.
 "With comradely greetings,
 "Yours,
 "(Signed) A. BEBEL."

From previous correspondence with Comrade Bebel, I learned much to my regret, that ever since his expected coming to this country had been announced, he was being deluged with letters, invitations, requests, advices, complaints, etc., coming from a number of individual comrades, sympathizers and non-sympathizers, all bearing on his proposed visit in the United States. It is, therefore, but natural that Comrade Bebel should have received the impression that his brief sojourn in the United States would be marked by extraordinary strenuousness, and I should not wonder that he was largely influenced by this apprehension, especially in conjunction with the present somewhat delicate condition of his health. Should the Party be able to make arrangements with Comrade Bebel for his coming to us at some later date, I would respectfully suggest that the Comrades leave the negotiations for such coming to the National Office entirely.
 I am also pleased to inform the Comrades that from private advices I learned that Comrade Bebel's health is rapidly improving.
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) MORRIS HILLQUIT.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN MASS CONVENTION BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF RHODE ISLAND.
 Providence, R. I., Jan. 5, 1908.
 The following was passed by vote of about 75 to 2:
 "Whereas, Committees of the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island held ten conferences for the purpose of finding conditions upon which the two parties could combine, and
 "Whereas, The experience convinced us that unity with the S. L. P. can only be obtained by embracing tactics which would disrupt our Party, therefore
 "Be it resolved, that the Socialist Party of Rhode Island advise against involving the National Organization or Membership in a unity conference with the S. L. P.
 "Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, with copies of the three resolutions, supported by the Socialist Party members of our unity conference be sent to the National Secretary with request that all be published in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin."
UNION LABOR.
 1—Whereas, The growth of the Socialist Political Movement must recruit from other parties or the indifferent, and as the Union or Craft conscious man is in advance of those who rely on individual effort, therefore: Be it resolved, that, as a Political Party we cannot wisely or justly despise or condemn the Union man, but should encourage the spirit of revolt which his action demonstrates, and teach him class consciousness and Socialist methods.
 2—Whereas, Industrial strife at best can only result in slight and transitory benefit to the workers, and as united political action is essential to the emancipation of the working class, and
 Whereas, The industrial is superior to the craft form of unionism, we on the same principles would not divide the political movement on craft or industrial lines; therefore be it
 Resolved, That the Socialist Political Movement should remain neutral as regards Labor Union divisions on the Industrial field.
THE PARTY PRESS.
 1—Whereas, The fundamental laws and official actions of the Party should be kept before the membership without distortion, therefore be it
 Resolved, That the Official Bulletin of the Party should be confined to publishing the fundamental laws and resolutions of the Party, reports of business done by the National Committees and Executives with correspondence pertaining thereto, with official reports from State or International S. P. Organizations and make official calls and announcements.
 2—Whereas, An efficient Socialist Press responsive to the laws of the Party and desires of the membership, without dogmatism is indispensable; therefore be it
 Resolved, That so far as possible the Party Press should be owned and managed by the Party Organizations and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist Philosophy or Party Laws.
LOCAL AUTONOMY.
 Whereas, The Socialist Movement is opposed to anything autocratic, proclaiming equality of rights and opportunity under democratic management, and as the local Party Membership should best understand climatic, industrial, commercial and political conditions, also the nature, disposition and motives of local members, and
 Whereas, Allowing each local disturbance to involve the National Organization or Membership would result in continuous and extensive strife which would sap the efficiency of the Party, therefore be it
 Resolved, That each Branch, Local or State Organization have jurisdiction over its own members and internal affairs, each being accountable to the superior bodies only in so far as conforming to the Party constitution, platform and resolutions adopted according to Party Laws.
 The Unity Conference vote on each of the three foregoing resolutions show six Socialist Party affirm and six Socialist Labor Party against, and the Socialist Labor Party arguments were more strenuous than their vote.
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) FRED HURST,
 State Secretary.

By recent referendum L. H. Schenkel, 1400 Grand Ave., Kansas City, was elected a member of the National Committee. E. T. Behrens, 110 E. Third St., Sedalia, was re-elected to the same position, and Otto Pauls, 324 Chestnut St., St. Louis, was re-elected State Secretary of Missouri.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF D. BURGESS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MAN OF WASHINGTON.
 Seattle, Wash., Jan. 3, 1908.
 J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l Sec'y, and the N. E. C.
 Dear Comrades: Regarding letter submitted by Nat'l Sec'y at N. E. C. meeting of Dec. 15, 1907, from Seattle, Wash., in criticism of State Committee and subsequent motion by Simons, which reads: "That the Nat'l Sec'y be instructed to notify Local Seattle of the method of procedure under Art. 12, Sec. 9, of the Constitution," we make these declarations:
 1. No letter in criticism of State Committee has been sent to Nat'l Sec'y by Local Seattle or any member of Local Seattle.
 2. Sec. 9 of Art. 12 of Nat'l Constitution does not apply to the situation in the State of Washington, there being no dual organization in the State of Washington, and no question of the legality of the State Committee has been officially raised by any Local of the Socialist Party of Washington up to the present time.
 We suppose the letter referred to as from "Local Seattle" was written by members of former Local Seattle, whose Charter was revoked for condoning political compromise. They have no standing in the Socialist Party of the State of Washington, the revocation of the Charter by the State Committee in July, 1907, having been confirmed by Referendum of the entire State membership in November, 1907, after discussion through many months.
 We do not see how the recent amendment of the National Constitution, Sec. 9, Art. 12, referred to in your minutes, can apply to conditions in this State. For the words in said section, "Controversy as to the validity of the title of officers," must refer to a controversy within the Party. There is no such controversy within the State. The Referendum sustaining the State Committee in abrogating Local Seattle's Charter, was participated in by the Locals without controversy as to validity of title of officers conducting it. Only after the majority voted to sustain the State Committee, was a "controversy" organized, not by Party members, but by members of the EXPELLED Local in Seattle under the lead of Walter Thomas Mills.
 There is therefore no controversy within the State of Washington as to the validity of its officials' title, and hence we claim said constitutional provision does not apply to our case. Of course there has been "controversy" in our Party ever since its foundation. Many "controversies" as to principles and tactics and individuals have arisen and been settled in the usual way by discussion and voting.
 But no controversy as to the validity of title of the present officials exists even now within the Party. The Party in this State, ranks in percentage of members to population among the first in all our State Organizations. It is paying dues on over one thousand members in spite of the most persistent attempts of fusion elements to weaken it. We are pushing propaganda and organization hand in hand and we shall give as good an account of ourselves in the future as in the past.
 Fraternally yours, E. T. Allison, P. Peel, M. H. JdeCrane, Herman F. Titus, G. M. Hawkins,
 Executive Committee Local Seattle, S. P.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF COMRADE EMIL HERMAN.
 Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14, 1908.
 J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
 Dear Comrade: I wish to ask you a few questions which I request you to publish in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin with your answers thereto.
 1. Did you know Dec. 12, 1907, that the Dominion Executive Committee of the S. P. of Canada had lodged charges with the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington charging Walter Thos. Mills of Seattle, Wash., with Party treason?
 2. Did you know that these charges were referred to Local Seattle of the S. P.?
 3. Did you know that Local Seattle set a day for the trial of said Walter Thos. Mills, that the charges were read at this meeting, that witnesses were there prepared to prove said charges and that the meeting finally adjourned without taking any action, on motion of Walter Thos. Mills?
 4. Did you know that the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington, by unanimous vote, thereupon revoked the Charter of Local Seattle?
 5. Did you know that upon appeal by Local Seattle the action of the State Committee was concurred in by a referendum vote of almost 3 to 1?
 6. Do you recognize the present State officials, to whom you sell dues stamps as the regularly elected officials of the S. P. of Washington?
 7. Did State Secretary Richard Krueger of the S. P. of Washington keep you informed as to the details which led up to the expulsion of Local Seattle?
 8. Did you know that on the 15th of November, 1907, a new local was organized in Seattle and a charter granted them by the S. P. of Washington?
 9. Did you know that the letter of criticism of the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington which you presented to the N. E. C. on Dec. 15th was from expelled members of the S. P., and did you so inform the N. E. C.?
 10. Did you purposely leave the impression with the N. E. C. that the letter referred to was from Local Seattle of the S. P.?
 11. Can expelled members of the S. P. initiate a call for referendum as per Article 12, Sec. 9?
 Yours for the revolution,
 EMIL M. HERMAN.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, 1908.
 Emil Hermap, 2305 1-2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Dear Comrade. Received this day your favor of the 14th, too late to be included in the Weekly Bulletin issued under even date.
 I notice that your inquiries are based upon a letter from Seattle, Wash., mentioned in the minutes of the recent National Executive Committee meeting.
 Upon the subject the following appears in the minutes of the National Executive Committee:
 "Letter from Seattle, Wash., in criticism of the State Committee, submitted by National Secretary.
 "MOTION BY SIMONS: That the National Secretary be instructed to inform LOCAL Seattle of the method of procedure under Article 12, Section 9, of the Constitution." Adopted.
 Kindly note that in the submission it is stated "a letter from Seattle," the motion mentions "Local Seattle," a discrepancy for which neither I nor the Secretary of the session are responsible. In order that you may be fully advised I submit copies of the letter in question and my reply thereto.
 "4085 2d Ave., N. W.,
 "Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6, 1907.
 "Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
 "Dear Comrade: The Socialists of Seattle, contending that there is no legal State Organization of Socialists in Washington, have elected a committee to organize one that shall, as soon as organized, take advantage of the late amendment to the National Constitution, claiming a right to be recognized as the Socialist Party of Washington.
 "Our controversy in this State, as shall be shown in our petition to the National Executive Committee, dates back to March of the year 1905.
 "As Secretary of this Committee, I wish to ask you to send me the names of all of the locals that according to the late amendment will have a right to vote in this matter.
 "The man who now poses as the State Secretary of Washington refuses to give me this information.
 "Yours for Socialism,
 (Signed) "IRA WOLF."
 "Chicago, Dec. 24, 1907.
 "Ira Wolf, 4086 2d Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash.
 "Dear Comrade: Your letter of the 6th inst. was submitted to the National Executive Committee while in session 14th, 15th and 16th insts. Marked copy of minutes of session enclosed herewith. I am also sending you copy of Sec. 9, Art. 12, of the Constitution recently adopted, by referendum. Under the rule of National Committee now in force addresses of locals in organized States may be secured only through the respective State Secretaries.
 "Trusting this disposition of the matter will meet with your approval, I am,
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) "J. MAHLON BARNES,"
 "National Secretary."
 Now, in reply to your series of eleven questions, I shall be pleased to give you the official information at hand regarding each as they are numbered.
 1. The reported charge was "advocating compromise and fusion."
 2. Yes, referred by State Committee March 25th.
 3. Date set April 28th. I had information that no action was taken, but nothing regarding the character of the meeting, witnesses, proof ready to be submitted, or makers of motions.
 4. Yes, reported in State Executive Committee minutes July 21st.
 5. Vote was: Yes, 237; No, 167. Not 3 to 1, not 2 to 1; in a total vote of 404 it shows a majority of 70.
 6. Granted that I sell stamps to Richard Krueger and conduct the State's correspondence with him, I do not get the point of this question, unless you desire my personal opinion, which, in any event, would be immaterial. I would refer you to the National Executive Committee for a decision on question No. 11.
 7. As far as I am able to judge, by documents in hand, would say Comrade Krueger has kept the National Office well informed, though some details might be missing.
 8. Yes, such report received November 21st.
 9. I had knowledge of the contents of the letter printed above.
 10. The letter was simply presented and read to the National Executive Committee. As to whether I purposely left a wrong impression with the Committee, I ask you to decide, regardless of the innuendo contained in your question.
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES,
 National Secretary.
 Monaca, Pa., Jan. 10, 1908.
 Mr. J. M. Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
 Dear Comrade: I have been instructed by Local Beaver County to forward you the enclosed resolutions, which they adopted at their last regular meeting, with the request that they be published in the Monthly Bulletin. Yours for no compromise,
 (Signed) GEO. KUNKLE, Secretary.
RESOLUTIONS BY LOCAL MONACA.
 WHEREAS, Comrade E. H. Thomas, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Wisconsin, has sent this Local, directly or indirectly, a uniform card, advocating the election of a certain clique of individuals for National Executive Committee, and
 WHEREAS, Such is done in such a manner that it is not a direct violation of the party's written laws, but is nevertheless a flagrant violation of all the known codes of decorum and decency, as such within the party. And establishes a precedent that will ultimately put the Socialist Party on a par with the various political parties of capitalism, which are literally rotten to the core with corruption; therefore, be it
RESOLVED, That Local Beaver County, Socialist Party of Wisconsin, vigorously protests against such capitalistic, anti-socialist methods, inaugurated by any of our members, in or outside of the party, either theoretically or practically, or by literal designation. As such tends to miserably confuse the real issue between the proletariat and his oppressor and gives rise to reactionary divisions that bluntly reject the critical revolutionary character of Socialism when applied to other than the economic or social domain of thought and which steadily tends to isolation, thereby depriving the real revolutionary movement of many misguided proletarians and a weakening of the ranks in general; and further be it
RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our National Secretary for publication in the monthly Bulletin and a copy spread upon the official records of Local Beaver County.
 Committee: G. P. Ankeney, Englebert Hecker, S. B. Webster, Geo. Moffett, Geo. Kunkle.
 (Signed) GEO. KUNKLE, Secretary.
 Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25, 1908.
 Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.
 Dear Comrade: I have received from you the resolutions of Local Monaca, Pennsylvania, and my alleged "violation of all known known codes of decorum and decency." I confess I do not understand just the meaning of Local Monaca's resolutions. We in Wisconsin are plain proletarians, and do not know how "reform policies" can be "in-aggregated theoretically or practically or by literal designation." Nor do we comprehend what is meant by "the economic or social domain of thought." This sounds something like Theosophy.
 We are just simply working people and don't know anything about any economic domain of thought or any social domain of thought, but I should think that they might naturally "tend to isolation." At any rate, I won't try to dispute the point.
 But as Local Monaca seems to be feeling badly about something I will explain.
 I did send a few comrades a letter giving my personal views in regard to the choice of members for the new National Executive Committee. This I did, not as a State Secretary, but just as a party member interested in seeing a good board elected. It seems to me that it would be a great pity if the mere fact of a comrade's holding a party office in a different capacity should act as a gag in every respect so that he or she should not be permitted to give any individual opinion on any matter concerning the party.
 We are all deeply concerned in the choice of a good strong National Executive Committee in this presidential year. Very much of the success of the national campaign at this crucial point of our history will depend on the personnel of this committee. There are 133 candidates on the ballot. Most of these are not and can not be known to the voters on this referendum. One of these candidates, we are informed by the National Secretary is not even a member of the Socialist Party.
 Under these circumstances it would seem to be the duty of the comrades to confer together and get and give all the information possible in regard to the fitness and ability of the different candidates. We can not have too much knowledge on the subject.
 If furnishing facts to the members of the party is "political pettifoggery," then I for one am willing to be a "political pettifogger," for the good of the movement. But since when, I should like to ask, has the giving of information tended to "corruption, fraud, degeneracy and the final disruption of the Socialist movement?" And what sort of Socialists are there in Monaca who are afraid of information?
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) E. H. THOMAS.

NATIONAL NOTES.
 By a recent referendum in Kansas J. E. Snyder of Girard was elected State Secretary, and John F. Willets of McLouth was elected a member of the National Committee.
RESOLUTIONS BY STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF MICHIGAN.
 Resolved, by the Michigan State Executive, in regular session, that we consider the "manifesto" from Nebraska uncalled for and resent the language and spirit in which it is written. We believe that such manifestos tend to disrupt and disorganize our movement, and we believe that the members of the State of Nebraska, least of all, are in a position to give advice to the rest of the movement on such questions. We believe as a whole that our national officers and National Secretary have served the Party to the best of their ability and that they deserve the thanks and not the condemnation of the party membership, and further be it
 Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the National office to be published in the National Bulletin.
 G. H. LOCKWOOD,
 State Secretary.

The New York Comrades gave Comrade Haywood a rousing welcome. Upon his recent visit an audience of six thousand crowded the Grand Central Palace, compelling the doors to be closed long before the meeting began. The capitalist press concede that there were ten thousand persons turned away.
 The National Party Office desires to secure the names and addresses of Secretaries of Scandinavian Locals or Societies. Those in position to do so, will confer a favor by supplying them.
 By recent referendum H. C. Tuck, 523 17th St., Oakland, Cal., was re-elected State Secretary, and the following were elected members of the National Committee: Wm. McDevitt, 139 Albion Ave., San Francisco; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino; and Josephine R. Cole, 74 S. 5th St., San Jose. Wm. Applegate, 43 Clinton Ave., New Haven, has been elected a member of the National Committee for Connecticut.
 J. Van Brook, Lake Charles, and George F. Weller, 1022 Orange St., New Orleans, have been elected respectively National Committeemen and State Secretary of Louisiana.
 By recent State referendums, Stanley J. Clark and Laura B. Payne were re-elected National Committee members, and W. J. Bell State Secretary of Texas. James H. Maurer, Ed. Moore and Fred L. Schwartz were re-elected members of the National Committee for Pennsylvania.
 The State convention of the Socialists of Ohio will be held at Dayton the 6th, 7th and 8th of March.
 The Finnish publication, Tyomies, of Hancock, Mich., is now issuing a weekly paper printed in the English language, entitled, "The Wage-Slave." Comrade A. M. Stirton, editor. The price is 50c per year. Address as above.

States. It is, therefore, but natural that Comrade Bebel should have received the impression that his brief sojourn in the United States would be marked by extraordinary strenuousness, and I should not wonder that he was largely influenced by this apprehension, especially in conjunction with the present somewhat delicate condition of his health. Should the Party be able to make arrangements with Comrade Bebel for his coming to us at some later date, I would respectfully suggest that the Comrades leave the negotiations for such coming to the National Office entirely.
 I am also pleased to inform the Comrades that from private advices I learned that Comrade Bebel's health is rapidly improving.
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) MORRIS HILLQUIT.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN MASS CONVENTION BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF RHODE ISLAND.
 Providence, R. I., Jan. 5, 1908.
 The following was passed by vote of about 75 to 2:
 "Whereas, Committees of the Socialist Party and Socialist Labor Party of Rhode Island held ten conferences for the purpose of finding conditions upon which the two parties could combine, and
 "Whereas, The experience convinced us that unity with the S. L. P. can only be obtained by embracing tactics which would disrupt our Party, therefore
 "Be it resolved, that the Socialist Party of Rhode Island advise against involving the National Organization or Membership in a unity conference with the S. L. P.
 "Resolved, That a copy of this resolution, with copies of the three resolutions, supported by the Socialist Party members of our unity conference be sent to the National Secretary with request that all be published in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin."
UNION LABOR.
 1—Whereas, The growth of the Socialist Political Movement must recruit from other parties or the indifferent, and as the Union or Craft conscious man is in advance of those who rely on individual effort, therefore: Be it resolved, that, as a Political Party we cannot wisely or justly despise or condemn the Union man, but should encourage the spirit of revolt which his action demonstrates, and teach him class consciousness and Socialist methods.
 2—Whereas, Industrial strife at best can only result in slight and transitory benefit to the workers, and as united political action is essential to the emancipation of the working class, and
 Whereas, The industrial is superior to the craft form of unionism, we on the same principles would not divide the political movement on craft or industrial lines; therefore be it
 Resolved, That the Socialist Political Movement should remain neutral as regards Labor Union divisions on the Industrial field.
THE PARTY PRESS.
 1—Whereas, The fundamental laws and official actions of the Party should be kept before the membership without distortion, therefore be it
 Resolved, That the Official Bulletin of the Party should be confined to publishing the fundamental laws and resolutions of the Party, reports of business done by the National Committees and Executives with correspondence pertaining thereto, with official reports from State or International S. P. Organizations and make official calls and announcements.
 2—Whereas, An efficient Socialist Press responsive to the laws of the Party and desires of the membership, without dogmatism is indispensable; therefore be it
 Resolved, That so far as possible the Party Press should be owned and managed by the Party Organizations and members, but no particular publication should be designated as an official exponent of Socialist Philosophy or Party Laws.
LOCAL AUTONOMY.
 Whereas, The Socialist Movement is opposed to anything autocratic, proclaiming equality of rights and opportunity under democratic management, and as the local Party Membership should best understand climatic, industrial, commercial and political conditions, also the nature, disposition and motives of local members, and
 Whereas, Allowing each local disturbance to involve the National Organization or Membership would result in continuous and extensive strife which would sap the efficiency of the Party, therefore be it
 Resolved, That each Branch, Local or State Organization have jurisdiction over its own members and internal affairs, each being accountable to the superior bodies only in so far as conforming to the Party constitution, platform and resolutions adopted according to Party Laws.
 The Unity Conference vote on each of the three foregoing resolutions show six Socialist Party affirm and six Socialist Labor Party against, and the Socialist Labor Party arguments were more strenuous than their vote.
 Fraternally yours,
 (Signed) FRED HURST,
 State Secretary.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF D. BURGESS, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MAN OF WASHINGTON.
 Seattle, Wash., Jan. 3, 1908.
 J. Mahlon Barnes, Nat'l Sec'y, and the N. E. C.
 Dear Comrades: Regarding letter submitted by Nat'l Sec'y at N. E. C. meeting of Dec. 15, 1907, from Seattle, Wash., in criticism of State Committee and subsequent motion by Simons, which reads: "That the Nat'l Sec'y be instructed to notify Local Seattle of the method of procedure under Art. 12, Sec. 9, of the Constitution," we make these declarations:
 1. No letter in criticism of State Committee has been sent to Nat'l Sec'y by Local Seattle or any member of Local Seattle.
 2. Sec. 9 of Art. 12 of Nat'l Constitution does not apply to the situation in the State of Washington, there being no dual organization in the State of Washington, and no question of the legality of the State Committee has been officially raised by any Local of the Socialist Party of Washington up to the present time.
 We suppose the letter referred to as from "Local Seattle" was written by members of former Local Seattle, whose Charter was revoked for condoning political compromise. They have no standing in the Socialist Party of the State of Washington, the revocation of the Charter by the State Committee in July, 1907, having been confirmed by Referendum of the entire State membership in November, 1907, after discussion through many months.
 We do not see how the recent amendment of the National Constitution, Sec. 9, Art. 12, referred to in your minutes, can apply to conditions in this State. For the words in said section, "Controversy as to the validity of the title of officers," must refer to a controversy within the Party. There is no such controversy within the State. The Referendum sustaining the State Committee in abrogating Local Seattle's Charter, was participated in by the Locals without controversy as to validity of title of officers conducting it. Only after the majority voted to sustain the State Committee, was a "controversy" organized, not by Party members, but by members of the EXPELLED Local in Seattle under the lead of Walter Thomas Mills.
 There is therefore no controversy within the State of Washington as to the validity of its officials' title, and hence we claim said constitutional provision does not apply to our case. Of course there has been "controversy" in our Party ever since its foundation. Many "controversies" as to principles and tactics and individuals have arisen and been settled in the usual way by discussion and voting.
 But no controversy as to the validity of title of the present officials exists even now within the Party. The Party in this State, ranks in percentage of members to population among the first in all our State Organizations. It is paying dues on over one thousand members in spite of the most persistent attempts of fusion elements to weaken it. We are pushing propaganda and organization hand in hand and we shall give as good an account of ourselves in the future as in the past.
 Fraternally yours, E. T. Allison, P. Peel, M. H. JdeCrane, Herman F. Titus, G. M. Hawkins,
 Executive Committee Local Seattle, S. P.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF COMRADE EMIL HERMAN.
 Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 14, 1908.
 J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
 Dear Comrade: I wish to ask you a few questions which I request you to publish in the Weekly and Monthly Bulletin with your answers thereto.
 1. Did you know Dec. 12, 1907, that the Dominion Executive Committee of the S. P. of Canada had lodged charges with the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington charging Walter Thos. Mills of Seattle, Wash., with Party treason?
 2. Did you know that these charges were referred to Local Seattle of the S. P.?
 3. Did you know that Local Seattle set a day for the trial of said Walter Thos. Mills, that the charges were read at this meeting, that witnesses were there prepared to prove said charges and that the meeting finally adjourned without taking any action, on motion of Walter Thos. Mills?
 4. Did you know that the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington, by unanimous vote, thereupon revoked the Charter of Local Seattle?
 5. Did you know that upon appeal by Local Seattle the action of the State Committee was concurred in by a referendum vote of almost 3 to 1?
 6. Do you recognize the present State officials, to whom you sell dues stamps as the regularly elected officials of the S. P. of Washington?
 7. Did State Secretary Richard Krueger of the S. P. of Washington keep you informed as to the details which led up to the expulsion of Local Seattle?
 8. Did you know that on the 15th of November, 1907, a new local was organized in Seattle and a charter granted them by the S. P. of Washington?
 9. Did you know that the letter of criticism of the State Committee of the S. P. of Washington which you presented to the N. E. C. on Dec. 15th was from expelled members of the S. P., and did you so inform the N. E. C.?
 10. Did you purposely leave the impression with the N. E. C. that the letter referred to was from Local Seattle of the S. P.?
 11. Can expelled members of the S. P. initiate a call for referendum as per Article 12, Sec. 9?
 Yours for the revolution,
 EMIL M. HERMAN.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 18, 1908.
 Emil Hermap, 2305 1-2 Pacific Ave., Tacoma, Wash.
 Dear Comrade. Received this day your favor of the 14th, too late to be included in the Weekly Bulletin issued under even date.
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 Upon the subject the following appears in the minutes of the National Executive Committee:
 "Letter from Seattle, Wash., in criticism of the State Committee, submitted by National Secretary.
 "MOTION BY SIMONS: That the National Secretary be instructed to inform LOCAL Seattle of the method of procedure under Article 12, Section 9, of the Constitution." Adopted.
 Kindly note that in the submission it is stated "a letter from Seattle," the motion mentions "Local Seattle," a discrepancy for which neither I nor the Secretary of the session are responsible. In order that you may be fully advised I submit copies of the letter in question and my reply thereto.
 "4085 2d Ave., N. W.,
 "Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6, 1907.
 "Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, Chicago, Ill.
 "Dear Comrade: The Socialists of Seattle, contending that there is no legal State Organization of Socialists in Washington, have elected a committee to organize one that shall, as soon as organized, take advantage of the late amendment to the National Constitution, claiming a right to be recognized as the Socialist Party of Washington.
 "Our controversy in this State, as shall be shown in our petition to the National Executive Committee, dates back to March of the year 1905.
 "As Secretary of this Committee, I wish to ask you to send me the names of all of the locals that according to the late amendment will have a right to vote in this matter.
 "The man who now poses as the State Secretary of Washington refuses to give me this information.
 "Yours for Socialism,
 (Signed) "IRA WOLF."
 "Chicago, Dec. 24, 1907.
 "Ira Wolf, 4086 2d Ave., N. W., Seattle, Wash.
 "Dear Comrade: Your letter of the 6th inst. was submitted to the National Executive Committee while in session 14th, 15th and 16th insts. Marked copy of minutes of session enclosed herewith. I am also sending you copy of Sec. 9, Art. 12, of the Constitution recently adopted, by referendum. Under the rule of National Committee now in force addresses of locals in organized States may be secured only through the respective State Secretaries.
 "Trusting this disposition of the matter will meet with your approval, I am,
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 (Signed) "J. MAHLON BARNES,"
 "National Secretary."
 Now, in reply to your series of eleven questions, I shall be pleased to give you the official information at hand regarding each as they are numbered.
 1. The reported charge was "advocating compromise and fusion."
 2. Yes, referred by State Committee March 25th.
 3. Date set April 28th. I had information that no action was taken, but nothing regarding the character of the meeting, witnesses, proof ready to be submitted, or makers of motions.
 4. Yes, reported in State Executive Committee minutes July 21st.
 5. Vote was: Yes, 237; No, 167. Not 3 to 1, not 2 to 1; in a total vote of 404 it shows a majority of 70.
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 9. I had knowledge of the contents of the letter printed above.
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 Monaca, Pa., Jan. 10, 1908.
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RESOLUTIONS BY LOCAL MONACA.
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RESOLVED, That Local Beaver County, Socialist Party of Wisconsin, vigorously protests against such capitalistic, anti-socialist methods, inaugurated by any of our members, in or outside of the party, either theoretically or practically, or by literal designation. As such tends to miserably confuse the real issue between the proletariat and his oppressor and gives rise to reactionary divisions that bluntly reject the critical revolutionary character of Socialism when applied to other than the economic or social domain of thought and which steadily tends to isolation, thereby depriving the real revolutionary movement of many misguided proletarians and a weakening of the ranks in general; and further be it
RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to our National Secretary for publication in the monthly Bulletin and a copy spread upon the official records of Local Beaver County.
 Committee: G. P. Ankeney, Englebert Hecker, S. B. Webster, Geo. Moffett, Geo. Kunkle.
 (Signed) GEO. KUNKLE, Secretary.
 Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25, 1908.
 Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.
 Dear Comrade: I have received from you the resolutions of Local Monaca, Pennsylvania, and my alleged "violation of all known known codes of decorum and decency." I confess I do not understand just the meaning of Local Monaca's resolutions. We in Wisconsin are plain proletarians, and do not know how "reform policies" can be "in-aggregated theoretically or practically or by literal designation." Nor do we comprehend what is meant by "the economic or social domain of thought." This sounds something like Theosophy.
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 State Secretary.

The New York Comrades gave Comrade Haywood a rousing welcome. Upon his recent visit an audience of six thousand crowded the Grand Central Palace, compelling the doors to be closed long before the meeting began. The capitalist press concede that there were ten thousand persons turned away.
 The National Party Office desires to secure the names and addresses of Secretaries of Scandinavian Locals or Societies. Those in position to do so, will confer a favor by supplying them.
 By recent referendum H. C. Tuck, 523 17th St., Oakland, Cal., was re-elected State Secretary, and the following were elected members of the National Committee: Wm. McDevitt, 139 Albion Ave., San Francisco; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino; and Josephine R. Cole, 74 S. 5th St., San Jose. Wm. Applegate,