

SOCIALIST WORLD

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WHY WE MUST HAVE AN ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

By Bertha Hale White

In 1920, the Presidential campaign found the Socialist Party exhausted and impoverished by the long struggle to defend its members indicted under the Espionage Law and with its ranks broken and confused at the end of a year of unbelievable internal strife and dissension. The party machinery necessary to conduct a campaign was utterly destroyed in many states, and tens of thousands were unable to vote the Socialist ticket through our inability to get our candidates' names upon the ballot. Washington, with its forty thousand Socialist votes and Texas with more than twenty-five thousand, were among the states in which no vote could be cast for Eugene V. Debs in 1920.

In the Congressional campaign last year the number of states without a Socialist Party ticket had increased from the eight in 1920 to twenty-four, half the states in the Union, and including the State of Ohio that cast nearly sixty thousand Socialist votes two years before. Considering that Ohio was a battlefield for us during the war, that intimidation and persecution of Socialists was lauded as evidence of "patriotism," it was a remarkable vote to be polled in a totally disorganized state. But it was below the percentage required to stay on the ballot, and in 1922, with little volunteer help available and without funds to place organizers and canvassers in the field, it was impossible to secure the twenty-five thousand signatures necessary to get on the ballot again.

Ohio is well on the way to reorganization. But Ohio is only one of the many states in which this

kind of work must be done before the opening of the Presidential Campaign of 1924. It must be done—but before it can be accomplished, every member, every local and branch, every state organization, must be made to realize that the field of its activity has expanded, has gone beyond the old boundaries and become national in scope. If the state of Washington "comes back"; if Ohio and Texas and North Dakota and South Dakota, and all the states that make up the twenty-four are to be counted in November, 1924, it will be because the states of Missouri and Wisconsin and Pennsylvania and New York—the locals of Boston and Rochester and New York City—the branches of Milwaukee and Philadelphia and all the rest, and the members of every single one of them, realize their joint responsibility, their joint accountability, for the campaign of next year.

Wipe out your old boundaries. If you had an unorganized ward or assembly district in your city, you would rush your best workers into that territory. You would annex street corners and have your speakers at every crossing. Well—Washington and Texas are your unorganized districts. You must send your soap-boxers to Tacoma and Bellingham and Seattle and Austin; you must flood those cities and many others and the surrounding towns and villages with your literature. You must enlist your canvassers, organize again those locals and branches that were overwhelmed in the universal disaster of

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THE SOCIALIST WORLD

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SOCIALIST PARTY BEGINS DRIVE TO FINANCE MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

In preparation for the membership campaign that is to begin September first, the National Executive Committee has begun a drive for a fund of forty thousand dollars.

In every large city the local organizations are already at work and have elected special committees to cooperate with the National Office in Chicago and a large number of the smaller locals have reported the election of a committee for the same purpose.

For the next six weeks the party membership will concentrate upon the collection of funds to finance the task of party building. State secretaries report that the decks will be cleared for action by September first.

ORGANIZATION NOTES INDIANAPOLIS

From Ed. Henry: "We are doing some good organization work here. Recently we elected a Visiting Committee. We visited twenty parties—and secured twenty applications, receiving one-hundred percent results. Some of our most active ones are new members. We intend to train more comrades to do this kind of work. If the Socialist Party had plenty of trained canvassers there would be a different story to tell. It is here we straighten them out on many things, sitting in their homes and talking to them."

PHILADELPHIA

In order to harmonize the drive for funds and the campaign to rebuild the party, Local Philadelphia has elected two committees and each name re-

presents a branch. By the time the branches elect their committees—each with a chairman that is a member of the central committee, in all probability—Local Philadelphia will be ready to push the work that got such tremendous inspiration from the Debs meeting on May 26th. The immediate result of that meeting was fifty-four new members.

State Secretary Wilson reports twenty-two new members in Local Reading.

A QUICK RESPONSE

Frank Petrich, Translator-Secretary of the Jugoslav Socialist Federation, reports that new branches of his federation have been organized during the month of June as follows:

*Blandford, Indiana, 18 members,
Universal, Indiana, 20 members,
Terre Haute, Indiana, 7 members,
Meriden, W. Va., 18 members.*

Homer City, Penna., has been re-organized with 15 members and Burzettstown, Penn. with 20 members.

Further reports from many other localities indicate that there will be more new branches organized as a result of the organization committee created recently through the action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

National Organizer, Elizabeth Goldstein, reports the following from Ohio:

In Columbus, on June 25th, following the Debs meeting on the 22nd, a lively little group of comrades, some old timers, some totally new ones, gathered together for the purpose of being reorganized. All seemed to be imbued with the one thought, that it was a shame to have allowed the organization to go to pieces, and that it was about time that the local be reorganized again, so that those who are still with the Socialist Party at heart, might have an organization to belong to. Sol Caplan was elected corresponding secretary, Ernest Gerlach financial secretary organizer, and Leroy Willie recording secretary. All the old timers present paid up not only their dues for the current month, but an additional dollar to be reinstated. They promised to do active work and to do their utmost to get new members and build up the Party.

In Canton, June 30th, an enthusiastic group met in the office of one of the comrades, and reorganized. Quite a bit of our time was wasted in an argument with three Communists who came around, they said, just to see what we were doing, and not content with merely seeing, proceeded to tell us in

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WHY WE MUST HAVE AN ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 1)

the war. Because the votes cast in those districts will be *your* votes no less than those cast in your own precinct.

You are going to need those votes, not only at election time, but in the party work that will follow. There is only one way to get them—build up the party organization from Canada to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is a tremendous undertaking, but is within the possibilities. It can be accomplished during the months before the campaign if you are determined to accomplish it. It takes faith to do it—but faith alone can do nothing. With all the faith in the world, you cannot build without materials and you cannot build without workmen. You are the workmen, and the materials—literature, organizers, speakers—must be supplied. They cannot be supplied without funds. This is the immediate necessity and the letter from our National Chairman in another column is a personal message to every member of the Socialist Party.

PLANNING THE CAMPAIGN

Elsewhere in this issue are the minutes of the National Executive Committee meeting held in Chicago on June 30th. All members were present with the exception of Comrade Debs who had planned to attend the third day of the session. Owing to his strenuous speaking tour in Ohio which had closed just before the meeting, he found it necessary to take a few days rest before the big meeting in Davenport on the Fourth.

However, the principal business before the Committee was organization plans. The sub-committee on organization met prior to the regular meeting and was ready to submit a report when the session convened on the 30th. Birch Wilson, Leo M. Harkins and Edmund T. Melms of the sub-committee are organizers of experience and their work greatly facilitated and simplified the regular meeting of the full committee. As a result, it was possible to finish the work in two days and when Comrade Debs arrived the committee had adjourned.

The minutes of the meeting were placed before Comrade Debs with the plans outlined for the Organization Fund and the Membership Campaign. All received his entire approval and he volunteered his enthusiastic co-operation, first of all in the raising of the fund and then through a nation-wide speaking tour lasting from September first until the middle of December, in the membership campaign,

Speaking of the Organization Fund, he said he approved of everything in connection with the plans for raising the fund with the exception of the amount to be raised.

With sad memories of other campaigns for funds, those in conference with him at headquarters conceded that Forty-Thousand Dollars was a lot of money. But—he did not agree at all!

“Not enough! Not half enough! We should make it a Hundred Thousand!”

We doubtfully said that it took a lot of work to raise money—that generally a few had to carry the burden; that there were so many demands for funds for this and that and the other thing that—

“That’s just it! *Everything* but building up the Socialist Party! Let’s ask them to put everything aside just this one time. It is for the mutual benefit of every organization, local state and national. There are branch secretaries and local secretaries working their heads off and getting little in tangible results, or so they feel. In this drive for funds they will have their share and nothing will aid them in their work so much as to show that the Socialist Party is on the up-grade with a steadily increasing membership. Then, there is the plan to use local members everywhere possible. That will assist the capable but practically unknown organizer and speaker to extend the field of his efforts and will develop the new workers we need.

“And as for getting the money, you write to all our locals and branches. Tell them what you are planning to do. Ask them to give and get others to give. I’ll write them myself. I’ll tell them I’m ready to give everything I’ve got. I’ll ask them to come in with me on this job. It’s a big job—a great big job—but it’s a job that must be done and we, the members of the Socialist Party, are the ones to do it. And we’ll do it—never your fear we won’t.”

And that is how the letter on the following page came to be written. A copy of it will be mailed to every local and branch secretary, to every member at large, by July 20th, with contribution blanks for immediate use. Special material with credentials and authority to appoint workers will be sent to every chairman of local Membership Campaign Committees, at the same time. Comrade Debs has sent a personal letter to every chairman whose name we had received up to July 18th.

Have you as much faith in yourself as Comrade Debs has in you?

Elizabeth Goldstein has commenced organization work in Montana preliminary to a number of Debs meetings in that state.

ORGANIZATION FUND, 1923

WHAT WILL YOU GIVE?Chicago, July 5th 1923

My dear Comrades

I am asking you to do that for the Socialist Party I could not, would not, ask you to do for me. You know I am sure that I do not care for money; that for its own sake I would not turn over my hand for all the money in the world. But I am up at the headquarters of the Socialist Party - where the tempest spent its fury, and we must rebuild and you must help me. We need and must have a hundred thousand dollars. I am going to give every atom of my energy and every drop of my blood. What will you give? You and I cannot be true unless we give our all. Send your check at once and I shall know what you are mine as I am.

Yours,
Eugene V. Debs

My dear Comrades:

Chicago, July 5, 1923

I am asking you to do that for the Socialist Party I could not, would not, ask you to do for me. You know, I am sure, that I do not care for money, that for its own sake I would not turn over my hand for all the money in the world. But I am up at the head-quarter of the Socialist Party where the tempest spent its fury, and we must rebuild and you must help me. We need and must have a hundred thousand dollars. I am going to give every atom of my energy and every drop of my blood. What will you give? You and I cannot be true unless we give our all. Send your check at once and I shall know what you are mine as I am,



Yours. EUGENE V. DEBS

(Continued from page 2)

the same old fashioned way, how unrevolutionary and yellow we were, and unworthy of the attention of "real" revolutionaries, like themselves. When, however, in spite of their talk we proceed to reorganize, and the others assembled actually began to pay up dues, the three "revolutionists" got up and left. While in Canton, after a little difficulty with the authorities, who were very unwilling to accede to our request, I finally managed to procure an option on the city auditorium, one of the finest in the country, for a meeting for Gene Debs on the 24th of October. The city authorities had consulted the American Legion, and other people they said, who had opposed their granting us the use of this auditorium, but we stood on our constitutional rights, and advised them that it would be very poor policy, just before the coming election, for them to enable us to tell the people of Canton, from the street corners of the city, that the Republicans who had control of the city auditorium, had refused its use to Socialists. We finally got the written permit which is now safely tucked away in our pocket.

In Youngstown, July 2nd. A large and enthusiastic group, of old timers and newcomers, greeted me in this former stronghold of the Movement. Only one Communist came around to this meeting to "see what we were doing." But he had absolutely nothing to say, and he too, for some mysterious reason, got up and went when those present were asked to pay up their dues, and put themselves down, then and there as regular, dues paying members of the Socialist Party. The meeting in Youngstown was particularly interesting. Not only was the group that came together large for a first meeting, but those present, particularly the new ones, were very enthusiastic. One of them who came, wasn't sure, he said, whether he agreed with us or the Communists, and thought that he would like an explanation as to the difference between the two, before joining. I recounted to them the events which led to the split in the Party, the charges and the complaints made against the Party by the left wingers, how every charge they made against us has since been exploded by their own reversal and continued reversal of tactics since they have been in existence, how even the Communists in Russia who had ordered the split had gradually changed their tactics to correspond to the tactics that we had foretold originally they would have to adopt, and asked this new comer whether in his opinion the Communist Government of Russia would not have been better off if they had not caused the movement all over the world to split up the way

they did, that is, whether it would not have been better for them to have a strong, powerful worldwide movement to stand in back of them, instead of a weak, disorganized, ineffective movement, such as the various cliques and factions represent now as a result of their tactics. The Comrade agreed with me that the Communists had made a mistake and expressed the hope that soon, very soon, the comrades in Russia will recognize and acknowledge that mistake and help to reunite the movement again. In the meantime, he concluded, he was willing to join the Socialist Party and do his share in building it up. Tom Kearny, old timer in the Party, although still very young looking in years, was elected organizer secretary of the Local, and another good comrade, whose name I cannot recall, was elected literature agent, and thus the new local started on its career, very hopeful, very happy, and promising good results.

CINCINNATI AND VICINITY

By Robert A. Hoffman

Cincinnati, Ohio (Taftville) is one of the few large cities where the war hysteria still rages and where since the war no Socialist Local had existed prior to the Debs meeting.

Cincinnati is controlled by the vested interests to a greater degree than most cities, the Central Labor Body is fully as reactionary as the Chamber of Commerce, and both were opposed to the holding of the Debs meeting.

The Debs Committee had secured and paid for Music Hall but the trustees of this hall cancelled the contract a week before the meeting, Robert Taft son of the pensioner of the Steel interests was one of the hall trustees.

The Debs meeting was held in the Labor Temple, two halls were packed long before the meeting was to open and thousands thronged the streets unable to gain admission.

The Debs meeting resulted in the formation of a small Socialist Local in Cincinnati and when the present hysteria dies down, as it will before long, Cincinnati will again have a strong Socialist Party organization.

Across the river from Cincinnati is Covington, Kentucky. In Covington a Socialist Local existed throughout the war and a few brave, loyal Comrades have carried on the fight.

Because the Covington Socialists found that they had difficulty in securing a meeting place, they have started a drive to build a Labor Temple of their own and within a year they will be meeting in their own building.

MOSCOW AND LONDON

By Morris Hillquit

The focus of international working-class interest is shifting from Moscow to London, from the Communist Party of Russia to the British Labor Party. As time goes on it becomes increasingly evident that the recent development of the British Labor Party is a more thoroughgoing revolution than the Bolshevik *coup d'état* in 1917. The latter was a dazzling historic adventure while the former is a solid historic event.

Nothing in history can equal the romantic glamor of the Russian revolution. The age-long iron rule of the semi Asiatic autocracy of the "Czar of All Russias," resting on the strongest of the world's military organizations, on the blind loyalty of a powerful clerical hierarchy and on the unquestioning support of a great and wealthy landed aristocracy; the seemingly hopeless but inspiring struggles of a handful of youthful idealists for political and industrial liberty; the heroism, exploits and martyrdom of the small band, and then in rapid, vertiginous succession the overthrow of the autocracy, the disbandment of the military, the displacement of the ruling classes, the capture of the government by a determined group of radical Socialists and the proclamation of a Communistic regime upon the ruins of one of the strongest and most reactionary autocracies. The whole world, particularly the world of labor and radicalism, was for a long time spellbound by the dramatic effect of the extraordinary occurrence.

The advent of the British Labor Party on the other hand lacked all elements of the spectacular or sensational. For twenty-three years the advanced workers of Great Britain plodded away at their self-imposed task to build up a political instrument to support their economic struggles and to ensure the emancipation of their class. Year by year they labored, patiently, persistently and with quiet faith in the ultimate victory of their cause. Year by year they gained ground—advancing slowly, steadily and surely. They organized in the first year of this century with a membership of only 375,000. In their political debut of that year they cast but 62,000 votes and returned two members to the House of Commons. In the parliamentary election of 1922 they quietly marched up to the polls from all parts of England, Scotland and Wales, over four million of them. They cast their ballots and went home, and when these ballots were counted it was found that they had sent one hundred and forty-two of

their men to the House of Commons. One hundred and forty-two Labor Party representatives, mostly workers from the mines, railroads and factories, sitting in the House of Parliament, only yesterday the citadel of haughty British nobility and arrogant British wealth, a solid and growing power contending for the mastery of the British Empire—one must be of very limited imagination indeed not to be thrilled by the stirring historical romance behind this prosaic war of paper ballots!

The British victory is the legitimate result of labor's continuous growth and struggles in the country of Europe's foremost industries. The Russian conquest was an accident of war and misery in a country of backward political and economic development. This central difference accounts for the most fundamental divergencies in the tactical and theoretical positions and the course of development of the two movements.

The political strength of British labor is derived from the solid support of large masses of the population, and when the Labor Party will gain control of the country it will govern by the mandate of the producing classes. Hence it can afford to take its stand on representative government and political democracy. The Russian Soviet government rests on a small group of idealists above and outside of the large masses of the common people. That is why it cannot tolerate opposition and must resort to a dictatorship.

British labor has begun at the beginning while Russian Communism has attempted to begin at the end. That is why London is marching forward while Moscow is retreating to the rear. The British Labor Party, starting on conservative lines has gradually evolved to a clear understanding and unreserved acceptance of the Socialist program, while the Communist Party has been forced to surrender one position after the other to the exigencies of Russian peasant economy and to the forces of national and international capitalism.

The political labor movement of Great Britain is a logical product of and reaction against the modern capitalist civilization. It differs from the similar movements of the workers in the continental countries of central and western Europe in its history and in the fact that it is operating in the most powerful country of the world, but it is practically identical with them in aim and policy. It has profited by the example of the older and stronger So-

cialist movements of Europe; it lends inspiration and faith to the younger and weaker movements. The Russian Soviet government has now maintained itself for well nigh six years, and may continue in power indefinitely. But it is a political unicum—a government controlled by a Communist party with decreasing Communist practices; a movement unrelated to the Socialist struggles of the rest of the world and sterile in constructive influence on the Socialist development in other countries.

The untenable theoretical position and the opportunist political practices of Russian Communism have necessarily made it a dividing and disruptive force in the international labor movement, while the constructive policy of British labor makes it an important world factor for working-class unity.

The workers of America must look for precedence, inspiration and guidance not to Russia but to the more advanced countries of Western Europe, and above all to England. For England comes nearest to the United States in industrial development, political forms, type of culture and popular psychology. The labor movement of the United States in its inception was largely patterned after that of England. The main difference between the two movements is that while they have moved

politically in England in the last generation we have practically been standing still. No one can read the history of the early phases of the British Labor movement without being struck with their similarity to the modern American movement. The British workers too have passed through the stages of political indifference followed by vain attempts to gain political influence by co-operation with the old parties or by "permeating" the ranks of the Liberal party. Intensified economic oppression, governmental indifference and judicial assaults on their rights demonstrated to them the futility of their course. They cut loose from the parties of the possessing classes and from all alliance with them. As an independent and self-reliant party of labor they have gained power, dignity and relief. The early period of the old-party political tutelage appears to them as an amusing incident of their immature childhood days.

American labor is traveling along the same path. Its course is being determined by the same forces. Eventually it will reach the same conclusions and adopt the same methods, and the sooner that realization is brought home to the workers of this country the sooner will be the hour of their salvation strike.

INTERNATIONAL UNITY

By Karl Heinz.

The organization of our International Working Union of Young Socialists has mainly and doubtlessly been the outcome of the development within the international labor movement. But it would be erroneous to regard the organization of our Working Union as being due exclusively to the conditions in the international labor movement. Beside the fundamental differences of political opinions which at that time separated us and the Marxian Centre from the Communist and the Majority Socialists, there were points of differences which concerned only the Young Socialists. Thus we were at that time compelled to form our own international organization because of the political attitude, and the disinclination for honest and harmonious work of the Communist Youth International. The prevailing theory of the Communist Youth International of "Shock troops" including the leading and most active organizations of the proletariat, made impossible a lasting and harmonious working basis with the organizations of the Communist Youth International.

But it was not only that our opinion on the

position of the Young People's movement in the class struggle differed from that of the Communist Youth International. We formed our organization independently of the Labor Youth International because there were at that time opinions prevailing in the Labor Youth International to which we could not agree. For instance, we could not agree then, nor can we now, that the express duty of the locals was to fight the Communists. In the main we merely defended ourselves against unwarranted attacks of the Communists who principally fought labor organizations. We did not use the same false tactics against them. This is the basis of our unity to which we intend to adhere in the future. An international unity is, therefore, possible only if this basis is taken into account, and if it is made clear that this unity does not carry with it the obligation to fight principally other proletarian organizations. That creates the possibility of admitting the Communist Youth International at a given time to the Socialist Youth International.

This point of difference of opinion is mainly of a political nature. Just as important was the dif-

ference between us and the Labor Youth International as to the function of the Young People's Movement within the general labor movement. According to conceptions of the Labor Youth International the Young People's Movement should, above all, if not exclusively, be a movement of culture. But just as we had already agreed with the Labor Youth International that the Young People's Movement had to do important educational work, so were we forced to disagree that the Young People's Movement should be a movement of culture. Socialism is, in the last analysis certainly a movement of culture,—today, of course, and as long as Capitalism exists, Socialism is a revolutionary fighting movement.

The Communist theory of "Shock troops" appeared to us to deviate from the Stuttgart Resolutions on the tasks of the Young People's movement, and the conception that the Young People's movement represents under the present prevailing conditions above all a movement of culture, disagrees with the conceptions of the International Young

People's organizations prevailing before the war.

The practical work of the Labor Youth International, especially their work of harmony with us, has proven, especially in regard to the second question, that the points of differences are rather of incorrect grammatical expressions than of principles. The proceedings in Leipzig operating on the basic principle without which no unity can be achieved proved that the two above-mentioned points of difference, which caused the special organization of our International Working Union of Young Socialists do not represent a basic difference of opinion any longer, and that, therefore, a union, without dropping a single fundamental principle, is possible.

As the general political conditions call peremptorily for the union of all the power of the proletariat, and as the Communist Youth International is not yet ready for earnest harmonious work, a union of our International Working Union of Young Socialists and the Labor Youth International in the "Socialist Youth International" will be organized in Hamburg.

REPORT OF THE Y. P. S. L. To The National Convention Of The Socialist Party, May, 1923

To the National Convention of the Socialist Party, May 19, 1923.

The National Office of the Young People's Department of the Socialist Party can report large progress in its work of consolidating and expanding the Young People's Socialist League.

During the summer of last year the National Director went on a tour covering all of the important cities in that territory bounded by the cities of Boston, Baltimore, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. The purpose of the trip was to gain information as to the existence and condition of circles scattered throughout this territory, to revive enthusiasm among the members, to form new circles, and to pave the way for a National Convention.

The trip was successful in accomplishing all of these purposes. The circles were made to feel the influence of the National Organization and were brought into closer and more personal relations with the Director.

It was necessary to emphasize this step of bringing home a realization of what organization means. To accomplish this a National Convention of the Young People's Socialist League was called, and held in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, December 30, 31 of 1922, and January 1, 1923. This Convention was quite successful. Delegates from cities all over the country east of the Mississippi River, and

north of the Mason-Dixon line voted affiliation with the International Working Union of Young Socialists, and adopted a National Constitution. The outstanding feature of this Constitution is the inter-relation of the Young People's Socialist League with the Socialist Party.

An epitome of the financial standing of the National Office is appended. The figures are from January 1, 1923, to April 30, 1923.

Balance cash on hand January 1, 1923 ..	\$472.74
Cash Receipts (to April 30, 1923)	532.24

\$1004.98

Cash Disbursements (January 1-Apr. 30, 1923)	647.60
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Balance cash on hand April 30, 1923 ..	\$ 347.38
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It will be noted that the statement covers only four months, January through April, while the last report made to the Socialist Party was to the National Convention in April, 1922. A report covering the months June, 1921 through December, 1922, will be found embodied in the report made to the Young People's Socialist League National Convention, December 31, 1922.

The following items are significant, especially the contributions noted below made by various unions:

Y.P.S.L. Voluntary Assessment stamps,
 1923 Issue \$368.00
 (Sale of stamps started November, 1922)
 N.E.C. of the Socialist Party voted that
 \$300.00 be appropriated for support of
 the Young People's Dept., appropriation
 to be divided into six monthly payments
 of \$50.00 each, starting October 1, 1922.. 300.00
 Dues Stamps sold January 1, 1923 to
 April 30, 1923..... 129.00

January	\$34.50
February	42.10
March	23.40
April	29.00

United Cloth Hat & Cap Makers	25.00
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	100.00
International Ladies Garment Workers Union	100.00
International Fur Workers of U. S. and Canada	20.00
Local Kings, Socialist Party	15.00

We have then a Young People's Socialist League organization fully formed. What its policy will be may well be left for a special article.

Fraternally yours,
Albert Weisbord
 National Director, Y. P. S. L.

REPORT OF THE JEWISH ALLIANCE

Regarding the J. S. V., I am in a position to report very gratifying progress. In reporting on the progress made by our organization it is necessary to give you a brief review of events since the last National Convention of the Socialist Party.

At the last convention I had the honor to report that J. S. V. had just organized; that the J. S. F., the former Jewish Socialist Federation, fell into the hands of a group which was not sincere enough to withstand the crisis in the Socialist Party, and not foolish nor mad enough to join the communists. By every device known to the political trickster they packed the convention and our comrades who were loyal to the S. P., abandoned that convention and organized the J. S. V. The others had control of the National Office, the weekly party newspaper, the literature and the membership rolls. Of course, they also confiscated the debts of the National Office, and the deficit. All we had left was a majority of the membership but in an unorganized condition. We had a very valuable asset, but it was in the form of raw material that required a tremendous amount of labor to weld it into an effective Socialist organization.

That group that seceded from S. P. had very large ambitions, and a larger appetite. They captured the J. S. F.; their next move was to capture the Jewish Daily Forward and then capture all the Jewish Trade Unions. There was no intention at that time to deliver the same immediately to Moscow. The intention was to use it for domestic consumption.

But when they started to do it they discovered that neither the Forward, the Trade Unions, nor any part of the Jewish Socialist and Trade Union movement consented to be captured. Realizing that they were too insignificant and too clumsy to impress anybody themselves, they combined with

the Communists. Having no desire to build and strengthen the labor and socialist movement they began a campaign to destroy it. Every Socialist and Labor institution was attacked jointly and severally. They tried to undermine every Labor Lyceum of the chain that has been built up in all large cities by heroic sacrifice of thirty years. They tried to break up the Workmen's Circle, a benevolent and cultural institution that has a membership of 90,000; they tried to break up all the Jewish Trade Unions that were built up by the pioneer Jewish Socialists in America.

But every move that they made was anticipated and checked by the Jewish Socialist Verband with the help of the Trade Unionists and the Workmen's Circle. The danger was greater than anyone of us estimated. We figured on a fight with men who, we thought, had the labor movement at heart and would not do anything to break it up, but we found out that breaking it up was their first objective. We figured on a fight with Socialists who were sincere, we found out that they were the lowest kind of demagogues. The industrial crisis of recent times is well known to you. Tens of thousands of Jewish workmen were idle and suffering and these men have utilized the suffering of these men, and directed the wrath of the workmen against their organizations, by holding up to them false hopes of an immediate social resolutions, which would bring about a paradise worked by the miracles of the saints of the Kremlin. They have succeeded for a short time in bringing in, if not chaos at least indifference in the labor and socialist movement here.

But we stuck to our job, and by untiring and consistent effort we have actually demolished them, and every remnant of their influence.

There was a time when some of the Unions

found it convenient to stand on the fence and reserve the right to jump on either side, but that time is passed. At the last Convention of the J. S. V., every Jewish Trade Union was represented by fraternal delegates.

Our weekly paper, the *Weker*, flies like a steel arrow, directly, not only on every question of Socialist policy, but to the house of every officer, organizer, manager, or assistant in the trade union movement. When a fellow does not subscribe for it (which seldom happens) someone else pays for his subscription and he gets it regularly every week. We have sent out from 6000 to 10,000 every week. The *Weker* is an excellent Socialist weekly, containing regularly 24 pages.

We have translated, and are circulating, Hillquit's "From Marx to Lenin", and O'Neil's "History of the Socialist Movement," and they are being sold in thousands.

The Party membership is not large, we have about 800 members, and when we organized we had only 250. But our strength cannot be judged by this. Our organization is very similar to the Independent Labor Party in England. As compared to the rest of the movement the membership is small. But nothing is done in the Jewish Labor Movement without the cooperation or leadership of

the Verband.

The Jewish Daily Forward, the United Hebrew Trades, and all the unions severally, the Workmens Circles, all work together now for the common aim, the Socialist cooperative commonwealth.

There is one other thing I will touch on before I close. The East Side was for a number of years represented by Meyer London in Congress and in the State Legislature, and in the N. Y. Municipal Council; this year we have no representation whatever. This is due, not only to the indifference that existed because of the factional fights, but it is also due to the fact that every time we elect a man in a district, that district is gerrymandered.

When London ran last year he found himself a candidate for Congress from Chinatown. The only successful League of Nation exists in London's district now. There is a little of the Italian district, a little of the Greek, Syrian, Turkish, Irish, and Jewish.

We have given up most of our time the last few years in putting our house in order. We are through with this, and I can assure you that before long you will hear again of political successes in our districts.

Fraternally submitted,

Alexander Kahn.

NEWS FROM THE ROAD

By Elizabeth Goldstein

Going through unorganized territory in the interest of the Socialist Party enables one to get an inside view of the movement, such as is utterly impossible to one who just stays at home. There are many, even in the Party, who get discouraged at times, and feel that the Socialist Party is on its last legs, that it has been practically wiped out by the split of several years ago. To a large extent and in a sense, it has been wiped out, but in a sense only. All through the state of Ohio, I met comrades, old timers and newcomers, who said that they had dropped out during the split because they couldn't stand the left wingers any more, their bickerings, and quarrellings, and impossible tactics. Some of these comrades tell me that they knew all along, from the very beginning, that some of those howling revolutionists were nothing but Department of Justice men, and dropped out so as to avoid being led into the shambles by these agents provocateur. The Party having been busted up, there being no locals in their towns and cities, they were of course out of the Party, but should new locals be reorganized

they would surely come back again. Some of these old timers, are of course getting on in years, even if not in spirit, they cannot be very active, and they all feel that the hope of the movement lies in getting new ones and young ones in. They are willing to pay their dues, and come around to branch meetings, but cannot do much more. All however agree, that if the Party puts out a number of organizers in the field, that there are many not only old timers, but new ones who have come to see the utter futility of the old parties, who would flock to our ranks.

An interesting example of this desire of people for Socialist locals in their territory was offered by Canton, Ohio. Comrade Allan Cook, old war horse in the movement, who has been with the Party for thirty-five years, and still going strong, told me this interesting story. About a year ago a man came into his office, a man who was an absolute stranger to him, and handed him a list of about eighteen signatures of men and women, to a statement which read something as follows: We, the undersigned, feel the necessity of a Socialist Party in Canton,

Ohio, and we herewith beg you to assist us in getting organized as such. Comrade Cook says that not only the man who brought in the list was a stranger to him, but not a single name on the list was familiar to him, and he knows every radical in town. Unfortunately, Comrade Cook was overwhelmed with work at the time, and being sixty-two years of age, he says, he was unwilling to undertake the responsibility of beginning to build up the Party all over again in Canton, fearing that for him to undertake to do so would tax his strength altogether too much. But this is a sample of the thought and feeling, which hundreds, no, thousands all over the country are carrying around with them. People feel the necessity of a Socialist Party, and if there was someone in this unorganized territory, particularly in territory where we once had a strong Party, to get the thing started, our Party would be back on its feet in no time. In none of the towns I have been in have I seen a sign of a Communist organization, although one or two individuals did come around to our reorganization meetings, to tell us that we were no good, and that they were too revolutionary to join us.

An interesting episode along the same lines happened in Chicago. I struck Chicago when the International Ladies' Garment Workers were conducting an intensive organization drive. One of their women organizers had telephoned to our National Office asking if any of our members could assist them in this work. As I had a week or more before going into Iowa for the Party, National Secretary Branstetter told them he would be glad to loan me to them. So I was assigned for a week's work to the International, and the following day I reported at their headquarters and volunteered my assistance, and was put to work at once picketing one of the non-union shops. Before starting out I was introduced to one of the officials of the Union, a Communist. He had been, he told me later, a member of the Socialist Party for fifteen years. The young woman who introduced me to him told him that I was on an organization tour for the Socialist Party, but that being in Chicago for a little while, the Party was giving me to the International for the time being on their organization work. The thanks that I personally, and the Party got for this was to have this gentleman retort, "Why I am surprised that the Socialist Party would help a union. I thought it was against the Socialist Party's principles to help unions." When my week in Chicago was up, and Comrade Branstetter found that he was not quite ready yet to send me into Iowa, he told me to spend a few more days with the International. Running into the same official again, and upon his being told that I would continue to assist them for a few more

days, he said to the woman organizer I was with, "I was just telling someone that I am really surprised that the Socialist Party would help unions. Why I know that it is against their policy to help unions. They haven't been near any unions recently that they themselves originally organized." This was the thanks we got from this individual for the assistance we were giving him. This man is not only an official of the International, but his name listed as the representative from the International on the executive committee of the new Federated Farmer Labor-Party. A man who was fifteen years in the Socialist Party expressing amazement that the Socialist Party would help unions, and the International at that! Such is the deliberate falsification of our Communists.

My work in Columbus was very difficult. We had the Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion actively working against us, and doing what they could to inflame the public against us. But somehow they do not annoy me half so much, with all their ruthlessness in opposition as does one little unintelligent Communist, such as just described. We can meet the opposition of the other, on the ground of logic at least. We can understand their opposition. These Communists however, passeth all understanding.

However, the future looks good for the Socialist Party. Everywhere there are comrades tucked away in their various corners. All that is necessary now is for a sufficient number of organizers to be out in the field, to get these comrades out of their corners. The task is not difficult. They are all only too glad to learn that an effort is being made to reorganize them again. They are glad to know that there is going to be a Party again to which they can belong. And above all they are glad to know that there are no more Department of Justice agents in our midst, telling us the way to the Revolution. They feel that now that the field is clear we can go ahead and build up a bigger, better, busier Socialist Party than ever before.

INFORMATION WANTED

Present or recent address of Karl Milski, also known as Karl Miller, last known address Wyola, Mont. Born in Cracow, Poland, age about 48 years. Was formerly a ranchman in Montana. Socialist. Send information to Mrs. Mary Kerting, Tod House, Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED GENERAL ORGANIZER for New England District Organization of The Socialist Party. Replies should state fully qualifications of applicant, salary expected, and references.

Address Socialist Party New England District,

64 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

The Socialist Party

Executive Secretary,
OTTO BRANSTETTER,
2418 West Madison Street
Chicago

National Executive Committee:
Eugene V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind.
Morris Hillquit, 19 W. 44th St., New York City.
Edmund T. Melms, 579 8th Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
Birch Wilson, Box 685, Reading, Pa.
W. M. Brandt, 940 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Leo M. Harkins, 1325 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penna.
W. R. Snow, 1501 Warren Ave., Chicago Illinois.

Official Business

Minutes of the National Executive Committee Meeting

Hotel Breslin, New York City
May 23, 1923.

Present, Edmund T. Melms, Birch Wilson, Eugene V. Debs, Leo M. Harkins, W. R. Snow. Absent, Morris Hillquit, W. M. Brandt.

Melms elected Chairman for the session.

Motion by Harkins: That communications referred to the National Executive Committee by the convention which require immediate attention be handled by a sub-committee consisting of Melms, Snow and Branstetter. Carried.

Motion by Snow: That Philadelphia be requested to donate Comrade Harkins' services for two weeks organization work in the New England States District. Carried.

Motion by Debs: That the committee hold its next meeting in Chicago commencing on Saturday, June 30th. Carried.

Motion by Debs: That the committee mittee consisting of Wilson, Harkins and Melms prepare plans and material for the \$40,000 organization fund drive, and the sustaining memberships, for submission at the Chicago meeting. Carried.

Motion by Snow: That in view of the fact that the state organization of Montana has failed to maintain an average membership sufficient to justify the retention of a state charter that said charter be revoked and that the State of Montana be included in a new organization district comprising Montana, Oregon and Washington to be known as the Northwestern Organization District. Carried.

Motion by Wilson: That Emil Herman be appointed District Secretary-

Organizer for the Northwestern District. Carried.

Motion by Harkins: That the matter of instituting suit for the possession of the Finnish Branch Hall at Minneapolis be deferred to the next meeting. Carried.

Comrade William A. Toole of Maryland appeared before the committee and outlined the organization needs of the party in Maryland and requested necessary work be done at the expense of the National Office.

Motion by Snow: That the question of organization work in Maryland be deferred until the Chicago meeting of the committee. Carried.

Adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

The Executive Secretary called attention of the committee to the fact that the terms for which the chairman and the executive secretary are elected expired with the convention and the question of their successors was before the committee.

Motion by Harkins: That Comrade Eugene V. Debs be elected permanent Chairman of the National Executive Committee. Carried.

Motion by Snow: That Otto Branstetter be re-elected for the ensuing term as Executive Secretary. Carried.

Motion by Wilson: That the Executive Secretary arrange to travel with Comrade Debs on the Western tour next Fall and that during his absence the work of the National Office be under the direction of the Assistant Secretary, Bertha Hale White. Carried.

Motion by Harkins: That the advance work in connection with Comrade Debs' tour of the western and Pacific Coast states be done by local organizers, etc. Carried.

Adjourned to meet in Chicago, June 30th.

Otto Branstetter, Executive Secretary

MINUTES OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Chicago, Ill., June 30—July 1, 1923

Present, Morris Hillquit, Edmund T. Melms, W. M. Brandt, Birch Wilson, Leo M. Harkins, and W. R. Snow.

Absent — Eugene V. Debs.

Meeting called to order by Executive Secretary Otto Branstetter.

Hillquit elected Chairman for the day.

Motion by Wilson to proceed to the consideration of the agenda. So ordered.

The first order of business was Comrade Hillquit's report as International Secretary and delegate to the Hamburg Congress on May 21-22. The report was made and will be published elsewhere.

Motion by Melms: That the Socialist

SECRETARY!

How Many

Members

Of Your Local

Read

The Socialist

World?

Have You Sent

List of All

Entitled to

Receive It?

They Pay Their

Subscription

When They Pay

Their Dues.

Party of the United States affiliate with the Socialist Labor International. Carried.

Motion by Brandt: That the Executive Secretary be authorized to correspond with comrades in England and with Comrades Otto Bauer, Crispian and Abramovich with a view to arranging speaking tours. Carried.

Motion by Snow: That the Executive Secretary be authorized to pay back dues to the Vienna Union and as soon as possible pay something on dues to the new International. Carried.

MEMBERSHIP

Discussion of the plan for a competitive drive for new members referred to the committee by the National Convention.

Action postponed until Sunday session.

Discussion of recommendation of sub-committee.

Motion by Snow: (1) that the first \$5,000 received in the organization fund drive be used for the purpose of such drive and that all proceeds coming to the National Office thereafter be divided one-half for the organization fund and one-half for the repayment of the Building Fund. Adopted.

(2) "The Executive Secretary shall be authorized to pay to organizers and other comrades who can give full or part time to the collection of funds the commission upon such collection in his discretion. All speaking tours and meetings organized by the National Office shall be arranged on terms which will net to the National Office 50% and the state organization 20% and to the Local organizations 30%.

Adopted.

Motion by Harkins: That the National Executive Committee draw up a resolution stating that all the efforts of the party membership be concentrated on the organization drive for funds in order to build the party and that a copy of this resolution be sent to all Socialist Locals and party papers. Adopted.

LITERATURE

S. Levitas, Organizer of the Jewish Socialist Verband for the West, given the floor to speak on needed literature for party work.

It was the sense of the committee that at least two new leaflets should be issued immediately, one on the British Labor Party and the other dealing with the most burning domestic question.

Motion by Harkins: That the committee authorize the publication of four pamphlets or as many as can be secured. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Workmen's Circle, Providence;

**TO PARTY
MEMBERS**

**You Have
Only Six Weeks
To Prepare
For
The Membership
Campaign.
Your Local
Secretary
Has A
Contribution
Blank
For You.
Get It
Use It
HELP
Raise The
\$40,000
Organization
Fund.**

R. I. Referred to Executive Secretary.

Question of first month's dues in New Jersey. Referred to Executive Secretary.

Communication from Local Buffalo. Referred to Executive Secretary.

From W. M. Boyd, Boston, Mass.

Motion by Wilson: In view of the fact that there are requests for Comrade Debs from all over the country, the dates for Comrade Debs must be adjusted according to the needs of the country and these communications are therefore referred to the Executive Secretary. Adopted.

Minnesota appropriation. Deferred to Organization.

From Ben Blumenberg, Detroit. Deferred.

From Clarence A. Taylor.

Motion by Harkins: That the request for work as a National Organizer be denied. Carried.

From James L. Smiley, State Secretary of Maryland, asking financial assistance in organization work. Referred to Executive Secretary.

Motion by Melms: That Comrade Snow be Chairman of the Auditing Committee with power to appoint other members to audit the books of the National Office at the earliest possible date. Carried.

Motion by Snow: That the proposition of establishing a weekly paper be laid over until after the fall election of 1923. Carried.

Motion by Brandt: That in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the convention on the Fascisti, Locals affiliated with the party be requested through the Socialist World to co-operate in the movement to oppose Fascismo in the United States. Carried.

Motion by Brandt: To adjourn until 10 a. m. tomorrow morning. Adopted.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION

Melms elected chairman for the day.

Party Organization Work.

Executive Secretary recommended that the \$50.00 a month appropriation to the Central States District be continued for three months. Approved.

Recommendation of Executive Secretary that the entire expense of the newly created Northwestern Organization District be borne by the National Organization for the present. Concurred.

Recommendation that an appropriation of \$75.00 to the Mountain States District be made as soon as possible. Concurred, with the understanding that the appropriation begin September 1st, and that the District Secretary be so notified.

It was the sense of the committee as suggested by Hillquit that some work

should be undertaken in the unorganized states immediately, particularly in the Old South.

Motion by Hillquit: That a letter be sent to locals and members asking them to suggest names among their number for assignment to organization work and setting forth the kind of work to be done. Adopted

Motion by Hillquit: That a new organization district be formed to be known as the Southern District and consisting of Delaware, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, with Comrade Leo M. Harkins as District-Secretary. Adopted.

Adopted by the National Executive Committee as a means of raising the \$40,000 Organization Fund.

First: The National Office shall circularize Socialist locals; local, state and international labor unions; co-operative, associations; farmer and labor organizations and individuals sympathetic to the party for contributions, such contributions to be acknowledged by the issuance of certificates signed by National Chairman Debs.

Second: The employment by the National Office of reliable comrades, who can give full or part time to the collection of funds on a commission basis. The collectors so employed shall be provided with triplicate receipt books, the original receipt to be given to the contributor one carbon sent to the National Office with money and the second carbon retained by the collector. Report blanks to be used by collectors should be furnished for the purpose of making weekly reports to the National Office, on which should be stated the number of receipts, names and addresses of the contributors and amounts donated. Credentials for all collectors should be provided bearing the signature of National Chairman Debs.

We recommend the adoption of a special organization certificate to be sold at \$1.00 each, said certificates to be printed in book of 10 each and sold to State Organizations at \$5.00 per book, the State Organizations in turn to dispose of them to Locals at \$7.50 per book. In unorganized states the state dues shall be received by the National Organization.

Y. P. S. L.

Executive Secretary reported that National Director Weisbord had arranged to hold schools of one week in length for intensive study and lecture work in four different cities in Massachusetts. The work is financed by the Finnish

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

*Have You elected
your Committee?*

*IF NOT
WHY NOT?*

*Do you want
A
Membership
Campaign?*

A COMBINATION UNEXCELLED

*Debs Canton
Speech
Labor and The
Next War.
Is Socialism
Inevitable?*

*30,000
Copies Sold in
Six Weeks.
25c per set
Order from
National Office
Socialist Party
2417 West
Madison Street
Chicago*

Federation and the National Office has arranged with Comrade Claesens to conduct the classes. Arrangements also have been made for National Director to devote his entire time to field work at the expense of the National Office from July 15th to September 15th.

Approved.

Motion by Wilson: That from the net proceeds of the Organization Fund, 10% shall be devoted to the Y. P. S. L. work and 10% to special propaganda work among women. Adopted.

Adjourned to 2.00 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Motion by Melms: That in view of Comrade Adolf Dreifuss's resignation as Translator-Secretary of the German Federation, Comrade Henry Bartels be requested to assume the duties of that office pending action by the Executive Committee of the Federation. Adopted.

Motion by Hillquit: That the Executive Secretary be requested to make arrangements with Comrade Marx of Hamburg with the co-operation of the German language federation if possible, for speaking dates. Adopted.

Motion by Hillquit: That the question of selling dues stamps to the Language Federation branches by county organizations be left to the state organization for settlement. Adopted.

Discussion of Farmer Labor Convention.

Report of Conference for Progressive Political Action, by Hillquit.

Motion by Snow: To arrange with August Claessens for work to begin September first under the jurisdiction of the National Office. Adopted.

Motion by Brandt: That Comrades Harkins and Wilson take up with Comrade Alfred Baker Lewis the question of directing the membership drive and notify Comrade Branstetter immediately in the event that he will accept in order that Comrade Branstetter can correspond with him regarding the plan. Adopted.

In case Baker cannot accept the assignment, the question of appointing a National Organizer to be left to the Executive Secretary.

It was the sense of the committee that the next meeting should be held in St. Louis at about the time of the Conference for Progressive Political Action.

Increase of help left to the discretion of the Executive Secretary.

Adjourned subject to call of Executive Secretary.

Bertha Hale White, Secretary

REPORT OF THE JOGO-SLAV FEDERATION

To the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party,
2418 W. Madison street,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrades.

This is a brief report regarding the convention held in this city by the Jugo-Slav Federation, Socialist party, from May 27th, to May 29th included.

The most important fact of this gathering is that it was the first convention held after the war and of dissension. It was important not only to the Federation, but also to its enemies. They wanted to know whether our announcement of delegates, our preparation for holding such a convention was genuine or was simply masquerading, hiding behind it a well prepared funeral of the J. S. F. The wish was the father to the thought...

But as it was, we were delighted; they disappointed. Because when the 27th of May came there was strong evidence that the delegates were in earnest, meaning business not in hairsplitting and in quarreling for the things that are not around the corner, but in reorganizing and upbuilding the Socialist movement.

There were 21 regular delegates, 5 fraternal delegates, 4 agenda or referrent delegates, and 8 members of executive committee present. Total 38 members.

The convention adopted resolutions as to the International; as to Immigration; as to Jugo-Slav question; as to recognition of Soviet Russia; as to "The House of Debs"; as to impeachment of Taft; as to Socialist propoganda among women; as to associate membership, and as to Political prisoners.

The resolutions about which you would like to be informed, are, I believe, the resolutions on Immigration and on the Jugo-Slav question, as the others are more or less only replicas of resolutions adopted by the Socialist party convention in New York.

The resolution on Immigration reads:

The principles of Socialism do not recognize classes, race or sex; the aim of Socialism is human society wherein will be no economic classes but where all members of the society will have equal rights.

In order that this be achieved the duty of the Socialist, movement, the duty of the Socialist Party and its organic units is to combat with all their means the opinions that are the product of the capitalistic system and that leads to nationalistic and race hatreds everywhere, because such conflicts tend only to weaken the workingclass so as to remain an easy prey to capitalist exploitation.

That the Socialist movement may uphold the principles of international solidarity of the working-class, who mainly is able to establish the final aim of Socialism, it cannot be antagonistic to the immigration which goes inherently with the capitalistic development and which has its consequences to a smaller or larger degree in every country, according to that development.

We agree, that the immigration of workers from the countries where capitalism is not yet so advanced, does mean the endangering of a better living standard for the workers, and that such living standard was not given them voluntarily but was acquired through a long and bitter organized struggle; yet we doubt that this question could be settled satisfactory solely of the basis of immigration restrictions.

The delegates of the fourth convention of the J. S. F. therefore declare that it is the duty of the Socialist movement to strenghten in the first place the economic and political organization of American labor, to educate him in the spirit of class struggle, to inspire him for his immediate and final aim alike, and support him in his everyday struggles for better living conditions. This we believe, will be the best regulator for the influx of new labor power that is now sought to be exploited by the capitalist class on account of organized labor.

In order that the interests of American labor be further safeguarded we recomend that such legislative action be undertaken which will secure immigrants the liberty of movement from place to place and to forbid the import of strikebreakers and labor under such contract that deprives them of their liberty of action and of movement from place to place.

It is further to the interest of the workers that laws be enacted in state legislatures and in the United States congress easing the procedure for naturalization as well as repealing all laws that disfranchise the workers because of their migration from state to state looking for work, thus depriving them of their political function on election day.

In order that the economic organization may be accessible to all immigrants and that they will not be material dumped into the competitive labor market in such a degree as is to-day, it is imperative that those organizations reduce their admission fees and monthly dues to such an extent as to enable all newcomers to join them.

On the aforesaid basis the fourth convention of the J. S. F. believes that the working-class thus may, go to a great extent overcome the machinations of

the capitalist class whose aim is to solve the immigration question on the basis of supply and demand on the labor market, with the view in the end to lower present day wages and with it the living standard of American workers."

The resolution on Jugo-Slav question reads in part:

... "After the war the unification of the Jugo-Slav territory has been partly accomplished, but the new states have not been formed on the basis of selfdetermination — a thesis so often heard during the war—but were formed by the partisans of present-day economic order. The boundaries have been decided by the imperialistic powers, meeting at Versailles.

The struggle for the aim that we have taken and still hold, goes on, as one defeat shall never be considered for us as a final one. The Socialist order will come and with it the selfdetermination of nations will come in its true meaning.

The unification of one nation on the basis of capitalistic order does not mean the freedom of the working-class. The working-class carries on its struggles for Socialism and for its rights regardless where its enemy resides.

But the duty of the working-class in every country is to fight the battles in its own country.

So the Jugo-Slav workers in America, who are a part of the American working-class will fight their political and economic battles with the American workers.

Regarding the co-operation and support of the Jugo-Slav workers in Jugo-Slavia in their political matters, the fourth convention of the J. S. F. declared that it will adhere to the principles and tactics of the Socialist party of America and to the Socialist Labor International."

The fourth convention of the Jugo-Slav Federation will prove, I believe, such a success to our movement at large, as the success of the Socialist party convention held in New York may mean.

Our branches, our comrades—our whole Federation—is ready to help your committee in any way possible, in order that great work or reorganization and up building of the Socialist party may soon be achieved.

With best wishes, I am
Fraternally yours:

Frank Petrich, Secy.

Emil Herman has commenced active work as District Secretary of the Northwestern Organization District including Washington, Oregon and Montana. As part of his work, he will arrange the Debs meetings in Washington and Oregon. He has secured an auditorium seating 8,000 people for the Seattle meeting which is to be held on September 9th.

Comrade George Koop of Chicago works for the *Chicago Tribune*, the greatest and most influential capitalist paper west of New York. The people George works for, however, do not affect his politics. He does not believe in voting the same ticket as his boss. George is a Socialist and a few weeks

ago got one of the brightest vacation ideas the National Office has heard of. George's idea was that he would spend his vacation making speeches for the party without charge other than his expenses—and George *can* make speeches. So, on Sunday, July 22nd, George commences two week's vacation in Ohio.

This is a suggestion for other capable party members who have not decided how to spend their vacations.

Esther Friedman is holding a series of successful meetings in Pennsylvania and has reported a number of new branches organized as a result of her work.