

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Number 4

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1904

Monthly

### THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

#### Election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary

Call for Nominations.  
National Headquarters, Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: In accordance with instructions given by the Quorum at its meeting held October 17, 1904, I hereby call for nominations for the election of a National Executive Committee and a National Secretary.

Nominations to extend from December 1 to 22. Declinations to close January 1, the election to take place from January 1 to 22, closing the latter date.

Section 1, Article 6, of the National Constitution provides:

"The Executive Committee of the National Committee shall be composed of seven members to be elected by the National Committee; from the membership of the party; but no more than three members of the said committee shall be elected from one state. The term of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be one year."

Section 1, Article 7, of the National Constitution provides:

"The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee; his term of office shall be one year. The National Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually."

For above sections, and other information concerning the National Secretary, see copy of National Constitution enclosed. The term of the present National Secretary closes February 1, 1905.

Members of the National Committee are entitled to nominate not more than seven names for the Executive Committee and not more than one name for National Secretary. Members will please use enclosed form, properly signed, when making nominations. Care should be taken to name town or city and state in which nominees are members.

By making nominations promptly, National Committee members can simplify and facilitate matters very much. Nominees will be notified immediately after their names are received at the National office.

Announcements of nominations will be made in the regular weekly bulletins. Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

#### REPORT OF NOMINATIONS FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The following is the complete list of nominations made by the National Committee for the National Executive Committee and National Secretary, the nominations closing on December 22:

#### FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

By ANDRUS, Alabama: John W. Slayton, New Castle, Pa.; John M. Ray, Murfreesboro, Tenn.; A. W. Ricker, Girard, Kan.; May Wood Simons, Chicago, Ill.; Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; George E. Bigelow, Lincoln, Neb.; Guy E. Lockwood, Kalamazoo, Mich.

By LOWRY, Arkansas: H. L. Slobodin, New York, N. Y.; William Mally, Chicago, Ill.; Charles G. Towner, Newport, Ky.; B. Berlyn, Chicago, Ill.; John M. Work, Des Moines, Iowa; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Ind.; John Kerrigan, Dallas, Tex.

By FLOATEN, Colorado: S. M. Reynolds, Ind.; Ernest Untermann, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Chicago, Ill.; John Collins, Chicago, Ill.; Caleb Lipscomb, Liberal, Mo.; E. Seidel, Milwaukee, Wis.; Frederick Heath, Milwaukee, Wis.

By WHITE, Connecticut: H. L. Slobodin, New York; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, Ohio; Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, Wis.; John M. Work, Iowa; William Mally, Illinois.

By CARTER, Idaho: Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; George H. Goebel, Newark, N. J.; B. Berlyn, Illinois; Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; A. H. Floaten, Colorado; John M. Work, Iowa; W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin.

By BERLYN, Illinois: Robert Bandlow, Ohio; John M. Work, Iowa; W. R. Gaylord, Wisconsin; Henry L. Slobodin, New York; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; C. G. Towner, Kentucky.

By TOWNER, Kentucky: William Mally, Illinois; B. Berlyn, Illinois; A. M. Simons, Illinois; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; John M. Work, Iowa; John C. Chase, Haverhill, Mass.

By CHASE, Massachusetts: H. L. Slobodin, New York; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; C. G. Towner, Kentucky; William Mally, Illinois; John M. Work, Iowa.

By LAMB, Michigan: Max S. Hayes, Ohio; Charles Erb, Detroit, Mich.; Ira Cross, Madison, Wis.; A. M. Simons, Ill.; Victor L. Berger, Wis.; William L. Benesi, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Joseph LaBarge, Pine River, Mich.

By HOLMAN, Minnesota: Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; John M. Work, Iowa; Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; John Collins, Illinois; Ernest Untermann, Illinois.

By GRAHAM, Montana: Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; E. V. Debs, Indiana; C. J. Lamb, Michigan; C. H. Kerr, Chicago, Ill.; A. M. Simons, Illinois; E. Untermann, Illinois.

By UFERT, New Jersey: John M. Work, Iowa; Eugene V. Debs, Indiana; James S. Smith, Chicago, Ill.; B. Berlyn, Illinois; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; Charles G. Towner, Kentucky.

By HILLQUIT, New York: H. L. Slobodin, New York; John C. Chase, Massachusetts; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Robert Bandlow, Ohio.

By CALDWELL, Ohio: Alfred Swing, Cincinnati, Ohio; Frederick G. Strickland, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Berlyn, Illinois; Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; A. M. Simons, Illinois; Ernest Untermann, Illinois; John M. Work, Iowa.

By FLOYD, Rhode Island: Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin; B. Berlyn, Illinois; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; John M. Work, Iowa.

By LOVETT, South Dakota: A. M. Simons, Illinois; John M. Work, Iowa; S. M. Reynolds, Indiana; Henry L. Slobodin, New York; W. E. Gaylord, Wisconsin; Charles G. Towner, Kentucky.

By KERRIGAN, Texas: H. W. Baird, Cleveland, Ohio; George H. Strobbell, Newark, N. J.; Morris Hillquit, New York; George H. Turner, Kansas City, Mo.; J. Mahlon Barnes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Seymour Stedman, Illinois; Frederick Heath, Wisconsin.

By ARVIDSON, Vermont: A. M. Simons, Illinois; B. Berlyn, Illinois; William Mally, Illinois; J. W. Slayton, Pennsylvania; H. L. Slobodin, New York; Robert Bandlow, Ohio; John Kerrigan, Texas.

By ZIMMERMAN, West Virginia: V. L. Berger, Wisconsin; E. Untermann, Illinois; B. Berlyn, Illinois; J. W. Slayton, Pa.; George H. Goebel, N. J.; S. M. Reynolds, Ind.; Robert Bandlow, Ohio.

By BOOMER, Washington: H. F. Titus, Seattle, Wash.

By BERGER, Wisconsin: Seymour Stedman, Illinois; John M. Work, Iowa; Carl D. Thompson, Minnesota; A. M. Simons, Illinois; Thomas J. Morgan, Illinois; S. M. Holman, Minnesota; Frederick Heath, Wisconsin.

#### Acceptances.

The following have accepted the nomination for National Executive Committee:

Robert Bandlow, Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, George E. Bigelow, John Collins, Charles Erb, A. H. Floaten, Winfield B. Gaylord, George H. Goebel, Frederick Heath, John Kerrigan, C. J. Lamb, Guy E. Lockwood, William Mally, Thomas J. Morgan, John M. Ray, S. M. Reynolds, Emil Seidel, A. M. Simons, May Wood Simons, John W. Slayton, Henry L. Slobodin, Seymour Stedman, Alfred Swing, Carl D. Thompson, Charles G. Towner, Ernest Untermann, John M. Work.

#### Declinations.

The following have declined the nomination for National Executive Committee:

W. L. Benesi, John C. Chase, Ira Cross, Eugene V. Debs, Max S. Hayes, Morris Hillquit, S. M. Holman, Charles H. Kerr, Joseph LaBarge, Caleb Lipscomb, James S. Smith, George H. Strobbell, Frederick G. Strickland, H. F. Titus.

The following have not yet notified the National Office whether they accept or decline the nomination:

H. W. Baird, A. W. Ricker, and George H. Turner.

#### FOR NATIONAL SECRETARY.

ROBERT BANDLOW, Cleveland, O., by Lowry, of Arkansas.

J. MAHLON BARNES, Philadelphia, Pa., by Berger, of Wisconsin; Floyd, of Rhode Island; Hillquit, of New York, and Arvidson, of Vermont.

WILLIAM BUTSCHER, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Work, of Iowa; Holman, of Minnesota, and White, of Connecticut.

JOHN C. CHASE, Haverhill, Mass., by Fox, of Maine.

W. E. CLARK, Chicago, Ill., by Ufert, of New Jersey.

WINFIELD B. GAYLORD, Milwaukee, Wis., by Caldwell, of Ohio, and Floaten, of Colorado.

MAX S. HAYES, Cleveland, Ohio, by Kerrigan, of Texas.

EDGAR B. HELFENSTEIN, Los Angeles, Cal., by Richardson, of California.

JACK LONDON, Oakland, Cal., by Andrus, of Alabama.

GUY E. LOCKWOOD, Kalamazoo, Mich., by Lamb, of Michigan.

WILLIAM MAILLY, Chicago, Ill., by Berlyn, of Illinois; Reynolds, of Indiana; Work, of Iowa; O'Neil, of New Hampshire; Hillquit, of New York; Boomer, of Washington; Floyd, of Rhode Island; Ufert, of New Jersey; Lovett, of South Dakota; Zimmerman, of West Virginia.

JAMES ONEAL, Terre Haute, Ind., by Towner, of Kentucky, and Berlyn, of Illinois.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH, Massachusetts, by Graham, of Montana.

M. W. WILKINS, Oakland, Cal., by Carter, of Idaho.

THOMAS E. WILL, Wichita, Kan., by McAllister, of Kansas.

Acceptances.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Winfield B. Gaylord, Edgar B. Helfenstein, and Thomas E. Will have accepted the nomination for National Secretary.

Declinations.

Robert Bandlow, William Butscher, John C. Chase, W. E. Clark, Max S. Hayes, Guy H. Lockwood, Jack London, William Mally, James Oneal, Franklin H. Wentworth and M. W. Wilkins have declined the nomination for National Secretary.

In accepting the nominations for the National Executive Committee and National Secretary, Comrade Gaylord says:

"I am willing to serve the party in either capacity. The National Constitution has no provision prohibiting the same person from holding both positions. It is uncertain whether the comrades of the National Committee will elect me to one of these positions and doubtful whether any would want me to hold both. Accordingly I will leave the matter to be determined by them.

"Should an unforeseen result of the referendum occur, electing me to both positions, I will then be guided by the wishes of the National Committee.

"The double nomination make by position somewhat embarrassing, but I trust the above statement will be satisfactory."

Election.

The election by the National Committee of an Executive Committee and a National Secretary begins January 1 and closes January 22, 1905. Final acceptances and declinations cannot be considered if received after December 31, 1904. Nominees who do not notify the National Secretary of their acceptance or declination before the date the election begins will be dropped from the list of nominees and will not be listed as candidates.

Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

#### THE UTAH CHARTER APPLICATION.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Dec. 7, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: The following communication is hereby submitted to your committee at request of Comrade C. L. Spiegel. Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

"Salt Lake City, Nov. 23, 1904.

"William Mally, Secretary, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

"Dear Comrade: The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Utah held a special meeting in Salt Lake City on November 26 to consider the relations existing between the Utah organization and the National, and in accordance with Art. V, Sec. 1, of the Utah State Constitution—a copy of which is herewith enclosed with paragraph marked and marked Exhibit 'A'—which empowers them to represent the party of the State in its relations with the National Organization, the demands of the National Organization are complied with. By reason of a plurality vote of the National Committee, the Socialist Party of Utah is compelled to duplicate in their State Constitution, Art. XII, Sec. 8, of the National Constitution, and as in view of such action there is no alternative if Art. I, Sec. 1, of the Utah State Constitution is to be complied with, which declares that 'The Socialist Party of Utah shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America,' the State Committee at the meeting aforesaid and by reason of the powers above enumerated have caused to be incorporated into the State Constitution of the Socialist Party of Utah, Art. XII, Sec. 8, of the

(Continued on second page.)

### OFFICIAL REPORTS

#### National Secretary's Financial Report for Month of November, 1904

RECEIVED.	
National dues from State Committees, Arizona	20.00
Arkansas	5.00
California	89.50
Colorado	20.00
Connecticut	30.00
Idaho	22.35
Illinois	105.00
Indiana	37.50
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	10.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	5.00
Maine	10.00
Massachusetts	30.00
Michigan	30.00
Missouri	25.00
Montana	20.00
Nebraska	10.00
New Jersey	50.00
New York	100.00
Ohio	75.00
Oklahoma	21.00
Oregon	23.90
Pennsylvania	26.50
Texas	11.70
Washington	61.60
West Virginia	6.00
Wyoming	5.25
	\$ 885.30
UNORGANIZED STATES.	
District of Columbia	3.00
Georgia	2.20
Indiana Territory	14.80
Maryland	2.00
Mississippi	2.00
New Mexico	5.00
Tennessee	4.20
Utah	2.00
Virginia	6.00
Members at large	1.70
	\$ 949.80
General supplies	110.59
Literature	79.07
Campaign fund	710.13
Return express	45.40
Buttons	66.15
Lithographs	67.65
Debs and Hanford tour account	94.00
Miscellaneous	14.79
	\$2,128.58
EXPENDED.	
Exchange	3.80
Expense	39.56
Express	68.24
Organization and agitation	161.92
Office equipment	8.50
Office help	223.00
Postage	153.30
Printing	438.50
Salaries	445.85
Telegrams	20.05
Rent	100.00
Literature	110.41
Cuts and engraving	5.70
Lithographs	125.00
Buttons	83.48
Official books for Locals	20.58
General shipping supplies	13.55
Advertisements	15.00
Quorum meeting (Victor L. Berger)	12.50
Alg. Lee, account International Congress	50.00
	\$2,103.94
Balance November 1	\$ 50.23
Receipts for month	2,128.58
	\$2,178.81
Total expenditures	\$2,103.94
Balance December 1, 1904	\$ 74.87
	WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.	
Receipts from November 6 to December 19, 1904.	
Regular Contributions.	
Fred Wolf, for Cigarmakers' Union, No. 22, Detroit, Mich.	4.85
Cash, Sunshine, Tex.	1.30
J. I. Wilkins, Ala., Neb. (collected)	2.35
R. T. Haworth, Mt. Vernon, O.	1.00
J. E. Woodruff, Stevensville, Mont.	2.00
D. G. Crow, Seattle, Wash.	.50
Wm. M. DeCamp, Ohio	.10
J. Ed. Carlson, St. Paul, Minn.	2.50
Algernon Lee, New York City	1.00
Joe. Haller, Holyoke, Mass. (collected)	5.75
E. C. Weisser, Freeport, Ill.	1.50
Frank Beidy, Collinwood, O.	2.00
Socialist Co-operative Publishing Company for—	
Chas. Reichel, Bessemer, N. C.	\$1.00
A. Vorheiser, San Marcos, Tex.	.50
O. Fricke and H. Germer	2.50
Max Sand	.50
Emerson B. Rich, Littleville, Mass.	.25
L. Ralmhofer, Brooklyn, N. Y.	.50
T. Utzman, Rochester, Pa.	1.50
	6.75
F. H. Hammons, Millers Falls, Wm. Jansen	4.00
Christ. Lang, for A. K. & St. K., No. 186, W. Philadelphia, Pa.	3.05
Otto Steifel, for A. K. & St. K., Brooklyn, N. Y. (collected)	4.20
Joe. Lawialak, New Bedford, Mass., for—	
Polish Socialist Club, Bedford	\$3.75
Polish Socialist Club, Warren (collected)	1.25
John Baer, New Bedford, Mass. (collected)	.80
	5.80
Joe. Schmelzer, for A. K. & St. K., No. 1, New York City (collected)	10.50
A. M. Hunter, Coyote, Utah	1.50
H. Buscher, for A. K. & St. K., Oneida, N. Y. (collected)	.50
Arthur F. Woodware, Highlandville, Mass.	1.00
Emil Boehne, for Franz Gerar Maennerchor, Brooklyn, N. Y.	5.00
Alex. Munroe, Lonsaconing, Md.	3.00
John Eechler, Graves, O. T.	1.25
Chr. Hess, New Bedford, Mass.	5.00
Joe. Sailer, McLeath, Kan.	.50
Dr. Young, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.00
John Wilkins, New York City	1.00
J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux, La.	.10
Curtis A. Perry, Portland, Me.	10.00
G. Memmoll, per Teodilo Petrella, Newark, N. J.	1.00
Patience W. Kent, Swartmore, Pa.	1.00
Harry A. Forder, Canal Dover, O.	1.25
Emil Dietze, A. K. & St. K., No. 25	25.00
J. George Smith, San Francisco, Cal.	5.00
Comrade Smith, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
John M. Ray, Murfreesboro, Tenn.	5.00
J. C. Harvey, Argo, La.	1.25
F. A. Wilson, Angus, Minn.	1.00
James F. Bell	1.00
A. Nick, Columbus, Ohio	1.50
I. Isidore Bernstein, Washington, D. C.	.25
Wm. D. Beggs	2.00
James D. Graham, for Local Butte, Mont.	3.25
A. Frischmuth, Manitowoc, Wis., per Appeal to Reason	5.00
Ed. Bevan, De Lamar, per Appeal to Reason	3.00
Appeal Publishing Co., Girard, Kan.	100.00
F. Zepper, Laurence, Mass.	.50
Mrs. L. W. Lowry, Little Rock, Ark., a Christmas gift	5.00
Julius Moebus, Herman, Mo.	1.50
Chas. Sourlack, Canyon Ferry	.25
Cameron H. King, Jr., San Francisco, Cal.	1.00
J. M. Bector, Monarch, Mont.	1.00
Mrs. C. H. Belt, Ala., Wood Co., Tex.	1.25
Geo. J. Aleott, Bridgewater, Mass.	2.00
F. Schade, Wilkesbarre, Pa.	1.50
Mrs. Esther J. Bollinger, Lacey, Iowa	1.00
Norman Pierce, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Daniel Kiser, Central City, Ky.	.70
W. L. Elder, Los Angeles, Cal.	1.50
Franklin Taylor, Elk Creek, Neb.	.50
T. C. Sherman, Tie Siding, Wyo.	.30
Ida M. Miller, Lewiston, Idaho	2.05
E. V. Hoveling, New York, N. Y.	.50
Chas. Pfeiffer, Orlando, Okla.	.25
W. D. Altman, Rosensteel, Pa.	1.00
Jacob Marston, Danvers, Mass.	1.00
S. F. Broughton, Jellico, Tenn.	.50
R. F. Howarth, Spokane, Wash.	1.24
Bas. F. Appleby	1.50
W. B. Miner, for Local, Adams, Mass.	1.00
John W. Martin, Dayton, Ohio	2.50
L. E. Workman, Boise, Idaho	2.50
C. Lenk, E. Dedham, Mass.	1.00
R. K. Swope, Santa Clara, Cal.	5.00
Previously acknowledged	5,867.85
	\$6,379.65



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## HALF DAY FUND.

Thos. E. Will, Kansas lists	1.09
E. E. Martin, Washington lists	4.85
Squire E. Putney, Massachusetts lists	63.46
Geo. T. Cramton, Colorado lists	19.60
Thos. E. Will, Kansas lists	5.43
A. H. Axelson, Oregon lists	1.17
Thos. J. Coonrod, Idaho lists	2.80
E. J. Gardner, Ohio lists	20.00
Fred G. Strickland, Indiana lists	.84
W. B. Killingbeck, New Jersey lists	3.00
W. J. Bailey, Inkster, N. D., lists, National share	1.00
E. E. Martin, Washington lists, National share	.50
Albert Ryan, Arizona lists, National share	3.84
W. B. Killingbeck, New Jersey lists, National share	9.35
Previously acknowledged	3,374.37
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,511.33</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Total regular contributions	\$6,379.65
Total half day fund	3,511.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,890.98</b>

## STATE SECRETARY'S REPORTS FOR NOVEMBER.

**COLORADO**—State Secretary Cramton's report shows total receipts for month of \$114.66, distributed as follows: Dues, \$44.30; supplies, \$5.11; donations, \$35.25; on deposit, \$30. Expenses, \$144.87, leaving balance in bank of \$37.22. Organizing work has started and special appeal to carry it on has been sent throughout the state.

**IOWA**—State Secretary Jacobsen's report shows receipts for month of \$167.21, which included balance of \$54.74 from previous month, with expenditures of \$144.73, leaving balance of \$22.48. Arrangements are being made for speakers for winter.

**MINNESOTA**—State Secretary Nash's November report shows receipts for the month of \$254.02 with expenses of \$303.85, leaving a deficit of \$49.32. Charter of Local Faribault has been revoked by State Committee, subject to referendum vote of State.

**MISSOURI**—State Secretary-Treasurer Palmer's report shows receipts for month of \$103.85, distributed as follows: Dues, \$97.80; organization fund, \$4.90; supplies, \$1.15. Expenditures, \$118.79. Balance on hand, \$8.39. State secretary has perfected a card system by which all Socialists and sympathizers are indexed according to addresses.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—State Secretary Payne's report shows receipts for month of \$125.59, distributed as follows: Dues, \$24.20; propaganda fund, \$59.34; miscellaneous, \$34.55. Expenditures, \$123.80. Balance, \$1.79. Three local charters were granted. Dues paying system is being energetically pushed.

**OHIO**—State Secretary Gardner's report shows receipts for month of \$288.61, distributed as follows: Initiation, \$33.45; dues, \$217.85; half day campaign lists, \$15.02; donation, \$1; miscellaneous, \$21.29. Expenditures, \$207.36. Balance on hand, \$100.51. Four local charters were granted during the month. Two hundred and twenty-three applications for membership were received in state. State secretary is trying to arrange winter lecture tours.

**WASHINGTON**—State Secretary Martin's report shows \$170.95, distributed as follows: Dues, \$91.30; delegate expense fund, \$45.50; supplies, \$15.45; literature, \$7.55; campaign fund, \$5; application for charter, \$6.15. Expenditures, \$213.80. Balance on hand, \$13.80. A permanent state organizer has been placed in the field and state secretary continued upon same salary.

## NOTES

Local Fall River, Mass., has endorsed the proposition that the National Executive Committee issue to all locals a catechism, containing lessons on Socialism.

The State Committee of Ohio has approved the name of E. B. Lewis as an applicant for the reserve list of national organizers and lecturers.

W. G. Critchlow, of Dayton, Ohio, has withdrawn his name from the list of national organizers and lecturers. The Ohio State Committee later notified the National Secretary that the committee had noted to revoke its recommendation of Critchlow for the national reserve list.

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Continued from first page.)

National Constitution, and the same is hereby entered upon the minutes and become part of the organic law of said organization.

"In the event, however, that the National Committee may question our right to act in this matter, we have submitted our action to all the locals who took part in the organizing of the State, for their rejection or ratification. The letter sent to them is herewith attached and is marked Exhibit 'B.' As soon as the returns are in we will forward the same for your inspection.

"Having complied with all the constitutional requirements and in addition thereto acceded to the terms imposed by a plurality vote of the National Committee, the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Utah again make demand that a charter issue to the Utah State Socialist Party or that proper and sufficient constitutional reasons be forthcoming for the withholding of the same.

Fraternally yours,  
STATE COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST PARTY OF UTAH.  
(Signed) By C. L. SPIEGEL,  
State Secretary.

"Note—A copy of Exhibit 'B' has been sent to all of the following locals, viz.: Calders, Bingham, Mt. Pleasant, Murray, Ogden, Salt Lake City, Eureka, Plateau and Logan, as per your letter to Comrade Zenger, dated August 18, 1904.

## EXHIBIT "A."

"From Article V, Section 1, of Utah State Constitution: 'The duties of the committee shall be to represent the party of this State in its relations with the National Organization.'

## EXHIBIT "B."

"Salt Lake City, Nov. 28, 1904.  
To Secretary Local — Utah.

"Dear Comrades: The National Committee of the Socialist Party of America has refused to grant the State Socialist Organization of Utah a charter on the ground that the referendum on the State Constitution in rejecting Art. VIII, Sec. 5, virtually repudiated Art. XII, Sec. 8, of the National Constitution, which reads as follows:

"No person shall be nominated or endorsed by any subdivision of the party unless he is a member of the party and has been such for at least one year; but this provision shall not apply to organizations which have been in existence for less than one year."

"Your State Committee has, therefore, incorporated in our State Constitution the above clause, in order that we may become affiliated with the National organization.

"Have your Local call a special meeting at once and vote to ratify or reject the action of the State Committee in this matter. Mail result as soon thereafter as possible to State Secretary C. L. Spiegel, Box 570, Salt Lake City, Utah. Yours fraternally,

## "STATE COMMITTEE.

"By \_\_\_\_\_,  
State Secretary."

## ACTION OF UTAH LOCALS.

Under date of December 16, C. L. Spiegel notified the National Secretary that the action of the Utah State Committee in inserting Article XII, Section 8, of the National Constitution in the State Constitution had been endorsed by Locals Bingham Canyon, Calders Park, Eureka, Mt. Pleasant, Ogden and Plateau and the information was reported to the National Committee.

## CASE OF COMPLAINT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN TURNER, OF MISSOURI, AGAINST NATIONAL SECRETARY MAILLY.

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 15, 1904.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades—The following letter from National Committeeman Turner, with statement attached, is hereby submitted, upon his request:

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 12, 1904.  
National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades—Under date of March 11, 1904, I submitted to the National Secretary the following complaint:  
Wm. Mailly, National Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Dear Comrade—For some time I have desired to bring to your attention the conduct of an employe of your office, but from lack of time and further information regarding same have been unable to do so until now. On October 26, 1903, W. E. Clark met by appointment two members of Local K. O. at the Hotel Savoy, and read to them a circular letter purporting to emanate from your office, in which it was set forth that I, with certain other members of the National committee (mentioning names), was conspiring in various ways to secure control of the National organization for the purpose of diverting it from its revolutionary programme into a middle-class movement. Keeping in mind the publication of the Caldwell correspondence, and your refusal to be a party to any underhanded methods in the party organization, I cannot believe this letter was written from your office, with your knowledge and consent. Believing you should be in a position to protect yourself from any complications arising from the intriguing of any designing employe, who might seek to use the influence coming from his being employed in your office to further his own schemes, and in justice of the National committee, are using my name in any manner to strengthen any scheme as charged in the above circular letter, I make this complaint, and request you to bring it before the National committee at the earliest possible moment.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. H. TURNER.

At the meeting held at Chicago, Ill., April 29, 1904, the National quorum ruled that the National Secretary would be held responsible for the conduct of office employes, and that complaint should be made against the National Secretary himself for any misconduct in relation to party matters of any employe of the National office. Inasmuch as Clark has been continued as an employe of the National office, I hereby make complaint against the National Secretary for the misconduct of the said W. E. Clark, an employe of the National office, as set forth in the above letter of complaint to Mailly, dated March 11, 1904, and submit herewith as evidence a sworn statement of Comrade Garnet Futvoye, a member in good standing of Local Kansas City, Mo., and demand an early and thorough investigation of the statements contained therein.

Yours fraternally,  
GEO. H. TURNER.

P. S.—I have purposely postponed action in this matter until after the election so that the party work at head-

quarters might not be in any way interfered with by any action which might be taken.

State of Missouri,  
County of Jackson, ss.

On this twenty-third day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Four, before me, a Notary Public in and for the County of Jackson, State of Missouri, personally appeared Garnet Futvoye, to me personally known, who did affirm as follows: That the following is a correct transcription of my diary in part of an entry made October 26, 1903:

"W. E. Clark of Omaha turned up at room tonight about 7 o'clock, before Tripp arrived. Arranged that Tripp and myself should meet him at the Savoy at 8, which we did. Clark had a long mimeographed letter from Mailly to the effect that Mills is trying to get hold of the organization, and has a fair chance of succeeding. It seems that this letter is being sent to about 20 or 25 of Mailly's friends. \* \* \* Clark says Turner is dishonest."

"That further, to the best of his recollection, this letter said that Mailly had planned to give up his position as National Secretary at the close of his present term, but that certain party members were trying to get control of the party machinery to convert it to a 'middle-class' movement, for which reason Mailly had reconsidered his plans and would be a candidate for re-election. The letter also said that certain party members in Massachusetts, Mailly's home state, had said he could not have his old place there. The letter then went over the list of candidates for the National committee in different states, naming some as being supporters of Mills and others as being against him. Among others Turner of Missouri and Caldwell of Ohio were named as favoring Mills, and being ready to support Critchlow of Ohio for the National Secretaryship against Mailly. The letter asked that those supporting Mills be defeated, if possible, in their respective states.

"That the object of the visit of said W. E. Clark was to have deponent use his influence to defeat Turner in Missouri; that said Clark declared Turner to be dishonest, but gave no reasons; and that said Clark asked that the Mailly letter be kept confidential.

"That deponent informed Clark that he would continue to support Turner, and that he did so support him during the campaign.

"That while deponent did not consider himself bound under the circumstances to keep confidential the Mailly letter, yet he said nothing of it to any person, although he well knew who inspired certain derogatory circulars sent to Missouri from Omaha for the purpose of defeating Turner; but did give attention to combatting said circulars.

"That on February 10 of the present year, in conversation with Geo. H. Turner, heretofore mentioned as Turner in this affirmation, did express his disgust with Mailly for publicly avowing in answer to certain publications known as the Caldwell correspondence that he (Mailly) had never done anything secretly against Walter Thomas Mills; and that on the demand for an explanation by Turner did inform him of the visit and purposes of W. E. Clark as set forth above."

## GARNET FUTVOYE.

And further deponent saith naught. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal at office in Kansas City, Missouri, the day and year first above written.  
My commission expires July 8, 1905.

ANDREW H. COYLE,  
Notary Public.

## STATEMENT OF NATIONAL SECRETARY MAILLY.

I beg to submit the following statement in reply to the foregoing:

In again presenting his grievance against Comrade Clark Comrade Turner neglects to state what took place at the Quorum meeting on April 29, when his complaint was presented in person, and to ensure a better understanding of the case I will relate the circumstances.

Turner's letter of March 11 was presented to the Quorum and was supplemented by a verbal statement by Turner, in which he said that "Clark had forgotten that Futvoye was a stenographer, and the latter had taken a stenographic report of Mailly's letter while Clark was reading it."

Besides the Quorum members there were present at the meeting Comrades Mills, Caldwell, Titus and others, who were in the city on account of the convention, and these heard the discussion throughout and can testify to the truth of this statement of the proceedings.

Clark was summoned before the quorum and presented a written statement in which he admitted having met Futvoye and Tripp at Kansas City on the date named above when he (Clark) was visiting his family; that they had met at a hotel on the way to the depot; that he (Clark) did discuss various party matters with Futvoye and Tripp, and expressed his personal opinion of certain prominent party members; that he had also read copies of private correspondence which had passed between certain party members, but that none of these letters were of the character described by Turner. Also that as he (Clark) was a party member in Missouri, he had the right to express his opinion regarding the acts of any party official in that state, Turner included, and that the only connection in which my name was mentioned was when one of the comrades volunteered the assertion that his vote for National committeeman would be conditional upon the assurance that I would be retained as National Secretary. To this Clark replied that he was not electioneering for me, but he (Clark) did make a prediction—the only one made—that Turner would not vote for me to succeed myself, a prediction which was afterwards verified by Turner himself, when he voted for a comrade for National Secretary who had declined the nomination and

was, therefore, not a candidate, thus registering the only vote cast against myself.

It will be seen by Clark's reply that there is enough truth in Futvoye's statement to admit either of misinterpretation or deliberate distortion.

The Quorum discussed the matter at some length, during which discussion Turner was asked if he could produce a copy of the letter alleged to have been read, to which Turner answered in the negative.

After consideration the Quorum decided that Turner had no case, inasmuch as all that he had presented was mere assertion. It was also ruled that any complaint against any employe of the National office should be filed with the National Secretary, who was responsible for the conduct of employes while working under him. It was afterwards voted that the records of the case be expunged from the report of the meeting, and to this Turner assented.

I expressed my opinion of Turner's conduct in this and other party matters in his presence while the Quorum had the subject under consideration. I told him then that I believed his action in this case was inspired purely by personal motives against myself; that instead of coming out openly and opposing me fairly, as he had a right to do if he thought I was not doing my duty as National Secretary, he was striking at me over Clark's shoulder, and that this was only one of the many attempts he had made to discredit me since I had become National Secretary. I pointed out that upon a number of occasions his votes and comments upon matters coming before him as a National committeeman and Quorum member were such as justified the belief that they were the expression of his personal animus and dislike rather than that of calm and unselfish judgment. Also that I had been made to feel that I was the especial object of malicious attack and misrepresentation, because I had refused to allow the National office to be used for factional or other purposes which I believed to be foreign to its proper functions.

I related how Turner as member of the "Omaha Quorum," elected by the National committee at St. Louis, February, 1903, had placed Clark in the National office "temporarily" without consultation with me and before I had arrived to take charge, and did so primarily for the purpose of having Clark spy upon me and report to him (Turner) "by wire if necessary;" that it appeared to me Turner was now only seeking revenge because Clark had refused to act as spy when he found I was not as black as I am painted, and because I had retained Clark after he had declined to be a catspaw for Turner.

To all this Turner made no reply except to say that his responsibility for Clark ceased after I had decided to retain him as my assistant.

When the Quorum adjourned it was with the understanding that the matter was disposed of. Now Turner comes forward, not with a stenographic copy, which he claimed was taken of the letter supposed to have been written by myself, but with testimony from Comrade Futvoye consisting of what is admitted to be an incomplete transcript from a diary and an additional statement from memory.

I deny that Clark was sent by me into Missouri to use his influence against Turner's election as National committeeman. I knew nothing of Clark having met Futvoye and Tripp during this visit or of ever having discussed Turner's election or any other party matter with them until Turner's letter of complaint was first received, and I questioned Clark about it. The vote which afterwards resulted in my re-election showed there was no necessity for me to electioneer for that honor, even if I had desired to resort to such methods.

I deny that I have used my influence in any way, directly or indirectly, to secure the election or defeat of any candidate for the National committee anywhere, even in Nebraska, where I held membership after July, 1903. I have had my own opinion regarding the fitness or advisability of certain men acting as National committeemen, Turner himself, for instance, but if the states interested consider Turner or any one else fit to represent them it is their own affair.

The assertion that I could not secure my old place in Massachusetts is, so far as I am informed, unwarranted. On the contrary, I have received numerous requests from active Massachusetts comrades asking me to return when I leave the National office at the end of this term, and I do not believe there has been a time since I left, in February, 1903, that I could not return to Massachusetts and be welcomed by the comrades there.

It is true that I have held my own opinions regarding the actions of individuals in the movement, and of certain tendencies manifesting themselves in the party organization. It is true that from time to time I have expressed these opinions, both verbally and by correspondence, as I have a right to do as a Socialist and party member. When I believed occasion warranted I have not hesitated to express these opinions officially, as my published correspondence with various comrades during the past two years will testify. I have not departed from the position taken by me in the correspondence with Caldwell, alluded to by Futvoye. I would not knowingly allow my official position to be used to the injury or undue advantage of any individual, no matter who he might be, and I resented the imputation in Caldwell's correspondence that I would act otherwise.

The question arises at this particular point as to whether a man who accepts official position in the Socialist party has a right to exercise, even privately, the privilege of expressing his own opinion upon party matters or policy. Has a party official the right to conduct a personal correspondence with any other

comrade consisting of an exchange of opinions upon subjects of peculiar party interest? Or does he surrender entirely his individuality when accepting a commission from the party? I do not remember at any time saying that as one was "trying to get control of the party machinery to convert it to a middle class movement," but conceding, for the sake of argument, that I did hold the opinion that Turner was one of a faction attempting to obtain control of the national organization for that purpose, would it be a crime for me to express that opinion, either privately or publicly, because I chanced to be a party official? I do not think it would, although it might be unwise to do so, because of its affecting the standing and effectiveness of the national office, from which the National Secretary cannot very well disassociate himself.

And yet the actions of George H. Turner, as National Committeeman from Missouri since I became National Secretary would justify me in believing that he had other than the real party interests in view.

In addition to what I have already related, I may say that when the Omaha Quorum met to canvass the returns on the party referendum to remove that Quorum and the headquarters to Chicago, Turner voted against accepting the results of the referendum and instead to continue himself in the office even after the other Quorum members present had agreed otherwise, an act which he later on denied having committed. This would have appeared in the minutes of that meeting had it not been agreed to strike the incident from the report, so that unanimous action could be recorded. From that time Turner has never lost an opportunity to show his resentment at being thwarted either in his personal ambitions or in an attempt to exercise a dominant influence over the national office. That, however, I have ever had anything to do with communications sent to the Missouri locals about Turner, as Futvoye insinuates, I positively deny.

I shall, perhaps, be pardoned for saying that this last act of Turner's, coming at a time when it is most necessary that Socialists prepare to maintain the position gained in the recent election and to advance still farther, coming also upon the eve of the election of the National Secretary, coming when the integrity of the national office and its executive would mean more to the Socialist Party than ever before, is of a piece with the general line of conduct which has distinguished the committeeman from Missouri from the beginning of my first term.

Finally, I desire to say to the National Committee that I do not consider the complaint filed by Committeeman Turner of sufficient truth, merit or force to warrant the dismissal of Comrade Clark from the position he has so satisfactorily filled since February, 1903, and unless the National Committee should rule otherwise, I shall continue Comrade Clark as long as I am National Secretary and his conduct does not justify his removal.

Fraternally submitted,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

## SPECIAL CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 22, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: The following statement from National Committeeman Turner, of Missouri, is transmitted to you upon his request:

"Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 21, 1904.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

"Comrades: Replying to the statement of National Secretary, submitted in answer to my complaint dated November 12, I willingly invite him to place before the Committee any evidence he may have which will verify his insinuations, misinterpretations and distortions contained in his statement to the National Committee. His splendid imitation of the tactics of the cut-throat in beclouding the question involved, by a recital of our personal relations and the discussion of the rights of party members to exercise the privilege of expressing personal opinions while holding official position in the party, certainly reflects great credit to his calm and unselfish judgment, and would furnish most conclusive evidence of how Clark was not guilty of the conduct set forth in my complaint, were it not for the fact that Clark's admissions to Local Quorum at its meeting held on April 29 at National Headquarters, practically concede the correctness of Comrade Futvoye's sworn statement with the exception of the contents of the letter in question. It is clear in what matter Clark can prove Futvoye's statement false; I challenge him to produce the letter for identification."

## Statement of Mailly.

I believe it only necessary for me to say in reply to the foregoing (if a reply is really necessary) that my former statement relative to Comrade Turner's actions still stands and can readily be verified. As to Comrade Clark's producing the letter which Comrade Futvoye claims was read it may be pointed out that Comrade Turner evidently goes on the theory of charging a man with an offense and then letting the victim prove himself not guilty. This was the rule in the middle ages, when individuals were charged with crimes and tortured until they pleaded guilty, or were killed for not being able to prove themselves not guilty. In short, the burden of proof is with Comrade Turner, who has preferred the complaint, and not with those complained against.

Fraternally yours,  
WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE REFERENDUM NO. 9. MOTIONS 16 AND 17.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 1, 1904.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: Herewith is submitted the following motions presented by National Committeeman Lowry, of Arkansas. The vote upon motions will close December 22, three weeks from date.

### MOTION NO. 16.

"Referring to Special Circular dated November 15, 1904. From best information at hand it appears that the matter referred to in above circular was 'aired' at the meeting of the Quorum held April 29, 1904, and they decided Comrade Clark not guilty. Afterwards, the record of the case was expunged from the report of the meeting, and to this Comrade Turner assented.

"Therefore, I move that the complaint filed against the National Secretary account of the alleged action of Comrade Clark, about October 26, 1903, regarding election of National Committeeman from Missouri (he being a member of a local in the state), said complaint being made by Comrade George H. Turner, be dismissed."

### MOTION NO. 17.

"I deem it unwise that any portion of the record of any meeting of the Quorum should be expunged, for the National Committee should know concerning every matter brought to the attention of the Quorum.

"Therefore, I move that no portion of the record of any meeting of the Quorum of Executive Committee shall be changed, altered or expunged."

Fraternally submitted.

WILLIAM MAILLY,  
National Secretary.

## REPORT OF ACTION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON REFERENDUM NO. 9, MOTIONS 16 AND 17; SUBMITTED DECEMBER 1, CLOSED DECEMBER 22, 1904.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 23, 1904.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades: Hereby is submitted report of the action of your committee upon Referendum No. 9, Motions 16 and 17, by Lowry, of Arkansas:

### Motion No. 16.

"That the complaint filed against the National Secretary on account of the alleged action of Comrade Clark, about October 26, 1903, regarding election of National Committeeman from Missouri (he being a member of a local in the state), said complaint being made by Comrade George H. Turner, be dismissed."

### Voting Yes.

Alabama—B. Andrus.  
Arizona—H. H. Keays.  
Arkansas—L. W. Lowry.  
California—N. A. Richardson.  
Colorado—A. H. Floatan.  
Connecticut—W. E. White.  
Florida—W. R. Healey.  
Idaho—George F. Carter.  
Illinois—B. Berlyn.  
Iowa—John M. Work.  
Kansas—A. S. McAllister.  
Kentucky—Charles G. Townner.  
Massachusetts—John C. Chase.  
Minnesota—S. M. Holman.  
Montana—James D. Graham.  
New Hampshire—M. H. O'Neil.  
New Jersey—Charles Ufert.  
New York—Morris Hillquit.  
Oklahoma—R. Maschke.  
Pennsylvania—J. Mahlon Barnes.  
Rhode Island—John H. Floyd.  
South Dakota—Samuel Lovett.  
Vermont—John W. Arvidson.  
Washington—George E. Boomer.  
Total voting yes, 24.

### Voting No.

Indiana—S. M. Reynolds.  
Michigan—C. J. Lamb.  
Missouri—George H. Turner.  
North Dakota—Tonnes Thams.  
Ohio—Howard S. Caldwell.  
Texas—John Kerrigan.  
Total voting no, 6.  
Not voting: Putnam, Louisiana; Fox, Maine; Ramp, Oregon; Zimmerman, West Virginia, and Berger, Wisconsin. Total, 5.

### Motion No. 17.

"That no portion of the record of any meeting of the Quorum or Executive Committee shall be changed, altered or expunged."

### Voting Yes.

Alabama—B. Andrus.  
Arizona—H. H. Keays.  
Arkansas—L. W. Lowry.  
California—N. A. Richardson.  
Colorado—A. H. Floatan.  
Florida—W. R. Healey.  
Idaho—George F. Carter.  
Indiana—S. M. Reynolds.  
Kansas—A. S. McAllister.  
Iowa—John M. Work.

Louisiana—Wilber Putnam.  
Massachusetts—John C. Chase.  
Michigan—C. J. Lamb.  
Minnesota—S. M. Holman.  
Montana—James D. Graham.  
New Hampshire—M. H. O'Neil.  
New Jersey—Charles Ufert.  
New York—Morris Hillquit.  
North Dakota—Tonnes Thams.  
Ohio—Howard S. Caldwell.  
Pennsylvania—J. Mahlon Barnes.  
Rhode Island—John H. Floyd.  
South Dakota—Samuel Lovett.  
Texas—John Kerrigan.  
Vermont—John W. Arvidson.  
Washington—George E. Boomer.  
Total voting yes, 26.

### Voting No.

Connecticut—W. E. White.  
Missouri—George H. Turner.  
Oklahoma—R. Maschke.  
Total voting no, 2.  
Not voting: Berlin, Illinois; Towner, Kentucky; Fox, Maine; Ramp, Oregon; Zimmerman, West Virginia; Berger, Wisconsin. Total, 6.

### COMMENT.

RICHARDSON, California: On Motion 16 "I vote YES, but desire to add that there is considerable in connection with the Clark-Turner affair that I do not like. The slightest intimation from Comrade Clark that the National Secretary was back of him or inspiring his acts was, if it were not true, a grievous wrong; if it were true, the National Secretary was seriously at fault.

"I think, however, from what we can learn of it, or from what we cannot learn of it, the matter better be put to rest."

REYNOLDS, Indiana: "In voting 'NO' on Motion 16 I do so because I remember that Comrade Turner withdrew his complaint after having been heard by the Quorum for the reason that he had no evidence upon which the Quorum could take any action. It was, however, a withdrawal of his complaint without prejudice and was therefore not a final disposition of the matter. At that time there was nothing upon which the Quorum could act, and it was for this reason 'no record' was made. This was done because Comrade Turner saw that his position was not sustainable upon the hearsay evidence he adduced, and if he now desires to refile his complaint and bring evidence he should be privileged to do so.

"No. 17, yes. I agree with Comrade Lowry. I do not understand that the record was expunged at the April meeting. There was simply nothing to record, and I remember Comrade Turner and the Quorum so considered the matter and no record, for Comrade Turner himself desired that no record be made and after reading his complaint withdrew it, and took it with him. I am quite sure my memory is exact.

"I do not think the Quorum is bound to record a complaint which complainant withdraws, particularly when complaint is withdrawn by complainant, expressing desire that no action be taken or recorded. In the sense plainly evident in Comrade Lowry's motion the records should not be expunged, but suspicions and rumors and hearsay complaints, the Quorum surely need not be expected to transmit to the entire committee.

"The Quorum acted with good judgment, and it would be well if this matter had not again been brought up, but I am sure Comrade Turner has the right to do so, whether his motives are personal, particular or general, cannot at this time be decided. The Quorum up to this time had no evidence whatever against Comrade Clark."

LAMB, Michigan: "On Motion No. 16 I vote no. It seems from Comrade Turner's statement that the matter was merely held in abeyance pending campaign. It does not appear from the record that any decision was reached, as recited in the motion of Comrade Lowry. Even suppose everything alleged against Mally and Clark is true, is this a proper matter for consideration by the National Committee? The question is, Had or had not Mally a right to do even all that Turner alleges he did do? The question is one of jurisdiction, and that question should be settled as soon as possible."

THAMS, North Dakota: "I vote no on Motion No. 16 for the following reason: The case was disposed of at the meeting April 29, 1904, as it was for lack of evidence. Now it appears that we are coming close towards this evidence with the affidavit of Comrade Futvoje. I also want to hear from the other party, Comrade Tripp, before I take final action in this case."

CALDWELL, Ohio: "In comment on Referendum No. 9, Motion 16, wish to say: Do not believe it would be just to drop Comrade Turner's complaint without a hearing. Was present at Quorum meeting in April when affair came up, and wish to say that it was talked over and the consensus of opinion was that Comrade Turner should present the letter in question or a statement from Comrade Futvoje properly sworn to, so that there could be something tangible to take up. Until he should do so the matter was dropped, with Comrade Turner's consent. Think it was very considerate of him to let the matter rest until after election, so as not to interfere with the campaign, and now believe that it is up to Comrade Clark to do one of three things:

"First—Prove Comrade Futvoje a perjurer.

"Second—Make an affidavit denying the facts as stated.

"Third—Admit truth of charges."

MASCHKE, Oklahoma: "I vote yes on Motion No. 16 for the following reason: From information at hand I learn that Turner must have agreed to the dismissal of his case by the Local Quorum on April 29, 1904, otherwise he should have brought his case before the National Committee within a reasonable length of time.

"I vote no on Motion No. 17: First, as the Constitution in Article VI, Section 3, gives the Executive Committee the right to adopt its own rules of procedure; and, second, the Turner-Clark-Mally affair seemed to be entirely of a private character, not of sufficient interest to the party to be brought before the National Committee. I hold that similar cases may be treated likewise with the consent of the parties interested."

### OFFICIAL PARTY LEAFLETS.

1. "Socialist Methods." An explanation of the character and workings of the Socialist Party organization.

2. "How to Organize Socialist Locals." How to proceed in the formation of regular party locals.

3. "Why Socialists Pay Dues."

4. "How to Arrange Socialist Meetings." Invaluable for every Socialist in agitation work.

5. "How to Conduct a Socialist Local or Branch." Explains in detail how every department of a local's work should be performed. Contains also draft for local constitution and by-laws.

6. "National Constitution of the Socialist Party."

Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 contain four pages each. Prices: 30 cents per 100; \$1.75 per 1,000 for each leaflet.

Nos. 5 and 6 contain eight pages each. Prices: 75 cents per 100; \$4 per 1,000 for each leaflet.

## National Quorum

### REPORT OF QUORUM MEETING HELD AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, DEC. 14, 1904.

The National Quorum was called to order at 11:00 A. M., December 14, 1904, by National Secretary Mally, with Quorum Members John M. Work, B. Berlyn, S. M. Reynolds, and C. G. Townner present. John M. Work was elected chairman of the first session and W. E. Clark was elected secretary for the Quorum.

The following matters were then taken up:

Communication from the State Secretary of Colorado, asking that the National Committee indorse certain circular letters appealing for funds the State Committee was issuing. It was decided that the Quorum or National Committee had no authority to indorse any such appeals that may be issued by State organizations.

Communication from Jas. S. Smith, Secretary of the State Executive Committee of Illinois, and also from A. M. Simons, relative to election of National Executive Committee and National Committee. Reynolds moved that the communications from Comrades Smith and Simons be referred to Towner and Work to prepare a statement in reply. Carried.

Communication from J. W. Kelley, Chairman Indiana State Committee, reporting the adoption of the following motion by the State Executive Board, at a meeting held Nov. 13:

"That the chairman write Comrade Mally, stating that the Indiana State Committee makes the contention that our State Secretary should have the power to route national speakers, when sent into the state by the National Organization, except as provided for in the Constitution."

The Quorum then adjourned for lunch.

### SECOND SESSION.

Comrade Work was continued as chairman and the correspondence between the National Secretary and State Secretary F. G. Strickland of Indiana, affecting the motion reported at the first session, was read.

The Quorum concurred in the resolution of the Indiana Executive Board and did not find from the correspondence that the National Secretary had done anything in opposition to it.

The National Secretary presented a specimen ballot from Springfield, Mass., for the municipal election held Dec. 6, showing the candidate for City Clerk listed as the candidate of the Democratic, Republican and Socialist parties and reported that he (the Nat. Sec.) had written a letter of inquiry concerning same. Action of the Secretary was approved.

Communication from State Secretary Menton of Michigan, relative to the nomination of F. A. Kulp for National Secretary by National Committeeman Lamb, of Michigan, and stating that National Committeeman Lamb knew Kulp not to be a member of the party organization, and requesting that his attention be called to it. National Secretary reported that Kulp had sent declination, stating he was not a member of the party.

Regarding the affairs of the party in South Dakota, the National Secretary reported a letter from State Secretary Lovett to the effect that he intended to pay more attention to the affairs of the State organization in the future.

Communication from Comrade J. H. Zenger, of Salt Lake City, Utah, rela-

tive to action of the State Committee of Utah in inserting a clause in the State Constitution and referring it to membership for its approval and requesting that the national office initiate referendum of Utah Locals instead. Reynolds moved that, upon notice being received and evidence presented showing that the clause which had formerly been stricken out of the Utah Constitution by referendum vote, which corresponded to Article XII, Section 3, National Constitution, viz: "No person shall be nominated or endorsed by any subdivision of the party for candidate unless he is a member of the party, and has been such for at least one year; but this provision shall not apply to organizations which have been in existence for less than one year," has been inserted in the Utah State Constitution by referendum of Utah Locals, the application for a state charter for Utah be referred by the National Secretary to the National Committee in regular order.

Applications for appointments as speakers were presented from Luella R. Kraybill, Rev. C. H. Rogers, Rev. Granville Lowther, M. J. Hynes and Samuel Levin.

Berlyn moved that all new applications for appointment of speakers or organizers be referred to the incoming Executive Committee. Carried.

Communications from State Secretary Helfenstein, of California, relative to a proposition that the National Office pay half the expenses of the State Organizer for California, beginning Jan. 1. The Quorum instructed the National Secretary to notify the State Secretary of California that the proposition could not be accepted.

Communications from the Rio Grande Woolen Mills Co., Albuquerque, N. M.; John M. Ray; Local Imperial, Cal.; J. C. Gibson, Rock Island, Ill.; and Dan. Hogan, Huntington, Ark., presenting various propositions, were read and ordered filed.

Proposition from Chas. H. Kerr, relative to card for securing and indexing the names of voters, especially those supporting the Socialist ticket at last election, was presented. National Secretary spoke favorably upon the card prepared by Comrade Kerr, and suggested what he thought would be improvements. After discussion, Berlyn moved that the Secretary be instructed to prepare card for securing names of voters who voted the Socialist ticket and to furnish as many of these cards as there are locals, to various State Secretaries, as samples, giving price at which cards can be supplied. Carried.

Communication from S. J. Hampton, of Durant, Indian Territory, relative to the holding of a joint convention of the Socialist party of Oklahoma and the Socialist party Locals in the Indian Territory, looking to the formation of a single organization. National Secretary's reply that the calling of such convention would depend upon the action of the Oklahoma organization was endorsed.

Letter written by H. H. Caldwell of Ohio, signed Member of National Committee, soliciting dates as speaker at Haverhill, Mass., and sent to the National Secretary. Quorum instructed that the letter of Caldwell be referred to the State Committee of Massachusetts.

Correspondence from Locals New Haven, Conn., Lynn and Fitchburg, Mass., inquiring about the organizers' plan proposed by Wilshire's Magazine, and from Comrade Wilshire relative to the plan and orders for organizing supplies.

Quorum instructed the National Secretary to send notice through the Socialist press, advising Locals to engage organizers employed by their State organizations or those commissioned by the National Committee.

It was also decided that Comrade Wilshire be advised to secure organizing material through the Secretaries of State organizations where his representatives intend to work.

Communication from Emile Vinck of Belgium, requesting the National Headquarters to arrange a tour for him in the United States, was referred to the incoming Executive Committee.

The National Secretary presented the following report:

"The estimated liabilities of the national headquarters at present date are \$1,700, with estimated assets of \$1,200. Most of the assets are for dues owing to the national office by state organizations. A number of state organizations have not remitted for dues for periods of three to five months. As a result, the state of the national office finances is such that no new financial responsibilities can be assumed for some time. Since the election the receipts for dues, as the monthly reports show, are below the regular average. This can be ascribed partly to relaxation following up the campaign and partly to failure of some state organizations to remit dues collected. This has prevented the payment of all bills incurred through the campaign before the fiscal year closed (Jan. 1st), but all liabilities should be disposed of by Feb. 1st, nevertheless.

"Action should be taken looking to the collection of a special fund for national headquarters for the purpose of furthering the work of organization during the next year and to furnish the literature bureau with a stock of books. The literature department could be made a means of circulating the best Socialist literature as well as probably furnishing revenue for the party organization. The organizing and educational work should go together and the most direct benefit could be secured by acting through the party organization.

"The party leaflets now printed only in English, should be translated into other languages, as the work of organization among the non-English speaking working people promises to soon assume important proportions.

"The method of distributing the monthly official bulletin should also be defined."

Relative to the standing of State and Local organizations failing to pay dues during a certain period, in the absence of any constitutional provision on the subject, the Quorum recommends that a constitutional amendment be adopted limiting the period of non-payment of dues by State and Local organizations,

and also specifying the minimum number of members Locals in unorganized States and State organizations should have to be entitled to affiliation.

The National Secretary was instructed to prepare a special call for funds to provide for organizing work and to enable the literature bureau to be established on a solid basis.

The National Secretary was empowered to arrange to place speakers in the field as soon as financial circumstances would permit.

It was decided that the monthly Official Bulletin be sent in bundles to the State Secretaries for distribution among the Locals, proportioned according to the number of due stamps purchased during the preceding month.

Towner and Work presented the letters from Jas. S. Smith, State Secretary of Illinois, and the letter from A. M. Simons, together with the statements in reply to same, all of which follow:

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8, 1904.

Mr. Wm. Mally, National Secretary.

Dear Comrade: At our last session of the Executive Committee, the question was brought up that while no notice was served upon us to elect our quota of National Committeemen, nor that the new Constitution was in effect, yet an election was being had for members of the National Executive Committee, and as a result of this, I am instructed to formulate a number of questions and ascertain what construction the National Office or Quorum placed upon the following: First, when does the new Constitution go into effect? Second, if not immediately upon its adoption by the membership at what period after? Third, can a part of its provisions be operative at one period and other parts at another period? Fourth, when shall call be issued by State Committees or nominations for committeemen and how many and when will they assume their office?

Awaiting your early reply, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

JAS. S. SMITH,

State Secretary.

### REPLY TO SAME.

In answer to the questions of State Secretary Smith of Illinois:

1. The Constitution went into effect on August 4th, 1904, in accordance with Art. XV: "This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after the time of its approval by a national referendum of the party membership."

2. Same as number 1.

3. All of the Constitution became operative at once upon adoption; but Art. IV, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, specifies that the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the dues paying membership for the purpose of determining the representation of each state, to-wit: "Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one member and by an additional member for one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory may be entitled, the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year." Since the Constitution went into effect in the eighth month of the year 1904, the National Secretary has not issued the statement of the dues paying members until January, 1905.

4. The call for election of additional National Committeemen should be made after the National Secretary has issued the statement of membership. The number will be determined by the number of members as provided in Art. IV, Sec. 1; and they will assume their office when elected in accordance with the various state constitutions.

### LETTER FROM A. M. SIMONS.

Chicago, December 7, 1904.

Mr. Wm. Mally.

Dear Comrade: I am in receipt of yours of December 6th, notifying me of nomination to the National Executive Committee, and would say that I have no objection to letting my name stand for that office, but that it seems to me to be a most untoward usurpation on the part of the old National Committee to assume that they are the "National Committee" meant by the Constitution, and I can assure you that any attempt on their part to elect a new Executive Committee and thus perpetuate themselves contrary to the entire letter and spirit of the Constitution now in force will raise a tremendous storm in which I do not care to appear to be on the side of the old National Committee. Under these conditions, I do not wish my name to stand; at the same time I do not wish you to simply state that I have refused to stand without some explanation. Neither do I wish to start a row if it can be helped.

It seems to me that you had better reconsider this matter in some way.

Yours fraternally,

A. M. SIMONS.

### REPLY TO SAME.

We regard the charge in Simons' letter, that the National Committee is trying to perpetuate itself, as ridiculous in view of the fact that the personnel of the National Committee is continually changing through explanations, resignations and removals of some state constitutions providing for elections for one year, and some for two, and holding said elections at such times as they deem best and, in all cases, subject to recall in accordance with Section 2, Article IV, of the National Constitution: "The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states and 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." In like manner, the National Executive Committee, which may be elected by the National Committee, is subject to removal in part or whole at any time the National Committee in its enlarged form may deem proper. One of the reasons why the Quorum instructed the National Secretary to call for nominations for the Executive Committee on Dec. 1st, was to avoid the possibility of the charge being made that the Quorum was trying to perpetuate itself.

The National Secretary asked for a ruling as to whether the candidates for National Secretary and National Executive Committee should be elected by majority or plurality vote. Berlyn moved that when the vote is canvassed on the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee, only those candidates receiving a majority of the votes cast



should be declared elected; and a re-ballot be taken on all the candidates failing of election and receiving at least ten per cent of the votes cast." Adopted.

The National Secretary suggested the advisability of securing information from candidates concerning their membership and positions held in the party. Berlyn moved that the National Secretary ask for information from all the candidates, such information to consist of a brief statement of their relations with the party organization, and that this information be furnished by the National Secretary to any National Committeeman, Socialist Party official, or party member who may request it.

National Secretary reported that Comrade S. L. Smith, of Ohio, member of Local Fremont and of the Ohio State Committee, had recently visited the National Headquarters and had asked to see correspondence received from A. W. Ricker while employed in the Appeal to Reason office during 1903. Request had been granted and Smith had taken copy of correspondence.

The Quorum then adjourned.

W. E. CLARK,  
Secretary for the Quorum.

\*This means that no re-ballot will be taken unless the first ballot fails to elect seven committeemen, the constitutional number.

### OFFICIAL VOTE RECEIVED.

The following is the vote officially reported as having been cast in the States and Territories named on November 8, with vote of 1900 and 1902 appended for comparison:

	1900.	1902.	1904.
Alabama	928	2,312	853
*Arizona		519	1,304
Arkansas	27		1,816
California	7,572	9,592	29,535
Colorado			4,304
Connecticut	1,741	2,857	4,543
Delaware		57	146
Florida	603		2,337
Georgia			197
Idaho		1,800	4,949
Illinois	9,687	20,167	69,225
Indiana	2,374	7,134	12,013
Iowa	2,742	6,360	14,847
Kansas	1,605	4,078	15,869
Kentucky	760	1,886	3,455
Louisiana			995
Maine	876	1,974	2,106
Maryland	908		2,247
Massachusetts	9,716	33,629	13,604
Michigan	2,826	4,261	8,941
Minnesota	3,065	5,143	6,376
Mississippi			392
Missouri	6,128	5,335	13,003
Montana	708	2,466	5,676
Nebraska	823	3,167	7,380
Nevada			925
N. Hampshire	790	1,057	1,090
New Jersey	4,609	5,491	9,587
New York	12,869	23,400	36,883
North Carolina			124
North Dakota	518	1,245	1,945
Ohio	4,847	14,270	36,260
*Oklahoma	815	1,963	4,443
Oregon	1,494	3,532	7,619
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,910	21,863
Rhode Island			956
South Carolina			22
South Dakota	169	2,620	3,138
Tennessee	410		1,400
Texas	1,846	3,513	2,791
Utah	717	2,927	5,767
Vermont	371	371	859
Virginia	225	225	218
Washington	1,609	4,739	9,975
West Virginia	286	286	1,572
Wisconsin	7,095	15,957	28,220
Wyoming	552	552	1,574
Total	98,417	225,903	403,338

\*Candidates for delegate to Congress.

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Should begin the new year with a complete set of books for their officers. The specially ruled and printed set furnished by the National office is giving splendid satisfaction. The set is furnished complete for \$3.25.

Perfect organization is now our most pressing need, and this calls for thorough details. Price may have to be advanced after present stock is sold. Make a special effort and order promptly. Cash must accompany all orders.

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A set of specially ruled and printed account books for use of city or county committees of the Socialist Party are being prepared. Set will be sent on receipt of \$5.50, receiver to pay express.

Begin the new year with system and uniform method of accounts.

### TWO THINGS

That failed to sell as we expected during the campaign are the Plate Patent portraits of Debs and Hanford, with fac simile of their signatures, and the Debs medallion. These serve as a lasting memento of the great campaign of 1904 and make an ornament to any home or lodge room.

While the supply on hand lasts we will send, postage paid, a set of portraits and Debs medallion for 25 cents.

## NATIONAL CONSTITUTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

### ARTICLE I.

#### Name.

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in such states where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

### ARTICLE II.

#### Membership.

Section 1. Every person, resident of the United States, of the age of eighteen years and upward, without distinction of sex, race, color or creed, who has severed his connection with all other political parties, who subscribes to the principles of the party, shall be eligible to membership in the Party.

Section 2. Any person occupying a position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other political party (civil service positions excepted), shall not be eligible to membership in the Socialist Party.

Section 3. A member who desires to transfer his membership from a local in one state to a local in another state may do so upon the presentation of his card showing him to be in good standing at the time of asking for such transfer.

Section 4. No member of the party, in any state or territory, shall under any pretext, interfere with the regular or organized movement in any other state.

### ARTICLE III.

#### Management.

Section 1. The affairs of the Socialist Party shall be administered by a National Committee, its officers and executive committee, the party conventions, and the general vote of the party.

### ARTICLE IV.

#### National Committee.

Section 1. Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee by one member and by an additional member for every one thousand members or major fraction thereof in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory may be entitled, the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues-paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year.

Section 2. 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.

Section 3. The National Committee shall meet in regular session once a year in all even-numbered years when no national convention of the party shall take place. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of members of the committee. The dates and places of such meetings shall be determined by the National Committee.

Section 4. Expenses of the National Committeemen in attending meetings shall be paid from the National treasury.

Section 5. Between the sessions of the National Committee, all its business shall be transacted by correspondence.

Section 6. The National Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with the provisions of this constitution.

### ARTICLE V.

Duties and Powers of the National Committee.

Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to represent the party in all national and international affairs; to call national nominating conventions and special conventions decided upon by the referendum of the party; to make reports to national conventions, and to receive and pass upon all reports and actions of the Executive Committee. The National Committee shall also arrange the rules and order of business for all Conventions, subject to adoption or amendment by the Convention.

Section 2. The National Committee shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

### ARTICLE VI.

#### Executive Committee.

Section 1. The Executive Committee of the National Committee shall be composed of seven members to be elected by the National Committee, from the membership of the party; but no more than three members of the said committee shall be elected from one state. The term of office of the members of the Executive Committee shall be one year.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once in three months. It shall supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, organize unorganized states and territories, receive semi-annual reports from the state committees, receive and pass

upon the reports of the National Secretary, and transact all current business of the national office, except such as are by this constitution or by the rules of the National Committee expressly reserved for the National Committee or the general vote of the party.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitution or with the rules of the National Committee.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall transmit copies of the minutes of its meetings to all members of the National Committee, and all its acts and resolutions shall be subject to the revision of the National Committee.

Section 5. Between sessions of the Executive Committee all its business shall be transacted by correspondence.

### ARTICLE VII.

#### National Secretary.

Section 1. The National Secretary shall be elected by the National Committee; his term of office shall be one year. The National Secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars annually.

Section 2. The National Secretary shall have charge of all affairs of the National office subject to the directions of the Executive Committee, and the National Committee. He shall receive the reports of the state organizations and of the local organizations in unorganized states and territories. He shall supervise the accounts of the national office, and the work of the lecture bureau, the literature bureau and such other departments as may hereafter be established in connection with the national office.

Section 3. The National Secretary shall issue to all party organizations, in such way as the Executive Committee may direct, monthly bulletins containing a report 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 his office, and such other matters pertaining to the organization and activity of the party, as may be of general interest to the membership. Such bulletins shall not contain editorial comment.

Section 4. The National Secretary shall be empowered to secure such help as may be necessary for the proper transaction of the business of his office.

Section 5. The National Secretary may be removed from office at any time by a majority vote of the members of the National Committee.

### ARTICLE VIII.

#### The Lecture Bureau.

Section 1. There shall be maintained in connection with the National office a Lecture Bureau for the purpose of arranging tours for lecturers for the propaganda of Socialism.

Section 2. The Lecture Bureau shall have no connection with the work of organization, and it shall have the right to make arrangements for the lecturers under its auspices with all state or local organizations of the party.

Section 3. The National Committee shall establish a uniform rate of compensation for all lecturers and organizers working under its auspices.

### ARTICLE IX.

#### The Literature Bureau.

Section 1. The National Committee shall also maintain in the headquarters of the party a department for the dissemination of socialist literature.

Section 2. The Literature Bureau shall keep for sale to the local organizations of the party and others, a stock of socialist books, pamphlets and other literature, and shall have the right, with the approval of the Committee, to publish works on socialism or for the purpose of socialist propaganda, but this clause shall not be construed as authorizing the Bureau to publish any periodical.

Section 3. The profits of the Literature Bureau shall go into the general funds of the party treasury.

### ARTICLE X.

#### Conventions.

Section 1. The regular national convention of the party shall be held in all years in which elections for President and Vice-President of the United States are to be held.

Section 2. Special conventions of the party may be held at any time if decided upon by a general vote of the party membership.

Section 3. The dates and places of holding such regular or special conventions shall be fixed by the National Committee.

Section 4. The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by states, each state and territory being entitled to one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for every two

hundred members in good standing, provided, however, that no delegate shall be considered eligible unless he is a resident of the state from which the credential is presented.

Section 5. Railroad fare of the delegates, going to and coming from the convention, shall be paid from the national treasury, and such expenses shall be raised by a per capita assessment on the entire membership.

### ARTICLE XI.

#### Referendum.

Section 1. Motions to amend any part of this constitution, as well as any other motions or resolutions to be voted upon by the entire membership of the party, shall be submitted by the National Secretary to a referendum of the party membership, upon the request of twenty local organizations, in five or more states or territories, or any smaller number of local organizations having a membership of at least two thousand in the aggregate.

Section 2. Whenever a request for a referendum shall have been made as above provided, the National Secretary shall forthwith cause the same to be published in the party press, and shall allow such question to stand open for thirty days within which time amendments may be offered thereto in the same manner in which an original request for a referendum is to be made, and at the close of the said period of thirty days, the original motion submitted to referendum, together with all and any amendments which might have been offered, shall be submitted to the vote of the party members, and such vote shall close forty-five days thereafter.

Section 3. All propositions or other matters submitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without preamble or comment.

### ARTICLE XII.

#### State Organizations.

Section 1. The formation of all state or territorial organizations or the re-organization of state or territorial organizations which may have lapsed shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in conformity with the rules of the National Committee.

Section 2. No state or territory may be organized unless it has at least ten locals with an aggregate membership of not less than one hundred, but this provision shall not affect the rights of states and territories organized prior to the adoption of this constitution.

Section 3. The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party, and all state and territorial platforms shall conform thereto; and no state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or endorsement from any other party or political organization.

Section 4. In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, the state or territorial organizations shall have the sole jurisdiction of the members residing within their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial affairs within such state or territory; their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations, and the National Committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial organizations.

Section 5. The State Committees shall make monthly reports to the National Secretary concerning their membership, financial condition and general standing of the party.

Section 6. The State Committee shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories.

Section 7. All state organizations shall provide in their constitutions for the initiative, referendum and imperative mandate.

Section 8. No person shall be nominated or endorsed by any subdivision of the party for candidate unless he is a member of the party, and has been such for at least one year, but this provision shall not apply to organizations which have been in existence for less than one year.

### ARTICLE XIII.

#### Headquarters.

Section 1. The location of the headquarters of the party shall be determined by the National Committee.

### ARTICLE XIV.

#### Amendments.

Section 1. This constitution may be amended by a national convention or by a referendum of the party in the manner above provided.

### ARTICLE XV.

#### Time and Method of Taking Effect.

Section 1. This constitution shall take effect and be in force, from and after the time of its approval by national referendum of the party membership.

In voting upon this constitution members must vote upon it as a whole.