

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Number 12

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1905

Monthly

### National Committee Referendums Submitted

#### MOTIONS 26, 27, 28, 29 AND 30

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, 1905.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Comrades—Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 26, Motion No. 26, by National Committeeman Farmer, of Texas:

##### MOTION NO. 26.

"I move a reconsideration of National Committee, Motion No. 18."

##### COMMENT.

"It seems that there are many members of the party who are interested in the comments of the different members of the committee and are not willing to dispense with them, and further, the National Committee of Texas requests that I should make the above motion in the following motion adopted July 10, 1905:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of the state committee that the report of 'Comments' in our National Party Bulletin, is of inestimable educational value and should not be discontinued, and that it is the sense of the state committee that National Committeeman for Texas, W. E. Farmer, should have a reconsideration of National Committee Motion No. 18."

Vote will close on August 23rd.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1905.

Comrades: Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 26, Motions No. 27 and 28, by National Committeeman Maschke of Oklahoma, reference to the rules drawn up by the Executive Committee for the National Committee, July 21-22:

##### MOTION NO. 27.

"I move to strike out the latter portion of Section 3, which reads, 'Provided, however, that if it is seconded by one-sixth of the members of the Committee, it shall be submitted.'"

##### MOTION NO. 28.

"I move that Section 5, shall read as follows: 'Motions to amend, defer, postpone or declare a motion out of order, shall be, with the exception of the comments by the originators of such motions, not commentable, must reach the National Office before the motion is made, and the comments shall be sent out with the ballots of original motion. Should more than one amendment be submitted, which, if adopted, would be conflicting, the one receiving the most votes shall be declared adopted.'"

##### COMMENT ON MOTION NO. 27.

"A motion conflicting with the National Committee or the rules of the National Committee, will not become less so, even if seconded by one-sixth of the members of the Committee. The National Constitution is the supreme law of the party, and the committee members must remain, in their action as such within its limit. And the rules adopted by the majority of the committee members should not be overridden by a minority. Whenever the rules become inadequate, let us change or amend them, or else, do without them."

##### COMMENT ON MOTION NO. 28.

"1. The adoption of the above motion will no doubt at times, entail some extra labor, but in the long run it will save labor and many useless expenses. Man is not perfect. A motion may at times be greatly improved by amendments. Under the rules as drawn up by the Executive Committee, a motion must either be adopted or rejected. A motion as such may be rejected on account of lack of completeness, or if adopted, may become a source of more motions and more balloting.

"2. The past has proven that a motion to defer or postpone deserves to be recognized. As an example, mention Hillquit's motion to elect two International Secretaries, while a motion by Trautmann, to postpone balloting on Hillquit's motion, resulted in the disclosure, after a considerable lapse of time, that we only were entitled to one secretary.

"3. As our National Secretary, as myself, of any other member of the Committee is not infallible, I see no reason why the opportunity should be taken away from members to declare a motion out of order which the secretary thinks to be otherwise.

"4. All these motions (to amend, defer, postpone, or declare a motion out of order) will not become in the least obstructive to the vote pending before the National Committee, and in this manner are submitted with the original motion.

"The real obstructionists are our alarmists, that stir up a big dust cloud and then whip a motion through while the excitement is on, and before the members get a close view of the situation, and in this manner quite often disgrace themselves and the party."

"I would further suggest if the rules with the above motions should be adopted, when it should become necessary to print new ballots, provisions could be made so that one ballot will suffice for the original motion and all motions pertaining to it."

Vote will close on September 4th.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15, 1905.

Comrades:—Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 27, Motion No. 29, by National Committeeman Work, of Iowa:

##### MOTION NO. 29.

"I move that the State and Municipal Program, which was referred by the National Convention of May, 1904, to the National Committee for revision and adoption, be open for motions to amend, insert, strike out, add to, etc., until January 1, 1906; that each of such motions be published in the weekly Bulletin and then held for ten days for comments; that all comments received during that time and not exceeding one hundred words in length be sent out with the ballots; that when all such motions have been disposed of, the Program be considered adopted as altered, without voting upon it as a whole; and that when all of such motions as may be pending on the first day of January, 1906, are disposed of, the Program as altered be submitted serially to a referendum vote of the Party membership."

Vote will close September 11th.

Note.—The report of the State and Municipal Program Committee as presented to the National Convention appears in this Bulletin.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 19, 1905.

Comrades:—Herewith is submitted Referendum No. 28, Motion No. 30, by National Committeeman Maschke, of Oklahoma:

##### MOTION NO. 30.

"Resolved, That the National Committee condemn the action of the National Ex-

ecutive Committee in publishing the 'Special circular on Wisconsin Charter and Dues Account.'"

##### COMMENT.

"The special circular on Wisconsin Charter and Dues Account, issued August 11, 1905, by the National Executive Committee, for the purpose of furnishing information to the National Committee, as well as to the members at large, through the press—an information that has not been called for—at a time when the membership is just about to decide on a question of vast importance, and in close relation to above mentioned information, cannot fall but influence the vote of the party members. Said circular, though sent out under the guise of good intentions, is nevertheless, no matter how well it had been managed to circumvent the letter of the constitution, a violation of the spirit of same. Any unprejudiced member will admit, that the controversy between Wisconsin and the National Office, since its first inception, had more the character of personal differences between certain members, than such of the party at large. Whatever may be said against the Wisconsin comrades, so much is certain, that in the present controversy, they have never stooped to prostitute the National Office to their private ends. Vote will close September 12th. Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

#### ELECTION TO FILL VACANCY ON NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

##### THIRD BALLOT.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 4, 1905.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Comrades:—I herewith report the result of the third ballot for the election of a member to fill the vacancy in the National Executive Committee, vote being as follows:

##### VOTE BY STATES.

Alabama—LaRue for Berger.  
California—Edmiston for Townner.  
California—Lewis for Townner.  
California—Lewis, Lena M. for Townner.  
Connecticut—White for Townner.  
Colorado—Floaten for Townner.  
Florida—Healey for Townner.  
Idaho—Rigg for Townner.  
Illinois—Berlyn for Townner.  
Indiana—Reynolds for Berger.  
Iowa—Kelley for Berger.  
Iowa—Jacobs for Berger.  
Louisiana—Putnam for Berger.  
Maine—Fox for Townner.  
Massachusetts—Wentworth for Townner.  
Massachusetts—Gibbs for Berger.  
Minnesota—Peach for Berger.  
Minnesota—Holman for Berger.  
Missouri—Behrens for Berger.  
Missouri—Hoehn for Berger.  
Montana—McHugh for Townner.  
Nebraska—Ray for Townner.  
North Dakota—Lampman for Berger.  
New Hampshire—Little for Berger.  
New Jersey—Headley for Berger.  
New Jersey—Kearns for Townner.  
New York—Hillquit for Berger.  
New York—Spargo for Townner.  
New York—Hanford for Townner.  
Ohio—Bandlow for Townner.  
Ohio—Trautmann for Townner.  
Oregon—Ramp for Berger.  
Michigan—Lamb for Berger.  
Texas—Farmer for Townner.  
Rhode Island—Floyd for Townner.  
Vermont—Sullivan for Townner.  
Wisconsin—Thompson for Berger.  
Wyoming—Hastings for Townner.

##### NOT VOTING.

Arizona—Barnette.  
Arkansas—Lowry.  
Kansas—McAllister.  
Kansas—Brewer.  
Kentucky—Townner.  
Oklahoma—Maschke.  
Pennsylvania—Rindler.  
Pennsylvania—Wanhope.  
South Dakota—Lovett.  
Utah—Gilbert.  
Washington—Smith.  
West Virginia—Zimmerman.  
Wisconsin—Berger.  
Total—13.  
Vote of Barnette of Arizona for Townner and vote of Maschke of Oklahoma for Berger were received too late to be counted.

##### VOTES CAST FOR EACH CANDIDATE.

Berger—LaRue, Woodside, Reynolds, Kelley, Jacobs, Putnam, Gibbs, Lamb, Peach, Holman, Behrens, Hoehn, Lampman, Little, Headley, Hillquit, Ramp, Thompson.  
—Total—18.  
Townner—Edmiston, Lewis, Lewis Lena M., White, Floaten, Healey, Rigg, Berlyn, Work, Fox, Wentworth, McHugh, Ray, Kearns, Spargo, Hanford, Bandlow, Trautmann, Farmer, Floyd, Sullivan, Hastings.  
—Total—22.  
Total number of votes cast 40; necessary to a choice, 21. Townner having received a majority of the votes cast is therefore elected. Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Comrades should not overlook propaganda among the population speaking other than the English language. The following booklets were prepared for and printed by the National Headquarters, and the comrades should make special efforts to order and distribute.

##### Jewish.

"Workingmen, Next!"—By Benjamin Feigenbaum. A Jewish pamphlet, containing Jewish translation of the National platform, 48 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

##### Bohemian.

"Down with Capitalism"—A Bohemian pamphlet, 24 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

##### Polish.

"Poverty: Its Cause and Cure"—By J. Barkowsky. A Polish pamphlet; 32 pages. Single copy, 5c; 50 for \$1.75; 100 for \$3.00.

#### NATIONAL NOTES

The Socialists of Hungary recently held a monster party picnic, during which a monument of Ferdinand Lassalle was unveiled. From all over the country and from other nations representatives were present to participate in the memorable event.

The National office has secured a supply of new Italian leaflets, "Elementary Principles of Socialism," which can be had at \$2 per thousand.

J. Simonson, late financial secretary of Local Chattanooga, Tenn., has been expelled for financial irregularities.

Referring to the monthly report cards for Locals, H. C. Davis, State Secretary of Florida, says: "I think the new system of report cards as complete as could be devised and if the local secretaries only do their duty, I feel sure that a stronger, more compact and in every way better organization will result from their use." Comrade F. H. French, acting state secretary of Kansas, says: "I think the new form much better than the old ones."

In accordance with the action of the National Executive Committee, "That one or more capable comrades be sent to the Pacific coast," and upon request from that quarter a route is being made up for Comrade John W. Slayton of New Castle, Pa. In order that he may give plenty of time to the campaigns in the far West only the principal cities will be visited en route.

Parkman B. Flanders, ex-Alderman and ex-Mayor of Haverhill, Mass., is missing from home. His relatives fear he has wandered to some distant point while suffering from a weakened mind. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will favor his family by notifying by wire, at their expense, the Socialist Club, 76 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass.

Charters were granted by the National office to locals at Milburn, N. T., fifteen members, and Asheville, N. C., twenty members.

At the Socialist primaries recently held in San Francisco, a 40 per cent increase in the vote was polled.

Daniel Hogan, state secretary of Arkansas, says in his July report to the locals: "The National Committee has adopted a new and splendid system of reports from local and state secretaries. I enclose to each local two cards; file one away, it will be the basis or starting point for your next report."

Every local should have a copy of the "National Convention Proceedings" on file; paper cover 50 cents, cloth bound \$1.00.

South Dakota Socialists will hold an informal state convention, a sort of gathering of the clan, at Huron during the fair, September 11-15. National Organizer Goebel will be with them. A large tent has been procured.

O. Lund, 516 South Arthur street, Spokane, Wash., has been elected a member of the National Committee.

The police force, backed by the capitalists of Kansas City, Mo., have made their bid for fame in trying to suppress socialist street meetings. Eight arrests were made in one night. Comrade Martha Biegler being arrested and released and rearrested the same night.

George Lindner, of Apia, Island of Samoa, has written to the National office for literature and information as to "How to Organize a Local."

Secretary Killingbeck, of New Jersey, reports that the police and press of Orange combined to stop meetings under the plea of their being disorderly gatherings. The combination did not work.

The county committee of Allegheny, Pa., have requested the National office to arrange a tour for G. H. Woodbey, of California, with the view of having him work among the colored population in their vicinity.

In every bout with the police for free speech the Socialists came off with flying colors. Thousands of comrades stand on the firing line prepared to defend these rights of the people or go to jail.

Coupon books during August were purchased by the following State committees: Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York and Washington.

Referring to the action taken by the National Executive Committee in the following motion:

"Motion by Berlyn—I make the motion that the National Executive Committee set aside \$100 to assist the State of Nebraska in the matter of the primary election law in Douglas county."

State Secretary, J. P. Roe of Nebraska, says: "The announcement of financial aid from the National Executive Committee at our county convention was joyously received. 'It certainly had the effect to revive discouraged and drooping spirits who had declared, 'What's the use.'"

"The primary law of Douglas county pro-

vides for the payment of a fee by candidates as follows: County Treasurer, \$60; Sheriff, \$50; Clerk and Judge, \$50; Each Surveyor, \$40; and School Superintendent, \$30.

"The ticket nominated by the Socialists was refused for the reason that the above fees were not tendered. An appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court."

Comrade W. E. Trautmann, National Committeeman of Ohio has presented his resignation to State Secretary Gardner and notified the National Office. The reason given for resignation is that he has transferred his membership from Cincinnati to Chicago.

The Socialists won free speech fight in Oakland, Cal., on the first case in court. The jury stood seven to five in refusing to send Socialists to jail for fifty days for speaking on the streets.

Charters were granted by the National Office to Ada, thirteen members and Ravia, Indian Territory, twelve members.

#### DATES FILED BY NATIONAL ORGANIZERS DURING AUGUST.

C. W. Benton—August 27, Rutledge, Mo.; 28th, Bevier; 29th, Novinger; 30th-31st, Kansas City.

John Collins—August 1 and 2, Norman, I. T., 3d and 4th, Purcell; 5th, en route; 6th, Shawnee; 7th, Chandler; 8th, Stillwater; 9th, en route; 10th-11th, Tulsa; 12th, Claremore; 13th, 14th, 15th, Muskogee. At home in Chicago, 18th to 23rd; in New York City, 25th to 31st, inclusive.

B. Feigenbaum, Jewish Organizer—Aug. 1st, 2d and 3d, St. Louis, Mo.; 4th, en route; 5th, Kansas City; 6th, en route; 7th and 8th, Minneapolis, Minn.; 9th, en route; 10th, Milwaukee, Wis.; 11th, Chicago, Ill.; 12th, en route; 13th, Cincinnati, O.; 14th, en route; 15th, Washington, D. C.; 16th, Baltimore, Md.

George H. Goebel—August 1st, Fort Worth, Tex.; 2d and 3d, Dallas; 4th, Denison; 5th, Tyler; 6th, Denison; 7th, en route; 8th, Blossom; 9th, 10th and 11th, Detroit Socialist Encampment; 12th, en route; 13th, Hot Springs, Ark.; 14th, Little Rock; 15th, Argenta; 16th, Ozark, two meetings; 17th, Jenny Lind; 18th, Fayetteville, two meetings; 19th, Centerton; 20th, Eureka Springs; 21st, Carthage, Mo.; 22d and 23d, Cherryvale, Kan.; 24th and 25th, Girard; 26th, Leavenworth; 27th, Nebraska City, Neb.; 28th, Sioux City, Iowa; 29th, Elk Point, S. D.; 30th, Vermillion; 31st, Yankton.

Guy E. Miller—Aug. 20th, Hammond, Ind.; 21st, La Porte; 22d, South Bend; 23d, Elkhart; 24th, Kalamazoo, Mich.; 25th, Battle Creek; 26th, Marshall; 27th, Albion; 28th, Jackson; 29th, Ann Arbor; 30th, Detroit; 31st, Port Huron.

M. W. Wilkins—New York City, Aug. 1st to 21st; Maine, Aug. 25th to 31st, inclusive.

#### EDITORIAL SELECTIVE COMMITTEE.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Comrades:—Herewith is submitted a report of the nominations received for members of "The Editorial Selective Committee."

##### NOMINATIONS

Berlyn, by Bandlow.  
Behrens, by Hoehn.  
Bandlow, by White.  
Heath, by Hastings.  
Hayes, by Hoehn.  
Hanford, by Behrens.  
Hillquit, by Behrens.  
Kerr, by Bandlow, Sullivan.  
Lee, by Hastings, Austin Lewis, Wanhope.

Lemon, by Floyd and Spargo.  
Mally, by Barnette, McHugh, White.  
McDevitt, by Austin Lewis.  
Richardson, by Holman.  
Simons, by Barnette, Farmer, Floaten, Kearns, Sullivan, Wanhope, Woodside.  
Sullivan, by Wood, by Kelley, Work.  
Slobodin, by Spargo.  
Spargo, by Floyd, Townner.  
Strickland, by Kelley.  
Titus, by Townner.  
Trautmann, by McHugh.  
Untermann, by Farmer, Kearns, Work, Woodside.

Work, by Holman.  
Declined—Bandlow, Behrens, Hillquit, Kerr, Lee, Lemon, Mally, Simons, A. M. Slobodin, Spargo, Strickland, Trautmann, Untermann and Work.

Accepted.—The following are the nominees: Frederick Heath of Milwaukee, Wis.; Wm. McDevitt, of Oakland, Cal.; Herman F. Titus, of Toledo, Ohio.

Vote will close September 2nd.

Fraternally submitted.

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

##### NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR MONTH OF AUGUST, 1905.

National Headquarters, Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1905.

##### RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees.	
Alabama	10.00
Arizona	20.00
California	75.00
Colorado	7.00
Florida	12.50
Idaho	10.00
Illinois	123.00
Indiana	10.00
Iowa	25.00
Kansas	10.00
Kentucky	10.00
Louisiana	2.00
Maine	10.00
Massachusetts	115.00
Michigan	20.00
Minnesota	50.00
Missouri	55.00
Montana	30.00
Nebraska	10.00
New York	100.00
North Dakota	35.00
Ohio	70.00
Oklahoma	25.00
Oregon	20.00
Pennsylvania	75.00
Rhode Island	5.00
South Dakota	6.05
Texas	22.55
Utah	10.00
Vermont	3.00
Washington	57.90
West Virginia	2.00
Wisconsin	78.90
Wyoming	5.00

\$1,119.90

##### UNORGANIZED STATES.

Delaware	10.00
Washington, D. C.	5.00
Georgia	5.00
Indian Territory	14.30
Maryland	2.40
Mississippi	3.00
Nevada	1.00
New Mexico	10.00
North Carolina	17.20
Tennessee	9.90
Virginia	3.70
Members at large	3.05

Total for dues	\$1,204.45
Supplies	92.85
Literature	33.20
Buttons	41.00
Perpetual Campaign Coupons	53.90
Agitation Fund	14.60

Total receipts \$1,440.00

##### EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	1.35
Expense	78.67
Express and freight	33.51
Postage	134.67
Telegrams and phones	13.96
Wages	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$74.24
W. W. Rihl	72.00
Robert Sattler	75.00
Chas. Drees	72.00
E. L. Baldwin	60.00
M. Flaherty	40.00
I. L. Callmann	6.00

Printing	\$ 399.24
Printing Bulletins, acct.	50.00
Supplies	200.00
Literature	57.50
Office equipment	30.00
Speakers	27.25
W. C. Benton	\$ 5.00
John Collins	35.00
G. H. Goebel	75.00
Guy E. Miller	40.00
John W. Slayton	10.00
Chas. G. Townner	24.08
M. W. Wilkins	60.00

Total \$ 249.08

Donation Nebraska State Com. \$ 50.00

Contest of Election Law \$ 90.00

Rent, August

Total expenditures \$1,415.23

##### SUMMARY.

Balance on hand August 1st.	\$ 30.78
Receipts for month	1,440.00
Total	\$1,470.78
Expenditures for month	1,415.23

Balance on hand Sept. 1st, '05. \$ 55.55

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

## POVERTY

Robert Hunter's new book is something every Socialist should have. In cloth binding it costs \$1.50. A paper bound edition is now out. The publishers' price is 25c, and 7c for postage. We have a supply which we will furnish at 25c, postage paid. Don't wait, send at once. 382 pages. Good paper and print. Full of facts, not theories. Just the thing to interest and prepare people for Socialism.

**\$3.50** Is the price for a complete set of books for use of Local or Branch officers, and is the cost price in lots of one hundred sets. Not a profit, but uniform and systematic methods, is the desire. The cost per member for the time the books will last is a trifle. Send two-cent stamp for descriptive circular.



# Special Circular on Wisconsin Charter and Dues Account

National Headquarters Socialist Party.  
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 11, 1905.  
To the National Committee, Socialist Party.

Comrades:—I herewith transmit to you a report of the action of the National Executive Committee relating to a request of National Committeeman Bandlow of Ohio, which request was referred, by the National Secretary for action.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1, '05.

To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

Dear Comrades:—It has been the practice to send out from this office any matter submitted by a member of the National Committee or National Executive Committee, or copy of any correspondence upon request of said member. I feel that a new situation presents itself in connection with the request received from Comrade Bandlow today. New in that particular that the subject treated deals with issues involved in a general vote of the party, which was submitted to a referendum mailed from this office yesterday. Section 3 of article XI. of the Constitution, provides: "All propositions or other matter submitted for the referendum of the party should be presented without preamble or comment." While the publication requested by Comrade Bandlow, would not, or could not be submitted with the referendum, yet the fact that it would emanate from the National Office immediately following the submission of the referendum, makes it a departure that I would prefer to have your judgment upon before acting.

I therefore submit the question, shall the request of Comrade Bandlow, National Committeeman from Ohio, be complied with forthwith?

Herein is enclosed a copy of Comrade Bandlow's communication." Yours truly,

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

## COPY OF LETTER OF ROBERT BANDLOW, NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF OHIO.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 31, 1905.

J. Mahlon Barnes, Esq., National Secretary, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Comrade:—Desirous of informing myself fully on the relation of the Wisconsin State Committee to the National Organization, and believing this information will do much toward clarifying the situation for all members of the National Committee, as well as the membership at large, I respectfully request that you immediately comply with the following:

1st. Transmit to the National Committee and the Socialist Press a verbatim copy of all correspondence between the National Office and the Wisconsin State Committee, bearing upon the granting of a charter by the National Quorum at St. Louis to Wisconsin and the action of the Wisconsin State Committee in the matter.

2d. Submit a statement of the amount of dues paid by the Wisconsin State Committee, since May 1st, 1904, and for what specific months the dues were paid and the arrearage per month owing July 20th, 1905.

This request is based upon article 12, sections V. and VI., and the article in the Socialist Press from State Secretary Thomas of Wisconsin, under date of July 20th, sections V. and VI., article 12, reading:

Section 5. "The State Committee 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."

Please submit this letter with your report to the National Committee and press, and oblige." Fraternally yours,

ROBERT BANDLOW,  
National Committeeman for Ohio.

The vote of the National Executive Committee to comply with the request of Comrade Bandlow was as follows: Yes—Bandlow, Berlyn, Mally, Reynolds—4; No—Slobodin, Work—2.

### COMMENT.

Bandlow.

Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 5, '05.

"Your query to National Executive Committee re. my request to hand.

"If it was your impression that a statement of the facts I sought to secure for my own information as well as that of the members of the National Committee the course you pursued is perfectly justifiable, yet I think it is not amiss to assert that my letter was written before your referendum circular was received and whether the National Executive Committee approves of your complying with my request or not, I shall renew the same after the referendum vote is closed.

"I am not hysterical about Berger or his doings. In voting for his removal I was actuated simply by desire to keep from our National Executive a member whose state has never complied with our constitution. Realizing that acceptance of dues from them necessarily embodied recognition as a state organization, I sought to have the adoption of such constitutional provisions as would compel every state to live up to a cer-

tain mode of procedure, or suffer the penalty provided for neglect.

"The efforts made by the State Secretary of Wisconsin to secure unfavorable action on the Crestline resolutions may influence many sentimentalists in our ranks and if favorable to Wisconsin's action place the party in a peculiar predicament.

"Proposition No. 1 is already decided by the action of the National Committee. Should the referendum result in favor of Berger, what would prevent the latter from claiming the action of the National Committee null and void?

"Proposition No. 2 could easily be overcome by Wisconsin adopting by referendum, the motion of Local Kenosha, to take out a charter, and all controversy would be over.

"The charter by no means makes an organization and the National Constitution does not stipulate that a state must take out a charter. As a member of the National Executive Committee, I favor that you comply with my request."

Berlyn.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2, '05.

"In answer to your request of my opinion on the desire of National Committeeman Bandlow, I would say that Comrade Bandlow's request should be complied with at once.

"1st. That the request for the publication of the correspondence between the National Office and the Wisconsin State Committee should be made public at this time, because the membership would then know the truth, instead of the deliberate lies that are at present being circulated, to wit, that the State of Wisconsin refused a charter because she already possessed one.

"2d. It would be well for the members to know that the State of Wisconsin holds only to one paragraph of the National Constitution; that is, the State Autonomy clause, all the rest has no force with it.

"They everlastingly talk about heresy hunting, yet their entire program is to throw out of the party all who have the audacity to stand for straight uncompromising Socialism, who perhaps have the misfortune to believe that International Socialism stands first, for the conquest of public power by the working class and that all other propositions are absolutely secondary and minor to it, while the State of Wisconsin would reverse the order.

"Let the membership know all. What Comrade Bandlow asks is not new matter, but simply facts which the members ought to know at this time."

Mally.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 3, '05.

"Acting upon your communication of the 1st, inst., relative to Comrade Bandlow's request regarding Wisconsin, I desire to give it as my opinion that the request should be complied with, and at once.

"I fail to see wherein the request, or rather compliance with it, would intrude in any way upon the constitutional requirements governing the referendum. The National Committee or the party is entitled at any time to any information pertaining to the organization or any part of it. In the present instance, this information is especially necessary on account of the misleading statements being circulated in the press and by correspondence by the representatives of the Wisconsin organization. And information of an official character cannot be construed as comment, without a wide stretch of the imagination.

"It also appears to me that compliance with the request of National Committeeman Bandlow will enable the party members to vote the more intelligently upon the pending referendum. If the information was forthcoming, after the referendum, then the charge could very properly be made that the membership was purposely kept in ignorance of the real facts in the Wisconsin situation. The National Secretary, for his own self-protection, if for nothing else, should not place himself in the position of withholding information which the party membership should know.

"In the event that a majority of the National Executive Committee should vote in the negative on your question, I desire that the entire matter, with the National Executive Committee's comment, be submitted to the National Committee."

Reynolds.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 3, '05.

"I believe now, I favor the granting of Bandlow's request. This Wisconsin matter ought to be understood and acted upon with full knowledge. I understand they are under the old charter offered by the Unity Convention.

"This information can be furnished by Comrade Berger."

Slobodin.

New York, Aug. 3, '05.

"The request made by Comrade Bandlow does not come within the constitution's prohibition against comment or preamble to a referendum vote. He asks you to send out certain official matter, not with the referendum vote but to the members of the National Committee and to the press. But while there is no constitutional prohibition against such action, the question is, whether it is proper for the National Office to publish official matter bearing upon the issue in controversy, while the referendum vote is pending on that issue. There may be circumstances when it may be found advisable to do so, but I don't think that the present circum-

stances would justify the National Office in doing anything that would bear upon the result of the controversy. The parties to the issue should carry on their controversy without involving the National Office. It must be remembered that the National Office is here to execute and carry out the mandate of the membership and not to influence legislation.

"I therefore am opposed to the publishing of any matter which would tend to influence the result of the referendum now pending."

Work.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 2, '05.

"In reply to your Executive Committee letter of yesterday, I vote No on the request of Comrade Bandlow for certain information to be sent out regarding the Wisconsin case.

"The comrades can easily get the facts regarding dues by looking up the financial reports. And as for the rest of the information, while it would be a good thing for it to be in the hands of the membership, it is clear to me that it can not be done without violating the constitution. I think the provision against comment is wise and that this is one of the very few cases wherein it will work hardship. Local Crestline should have seen to it before it initiated its referendum."

In keeping with the above action the correspondence between the National Quorum and the Wisconsin State Committee in 1901, bearing upon the question of a charter for Wisconsin, together with a record of the dues paid by Wisconsin to the National Office from May 1st, 1904, to July 20th, 1905, is herewith attached. Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

### CORRESPONDENCE ON CHARTER.

"Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 18, 1901.

"Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

"Dear Sir and Comrade:—

"Your letter has been received and in the absence of Comrade E. H. Thomas, who gave us permission to receive and answer her mail pertaining to party matters, we desire to call your attention to the following:

"According to the Unity Convention and the constitution adopted at Indianapolis, we do not have to make any special plea nor make any extra promises not contained in the constitution for the purpose of getting a charter. The constitution provides that you must give us a charter:

A state or territory shall be deemed organized and shall have a right to affiliate upon the organization of not less than four branches, each to consist of not less than five members. Each state or territory so organized shall receive a charter."

"Wisconsin has over fifty organized branches.

"Furthermore, you have no right to ask any state to sign an application blank which provides that you or your quorum committee, or any committee, has the right to suspend a state. The mere idea in the face of what the convention did and the constitution says, is grotesque, to say the least. Not even DeLeon and his Ex. Comm. would arrogate to themselves the right to suspend a state.

"It was especially stated on the floor of the convention by all sides that the new National Committee should have an administrative function only and no power whatsoever to suspend anybody. You cannot show a single line or word which by direction or implication confers such power upon you as you have assumed in your communication to us.

"If any state should violate any provision of the constitution it was expressly understood on the floor of the convention that the next succeeding National Convention would not admit the delegates of that state, or would admit only the delegates of those branches that remained loyal; but no powers whatever were given to the National Committee in that respect.

"Anxiously awaiting an early reply, and hoping that you are not trying to stir up trouble at the beginning, we remain, Yours fraternally,

"ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE,  
"SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY,  
"OF WISCONSIN.

"Per Victor L. Berger, Chairman."

"P. S.—You are requested to lay this letter before the 'Quorum Committee,' immediately, as the matters raised by you in letter and application blank are of national importance."

"Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 4, 1901.

"Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

"Dear Comrade:—I have been instructed by the Organization Committee of Wisconsin to write you in regard to the charter sent by you for the State of Wisconsin.

"You evidently misapprehend our position. We do not desire any charity, but simply our constitutional rights. We have no wish that Wisconsin should receive any privileges before other states. But we repeat that the National Committee has not the shadow of a right to issue charters which contain the provision that your committee reserves the right to revoke said charters under certain conditions. You have no right to revoke the charter of a state or territory under any conditions. If our party should fuse with one of the old parties in any state or territory, then the next National Convention will simply refuse to seat the delegates of such state or territory, or will seat only delegates of such locals as remained loyal to the constitution. But you have no power whatever in the matter.

"We will accept no charter with such a provision in it, nor will we recognize the suspension of a state or territory by any committee.

"Any such act would be a case of clear usurpation on the part of the National Committee, which so far as the St. Louis quorum only. The charter which you issue is a direct infringement of the principle of state autonomy, and the constitution as adopted at the Unity Convention at Indianapolis. Unless we hear from you soon we shall be obliged to bring the matter before the membership of the party in general, for we do not believe that any such usurpation will be tolerated by the loyal members of the Socialist Party.

"Please communicate this letter to the local quorum. Fraternally yours,

"FOR THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE OF WISCONSIN.

"E. H. Thomas, Secretary."

"Oct. 12, 1901.

"Miss E. H. Thomas, Secretary, Organization Committee, Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, 614 State St., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

"Dear Comrade:—Your letter of Oct. 4th, was duly received and was presented by me before the National Committee (which met yesterday) for their consideration. When the National Committee originally constructed the state charter (like the one in your possession) to be issued to the state organization, we were, and are yet, confronted by a defect in the constitution, inasmuch as the latter, while providing that state charters shall be granted by the National Committee (as the representative of the national organizations), does not specifically state the manner and circumstances under which, and the agency through whom, said state charter should be revoked on account of fusion with one of the old parties or any other violation of the constitution. In the absence of any specific clause, the National Constitution having provided that the National Committee should issue charters to the states, that the National Committee shall represent the party in all national affairs, and the common inference that the Executive Committee, which issues a charter is the natural instrument through whom such charter would be revoked by the national organization. We were forced to the conclusion (owing to the before mentioned omission) that the National Committee had no right under the constitution to issue a charter without conditions; and furthermore, under the clause in the constitution, which states that the platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party and commanding all state and municipal organizations to conform thereto the National Committee had no right to issue a state charter (which is an agreement between the state and national organization), without reserving to the latter the power to enforce the constitution, under the terms of which, said charter was issued. For the National Committee to issue a state charter to the respective state organizations, without conditions (leaving each state to make its own construction of the latitude of such a charter), would have resulted in the possible implication that all the state organizations were independent of the national organization, and each independent of the other. It becomes proper for us in this connection to quote the following resolution adopted by the Unity Convention.

"Resolved, That the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass., the Social Democratic Party, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., the Socialist Party of the State of Texas, the Social Democratic Party of the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, hereby surrender their separate and independent existence, and merge and amalgamate into one organization."

"In the beginning of our consideration of this question it did not occur to us, and even at the present time, we cannot reasonably conceive, how any comrade need fear that the National Committee, could possibly make an improper use of the power reserved in the charter, in view of the fact that the constitution expressly provides that 'all acts of the National Committee shall be subject to referendum vote within 30 days after being requested to do so by five locals in three different states.' While it is true that the National Committee so far as the St. Louis quorum only, our course in reserving the power to revoke charter in the National Committee (as the representative of the national organization), was forced upon us by the inadequacy of the terms of the constitution, and our purpose is utterly divested of any ulterior motive by the very fact that the form of charter which we have issued, gives the respective states complete control over the St. Louis quorum, through the National Committeemen, whom they are electing, and (in the interval of said election), through the referendum, which the states holding said charters may institute, as provided for in the constitution. The National Committee realizes the importance of the question involved and that it discloses a defect in the constitution which should be remedied. While we are imbued with the conviction that we cannot constitutionally issue an irrevocable charter, nor a charter without conditions, we are averse to reserving a power which is implied, but not expressly conferred. The National Committee being thus placed in a dilemma which it neither caused nor has the immediate power to rectify voted unanimously after a mature consideration of all the points involved to continue to issue the state charter in its present form, but to refer the entire question of the wording of the state charter, to the National Committee, as the respective members take

their seats, for such action as they may deem necessary when the full National Committee meets in this city in January. Yours fraternally,

"LEON GREENBAUM,  
"National Secretary."

"Milwaukee, Wis., Oct., 24, 1901.

"Mr. Leon Greenbaum, National Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party.

"Dear Comrade:—Enclosed please find check for \$50, being the amount pledged by me at the Indianapolis convention on behalf of Milwaukee comrades, toward the fund for the payment of the party debt.

"This sum would have been forwarded ere this, if we had not been so much engaged in organizing our state and getting the Social Democratic Herald on its feet.

"We are now taking a referendum on state constitution, and very soon will be completely organized. We will remit to you national dues, beginning the first of the new year.

"Under no circumstances, however, will we accept a charter from you containing a clause which provides for its revocation by the National Committee, since this is entirely unconstitutional.

"Fraternally yours,

"VICTOR L. BERGER.

### STATEMENT OF WISCONSIN DUES.

PAID.	For the Month of
1904.	
May 21.....	\$ 57.95.....April, 1904.
July 18.....	57.95.....May, 1904.
Oct. 17.....	57.95.....June, 1904.
1905.	
Jan. 2.....	133.10.....July and Aug.
Feb. 2.....	133.65.....Sept. and Oct.
Mar. 20.....	57.63.....November.
April 17.....	57.65.....December.
July 17.....	79.40.....Jan., 1905.

Total .....\$635.28

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

August 24th, 1905.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

Comrades—This is to inform you that sufficient time will have elapsed, and, beginning September 1st, 1905, the rules drafted by the National Executive Committee in session July 21-22, to govern the National Committee in voting will become operative, except such parts to which amendments have been submitted, and upon which action is now pending. Your attention is particularly called to rules No. 2, 7 and 13.

Rule 2. "When a National Committeeman makes a motion for correspondence it shall be published in the next weekly bulletin. A period of ten days shall then be permitted to elapse before the ballots for said motion are sent out. During these ten days, any National Committeeman may send in his comment on said motion. If the comment exceeds one hundred words, it shall be filed for reference, but not published. Otherwise, it shall be sent out along with the ballots. When sending in the ballots, the National Committeemen may file comments for reference if they so desire, but such comments shall not be published."

Rule 7. "No motion declaratory of the principles or the policy of the party shall be submitted unless seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee."

Rule 13. "If, when the ballots for any motion are sent out, any state shall be three months or more in arrears in its reports or dues, the committeemen from that state shall not be entitled to vote on such motion."

A complete draft of the rules submitted appeared in the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting, of which a copy was sent you and are reprinted in the monthly official Bulletin for July.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

The Vermilion County (Illinois) Executive Committee at its meeting on Sunday, Aug. 13, upon the initiative of County Secretary Ralph Korngold, passed the following resolution:

**Resolution.**  
The Vermilion County Executive Committee, having taken notice of the evidence both for and against National Committeeman Victor L. Berger, resolves:

That, leaving wholly undisputed whether Comrade Berger has acted wisely or unwisely, he has broken no part of the National Constitution, this being sufficiently proven by the subsequent adoption of a clause fitting Comrade Berger's case by the National Executive Committee.

That his action was prompted wholly by his zeal for the well being of the Socialist party.

That, therefore, in the minds of unprejudiced individuals, there can exist no reason for the expulsion of said Victor L. Berger, such action taking wholly the appearance of revenge upon a brave, high-minded, and active comrade for the offense of holding views different from our own.

That the only action, if any, to be taken in the Wisconsin controversy is to exact from Victor L. Berger the promise of respecting the National Constitution as it has been amended by the will of the majority, after Berger's so-called offense.

The local instructs its secretary to give the widest publicity possible to the above resolution, and requests other locals and branches to take similar action.

LUTHER ERICKSON, Fairmont, Ill.,  
Chairman.  
RALPH KORNGOLD, Danville, Ill.,  
Secretary.



Report of the Action of the National Committee on Referendums

Referendum 24, Motion 25; Referendum 25, Motion 26

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 5, 1905. To the National Committee, Socialist Party: Comrades:—Herewith is submitted report of the action of your committee on Referendum No. 24, Motion No. 25, by National Committeeman Lamb of Michigan:

MOTION NO. 25.

"I move that Secretary Barnes, on behalf of this committee, and the membership which it represents, be instructed to request of the lawyers who are dues paying members of the party in good standing, their opinions as to whether the qualifications for membership in any political party are fixed by state or national law, statute or common law, and if anything, lawfully constitutes actual membership in the Socialist party of the several states."

VOTING "YES."

- Alabama—Lallue. Arizona—Barnette. California—Lewis, Austin. Colorado—Woodside. Florida—Healey. Kansas—Brewer. Kansas—McAllister. Maine—Fox. Massachusetts—Wentworth. Massachusetts—Gibbs. Michigan—Lamb. Minnesota—Holman. Missouri—Hoehn. Missouri—Behrens. New Hampshire—Little. New Jersey—Headley. Pennsylvania—Wanhope. Texas—Farmer. Vermont—Sullivan. Total—19.

VOTING "NO."

- Arkansas—Lowry. California—Edmiston. Colorado—Floaten. Connecticut—White. Idaho—Rigg. Illinois—Berlyn. Iowa—Work. Montana—McHugh. New York—Spargo. New York—Hillquit. Ohio—Bandlow. Oklahoma—Maschke. Wyoming—Hastings. Total—13.

NOT VOTING.

- California—Lewis, Lenn. Indiana—Reynolds. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa—Jacobs. Kentucky—Towner. Louisiana—Putnam. Minnesota—Peach. Nebraska—Ray. New Jersey—Barnes. New York—Hillquit. North Dakota—Lampman. Ohio—Trautmann. Oregon—Hamp. Pennsylvania—Ringier. Rhode Island—Floyd. South Dakota—Lovett. Utah—Gilbert. Washington—Smith, Irene. West Virginia—Zimmerman. Wisconsin—Bergner. Wisconsin—Thompson. Total—21.

Motion is therefore adopted

COMMENT.

Lallue, (Ala.)—"I vote Yes, but only upon condition that the opinion of the attorney cost nothing. Am opposed to the party contributing to the support of the parasite class when it can be avoided, even if the particular parasite benefited should be a member of our party." Edmiston, (Cal.)—"I vote No. The state organization can handle the matter. A compact and disciplined organization can be maintained without conflict with the capitalist law. At the last California convention, five of the local California presented credentials from San Francisco elected in opposition to the nominees of the local, according to the primary law they had to be seated, and they were seated, then the convention adjourned pending a party caucus, to which no one but party delegates were eligible, all matters to come before the convention were settled in this caucus, then, after adopting the unit rule, the convention was re-convened and the program put through without debate. The outsiders were thus deprived of all power." Rigg, (Idaho)—"While our vote is so small, I believe in National fund should be used for propaganda, as far as possible." Berlyn, (Ill.)—"Our constitution defines what constitutes the qualification of membership in the Socialist Party. National and State laws have nothing to do with us except so far as we come in legal touch with them and we generally manage to meet them. The opinions of lawyers on national and state laws are of no value to a revolutionary party as the Socialist Party. When we get to making ourselves fit the capitalist conditions, we had better give up the pretense of representing the working class interest in the class struggle. Lawyers' opinions are not superior to the constitution of the party adopted by referendum of the members."

Behrens, (Mo.)—"I vote Yes on Motion 25, but I fear there will be as many different opinions as there are lawyers members. However, the motion, if carried, can do no harm, and will give our 'legal' members abundant legal exercise." Headley, (N. J.)—"I vote Yes on Motion 25. Let us endeavor to find out just where we stand on every important phase of the political game, we are forced to play in the struggle for freedom. The rules of the game are no doubt unfair, yet we must, of necessity, live up to them until we become powerful enough to change them."

Bandlow, (Ohio)—"I vote 'No' on Motion No. 25, because I do not admit that laws passed by capitalist society can govern membership in our party which stands for the overthrow of the system that breeds the capitalist class. Common sense among those who unite under our banner, simple rules affecting the relations of those who are so banded together and a desire not to haggle over every question and introduce subjects foreign to those laid down in our fundamental declaration constitutes the law that controls membership in the Socialist Party, and not precedents established in a system that we intend to undo." Maschke, (Okla.)—"Motion No. 25, if adopted, would border the National Secretary with much unnecessary labor and the National Headquarters with useless expense, not for their lists, but with the request that they mail our circulars to their locals at our expense. Two State Secretaries, those of Colorado and Wyoming, absolutely refused to do this. All the others have made no reply, with the exception of one who said that he would lay the matter before their state committee. Therefore, not only the National Headquarters has not furnished us with this list of locals, but we do not have this list, and have been unable to present a hearing of our case to the entire membership of the party, through their local secretaries. We have, however, published the appeal in the Social-Democratic Herald, and thus have reached a goodly number of the members of the party. Fraternally yours, (Signed) E. H. THOMAS, "State Secretary of Wisconsin."

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 24, 1905. Comrades:—Herewith is submitted a report of the action of your committee on Referendum No. 25, Motion No. 26, by National Committeeman Farmer, of Texas: "I move a reconsideration of National Committee Motion No. 18."

"I move a reconsideration of National Committee Motion No. 18." VOTING "YES." Arizona—Barnette. California—A. Lewis. California—L. M. Lewis. Connecticut—White. Colorado—Woodside. Idaho—Rigg. Iowa—Work. Kentucky—Towner. Massachusetts—Wentworth. Massachusetts—Gibbs. Michigan—Lamb. Minnesota—Holman. Missouri—Hoehn. Missouri—Behrens. New Jersey—Kearns. New Jersey—Headley. New York—Spargo. North Dakota—Lampman. Oklahoma—Maschke. Pennsylvania—Wanhope. Texas—Farmer. Wyoming—Hastings. Total—20. VOTING "NO." Arkansas—Lowry. Colorado—Floaten. Massachusetts—Gibbs. Missouri—Behrens. Montana—McHugh. Ohio—Bandlow. Rhode Island—Floyd. Vermont—Sullivan. Wisconsin—Bergner. Total—9. NOT VOTING. Alabama—Lallue. California—Edmiston. Florida—Healey. Illinois—Berlyn. Indiana—Kelley. Indiana—Kelley. Iowa—Jacobs. Kansas—McAllister. Kansas—Brewer. Louisiana—Putnam. Maine—Fox. Minnesota—Peach. Nebraska—Ray. New Hampshire—Little. New York—Hillquit. New York—Hillquit. Oregon—Hamp. Pennsylvania—Ringier. South Dakota—Lovett. Utah—Gilbert. West Virginia—Zimmerman. Wisconsin—Thompson. Total—22. Motion is therefore adopted.

COMMITTEE. Floaten, (Colo.)—"I vote No, on Motion 26, on account of the extra expense involved. I regard the comments valuable to the committee as well as to the membership of the party. It gives us all a better acquaintance of each other and of the viewpoint, each committeeman looks from at different questions. If the membership will subscribe for the Bulletin, so as to cut down the expense, I should favor this motion." Kearns, (N. J.)—"Reason for voting Yes, on Referendum 25, Motion 26, is the same as that for voting No, on 18. The mimeograph should be used less, and printed in ink more. The Bulletin is the authoritative mouthpiece of the party, and should contain party news, including the work of the committee—members are as intelligent as their officers and are no less interested in all party work. If the Bulletin is not large enough to contain all the news, enlarge it. That would eventually have to be done. I will welcome a change of name and more frequent issues." Fraternally submitted. J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON STATE AND MUNICIPAL PROGRAM.

The following report of the Committee on State and Municipal Program was referred to the National Committee for revision, to be afterwards submitted to a referendum of the party: To the National Convention of the Socialist Party, assembled in Chicago, Ill., May 1904. Comrades:—Your Committee on State and Municipal Program beg leave to submit the following report: We wish first of all to call the attention of the convention to the fact that the report of the committee is unanimous. This is contrary to the expectation of the members of the committee, but is the apparently natural outcome of the discussion which took place in the session of the committee. We wish, secondly, to express the opinion of the committee that nothing in this report, if adopted by the convention, is to be considered as otherwise than suggestive, or as being in any way mandatory or binding upon the various state and municipal conventions; since the various states and municipalities have their own characteristic economic development and political situations. In view of the difficulties attending the work of those elected to public office to represent the Socialist Party, as already developed in the experience of such officials, and also in view of the problems attending the proper preparation of state and municipal programs, your committee have adopted the following resolutions, and transmitted a copy of them to the Committee on Constitution: Whereas, The Committee on State and Municipal Program regard it essential that the Socialist Party should have a permanent Committee on State and Municipal Affairs, with a permanent secretary, whose office shall be at the National Headquarters; therefore be it Resolved, That we, the Committee on State and Municipal Program, recommend that in the constitution of the party, provisions should be made for the organization of a committee on State and Municipal Affairs, with a permanent secretary, whose office shall be at the National Headquarters, and that the committee should have power to fill vacancies occurring among its members during the interim between the meeting of the national conventions. Sec. C. The object of the Committee shall be that of an advisory committee to suggest lines of activity to local and state organizations and to assist them in securing data and in the preparation of resolutions, ordinances, bills and such other legal measures for the carrying out of the Socialist program as may be necessary, and also to advise the party where it may desire, in the preparation of local and state programs. Sec. D. The Committee on State and Municipal Affairs shall, on the approval of the Executive Committee of the National Committee, elect a permanent secretary, whose office shall be at the National Headquarters, and whose duties shall be fixed by the Executive Committee. Sec. E. The expenses of the Committee on State and Municipal Affairs while attending its meetings shall be paid from the National Treasury. Suggestions for the activity of Socialist members of the state legislature while the Socialist Party is a minor party.

PREAMBLE FOR STATE PROGRAM. The principles of the Socialist platform cannot be carried into full effect while the Socialist Party is a minority party. The work of the Socialist members of the state legislatures and local administrations under present circumstances must necessarily be confined to effort, for the realizing of such limited measures as they may be able to wrest from the capitalist majority for the benefit of and in the interest of the working class. In promoting and advocating such measures the Socialist members of the state legislatures and of local administrations must bear in mind the fact that they are fighting on a parliamentary basis the class struggle which brought into existence the Socialist movement, and the Socialist Party. They must defend the interests of the working class against the encroachments of the capitalist class, and decline in their parliamentary work any trading with the capitalist representatives for favorable legislation. Socialists in state legislatures and local administrations should not be guided by the advice of the permanent committee on State and Municipal Program provided by the National Constitution of the Socialist Party. The following suggestions are made as a parliamentary basis of the activity of Socialist members of the state legislatures and local administrations, with the understanding that they are not mandatory, binding, or anything else than suggestive: PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Freedom of speech and expression of opinion by teachers and students. Free text-books for teachers and pupils. Uniform text-books on all subjects to be furnished free to public schools, and to private schools on request. The choice of text-books to be left to a committee composed of teachers and students in all institutions above the grade of high school. In history and economics, the proletarian standpoint to receive equal consideration with the capitalist standpoint. Compulsory education, for both sexes up to the age of eighteen years. Co-education in all lines of science, and manual training for both sexes to be continued through all grades. Adequate provisions for harmonious physical culture and development through the systematic course of gymnastics and open air exercises, a minimum time for such exercises to be made a requirement for students of both sexes throughout all grades. Extension of the public school system to assure equal educational opportunities to all classes in all branches of learning. Public supervision of all educational institutions to secure an equal educational standard. STATE MILITARY LAW. The repeal of all militia law which surrenders the power of the governor over the militia to the federal authorities; and members of the state militia to be exempt from all other military service. The right of all members of the state militia to elect their officers; and state militia to be confined within state limits. Federal troops to be prohibited from interfering in disputes between capitalists and laborers. CITIES. The autonomy of all municipalities in the matter of the ownership and operation of all enterprises vital to the municipality as such. PUBLIC WORKS. For the purpose of employing the unemployed and educating citizens in co-operation, the state to inaugurate a system of good roads, a comprehensive system of drainage, forestry and irrigation, state farms, the construction of artificial water power stations, and to build homes to be rented at a price not exceeding the cost of production and maintenance. The contract system to be abolished in all public works, and such-work to be done by the state directly. OLD AGE PROVISIONS. All persons above the age of sixty to be exempt from labor, and to be entitled to pensions of not less than the current minimum wage. SICK AND DISABLED. Adequate facilities to be provided, at public expense, for the care and maintenance of all sick and disabled persons. TAXATION. A graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax to be imposed, such revenue to be used solely in the interest of the working class, not to relieve the middle class of taxation. LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Public control of the entire liquor traffic. REGULATIONS OF CORPORATIONS. Railroads and all other corporations operating under public franchises to be placed under state control, and to have their rates fixed by law. THE COURTS. The abolition of all court costs and sheriff's fees in the commencement of suits, and the abolition of all costs for appealing cases to the courts of last resort. The establishments of free legal departments. Sufficient courts to secure speedy trials. PRISON SYSTEM. The present brutal system of treating criminal persons to be replaced by a system of pathological treatment. This includes the abolition of the prison contract system, death penalties and isolated confinement, and the substitution thereof of sanitariums in rural localities with adequate healthful open-air employment, and treatment corresponding to modern scientific psychological pathology. SUFFRAGE. The right to vote not to be contingent upon the payment of any taxes, either in money or public labor. Women to have equal political rights with men. Residence qualifications for all elections not to exceed sixty days. LABOR LEGISLATION. An eight-hour day and a minimum wage, uniform for both sexes. Free state employment agencies. All special laws detrimental to the working class to be repealed, such as conspiracy, anti-boycott, and anti-picketing laws; and the abolition of the injunction as a means of breaking strikes. Public inquiry in all cases by which a person may be deprived of liberty. INSPECTION. Public inspection of all factories and institutions employing labor. LAND. All lands held for speculation, and all lands not occupied or used by the owners to be subject to purchase by the state at an advance of 10 per cent. on the assessed valuation, as fixed by the owner. All public forests and mining lands to be developed under state direction and control directly, and farm lands to be open for use with public assistance. DIRECT LEGISLATION. The initiative, referendum and imperative mandate to be put into operation. Suggestions for the activity of local Socialist administrations while the party is a minority party. PREAMBLE FOR MUNICIPAL PROGRAM. Social representatives in municipal administrations should always bear clearly in mind the scientific basis of the Socialist municipal program. Under capitalism the municipalization of the public enterprises has been made compulsory in the interest of the business world, on account of the development of machinery vital to municipal life. There has followed as a result of this what might be called municipal capitalism, which would operate these publicly owned industries for the purpose of reducing the taxes of present property holders. It must be borne in mind that Socialists will operate these enterprises in one of the three following ways: 1. Service absolutely free of cost to the public, paid for out of the general fund. Instance, the road and streets, police service, and the free water supply of New Orleans. 2. Service at cost production. Instance, the usual theory of water supply and the United States postoffice. 3. Service furnished at a profit to the municipality, the profits to be used for the benefit of the whole community. Instance, the taking of the profits from the perfection of fire department and extension of parks, bath and playground systems. All other measures are to be considered in the light of their bearing upon the working class as such. Those which will prepare the taking of the profits for their part in the class struggle by increase of intelligence, strengthening of the bodies, securing independence or certainty of livelihood for them are to be considered as so many weapons making for their victory. On the other hand, the taking away from the capitalist class of exclusive privileges, making the courts free to all and securing, as far as possible, the limitations of those powers which have accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class will tend, of course, to make the victory of the working class more easy at every step. PUBLIC EDUCATION. I.—CHANGES IN INSTRUCTION. 1. Sufficient kindergartens for all children of proper age. 2. Manual training (not trade schools) in all grades. 3. General introduction of idea of development and freedom in education with close connection with things, according to principles of modern pedagogy. 4. Teaching of economics and history with evolution of sciences and history. 5. Establishment of vacation schools. 6. Adequate night schools for adult. 7. Instruction of children as to child labor legislation and rights of children before the law. II.—CHANGES AFFECTING TEACHING FORCE. 1. Adequate number of teachers (small classes in all schools). 2. Normal school training required as minimum qualification for teaching. 3. Right of trial for teachers before dismissal. 4. Pensions for teachers when superannuated or disabled. III.—CARE OF CHILDREN. 1. Uniform free text-books for all schools, public or private on demand. 2. Free meals and clothing. 3. Free medical service, inspection for eyes, ears, mental faculties (for educational purposes), and for contagion. IV.—EQUIPMENT. 1. Adequate buildings, numerous, not too large. 2. Ample playgrounds, with physical instruction and chess. 3. Museums, art galleries, libraries, etc., enlarged and accessible to all children through frequent visits accompanied by teachers. 4. Baths and gymnasiums in each school. 5. All school buildings open evenings, Sundays and holidays for public assemblies. MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP. I.—PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT. 1. Reduction of hours and increase of wages to correspond with improvements in production. 2. No profit to be used for reduction of taxation. 3. Pension for all city employees when sick or disabled. II.—INDUSTRIES SUGGESTED FOR OWNERSHIP. 1. All industries dependent on franchises, such as street cars, electric and gas lighting, telephones, etc. 2. Bakeries, ice-houses, coal and wood

yards, department stores, slaughter houses where they are needed. III.—MUNICIPAL AUTONOMY. 1. Municipal autonomy for the ownership and operation of all enterprises vital to the municipality as such. 2. Issuance of bonds for this purpose up to 30 per cent. of the assessed valuation. 3. Issuance of debenture bonds, secured by plants to be acquired or built. WORKING CLASS GOVERNMENT. 1. Police not to be used in interest of employer against striker. 2. Free legal advice. 3. Abolition of fee system in all courts. Trial by jury without extra expense. 4. Abolition of fines as alternative to imprisonment. 5. Establishment of municipal labor bureau for investigation, inspection and report upon conditions of labor. GENERAL MEASURES FOR PUBLIC RELIEF. 1. Establishment of useful works and extension of public functions to give work to unemployed. 2. Free medical service, including free medicine. 3. Adequate hospital service with no taint of charity. 4. Home for aged and invalid. 5. Night lodgings for men out of employment and without homes. 6. Pension for all public employes. 7. Free public crematory. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH. 1. Inspection of food, punishment of all harmful adulterations. 2. Public disinfection after contagious diseases. 3. Publicly owned and administered baths, wash-houses, closets, laboratories, drug stores, and such other things as care of public health demands. 4. Adequate system of parks, public playgrounds and gymnasiums. FACTORY LEGISLATION. 1. Special laws for protection of both women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits. 2. No child under eighteen may be permitted to work at any gainful occupation, including selling papers, blacking shoes, etc. HOUSING QUESTION. 1. Strict legislation against overcrowding, provision for light and ventilation in all rooms. 2. Building of municipal apartments to rent at cost of care of buildings and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded. 3. Condemnation and destruction by the city all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and overcrowding. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT. 1. Direct employment by the city—abolition of contract system. 2. Fixing a minimum wage not lower than standard trade union rate. TAXATION. 1. Progressive income tax, such revenue to be used solely in the interests of the working class, and not to relieve the middle class of taxation. 2. Taxation of ground rents. 3. Exemption of household furniture and laborers' homes up to \$2,000. MISCELLANEOUS. 1. Erection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and educational center for workers of the city. 2. Publication of municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal activity. ERNEST UNTERMANN, Illinois, Chairman. JOHN M. WORK, Iowa, Secretary. SEYMOUR STEDMAN, Illinois. WINFIELD R. GAYLORD, Wisconsin. S. M. REYNOLDS, Indiana. LUELLA B. KRAYBILL, Kansas. J. J. KELLEY, Massachusetts. WARREN ATKINSON, New York.

DIFFICULTIES OF SOCIALISM IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. The Argentine Socialist party, which has hitherto been free from any interference on the part of the government is now confronted by unforeseen difficulties, which must be studied in order to find the most efficient means for their solution. These difficulties have created a situation full of uncertainty and well-founded apprehension. For this reason we have decided to familiarize you with the circumstances and to ask you whether the steps which we will suggest to you are timely and possible. The Argentine Republic is essentially an agricultural country. Of our 5,000,000 inhabitants, scattered over a territory of about 3,000,000 kilometers, 42 per cent live in cities and 58 per cent in the rural districts. From the economic point of view, a few words will describe our country. It produces cereals, wool, and cattle, which are taken to the ports and shipped to Europe. Industrial development, which has reached a certain point in two or three large cities, has not affected the essential character of the country in the least. This characteristic feature of Argentine implies logically an intermittent economic and commercial activity. In the summer, when the crops are harvested and shipped to Europe, the economical and commercial activity reaches its climax. In the winter, when the work of agriculture is ended, this activity is at its lowest ebb. The demand for laborers is naturally directly dependent on the economic activity of these seasons. In the summer the laborers easily find employment in the field work. In the winter the majority of them pass their time in the great cities. From the foregoing it follows that, for the majority of the laborers of Argentine, the only season in which they can demand any improvement is that in which hands are demanded for the harvest, that is to say, in the summer time. Ever since a small labor organization exists in our country, we have every year great strikes, beginning in the month of November and ending in the month of March. In the first years in which the working class followed the strike tactics during harvest time the capitalist class of Argentine was taken by surprise and had to acquiesce to the demand of the laborers. But when these strikes continued and reached their climax in November, 1902, especially in the capital, the capitalist class quickly brought pressure to bear on the

Continued on Page 4.



# THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

## AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED BY LOCAL DES MOINES, IOWA.

1. Shall Section 3, Article IV, of the National Constitution, be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"The National Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

2. Shall the words, "of the National Committee," and the words, "to be elected by the National Committee, from the membership of the party," in Section 1, Article VI, of the National Constitution, be stricken out and the following added to said section:

"The members of the Executive Committee shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the fifteenth day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. Members of the Executive Committee may be recalled by referendum vote. In the manner provided for referendums in Article XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

3. Shall the first sentence of Section 2, Article VI, of the National Constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof:

"The Executive Committee shall meet whenever it shall deem it necessary to do so."

4. Shall the words, "The National secretary shall be elected by the National Committee," in Section 1, and all of Section 5, Article VII, of the National Constitution, be stricken out, and the following inserted at the beginning of Section 1, in lieu thereof:

"The National secretary shall be elected by referendum vote. The call for nominations shall be issued on the fifteenth day of November in each year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate one candidate. Twenty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptances and declinations, and forty-five for the referendum. The candidate receiving the highest vote shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled in a similar manner. The National secretary may be recalled by referendum vote, in the manner provided for referendums in Article XI hereof, except that in such cases the initiative shall not be held open for thirty days, but shall be sent out immediately."

5. Shall the following be added to Section 1, Article XIV, of the National Constitution:

"But all amendments made by a National Convention shall be submitted seriatim to a referendum vote of the party membership."

### AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Issued by Local St. Louis Socialist Party, Unanimously Adopted at Regular Monthly Meeting of Sunday, Aug. 6, 1905, at Delabar Hall.

St. Louis, Mo., August 8, 1905.

That the following statement should be made, and that by Local St. Louis, at this seeming late day, naturally gives rise to the question, "Why did not local St. Louis issue this statement five years ago at the inception of these false statements?" Our answer to this question is, that so long as the libel was perpetrated solely by St. Louis Democratic pothouse politicians, at the instigation of certain Democratic labor fakers and by the S. L. P., it would have been ridiculous to have given attention to the base slander further than to meet it in our local campaign.

On the night preceding the day of the Missouri Legislative election of 1902 the district of Comrade Hoehn, then candidate for the Legislature, was flooded with over

one hundred thousand illustrated circulars, depicting Hoehn as a deputy sheriff, standing gun in hand, over the prostrate form of a strike victim. Investigation, by means of the printers' Union Label, proved that the circular had been produced by the same firm which had printed the campaign literature for the Democratic party. Our press gave answer to this foul work, and the continuous growth of our party in St. Louis is proof that the "deputy sheriff story" has been exploded to the discredit of the local maligners.

Local St. Louis would have let the matter rest on these results, but it seems that even in our party, and high up in the party councils, there are some who not only were taken in by accepting these Trothings of the S. L. P. as gospel truth, but who became infected with a fanatical zeal to give general diffusion to stuff which to every St. Louis Socialist, and to every man at all familiar with Comrade Hoehn's character and loyalty to the labor movement, is the most grotesque falsehood the tongue of vile slander ever chattered.

A National Committeeman from Ohio became the first member of the Socialist party to repeat this fantastic S. L. P. conjuration, and attempted to stamp it with the degree of credence which would ordinarily attach to utterances in one in position of responsibility. In this connection local St. Louis points out the regrettable fact that, owing probably to the timidity of their editors, or an absurd sense of "impartiality" or "democracy" (save the mark), certain party papers, including the National Bulletin, were made the vehicles for multiplying this infamous slander against Comrade Hoehn, and through him, the Socialists of St. Louis, who are responsible with him.

Not until this matter was raised to a question of concern to the general movement by the committeeman in question did local St. Louis feel called upon to address the party at large. Our statement, the truth of which we challenge any honorable opponent, and we want it distinctly understood here that this excludes the S. L. P., to question follows:

The service of G. A. Hoehn in the "posse comitatus," the body of deputy sheriffs subpoenaed to aid the sheriff in upholding "law and order" during the general strike of St. Louis street railway employees in 1900, forms the supposed basis for the charge that G. A. Hoehn, a member of the Socialist party, editor of Labor, and the Arbeiter Zeitung, and a national committeeman from Missouri, betrayed the interests of the working class by serving as a deputy sheriff against strikers. Some of the libelers went to the extreme of charging that Hoehn took part in the heinous massacre of unarmed, defenseless strikers on Sunday, June 10, 1900. These charges have usually been met by friends of the party with the extenuating plea that Hoehn had, like other men whose loyalty to the working class, no one who knows the Hoehn, been "impressed" into the sheriff's service, and consequently was an "involuntary" member of the sheriff's posse. To all this misinformation we answer:

1. That Hoehn was a voluntary member of the posse and courted the subpoena, in pursuance of a deliberate plan to assist the strikers.

2. That said plan, was first submitted to members of the strikers' committee, who, fearful of the consequences of the radical proposition by Comrade Hoehn, could not be induced to recommend it favorably to their union.

3. Hoehn, falling to secure an organized carrying out of his plan, did as an individual what he had sought to have 2,000 or more strikers to do along with him.

4. Now, what was the plan? Simply to get the 3,000 riot guns into the hands of undoubted friends and adopt such tactics as would have made for real "law and order." Unquestionably this would have been called "treason and conspiracy" against the state, but this did not daunt Comrade Hoehn.

5. Hoehn would rot in jail before he would do voluntary or involuntary service as a sheriff's deputy against the proletariat.

6. Hoehn was subpoenaed on Thursday, May 31, 1900. He entered the "service" on June 1st the next day. On Sunday, June 3, he was discharged after a somewhat exciting time in the barracks. The killing of the strikers occurred on Sunday, June 10, an entire week after the discharge of Hoehn as a deputy by General Cavender, chief in command. This fact of Hoehn's discharge a week previous to the shooting on Washington avenue stamps the wanton disregard of the truth by the calculators.

7. To the credit of Comrade Hoehn, let it be known that the agitation carried on by him and a few union men during the short time of two days so demoralized the sheriff's forces that all companies on the floor occupied by Hoehn's company were dissolved after wholesale dismissals. Had the strike committee been bold enough to adopt Hoehn's plan the history of the strike might not now include a massacre of defenseless workmen.

8. Comrade Hoehn has been an active member of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, continuously since 1892, and is a delegate at this time. His thirteen years of work for the cause of labor in this representative body of St. Louis workmen earned for him many friends, but his fearless candor in meeting opponents of questionable sincerity made him many bitter enemies. Yet not once did anyone

## TABULATION OF REPORTS SENT IN FOR LOCALS AND BRANCHES BY STATE SECRETARIES FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1905.

STATE	MEMBERSHIP		STAMPS		LITERATURE		MEETINGS			FINANCES			No. Locals		
	New	Total	Busi-	Others	Rec'd	Paid out	On hand	rep't'g							
Alabama	39	76	39	127	187	57	\$ .50	\$ .00	9	4	\$20.26	\$16.43	\$13.25	8	
Arizona	12	139	251	377	150	78	8.50	.10	11.80	19	4	67.40	68.60	33.10	10
Arkansas	1	62	62	100	62	8						10.65	10.15	51.45	9
California	17	1,112	714	1,841	1,044	529	11.62	14.41	17.62	45	52	503.62	339.08	166.54	27
Colorado	14	128	204	317	297	359	26.75	39.10	1.00	8	6	183.47	129.95	52.82	7
Connecticut	12	270	250	532	274							56.43	56.43		13
Florida	2	86	63	149	99	73	1.00		2.50	16	1	54.34	33.45	29.94	14
Idaho	13	95													
Illinois	37	743	807	1,307	769	651	23.40	16.45	40.05	47	66	178.01	182.52	297.97	31
Indiana	3	75	230	273	207	127	8.00			12	6	30.22	41.12	23.11	9
Iowa	20	338	297	635	600	432		.65	2.00	28	16	83.67	84.57	13.60	20
Kansas															
Kentucky															
Louisiana															
Maine	1	69	182	151	94	93			2.30	16	9	96.22	68.71	28.81	10
Massachusetts	107	216	887	790	570	525	113.00		2.00	54	17	138.51	120.25	296.09	24
Michigan	10	161	270	441	190	146	1.00			20	1	39.13	21.76	17.37	12
Minnesota															
Missouri	44	380			840	780				48	34	125.50	85.10		26
Montana															
Nebraska					242										9
North Dakota															
New Hampshire															
New Jersey	43	833	361	1,237	1,000	120				63	86			398.46	8
New York	25	129	276	515	183	257	22.50	5.45	3.50	29	21	91.41	78.75	55.78	14
Ohio	10	179	231	412	147	135	4.00		6.50	31	11	53.99	49.65	49.56	21
Oklahoma	41	107								25	18				
Oregon															
Pennsylvania		234	634	1,058	534	590	15.75	5.80	16.00	65	46	257.24	255.93	105.94	37
Rhode Island															
South Dakota															
Texas	6	97	334	176	119	145	10.00		2.00	17	13	28.75	31.95	9.17	12
Utah															
Vermont	1	28	32	60	34	28	3.55		.50	2		17.50	6.98	16.52	4
Washington															
West Virginia	11	22	17	35	72	47	8.00		7.5	3.75			3.75		3
Wisconsin		1,470	412	1,882											77
Wyoming	11	53	17	74	62	44	1.00			7					4

No reports from State Secretary.

The above tabulation shows that less than one-fourth of the Locals or branches reported to the State Secretaries.

## TABULATION OF REPORTS SENT IN BY LOCALS AND BRANCHES IN UNORGANIZED STATES AND TERRITORIES FOR MONTH OF JULY, 1905.

STATE	MEMBERSHIP		STAMPS		LITERATURE		MEETINGS			FINANCES			No. Locals		
	New	Total	Busi-	Others	Rec'd	Paid out	On hand	rep't'g							
District Columbia	3	29	28	57	50	25	\$6.40	.75		2		23.30	18.79	12.94	1
Georgia	1	12	29	36		4	12.50	7.60		1	1	1.90	7.00	9.50	2
Indian Territory	15	21	29	56	9	19	13.90	14.90	2.00	2		40.00	41.00	2.00	5
Maryland	5	103		54					5.00	5	8	4.70	1.10	3.60	4
Mississippi	3	12	29							1		5.55	5.25	.30	2
New Mexico		33	14	100											1
Tennessee	13	54	70	119	73	29			4.00	8	9	46.20	60.80	23.30	6
Virginia	2	9	12	13		7	2.00		2.00	4				1.60	1

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

among Hoehn's enemies have the timidity to prefer charges based on the deputy sheriff story and risk the ridicule and contempt of the body. In concluding this statement we wish to emphasize that local St. Louis has taken up this matter because those who use this foul slander are really trying to strike at the Socialist party. We therefore recommend the widest possible circulation of this statement.

W. M. BRANDT,  
OTTO VIERLING,  
L. E. HILDEBRAND,  
Committee.

The foregoing statement was submitted to the committee (elected at the preceding City Executive Board session) to the regular monthly meeting of local St. Louis, Socialist party, held at Delabar Hall, Aug. 6, 1905. After a short discussion, the report was unanimously adopted and the statement ordered sent to the National Secretary for publication in the Bulletin, also to the Socialist press.

The meeting of August 6th was the most largely attended business meeting ever held by the Socialist party local of St. Louis.

OTTO KAEMMERER,  
City Secretary, Local St. Louis, Socialist Party.

"THE AMERICAN MOVEMENT"  
—By Eugene V. Debs. An historical sketch of the Socialist movement in America; an exposition of its philosophy in brief form and an argument in support of its principles. An excellent book to hand an interested inquirer about the movement. 32 pages. \$3 per 100; less than 100 copies 5c each.

## DIFFICULTIES OF SOCIALISM IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Continued from Page 3.

government and at the end of the year had a law passed, exiling all strangers who had taken a conspicuous part in those strikes. And when this did not suffice to break the strike of 1902, the government declared martial law and crushed the movement.

In the beginning of February, 1905, military revolts broke out in different parts of the republic. These were suppressed by the government and the opportunity grasped for the purpose of prolonging martial law for three months more, for the only avowed purpose of insuring not alone "law and order," but also the gathering and exportation of the crops.

Several strikes which were about to be declared had to be suspended on account of martial law, which is identical in our country with a complete suppression of all constitutional guarantees.

We have now reached the most important point of our subject. The working class of Argentine fears, not without good reason, that the government will adopt the policy of declaring martial law every year, for the purpose of anticipating the strike movement during harvest time, and if this pessimistic assumption should prove to be true, the working class would be in a very difficult position, seeing that its organization is not strong enough at present to exert enough power to overcome the effects of such a measure.

With a view of heading off such a policy, or of preparing eventually a defense on the part of the working class, we have decided to turn to you and ask you to negotiate by means of your Socialist parties with the longshoremen of the principal ports of England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Italy, and to ascertain whether they would not be disposed to boycott all steamers coming from Argentine, in case the government of our country should declare martial law or undertake to decree arbitrary measures against the strike movement, which our class inaugurates every year as a weapon of the class-struggle during harvest time. Mark well, that the boycott should extend only to steamers carrying a cargo of harvest-products, that is to say, it would be in force for a definite period of the year (from January to April).

We hope, comrades, that you will give us all the support necessary under these trying circumstances. If the longshoremen of the ports mentioned are willing to perform this beautiful act of solidarity, which we are asking of them, be so kind as to let us know as soon as possible.

ALEJANDRO MANTECONIJO,  
General Secretary.  
Buenos Ayres, April, 1905.

## ADDITIONS TO THE LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

"The Rights and Wrongs of Labor." Epigrammatic in style. "Packed with Facts," 10 cents per copy, \$6.00 per hundred, postage paid.

"Elementary Principles of Socialism," (Italian). Just out. \$2.00 per thousand.

The interest aroused by Comrade Feigenbaum's successful tour has resulted in increased orders for his

pamphlet, "Workingmen Next," printed in the Jewish language. 5 cents per copy, 50 for \$2.00.

## HAVE YOU GOT THEM?

If you claim to be a Socialist and do not own a copy of these books, viz., "SOCIALISM, UTOPIAN AND SCIENTIFIC," by Frederick Engels; "MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, and "NO COMPROMISE, NO POLITICAL TRADING," by William Liebknecht, you should do as others have done, send 25 cents to the National Secretary and get them by return mail, postage paid.

## National Speakers in the field during August:

C. W. Benton.

John Collins.

B. Fergenbaum.

Geo. H. Goebel.

Guy E. Miller.

M. W. Wilkins,

John W. Slayton, John M.

Work and others will be added in September.

## Convention Report

Complete stenographic report of the National Convention of the Socialist Party held at Chicago, May, 1904. Only one published. Issued only by the National Committee of the Socialist Party and reported by the official stenographers employed by the National Committee. Well printed with clear type on good paper. All speeches on important subjects given in full. The book contains also list of delegates, National Committee, State Secretaries, Socialist papers, with addresses, Socialist vote in all the States and all the countries, portraits and biographies of Debs and Hanford. The whole fully indexed, making in all a valuable handbook which every Socialist should have in his or her library.

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## Price List of Socialist Party Supplies Furnished by the National Committee. Postage or Express Prepaid. Cash Must Accompany All Orders.

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	1	10	25	50	100	500	1000
Applications for Local or Branch Charter			\$ .25	\$ .40	\$ .75		
Charters for Local or Branch—with mailing tubes			1.00	2.75	3.00		
FOR LOCALS OR BRANCHES							
Application for Membership Cards			.10	.15	.20		
Membership Due Cards			\$ .10	.15	.25	.45	
Political Candidate Resignation Blanks			.15	.25	.50	1.00	
Party Buttons—Celluloid			\$ .03	.10	.25	.50	1.00 \$4.00
Party Buttons—Gold Plate			.25	2.00			
FOR PROPAGANDA AND PARTY MEMBERS							
Socialist Methods, 4 pages			.05	.10	.15	.20	.75 \$1.30
National Platform, 4 pages (English)			.05	.15	.20		