

# THE SOCIALIST PARTY

## OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Issued Monthly by the National Committee at the National Headquarters, 180 Washington Street, Chicago

Volume V

CHICAGO, JUNE, 1909

Number 10

### Correspondence of the National Executive Committee During Month of June

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., June 8, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.  
Dear Comrades—I herewith report that the appointment of Comrade Anna A. Maley has been indorsed by your action, Comrades Berger, Floaten, Hillquit, Hunter, Spargo and Work having voted in the affirmative, Comrade Simons not voting.

I also herewith transmit copy of letter of Comrade John Murray, Secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, same being in response to a request contained in a motion adopted in last session:

#### POLITICAL REFUGEE DEFENSE LEAGUE.

151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.,  
June 8, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party.

Comrades—In the matter of the request of the National Executive Committee for evidence and information relating to the Araujo case and that of the other political prisoners whose cases are either yet to be tried or are to be appealed, I make the following report.

The appeal of the Araujo case is in the hands of the league's attorneys, Stedman and Soelke, who expect to have a hearing in the course of three months. In their opinion there is sufficient grounds for a reversal of the decision in this case. As will be plain to you, the line of defense that the attorneys propose to make cannot be gone into in a printed report of this kind.

As to the other political prisoner whose extradition is demanded by the Mexican government, and whose case is therefore the most important of all, the league desires to lay before you this summary of the evidence procured by its secretary from the prisoner, Calixto Guerra, and also the evidence presented by the Mexican government. The league sent its secretary on a two weeks' trip to Eagle Pass, Del Rio and San Antonio, Texas, in order to procure this evidence at first hand, twenty pages of which are now in the possession of the National Secretary of the Socialist Party.

Just as the Russian political prisoners, Rudowitz and Pouden, made no denial of their affiliation with a revolutionary organization in their native country, so Calixto Guerra makes no attempt to avoid the responsibility of his acts in the uprising of June 26, 1908, in the State of Coahuila, Mexico. Guerra frankly says that he was one of the forty-five revolutionists who attacked the Mexican garrison at Las Vacas, killing and dispersing all but seven out of the eighty soldiers. That these seven men continued to hold the barracks came about through the lack of ammunition of the revolutionists who expended their last cartridge before they left the town. Twelve revolutionists were killed in the desperate hand-to-hand encounters in the streets of Las Vacas, and one of them, Benjamin Canales, lost his life at the door of the barracks in the attempt to fire the building. Two houses were burnt in which the soldiers had taken refuge and horses were requisitioned for the use of the revolutionary party—all this is part of the history of the last uprising in Mexico which neither Calixto Guerra nor his comrades deny.

In the hands of District Judge Douglas of Texas the Mexican government has placed eighty-nine pages of evidence and charges against Guerra. As secretary of the league, I carefully went over all this evidence and find absolutely nothing which attempts to show that Guerra did anything more than he has himself acknowledged. The acts of these revolutionists committed in Las Vacas on the 26th day of June, 1908, are the sum total of all the accusations made by the Mexican government.

Among his neighbors in Del Rio Guerra is loved for his kindly disposition and integrity, and his bravery in the Las Vacas fight is much spoken of by both Americans and Mexicans. Even in the sheriff's office at the Eagle Pass jail the prisoner is respected and treated as a political and not as a common prisoner, the deputy sheriff stating that such a man could be trusted upon his honor not to escape and that he was given unusual liberty on that account.

It is scarcely necessary to point out what will happen to Calixto Guerra if the Mexican government's demand for his extradition is allowed. The history of prisoners "shot while attempting to escape" is a common story in Mexico.

But it is not Guerra's life alone that is in jeopardy. Among the papers delivered into the hands of Judge Douglas is a list of thirty-seven other political suspects now living in the United States. If Guerra is allowed to fall into the clutches of Diaz these

men will surely follow and suffer the same fate. It would seem as if the Mexican dictator had planned to make a clean sweep of all his political enemies in the United States, for with Guerra's case decided in favor of extradition, the door to an endless series of arrests will be thrown open.

The Political Refugee Defense League has decided to fight this case with all the power at its command and with every cent in its treasury. Walter Gillis, the best lawyer in Texas, has been retained by the league to defend Guerra. This attorney has already saved the lives of eight political refugees who sought an asylum in Texas about two years ago. Unfortunately the money that the league now has on hand is not sufficient to meet the needs of the case and aid must be given quickly by those who know how vital this matter of extradition is. If Diaz can establish the right to extradite his enemies from the United States we can be sure that the czar of Russia will not be slow to follow the Mexican's example.

In this exigency the league makes an appeal to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to donate a sum of not less than five hundred dollars to assist in the defense of Calixto Guerra.

Fraternally,  
(Signed) JOHN MURRAY,  
Secretary.

The question submitted therefore recurs upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League.

Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.  
Dear Comrades—Anent the question submitted under date of June 8th, I herewith transmit two motions with comment thereon, submitted by Comrades Hillquit and Work:

**MOTION BY COMRADE HILLQUIT.**  
"That the National Executive Committee issue a call to the locals and individual party members for contributions to the fund for the defense of the Mexican political refugees."

**COMMENT.**  
"Please record me as voting against the granting of the request of the Political Refugee Defense League for a donation of not less than \$500. I fully appreciate the importance of the Guerra case for the cause of liberty and Socialism, and if I could see any way of complying with the request of the Political Refugee Defense League, I would gladly vote for it. But I do not think that the National Office has sufficient funds to make the requested donation, and even if it had, I do not believe that the National Executive Committee would be authorized to apply the membership dues of the Socialist Party to any purposes not directly connected with the work of the party, no matter how meritorious such purposes may be. I believe, however, that it is the moral duty of our local organizations and individual Socialists to contribute generously to the fund for the defense of the Mexican political refugees."

**MOTION BY COMRADE WORK.**  
"That action upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League be deferred until the next meeting of the committee."

**COMMENT.**  
"We ought not to take action upon such meager information. We need an opportunity to hear the officers and attorneys of the league in person."

Chicago, Ill., June 17, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.  
Dear Comrades—Relating to the Mexican political refugees, I herewith submit a motion by Comrade Floaten:

**MOTION BY COMRADE FLOATEN.**  
"That the National Secretary be instructed to contribute to the proper persons \$500.00 to aid in the defense of Calixto Guerra, the political refugee from Mexico."

This subject is now before you in several different forms—that is, the request by the Political Refugee Defense League, submitted under date of June 8th, now supplanted by the formal motion above; the motions by Comrade Hillquit, "To issue a call for contributions," and by Comrade Work, "To defer action until the next meeting of the committee," both submitted under date of June 15th, thus making three distinct propositions.

In the ordinary course the votes would close at different times, according to the date of submission. However, in order to avoid misunderstandings in the interchange of letters upon the different questions, the entire subject will be reported upon on June 25th. This will allow time for each member

(Continued on fourth page.)

### NATIONAL SECRETARY'S FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1909

National Headquarters,  
Socialist Party,  
Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1909.

#### RECEIPTS.

National Dues from State Committees—	
Alabama	5.00
Arizona	20.00
Arkansas	50.00
California	100.00
Colorado	60.00
Connecticut	37.50
Florida	5.00
Idaho	21.15
Illinois	155.00
Indiana	41.00
Iowa	50.00
Kansas	100.00
Louisiana	10.00
Maine	12.00
Maryland	10.00
Massachusetts	61.75
Michigan	34.05
Minnesota	45.10
Missouri	70.00
Montana	6.50
Nevada	15.00
New Hampshire	15.50
New Jersey	100.00
New Mexico	3.50
New York	250.00
Ohio	106.00
Oklahoma	75.00
Oregon	60.00
Pennsylvania	179.00
Rhode Island	25.00
South Dakota	11.50
Texas	68.45
Vermont	4.00
Washington	47.00
West Virginia	8.00
Wisconsin	84.50
Wyoming	18.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,967.25</b>

Unorganized States—	
Georgia	2.00
Mississippi	1.80
Nebraska	18.95
North Carolina	9.60
South Carolina	2.00
Virginia	14.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.35</b>

Members at large	3.75
<b>Total dues</b>	<b>\$2,019.35</b>

Supplies	84.40
Literature	86.30
Buttons	34.55
Campaign fund	9.70
Russian and Mexican refugee fund	15.00
Minnesota primary law	25.25
Subs. to Bulletin	79.50
Washington News Service	5.00
Subs. to Daily Socialist	11.00
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$2,370.05</b>

EXPENDITURES.	
Exchange	3.10
General expense	28.80
Express and freight	25.15
Postage	205.54
Telegrams and 'phone	30.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>453.00</b>

Wages—	
J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
J. C. Chase	80.00
D. Fleming	72.00
M. H. Hudson	60.00
M. Maherty	56.00
E. Koop	30.00
T. M. Thompson	30.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>453.00</b>

Speakers—	
John W. Brown	\$32.00

John Collins	55.00
James Connolly	100.00
W. F. Diets	20.00
Thos. N. Freeman	20.00
W. B. Killingbeck	30.00
John Klava	46.41
Anna Maley	30.00
Jas. H. Maurer	30.00
Jas. Oneal	50.00
Dan A. White	60.00
C. J. Wright	18.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$92.36</b>

Printing, literature and supplies	208.15
Literature	35.25
Office equipment	2.75
Rent (June)	100.00
Buttons	208.00
Neues Leben	50.00
Stationery and mimeo supplies	47.24
Washington News Service	180.00
Press clippings	13.36
Russian and Mexican defense fund	15.00
Reserve mileage fund	201.95
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>\$2,200.30</b>

SUMMARY.	
Balance on hand June 1	\$136.76
Receipts for month	2,370.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,506.81</b>

Expenditures for month	2,200.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$306.51</b>

Balance July 1	\$306.51
Reserve mileage fund, \$834.10	

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand	\$1,140.61
Accounts outstanding, locals, states, etc.	455.45
Literature in stock	2,746.00
Party buttons	612.76
Supplies, stationery, account books, etc.	727.12
Office furniture and fixtures	1,480.08
Sub. cards, Daily Socialist and Evening Call	1,268.50
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$8,425.53</b>

LIABILITIES.	
Owe Organizers—	
T. J. Lewis	\$37.92
A. Litman	\$96.63
C. C. Ross	12.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$146.99</b>

S. W. Bassett Company	74.20
Bowman Addressing Company	24.15
Brotherhood Pub. Company	2.40
Central Print. & Eng. Company	150.00
A. B. Dick Company	26.05
Denni Spravednost	27.00
M. Fry Company	23.30
Galbraith Press	33.00
Geraghty & Co.	103.00
Greenduck Company	22.95
John F. Jordan	10.00
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.	37.53
The Levytype Company	6.00
Meites & Co.	10.00
P. F. Pettibone & Co.	4.20
U. S. Press Clipping Company	16.00
The Progressive Woman	1.50
Washington News Service	30.00
Wilshire Book Company	143.37
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>\$891.64</b>

Balance net, resources	7,533.88
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$8,425.53</b>

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary.

### PLATFORMS.

Party Platform, in English, per 1,000, post-paid . . . . . \$1.50

Platforms in Foreign Languages—Bohemian, Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Spanish and Swedish, per 1,000, post-paid . . . . . 2.00



Report of Action by the National Committee on Motion No. 6. Election of an Additional Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1909.

To the Members of the National Committee.

Dear Comrades:—I herewith transmit a copy of a letter addressed to your committee by Comrade Wilshire. The letter relates to comment accompanying National Committee motion No. 6. The subject matter is fully explained in the text of the letter.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,

National Secretary.

New York, N. Y., June 1, 1909.

To the National Committee, Socialist Party, 180 East Washington Street, Chicago:

Dear Comrades:—

I received your circular of May 25th, recommending motion No. 6, reading as follows, and upon which vote is to be taken June 15th:

"That the National Committee place its emphatic stamp of disapproval upon any and all enterprises of a commercial or speculative character where Socialists are primarily appealed to and the Socialist movement made the means for the exploitation and graft, and upon the indiscriminate use of the word COMRADE in making appeals for commercial, speculative and stock-jobbing enterprises."

It strikes me that the motion as worded could be classed in the category of a motion to put the Socialist Party upon record as being against anything which is recognized as evil, such as highway robbery, murder, etc. Unquestionably every man in the party is bound to vote against anything "where Socialists are primarily appealed to and the Socialist movement made the means for the exploitation and graft."

Also what is stated above might be said as to the indiscriminate use of the word "comrade"; everybody, of course, is against that. It has been the policy of WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE to studiously eliminate the word, not only from all commercial literature, but from Socialist literature, as I believe it does more harm than good, inasmuch as it sets us apart as a class and makes it more difficult for other people to look upon us as normal human beings when we address ourselves by a peculiar term.

Finally, I would say that the comment you send broadcast over the land by Arthur Jensen, containing the paragraph, "supporters of Wilshire's have become victims of the Bishop Creek Gold Mining schemes," is hardly justified by the facts of the case. For a man to be a victim of a scheme it must be demonstrated that he has been defrauded. In other words, it would mean that the purchasers of Bishop Creek stock have lost their money because they have purchased something which has no value, and which was known to have no value by Wilshire. It appears to me that in order for the National Committee to send out such comment it should first be assured the Bishop Creek mine is not only worthless, but that I knew that it was worthless when I sold the stock. As a matter of fact, I knew the mine was a valuable mine when I sold the stock, and I know it is a valuable mine today, and if the National Committee have any desire to assure themselves on this point I should be very glad to pay the expenses and adequate remuneration for their time of any committee the National Committee may appoint to go out and investigate the mine.

My reason for writing this letter is really not a personal one. It makes practically no difference to me personally what is in the circular, but I do feel that it is a bad precedent for the National Committee to send out literature of a slanderous nature without any justification. There is no reason why a Socialist should attack another Socialist in a slanderous manner, merely because he knows that he is safe from a libel suit owing to his victim being unwilling to drag Socialism into unenviable notoriety.

I might further say that even a libelous attack might be justified, provided it accomplished what was desired; namely, the prevention of the exploitation of the movement in the manner suggested, but I do not see how the resolution of the comrades will gain this end. The resolution will undoubtedly, as stated, be unanimously adopted, but I doubt if it will be the least effective.

(Signed) GAYLORD WILSHIRE,

Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1909.

To the National Committee:

Comrades:—Herewith is submitted report of the vote for the election of an additional secretary to the International Socialist Bureau:

Table with columns: State, Member N. C., Berger, Floaten, Spar. Total. Lists votes for various states including Arizona, Arkansas, California, etc.

NOT VOTING.

Table listing states that did not vote, including Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, etc.

Table listing states that voted 'Yes', including South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and a Total of 15.

A defective ballot was received from Comrade Prevey of Ohio. The ballots of Comrades Burton of Nevada and Block of Oklahoma were received too late to be counted.

The above vote was by preferential ballot, according to Rule No. 19 of the National Committee Rules, whereby the candidate receiving the lowest sum total of numbers is elected. In accordance with the above recorded vote, I therefore declare Comrade Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, Wis., elected as an additional secretary to the International Socialist Bureau.

COMMENT.

MINNESOTA (KAPLAN)—"I herewith return to you without vote the blank ballot for an additional international secretary."

"Until the International Congress declares the Socialist Labor Party of America to be not entitled to representation I hold that we have no right to usurp this privilege—the fact that we are a large and growing organization does not necessarily disprove the existence of the Socialist Labor Party. We cannot legislate the S. L. P. out of existence by such an arrogant attitude. I recognize that the tactics of the S. L. P. have to a great extent placed the Socialist movement on the defensive. On the other hand, we know that the Socialist Party does not possess all of the virtues. The sooner we cease these petty squabbles and recognize that there is room enough for all of us—however much we may disagree as to tactics—to reason things out without indulgence in personalities and minus rancor, the sooner will we get down to a real working basis that will gain for us the respect of even those who disagree with us fundamentally."

"I wish it to be fully understood that the only reason for non-voting for any of the candidates is because I would in so doing admit our right to be the exclusive representatives of the Socialist movement in this country. I am not prepared to make such an admission."

Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1909.

To the National Committee:

Comrades:—Herewith is submitted report of National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 6, by George F. Hibner, National Committee member of Kansas:

MOTION NO. 6.

"That the National Committee place its emphatic stamp of disapproval upon any and all enterprises of a commercial or speculative character where Socialists are primarily appealed to and the Socialist movement made the means for the exploitation and graft, and upon the indiscriminate use of the word COMRADE in making appeals for commercial, speculative and stock-jobbing enterprises."

VOTING YES.

Table listing states that voted 'Yes' for Motion No. 6, including Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, etc.

VOTING NO.

Table listing states that voted 'No' for Motion No. 6, including Florida, Massachusetts.

NOT VOTING.

Table listing states that did not vote for Motion No. 6, including Alabama, Kansas, New York, etc.

The motion is therefore adopted.

COMMENT.

ARIZONA (MORRISON)—"I vote yes on this motion, but I think it will have about as much effect on the class of advertisements and circulars alluded to as would a like motion to have all workingmen vote the Socialist ticket in 1912 have on the election of that year."

I would feel that comment on this motion was unnecessary but for the remarks of some of the comrades who support the motion. Comrade Barzee kindly informs us of the half-baked and undeveloped condition of members of the party. Now, I for one, like this, it is so elevating. Of course the member that makes such remarks is most fully baked and developed, and unless he had told us we never would have realized that Socialism stood for pure, straight, simple individualism—never. Too bad that he did not fully inform us just how to get away from that terrible co-operative commonwealth idea into the simple individualist-collective-ownership theory. It might have helped us to get possessed of the scientific principles of Socialism. Surely all of these things should have been presented by one so much more advanced in social science. But, seriously, I can see nothing in this motion to call for any such slur on the members of the party, nor do I believe that the mere fact that one happens to be a member of the National Committee is any proof

Socialists Should Know Facts by the Book

The actual and accurate position of the party on every question should be known by every member.

The Proceedings of the National Conventions Are the Only Books That Contain This Information.

Subjects treated: Abolition of Senate, Child Labor, Government by Commission, Farmers' Program, Immigration, Labor Organizations, Women and Their Relation to the Socialist Party, Income Tax, Initiative and Referendum, Injunctions, Socialist Unity, Proportional Representation, Deprecation of Violence, Free Speech, The Liquor Question, Primary Laws, Religion, Propaganda Among Soldiers and Sailors, Shortening Workday, and a host of other live subjects which come up for consideration in every community.

We have enough copies of the last Convention Proceedings to supply each Local with one.

Each Local Should Have One, Price 50c.

We have some, not many, of the National Convention Proceedings of 1904. PRICE 50 CENTS.

By having both, the value of each is enhanced by the opportunity given for reference and comparison.

The Socialist Perpetual Campaign Book, compiled by Joseph Medill Patterson, contains ammunition with which to reach the enemy. Articles by Debs and a dozen other star writers; statistics on the concentration of wealth and much other valuable information for daily use.

AN OFFER These three books, value \$1.25, for \$1.00 while the combination lasts. On late orders, books of equal value will be substituted for any missing volume. YOUR LOCAL CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM.

that he has any special knowledge. Another comrade, in supporting this motion, takes a fling at a comrade that perhaps has done as much for the cause of Socialism as either of those comrades. I for one, and I know that there are many more comrades of the same opinion, would like to see an end of this spirit of bigotry and unkindness. There may be some comrades that are half baked and undeveloped. Time may have a tendency to cure those defects, but insult will certainly do no good; and if the defects are congenital and incurable, then those fully developed comrades advanced in social science should let their commanding personalities, their overpowering intellects, lead and guide the common herd, like the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night led on the hosts of Israel. And, remember, you can do it better by not letting the undeveloped ones know that they are being led."

CALIFORNIA (OSBORNE)—"I voted yes on National Committee motion No. 6, as I believe it is high time that something be done to prevent the floating of business schemes and stock-jobbing enterprises upon the Socialist movement in the name of the movement. I consider the methods used by Wilshire in the Bishop Creek enterprise, and the methods now being used by the Appeal to Reason to sell 40,000 acres of land in Florida as beneath those of the highwayman and the footpad. The Wilshire stock was for comrades only—the Appeal's land is to be sold only to comrades. Highwaymen and footpads never work one another."

FLORIDA (PETTIGREW)—"I vote no on motion No. 6 because it is indefinite and could easily do our movement harm. I surely would be glad to vote for a definite motion to suppress business graft, but the comment for this motion seems to show that it is against persons. Comrade Barzee's comment shows that he doesn't want any co-operation, but he does want all the comrades to accept and think of his 'fore knowledge.' I believe in co-operation. I have tried it some and have proof that it is a benefit to the workers of the world."

MASSACHUSETTS (PUTNEY)—"I see no need for such a motion. If Socialists in their private publications wish to advertise their private business that is their affair. Their indiscretions in the manner of it tells against themselves only. And it can be best met by condemnation through the Socialist press. The official action by the National Committee seems to me uncalled for."

MONTANA (AMBROSE)—"I most heartily am in favor of motion No. 6, for they should put a stop to fake propositions sent to comrades. There is not a week that I do not receive some letter of a fake, but we out west are so used to them that we turn them all down. Hope the motion will carry."

NEW YORK (LEE)—"I refrain from voting on this motion because I do not consider that its adoption would do any good, while to vote against it would give the appearance of sanctioning the exploitation of the party name for financial enterprises of doubtful character. With the purpose of the motion I am in hearty accord. But I do not think such general expressions have much effect. If specific cases were cited it would be a different matter."

PENNSYLVANIA (SLAYTON)—"Just a word relative to referendum No. 5, motion No. 6. I wish to say that in voting in favor of said motion I do not care to be taken as meaning that any of the

schemes that have been floated, or that it is sought to float in any measure, by the use of the words comrade or comrades, are fakes, or that any that may in the future may be; but the possibilities are thus laid or established, and when the bars are once down there is no telling what may get in or out. Let us lock the door before the horse is stolen. All these schemes may be good or they may all be bad. That is not the question. The only scheme the party can stand for, can countenance or tolerate even negatively, is the best one by which capitalism may be abolished."

Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Proposed National Party Referendum

Peru, Ind., June 1, 1909.

"WHEREAS, The maintenance and financial independence of our party press is not only a prerequisite for the best efforts of said press, but also imperative to the very life and growth of the party itself, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in order that the ends above sought may be more effectually and speedily served, we recommend and hereby move to stop all desultory, spasmodic efforts of relieving financial distress by unorganized, individual and voluntary support of our recognized standard bearers and make their adequate support incumbent upon the Socialists of the United States through the National Party administration; be it further

RESOLVED AND MOVED, That the National Committee appoint a commission to ascertain necessary data and report to the party with recommendations of ways and means."

(Signed) ROBERT A. DUDERSTAD, Chairman. W. H. Bishop, Secretary.

International Socialist Bureau

Brussels, Belgium, June 4, 1909.

Socialist Party of America.

Dear Citizens—We will soon hold a reunion of the International Socialist Bureau, and as the expense of the trip is considerable it will probably not be possible for you to send a delegate. We would, therefore, suggest to you that you take the same action as the comrades in Argentine have taken and confide your interest in a member or former member of your party now living in Europe. He could represent you after having received the instructions in due form.

Fraternally yours, (Signed) CAMILLE HUYSMAN, Secretary.



## Plan for Local Work by Woman's National Committee

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party indorses the following statement of the aims and methods of the local woman's committees, and urges upon the locals of the party prompt activity in accordance with this plan.

It is earnestly requested that all national, state and local organizers aid in the inauguration of such committees, to the end that a larger party membership, wider experience, fuller knowledge of Socialism and increased activity in propaganda may be secured among the women of the working class.

The Woman's Committees in Locals. Each local of the Socialist Party should have a Woman's Committee. In the ideal local there are as many women as men and their work in the local is the same extent and character, yet even in such a local there are opportunities for special propaganda and education among women.

In most locals the need to make distinct efforts to reach women is marked and imperative.

### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The local woman's committees should be formally authorized by the local. This is not a mere form, but vital to the solidarity of the movement.

Clubs or classes already in existence with the approval of the party may put themselves right in this respect by having the officers or members of such club or class (if members of the party) appointed a Woman's Committee of the local by the local.

In a local of average size the committee may well be composed of all the women who are members of the party.

### DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

(Per Party Year Book for 1908, concerning purposes of Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party.)

"To make intelligent Socialists and suffragists of women and to secure their active membership in the Socialist Party are the general duties of the committee."

### METHODS OF PROCEDURE.

A meeting of all women interested should be called by the authorized committee. Usually many new party members can be secured at the initial meeting among women who are convinced Socialists but who have neglected to join the party.

The chief point to be decided at the first meeting is the character and frequency of the regular meetings held—whether these shall take the form of a propaganda club or study class, or a combination of the two. A name for club or class may also be chosen.

**CHAIRMAN.**—A different chairman should usually be elected for each meeting, but at the preceding meeting if possible.

**SECRETARY AND TREASURER.**—These

officers of the committee should be chosen for a set term.

### SUB-COMMITTEES OF THE LOCAL WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

**PROGRAM COMMITTEE.**—This is a most important committee, since the success of the meetings held will depend upon the clearness and simplicity of the work chosen and the extent to which all can be brought frequently into programs and discussions.

Some book or pamphlet should be taken as a basis for a part at least of each program—the subject matter of its sub-divisions being reproduced by members in their own words.

Discussions should be kept somewhat formal, as experience is better gained in this way.

**MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE.**—The test of success in all this work is increased membership and activity in the local. A committee to secure new party members and payment of dues to local and additional attendance at club or class and at local meetings is desirable, "lest we forget."

**LITERATURE PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE.**—In the general distribution of literature the women should help in the work organized by the local, but special efforts should be made to reach women employed in shop or factory, wives of workmen, women in trade unions and wives of union men.

The Woman's National Committee has issued and will continue to issue and recommend leaflets, pamphlets, etc., which will aid in this propaganda work.

(Write to May Wood-Simons, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.)

**SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.**—The duty of this committee is to see that no opportunity is lost for agitation, and education for VOTES FOR WOMEN, to which our party is uncompromisingly pledged. Also to see that where full suffrage has been granted that working women properly register.

**CHILDREN'S COMMITTEE.**—Where a Sunday school is feasible, it may well be in charge of a sub-committee of the Woman's Committee—when not practicable, meetings for children may be held yearly, quarterly, or monthly as conditions and locality warrant.

**MUSIC COMMITTEE.**—A generally recognized lack in our movement may be removed if the women begin in their local club work to familiarize themselves with Socialist songs and the musical possibility of the local membership. Music in the local and propaganda meetings will naturally follow.

Locals providing such committees for the activity of the women of their membership will be strengthened and stimulated immeasurably.

*The present requirements, and the trend also is all toward organization and in this connection your local needs the several documents here named, and you need them for party members as well as the non-Socialists.*

### Platforms:

Party platforms, in English, per 1,000, postpaid, \$1.50. Platforms in foreign languages—Bohemian, Croatian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Lettish, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, Russian, Slovak, Spanish and Swedish, per 1,000, postpaid, \$2.00.

### The Socialist Perpetual Campaign Book:

Compiled by Joseph Medill Patterson. Articles by Debs and a dozen other star writers. Accurate information on the subject of injunctions. Statistics on the concentration of wealth. A clear explanation of what the Socialist party stands for and many other valuable features. Full of good propaganda matter. Price, single copy, 15 cents; per dozen, \$1.50.

### Proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, 1908:

Contains a complete stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session. It presents the entire argument upon every question that was discussed. It is handsomely and durably bound and contains a complete alphabetical index. Fifty cents per copy.

### "The Socialist Program":

A pamphlet, 32 pages, contains the party platform and program, the latter divided under several heads, as follows: "General Demands," "Industrial Demands" and "Political Demands." Each separate subject or demand has been taken up and elucidated. Any comrade who desires to be able to meet opposition from whatever quarter it may come, needs this pamphlet. Single copy, 5 cents; 100 copies \$2.50.

### New Constitution,

Adopted by National Convention and Party Referendum. CONTAINING LATEST AMENDMENT. Prices prepaid, 10 for 20 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

## Socialist Papers on the Exchange List of the National Office

### DAILY—(ENGLISH).

	Per Year	
"Chicago Daily Socialist" .....	180-182 Washington st, Chicago, Ill. .... \$3.00	
"New York Evening Call" .....	442 Pearl St., New York City .....	2.00
"The Daily Register" .....	Lead, S. D. ....	5.00
"The Daily Tribune" .....	Manitowoc, Wis. ....	3.00

### WEEKLY—(ENGLISH).

"The Lantern" .....	50 Van Buren St., Deadwood, S. D. ....	1.50
"The World" .....	523 17th St., Oakland, Cal. ....	1.00
"Common Sense" .....	649 E Main St., Los Angeles, Cal. ....	.50
"Christian Socialist" .....	5623 Drexel Blvd., Chicago, Ill. ....	.50
"Appeal to Reason" .....	Girard, Kan. ....	.50
"Farmers' Journal" .....	Ablene, Tex. ....	.25
"The Wage Slave" .....	Box 337, Hancock, Mich. ....	.75
"St. Louis Labor" .....	212 S 4th St., St. Louis, Mo. ....	1.00
"Montana News" .....	Helena, Mont. ....	.50
"Socialist Review" .....	Lock Box "B", West Hoboken, N. J. ....	.50
"The Laborer" .....	401 Main St., Dallas, Tex. ....	1.00
"Tollers' Defense" .....	Cole Dale, Pa. ....	1.00
"The Socialist" .....	14 News Lane, Seattle, Wash. ....	1.00
"Social Democratic Herald" .....	344 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.50
"The Western Clarion" .....	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. ....	1.00
"The Miners' Magazine" .....	605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo. ....	1.00
"The Cleveland Citizen" .....	310 Champlain Ave., N. W., Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.50

### MONTHLY—(ENGLISH).

"Wilshire's Magazine" .....	200 Williams St., New York City .....	.25
"International Socialist Review" .....	153 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
"The Harp" .....	749 Third Ave., New York .....	.50
"The Progressive Woman" .....	Girard, Kan. ....	.50
"The New Era" .....	184 S. High St., Columbus, Ohio. ....	.25
"The Progressive Journal of Education" .....	180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
The Little Socialist .....	15 Spruce St., New York City .....	.50
"The Free Press" (Bi-Weekly) .....	P. O. Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa. ....	.50

### DAILY (FOREIGN).

(Bohemian)—"Spravednost" .....	721 Allport St., Chicago, Ill. ....	4.00
(Bohemian)—"Americké Delnické Listy" .....	4032 Broadway, Cleveland, O. ....	1.00
(German)—"Volks Zeitung" .....	15 Spruce St., New York City .....	6.00
(German)—"Tageblatt" .....	613 Challowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	3.00
(Jewish)—"Forward" .....	175 East Broadway, New York City .....	3.50
(Polish)—"Dziennik Ludowy" .....	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	3.00

### WEEKLY.

(German)—"Neues Leben" .....	182 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.50
(German)—"Arbeiter Zeitung" .....	212 S. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. ....	2.00
(German)—"Vorwaerts" .....	15 Spruce St., New York City .....	1.00
(German)—"Die Wahrheit" .....	344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1.50
(Polish)—"Robotnick" .....	627 Milwaukee Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	3.00
(Slovak)—"Rovnost Ludu" .....	683 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.25
(Slavonic)—"Proletarec" .....	587 South Center Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.50
(Danish)—"Revyen" .....	837 West North Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
(Italian)—"La Parola Die Socialista" .....	145 Blue Island Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
"Jewish Labor World" .....	254 West 12th St., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
(Finnish)—"Raisaja" .....	392 Main St., Fitchburg, Mass. ....	2.50
(Finnish)—"Toveri" .....	Tenth and Duane St., Astoria, Ore. ....	2.00
(Finnish)—"Tyomies Pub. Co." .....	Hancock, Mich. ....	2.75
(French)—"L'Union Des Travailleurs" .....	Charleroi, Pa. ....	1.50
(Hungarian)—"Elöre" .....	1528 Second Ave., New York City .....	1.00
(Lettish)—"Strahdneeks" .....	17 Oakdale St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. ....	2.00
(Lettish)—"Kova" .....	418 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. ....	2.00
(Lettish)—"Brihwa Tribuna" .....	66 Crescent Ave., North Cambridge, Mass. ....	1.00
(Norwegian)—"Gaa Pan" .....	435 Cedar Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. ....	.50
(Croatian)—"Radnicka Straza" .....	587 So. Center Ave., Chicago, Ill. ....	1.00
(Jewish)—"Dizakunft (The Future)" .....	141 Division St., New York City .....	1.00
(Russian)—"The Russian-American Worker" (Monthly) .....	208 McWhorter St., Newark, N. J. ....	1.00
(Swedish)—"Svenska Socialisten" (semi-monthly) .....	330 7th St., Rockford, Ill. ....	.50

## Call for National Referendum B, 1909

The following proposed amendments to the National Platform was first published in the Weekly Bulletin of May 8, 1909:

**SUBMITTED BY LOCAL DES MOINES, IA.**  
"Amend the National Platform by striking out the words "and all land" from No. 2 of the General Demands.

"Amend the National Platform by inserting the following paragraph in the Principles, immediately following the words "and have fitted them for collective use and operation:

"There can be no absolute private title to land. All private titles, whether called fee simple or otherwise, are and must be subordinate to the public title. The Socialist Party strives to prevent land from being used for the purpose of exploitation and speculation. It demands the collective possession, control or management of land to whatever extent may be necessary to attain that end. It is not opposed to the occupation and possession of land by those using it in a useful and bona fide manner without exploitation."

Notices of the indorsement of the amendments have been received from Locals Pocahontas, Iowa, May 17; Tyler, Tex., May 19; Aberdeen, S. D., May 20; Mount Sylvan, Tex., May 29; Myrtle, Mo., June 1; Vernon, Tex., June 1; Galveston, Tex., June 2; Point, Tex., June 2; Comanche, Tex., June 3; Teville, Tex., June 3; Liberty, Tex., June 3; Cleburne, Tex., June 7; Eden, Tex., June 7; Villisca, Iowa, June 9; Dunn, Tex., June 11; Fargo, N. D., June 14; Shepard, Tex., June 15; Timpson, Tex., June 17; Burlington, Iowa, June 18.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution governing the submission of a referendum, the call for a referendum by the entire membership upon the above amendments is hereby published and subject to amendments for a period of thirty days.

## Resolution by State Committee of California

WHEREAS, The building up of a strong, efficient and successful organization of the Socialist Party in the nation must depend on the development of a strong, efficient and well disciplined organization in the several states; and

WHEREAS, To build up such an organization in California requires a corps of disciplined and efficient organizers and lecturers, following a definite and consistent policy of propaganda and organization work throughout the state; and

WHEREAS, In the past there has been a number of free lance speakers, calling themselves "Socialists," some of them not even members of the Socialist Party, who have routed themselves through different parts of this state, making engagements with the locals and branches without the knowledge or approval of the State Executive Committee or State Secretary-Treasurer, and sometimes working in direct conflict with the principles and purposes of the organization; and

WHEREAS, It has happened that a speaker recently employed by the National Office

as a National Organizer and Lecturer and whom we presume is still on the reserve list as a National Lecturer, has come into the state and placed himself under the direction of a so-called "Provisional County Local," which is not connected with the state organization of the Socialist Party and has not even applied for a local charter, but has advertised to furnish speakers and sent out circular letters to locals, requesting them to arrange meetings, thereby usurping the function of the regular organization and interfering with its work; therefore, be it

**RESOLVED,** First—That the locals and branches in this state are hereby requested to arrange no meetings and make no engagements with any traveling speaker unless they are routed by the State Secretary-Treasurer, or have credentials issued by authority of the State Executive Committee.

Second—That the National Secretary and National Executive Committee be requested to take notice of this matter in any case any organized or lecturer on the National lists attempts to route himself as a speaker without first securing the consent and approval of the State Executive Committee through its Secretary, to immediately drop the name of such speaker from the list of National Organizers and Lecturers, for violating Article 12, Section 4, of the National Constitution; and be it further

**Resolved,** That a copy of the resolution be sent to the National Secretary, with the request that he print same in the National Bulletin.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the S. E. C. of California at its regular meeting, held June 6th, 1909.

## THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH

"We recognize no infallibility and no other authority than science, whose sphere is ever widening and continually proves; what it previously held as truths to be errors; destroys the old, decayed foundations and creates new ones; does not stand still for an instant, but in perpetual advance moves remorselessly over every dogmatic belief.

"I main that no man, Marx as little as any other, can bring science to final perfection."

"I maintain that no man, Marx as little as any other, can bring science to final perfection."

—William Liebknecht.

## THE LAW OF NATURALIZATION MADE EASY TO UNDERSTAND.

PRICE, 10 CENTS A COPY

Printed in English, Croatian, German, Bohemian, Italian, Swedish, Norwegian, Hebrew, Hungarian, Polish, Lithuanian, Slavonic, and Finnish.



**National Executive Committee Correspondence**

(Continued from first page.)

to vote on all propositions while considering the subject as a whole.

Chicago, Ill., June 18, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.  
Dear Comrades—I transmit herewith copy of the report of the Woman's National Committee submitted by Comrade Winnie Branstetter, secretary of the committee.

**REPORT**

Estancia, N. M., June 10, 1909.

To the Comrades of the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I have to report the following actions taken by our committee since my last report to you:

**Motion by Comrade Malkiel**—In view of the fact that the locals throughout the country take advantage of the summer months to hold open air meetings, the National Woman's Committee urges the National Executive Committee to pledge each local to devote one meeting a month to the woman question and to agitation among women.

**Voting Yes**—Stern, Konikow, Malkiel and Branstetter. Simons not heard from. **MOTION ADOPTED.**

In connection with the above we request that in case the National Executive Committee indorses the above motion that copies of it be sent to the Local Secretaries by the National Secretary.

I herewith submit to you a plan of work for the Local Woman's Committees of the Socialist Party.

**Motion for the adoption of the above program by Simons, seconded by Branstetter.**

**Voting Yes**—Stern, Konikow, Malkiel, Simons and Branstetter. Program adopted.

We urge you to give this program the widest possible publicity in the party press and in the National Bulletin, weekly and monthly. We feel that this program will help to get the locals throughout the country to take immediate action toward increasing the activity and interest of women in our propaganda.

The plan of work for the local woman's committees mentioned in the report appeared in the Weekly Bulletin of the 19th inst.

Chicago, Ill., June 25, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I herewith report the action taken upon the several propositions relating to financial assistance as requested by the Political Refugee Defense League, submitted under date of June 8th:

Upon the motion by Comrade Floaten for an appropriation of \$500, Comrades Hillquit, Spargo and Work voted in the negative; Comrades Berger, Floaten, Hunter and Simons not voting. The motion, therefore, fails of action.

Upon the motion by Comrade Hillquit to issue a call to locals and members for contributions, Comrades Floaten, Hillquit and Simons voted in the affirmative; Comrades Spargo and Work voted in the negative; Comrades Berger and Hunter not voting. The motion is, therefore, adopted.

Upon the motion by Comrade Work that action upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League be deferred until the next meeting of the committee, Comrades Floaten, Hunter, Spargo and Work voted in the affirmative; Comrade Hillquit in the negative; Comrades Berger and Simons not voting. The motion is therefore adopted.

Copies of letters of the several members are herewith submitted:

**LETTER OF COMRADE FLOATEN, DATED JUNE 20th.**

"On the three motions, touching the same subject, as reported by you, as follows:

(1) To contribute \$500—By Floaten.  
(2) To issue a call for contributions—By Hillquit.

(3) To defer action until next meeting of committee—By Work.

I consider the conjunction of Nos. 2 and 3, by Hillquit and Work, will be better, so I

vote for both of them, and do not vote either for or against No. 1."

**LETTER OF COMRADE SIMONS, DATED JUNE 16.**

"Please count me as voting, in regard to the Political Refugee Defense League, for Comrade Hillquit's motion, with the understanding that the money contributed is to be used exclusively for the men who are bona fide refugees and not for those accused of complicity in revolutionary movements in this country. If we are to take any action for the latter, it ought to be only after careful investigation of each case."

**LETTER OF COMRADE SPARGO, DATED JUNE 18th.**

"Please record me as voting 'No' upon the motion of Comrade Floaten, to the effect that \$500 be contributed from the national treasury of the party to the defense of Calixto Guerra, the political refugee from Mexico. Of course this implies also a negative vote upon the request of the Political Refugee Defense League for a contribution of \$500 to the same purpose.

"I do not believe that our financial condition warrants the expenditure, and I doubt very much whether it would be right for us to vote the money of the party to this work, even if we were in a flourishing financial condition. However meritorious the cause in this instance may be, it is clearly one outside the scope of our party work.

I venture to add a thought that has taken possession of my mind recently—that we need to be very watchful lest we permit our sympathies to divert the movement from its legitimate functions. It is very easy for us to become an organization for the defense of political refugees, as we shall do if we hastily espouse every case of the kind as it arises.

I vote "No" also upon Hillquit's motion, for the one reason that nothing I have been able to read upon the subject completely satisfies me that the case is one which the parts should take up. I do not know. In the absence of definite conviction upon the subject I cannot support Hillquit's motion.

I vote "Yes" upon Comrade Work's motion. At the same time, I do not think that the sessions of the Executive Committee should be taken up by a hearing of the officials and attorneys of the Political Refugee Defense League. We had a taste of that at our last meeting. The meeting of the National Executive Committee are very expensive to the party and we should economize our time as much as possible. I believe that the Political Refugee Defense League should be invited to submit a plain and detailed statement of the case, in writing, to the members of the Executive Committee as soon as possible. We can be guided by that statement when we next meet. Personally I am very much opposed to these "hearings." They are inefficient and terribly expensive to the party."

**LETTER OF COMRADE WORK, DATED JUNE 16th.**

"Please record me as voting no on the Hillquit motion. I would like to vote for this motion, but I have not sufficient information. I want to be convinced that the acts were really revolutionary and not merely foolhardy. I do not wish to do anything which would encourage a suicidal resort to physical violence in our own country."

Chicago, Ill., June 29, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades—I herewith transmit motion proposed by Comrade Berger:

**MOTION.**

"That the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party hold a meeting on July 23d, 24th and 25th, for the purpose of disposing of the great amount of detail business which has necessarily accumulated in the National Office."

**COMMENT**

"The meetings of the National Executive Committee are too infrequent to make possible a direct exchange of opinions, which is so advantageous in small executive bodies."

Fraternally submitted,  
J. MAHLON BARNES,  
National Secretary

**HOW SOCIALISTS MAKE LAWS**

The Socialists of the world have ever stood for pure democracy. Embracing the initiative, the referendum, the recall, majority rule, the preferential ballot, and all related instruments or devices intended to carry out speedily and fully the mandate of the popular will.

That the position taken is not a matter of preaching, but is carried into practice is best demonstrated by the manner in which the affairs of the Socialist Party of America are conducted. Here facts join faith in the actual administration.

The ease with which the last man or lay member comes to his final say upon any proposition or policy is reduced to figures as follows:

Any party local may initiate a national party referendum and it goes to a membership vote, if indorsed by nineteen other locals, twenty in all. Considering that there are more than three thousand party locals, it means that when one out of one hundred and fifty locals wants a question opened to a popular vote, it is submitted forthwith.

Taking a combination of circumstances by which a referendum is initiated by small locals, the membership of each being only equal to the number required to hold a charter, the fact is disclosed that according to present membership the desire of one man out of every 450 is effective for the purpose.

In the matter of election of officers, the nomination of one local is sufficient to place the name of a candidate upon the ballot for any office within the gift of the party.

Referendums are submitted entirely free of guide lines. The constitution specifically prohibits advice or comment by any official.

Here then is an instance of democracy in action and unequaled by any other organization. Here appears no by-path to legislation; rather a highway to self-government leading to a solution of every question of common concern.

In the organic law and in all things, as they will, the last word is the voice of the majority and subject to revision or amendment only by the same court. The veto power against the majority is unthinkable in a true democracy.

**National Notes**

The State Committee of Washington has appropriated \$15 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

The State Committee of Missouri has appropriated \$5 for the same purpose.

The annual State Convention of the Socialist Party of Washington will meet in the City of Everett, Saturday, July 3d, at 10 a. m. in G. A. R. Hall, corner Hewitt avenue and Barker street.

Comrade W. H. Waynick, address Box 52, Seattle, has been elected temporary State Secretary of Washington.

By recent referendum Comrade Charles W. Green, address Portsmouth, N. H., has been elected State Secretary of that state.

From June 1st to September 1st State Secretary Hills of Iowa will be on the road organizing and Comrade John M. Work, 1311 Harrison avenue, Des Moines, will be acting State Secretary.

The Socialist State Convention of Maryland will be held at Hagerstown, July 4th and 5th.

La Parola Die Socialista, an Italian weekly, published at 145 Blue Island avenue, Chicago, Ill., has finally been granted the second class mailing privileges after being held up or denied these privileges for a period of about sixteen months. The publication will appear enlarged and in better style than formerly. The subscription price is one dollar per year.

The Japanese plantation laborers of Hawaii have organized to increase wages and to better the miserable housing conditions imposed upon them. The plantation owners have decided as an opposition move to stimulate immigration of the contract labor variety. Being backed up by the territorial government, they are taking advantage of a ruling of the Bureau of Immigration at Washington, permitting state and territorial governments to import foreign labor. A. J. Campbell acting as agent for the planters, left Honolulu, on May 25th, destination unknown.

Comrades John Collins and Dan A. White, who are doing special propaganda work in the Machinists' and Iron Molders' unions, under direction of the National Office, are being cordially received.

Several of the Iron Molders' unions in Massachusetts have asked that Comrade White be sent back for return dates when arrangements can be made for big open meetings.

In Illinois a number of Machinists' unions have called special open meetings or arranged Smoke Talks for Comrade Collins and have requested return dates.

Both organizers are with the unions of their trade five nights each week. On Saturdays and Sundays there are no union meetings, and these two nights are given to Socialist propaganda meetings arranged by the locals of the party.

Comrade Anna A. Maley of New York, who has been elected Woman's National Organizer, began work in Massachusetts June 28th. Two days have been assigned by the National Office to each city visited in order that one day may be devoted to propaganda and one to organization work among the women.

A mass convention of the Socialists of South Carolina will be held at Charleston on July 4th. All good standing members are urged to be present. For further information address A. D. Sassard, 85 Tradd street, Charleston, S. C.

The Cook County (Ill.) Delegate Committee reports that "Glas Svobode," a weekly Slavonic publication, is not a Socialist paper in the sense that other papers of the Socialist Party are (although it has in the past shown an apparent friendship and support to the Socialist Party). Its manager and owner, Martin Konda, admits that he is an independent and free thought advocate and that he is not a member of the Socialist Party.

Comrade Mrs. Lora Harris of Sparks, Nev., State Secretary of the party for that state, died of pneumonia on June 10th. The following appreciation of the worth and work of Comrade Harris was received from Local Sparks:

"In the passing away of Comrade Mrs. Harris, Local Sparks has suffered a loss which is keenly felt and in the state movement there is a vacancy which cannot easily be filled. Mrs. Harris had been a faithful and esteemed member of our local since its inception in January, 1908, and by the sincere way in which she always performed her duties as an officer or as a private in the ranks of the party, she won the respect and confidence of the comrades. She has served on various committees and was temporary secretary for the local from April 9th to July 11th, 1908. In November she was elected State Secretary for Nevada and showed her ability by the successful manner in which she handled the duties of that important office up to four weeks prior to her death. Besides her official work, Mrs. Harris was deeply interested in the study of the science and philosophy of Socialism, and once a week she entertained the Sparks Study Class at her home. The Socialists of Nevada have indeed reason to grieve over her death."

By recent referendum Thomas N. Freeman, Leesburg, Ala., was re-elected State Secretary, and E. E. Isaac, New Decatur, was elected a member of the National Committee for Alabama.

Published by request of State Secretary W. J. Bell: "The State Committee of Texas again calls attention to the fact that all arrangements for speaking dates in that state, by speakers from other states, should be made through the state office only, and it will be considered a breach of courtesy to do otherwise."

By recent referendum Stanley J. Clark, Huntington, Ark., now serving as temporary State Secretary, has been elected to fill the unexpired term of Comrade Edna Snow, resigned on account of illness.

The National Office since last report has granted charters to locals in unorganized states as follows: Dunning, Neb., 10 members; Wood Lake, Neb., 5 members; Burton, Neb., 7 members; Horsefoot, Neb., 6 members; Carroll, Neb., 6 members; Loup City, Neb., 9 members; Dannebrog, Neb., 14 members; Kendrick, Miss., 6 members.

**---THE--- PARTY BUTTON**

attracts attention and brooks discussion



CELLULOID BUTTONS, SINGLE BUTTON, 5c; 10 TO 100, 1c EACH; 500 FOR \$4.00

GOLD PLATE ENAMELED BUTTONS OR PINS FOR LADIES, 25c EACH; \$2.00 A DOZEN

**RACE QUESTION A LABOR QUESTION**

In the strike on the Georgia Railroad against the employment of negro firemen, we have an exemplification of what many have long felt to be true, that the race question is at bottom a labor question and that the labor question is at bottom a question of restricted opportunity. The object of the Georgia strike against negro labor at locomotive firing was to make room for white labor. With abundant opportunities for both races, there would have been no strike, for there would have been no motive for striking. But with opportunities so narrowed that the masterless man is a starving man, the struggle for jobs takes on any form that happens to serve, and race differences are usually most efficient. Political differences would serve as well in some industrial circumstances, religious differences in others, and either would be as readily availed of. But in the south at the present time—and in the North, too, for that matter—the question of negro or white man is most available. On the Pacific Coast the same scarcity of jobs develops race conflicts, with Chinamen and Japanese instead of negroes as the white workman's enemy. The Georgia Railroad strike certainly tends to confirm the Texas, an old-time slave owner, who, upon being asked about the race question in his part of the state, replied: "Race question! Well, it's about this way. When the white man owned the nigger there wasn't any race question; if the nigger owned the white man there wouldn't be a race question; but when the nigger and the white man both want the same job at the same time, then there's a race question. It isn't a race question at all, my friend, not among the masses of the people. It's a labor question."—Exchange.