

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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

Volume V

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1909

Number 12

National Secretary's Financial Report for the Month of August, 1909

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1909.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|------------|
| National Dues from State Committees— | |
| Alabama | \$ 3.50 |
| Arkansas | 15.00 |
| California | 75.00 |
| Colorado | 30.00 |
| Connecticut | 32.50 |
| Florida | 7.50 |
| Idaho | 21.35 |
| Illinois | 130.00 |
| Indiana | 51.00 |
| Iowa | 30.00 |
| Kansas | 80.00 |
| Kentucky | 5.00 |
| Maine | 16.00 |
| Maryland | 15.00 |
| Massachusetts | 140.25 |
| Michigan | 78.40 |
| Minnesota | 98.75 |
| Missouri | 69.50 |
| Montana | 13.60 |
| Nevada | 10.00 |
| New Hampshire | 14.60 |
| New Jersey | 150.00 |
| New Mexico | 11.50 |
| New York | 200.00 |
| North Dakota | 18.80 |
| Ohio | 105.00 |
| Oklahoma | 70.00 |
| Oregon | 45.00 |
| Pennsylvania | 181.00 |
| South Dakota | 3.50 |
| Tennessee | 5.00 |
| Texas | 96.15 |
| Utah | 9.36 |
| Vermont | 4.10 |
| Washington | 32.00 |
| West Virginia | 5.00 |
| Wisconsin | 110.85 |
| Wyoming | 16.23 |
| | \$2,000.49 |
| Unorganized States— | |
| Georgia | \$ 6.00 |
| Hawaii | 8.00 |
| Nebraska | 19.05 |
| South Carolina | 5.00 |
| Virginia | 5.50 |
| | 43.55 |
| Members at large | 2.40 |
| Total Dues | \$2,046.44 |
| Supplies | 84.65 |
| Literature | 58.11 |
| Buttons | 48.44 |
| Campaign fund | 5.50 |
| Russian and Mexican refugee fund | 71.35 |
| Minnesota primary law | 28.75 |
| Subs. to Bulletin | 33.25 |
| Subs. to Daily Socialist | .50 |
| H. C. Meyer (refund on organizer's account) | 15.35 |
| Total receipts | \$2,392.34 |
| EXPENDITURES. | |
| Exchange | \$ 2.90 |
| General expense | 8.31 |
| Express and freight | 27.20 |
| Postage | 130.37 |
| Telegrams and phone | 10.73 |
| Wages— | |
| J. Mahlon Barnes | \$125.00 |
| J. C. Chase | 80.00 |
| D. Fleming | 72.00 |
| M. H. Hudson | 70.00 |
| M. Flaherty | 56.00 |
| E. Koop | 30.00 |
| A. Lafine | 1.50 |
| | 434.50 |

Speakers—

| | |
|--|------------|
| Victor Bolko | \$ 40.00 |
| John W. Brown | 30.00 |
| John P. Burke | 15.00 |
| John Collins | 40.00 |
| Geo. H. Goebel | 50.00 |
| W. A. Jacobs | 31.50 |
| W. B. Killingbeck | 80.00 |
| Lena M. Lewis | 50.00 |
| T. J. Lewis | 29.42 |
| A. Litman | 30.00 |
| Dan White | 25.00 |
| C. J. Wright | 109.05 |
| | 529.97 |
| Printing literature and supplies | 214.35 |
| Literature | 27.50 |
| Printing Bulletin | 91.60 |
| Stationery and mimeograph supplies | 55.80 |
| Buttons | 194.75 |
| Rent (August) | 100.00 |
| Washington News Service | 150.00 |
| Minnesota primary law expenses | 100.00 |
| Attending Finnish convention | 35.90 |
| Russian and Mexican defense fund | 71.35 |
| Miscellaneous | 4.50 |
| Reserve mileage fund | 204.65 |
| Total expenditures | \$2,394.18 |
| SUMMARY. | |
| Balance on hand August 1st | \$ 131.56 |
| Receipts for month | 2,392.34 |
| | \$2,523.90 |
| Expenditures for month | 2,394.18 |
| Balance September 1st | \$ 129.72 |
| Reserve mileage fund, \$1,227.75. | |
| ASSETS. | |
| Cash on hand | \$1,357.47 |
| Accounts outstanding, locals, states, etc. | 565.05 |
| Literature in stock | 2,748.84 |
| Party buttons | 723.72 |
| Supplies, stationery, account books, etc. | 624.45 |
| Office furniture and fixtures | 1,480.08 |
| Sub. cards, Daily Socialist and N. Y. Call | 1,247.50 |
| Total assets | \$8,747.11 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Owe Organizers— | |
| John W. Brown | \$ 46.00 |
| John Collins | 36.15 |
| Geo. H. Goebel | 33.83 |
| W. B. Killingbeck | 15.73 |
| Lena M. Lewis | 22.25 |
| A. Litman | 175.90 |
| Anna Maley | 68.45 |
| | \$ 398.31 |
| Bowman Addressing Co. | 18.16 |
| Brotherhood Pub. Co. | 2.40 |
| Central Print. & Eng. Co. | 150.00 |
| Chicago Telephone Co. | 10.42 |
| Cons. Press Clipping Co. | 6.68 |
| A. B. Dick & Co. | 31.80 |
| M. Fry Co. | 4.40 |
| Henry C. Etten | 53.75 |
| Chas. H. Kerr & Co. | 39.03 |
| The Levtyte Co. | 6.00 |
| Jas. H. O'Neil, buttons | 60.00 |
| P. F. Pettibone Co. | 27.70 |
| The Progressive Woman | 1.50 |
| Regan Printing Co. | 1.75 |
| U. S. Press Clipping Co. | 24.00 |
| Wilshire Book Co. | 155.37 |
| Total liabilities | \$ 991.27 |
| Balance net resources | 7,755.84 |
| | \$8,747.11 |

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| New Jersey | Carless |
| Oklahoma | Block |
| Oregon | Barzee |
| Pennsylvania | Maurer |
| Tennessee | Voss |
| Utah | Syphers |
| Vermont | Dunbar |
| Washington | Herman |
| Washington | Jensen |
| Total—19. | |

NOT VOTING.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Connecticut | McLevey |
| Illinois | Berlyn |
| Michigan | Bohn |
| New Mexico | Wright |
| New York | Lee |
| South Dakota | Hanford |
| South Dakota | Knowles |
| Wyoming | Johnson |
| Total—8. | |

MOTION NO. 2.

"That the National Executive construes section 2 of article 10 of the National Constitution of the party to mean that the 'congress' of the party provided for in said section has the same rights and powers as an ordinary convention of the party, except that it has no power to nominate candidates for public offices. The National Executive Committee requests the National Committee to pass upon the correctness of this interpretation."

VOTING YES.

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Alabama | Isaac |
| Arizona | Morrison |
| Arkansas | Perrin |
| California | McDevitt |
| California | Richardson |
| California | Osborne |
| Colorado | Floaten |
| Florida | Pettigrew |
| Idaho | Rigg |
| Illinois | Simons |
| Indiana | Kelley |
| Indiana | Reynolds |
| Iowa | Work |
| Kansas | McAllister |
| Kentucky | Dobbs |
| Louisiana | Triay |
| Maine | Hunter |
| Maryland | Young |
| Massachusetts | Wentworth |
| Massachusetts | Putney |
| Minnesota | Hennig |
| Minnesota | Kaplan |
| Missouri | Behrens |
| Missouri | Pope |
| New Hampshire | Murray |
| New Jersey | Carless |
| New Jersey | Krafft |
| North Dakota | Lampman |
| Ohio | Clifford |
| Ohio | Prevey |
| Oklahoma | Hagel |
| Oklahoma | Block |
| Oregon | Barzee |
| Pennsylvania | Maurer |
| Pennsylvania | Slayton |
| Rhode Island | Reid |
| Tennessee | Voss |
| Texas | Meitzen |
| Utah | Syphers |
| Vermont | Dunbar |
| Washington | Herman |
| Washington | Jensen |
| West Virginia | Gillespie |
| Wisconsin | Berger |
| Total—6. | |

VOTING NO.

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Kansas | Hibner |
| Montana | Ambrose |
| New York | Sparro |
| Texas | Haynes |
| Wisconsin | Thompson |
| Total—5. | |

NOT VOTING.

| | |
|--------------|---------|
| Connecticut | McLevey |
| Illinois | Berlyn |
| Michigan | Stirton |
| Michigan | Bohn |
| New Mexico | Wright |
| New York | Lee |
| South Dakota | Knowles |
| South Dakota | Johnson |
| Wyoming | Johnson |
| Total—9. | |

Both motions are, therefore, adopted. The ballots of Comrades McLevey of Connecticut and Hanford of New York were received too late to be counted.

COMMENT.

CALIFORNIA (RICHARDSON)—My first impression was that the National Office could not afford the increase; but I now think it would be better and more consistent to pay a living wage, even though it may be necessary to reduce the number in the field.

FLORIDA (PETTIGREW): "I vote no on organizers' increase of pay, because it is not plain to me that we cannot get at the present rate all the organizers we can pay. I do not believe that three organizers at \$4.00 per day would advance Socialism more than four organizers at \$3.00 per day. This motion is really to cut off one-fourth of the national organizers. When the receipts of the National Office are so great that they can't be usefully spent otherwise I will vote yes on such questions."

KANSAS (HIBNER): "I vote 'no' on this, not because the organizers do not need higher wages, but because the National Organizers have not so far proved their efficiency—or the plans of work have not."

Clyde J. Wright is doing work that counts. Let each organizer concentrate this work so and get results.

One State Organizer took a state with 300 members. In two years had 1,400 members, and has now among the leading membership in the nation; has done about as well with another state. Let our National Organizers prove their worth. Three dollars and expenses will do for present results, and our national funds are not too high now."

"I vote no on second proposition. The Executive Committee does not express the meaning of the Article 10, Section 2, as committee of the convention intended."

Let the party have a conference. Not to wrestle over constitution and platform, but to consider tactics and organization, to consider immigration, to consider unionism, to consider industrial conditions, present and in prospect.

Have a program long planned. Assign particular individuals to have papers upon each topic—assign them early and have a success."

OKLAHOMA (BLOCK): With reference to the motion of the National Executive Committee for raising the compensation of our organizers or field workers from \$3.00 to \$4.00 I vote in the negative and will try to make my reason clear. The services rendered the movement, as carried on at present, are far from what we have reason to expect; there are many things that could be done by the organizers. Besides making a speech, that they seem to have not the remotest idea of doing. The local party members could be called together, there are the election laws to become familiar with, the party constitution, both state and national, to study, the Party Bulletin and pending proposed amendments to be discussed and considered, and many other things that space forbids mentioning, thereby helping to keep the management of the movement in the hands

of the membership is deed as well as in word; all this in my opinion is work properly belonging to the organizers. Of course to do this well would require eight or ten hours' close application, and why not? The farmer who is required to do gratis, in providing means of transportation in the rural districts, nearly as much as is required of the organizer, escapes luckily with less than twelve, or fourteen hours for his day's labor; or the common wage earner, who receives not the half of the proposed compensation, bears his own expenses, divides his pitance with the organizer and labors strenuously eight or ten hours to make his day's work.

The argument might be advanced that the organizer is not steadily employed, but they are at all times, as they should be, in close touch with their respective state executive committees. It is a part of their business as organizers to devise and adopt a plan of action whereby they will have steady employment.

The reason given for the proposed raise is that organizers for 'unions' receive a higher wage. Well, so do railroad superintendents; and wherever our organizers feel that they can better conditions by employing themselves elsewhere, that's the very place for them to go if they choose to do so. The party members do not need the organizers worse than the organizers need themselves; but the Socialist movement needs organizers, and it also needs more. There is need of a raising, but, comrades, let the raising be in the standard of efficiency, the requirements, the qualifications, the ability to produce results and afterwards in the salary.

OREGON (BARZEE)—I send you herewith vote on N. E. C. motion. In the former I consider the average wage of a laboring man to be sufficient to enable material to work for the party that has the cause at heart. Other help we do not care for, as such principle would defeat our cause and purpose.

In the latter, if the convention have no power to authorize, subject call for referendum, which is always understood, it better not be called together.

NEW YORK (SPARGO)—I dislike to oppose the interpretation of my colleagues of the National Executive Committee, especially as I was not present at the last meeting when the matter of the "Congress" of 1910 was discussed.

I must say, however, that the interpretation is not one which I can indorse. In my mind, there is a very emphatic impression that this "Congress" was not intended to be a legislative body, but a purely deliberative and advisory one.

PENNSYLVANIA (MAURER)—I vote no on the recommendation to increase organizers' wages to \$4 per day.

Not because I fear that \$4 per day might develop more capitalists, but for the plain reason that 90 per cent of the comrades who must pay the organizers make considerable less than that amount themselves.

We have a great army of comrades who work the day and night, travel to some neighboring town, or city ward, hold a meeting, or organize a branch. This many do three and four nights a week, and in many cases pay their own carfare. No pay for them. There is the army of Jimmy Higgins, literature agents, local and branch officers, and so on down the line, all contributing and working for the great cause, and not for so much per hour or day. They understand that a revolution is on and not a picnic.

True, the traveling organizers should and must be paid, if those dependent upon them are expected to live, and three dollars a day will provide as well for them as the average comrade's family is provided for.

But, say some, if you want good organizers and speakers you must pay the price. Well, the union movement is paying the price, and what a miserable bunch of misfits most of them are! Is it any wonder that the rank and file, living from hand to mouth, lose interest in the union organization?

No amount of money will make a man or woman a good organizer or speaker. The ablest and most efficient workers in the Socialist movement are those who work for the advancement of the great cause and not those who work for dollars.

I know comrades who, if they sold their services to the capitalist class, would receive salaries running into thousands of dollars, but instead give the Socialist movement the benefit of their work, and for a bare existence at that.

I do not know whether any organizer or speaker complained about his wages. If there is any such, I would advise him to look for a job at \$4 a day and expenses among the capitalists, and not among an exploited and oppressed revolutionary working class.

All this talk about hard work, needing extra good and big meals, and plenty of rest for our traveling speakers sickens me. (Candidates and others making several speeches a day during campaigns excepted.)

I have tried it for a number of years, and found it about the easiest and most enjoyable work I ever done. There is, however, this to be said in justice to our speakers and organizers: Let the party arrange to keep them steadily employed, and I believe they will appreciate regular employment a great deal more than a dollar a day increase.

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Letter to Washington Comrades

Chicago, August 19, 1909.

To the Socialists of Washington.

Comrades—Greeting: The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party hereby requests the locals and members at large of the State of Washington to file with the National Office on or before September 7th, a DUPLICATE REPORT of the vote on National Party Referendum "B," 1909, and a DUPLICATE REPORT of the vote on Washington State Referendum "D," 1909, relating to the acts of the Everett state convention as sent out by Comrade Waynick.

Ballots are herewith provided. Said ballots are to be used for making duplicate reports of votes cast. Members at large should sign the ballots as members at large, and the duplicate reports from locals must be signed by the acting chairman and secretary of the local in the same manner as the original reports.

In order that all parties concerned may be fully informed, a copy of the letter addressed to the National Executive Committee, dated August 17th, and upon which its request for this duplicate report is based, is herewith enclosed.

Hoping the comrades will comply with this request to the end that party records may be safe from the hands of the courts,

Fraternally yours,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

ACTION BY NATIONAL COMMITTEE

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill., August 9, 1909.

To the National Committee:
Comrades—Two subjects emanating from the National Executive Committee are herewith transmitted. Please vote "Yes" or "No" on each proposition, using the accompanying ballot form, and return vote on or before August 30th.

Chicago, Ill., August 31, 1909.

To the National Committee:
Comrades—Herewith is report of National Committee Referendum No. 6, motions Nos. 7 and 8, which were substituted by the direction of the National Executive Committee:

MOTION NO. 7.

"That we recommend to the National Committee that the compensation of organizers be fixed at \$4 a day and expenses."

VOTING YES.

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Alabama | Isaac |
| Arkansas | Perrin |
| California | McDevitt |
| California | Richardson |
| Illinois | Osborne |
| Illinois | Simons |
| Indiana | Kelley |
| Indiana | Reynolds |

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| Iowa | Worff |
| Kansas | McAllister |
| Kentucky | Dobbs |
| Louisiana | Triay |
| Massachusetts | Wentworth |
| Massachusetts | Putney |
| Minnesota | Hennig |
| Missouri | Behrens |
| Missouri | Pope |
| New Hampshire | Murray |
| New Jersey | Krafft |
| Nevada | Burton |
| New York | Sparro |
| North Dakota | Lampman |
| Ohio | Clifford |
| Oklahoma | Hagel |
| Pennsylvania | Slayton |
| Rhode Island | Reid |
| Texas | Meitzen |
| Texas | Haynes |
| West Virginia | Gillespie |
| Wisconsin | Thompson |
| Wisconsin | Berger |
| Total—32. | |

VOTING NO.

| | |
|-----------|-----------|
| Arizona | Morrison |
| Colorado | Floaten |
| Florida | Pettigrew |
| Idaho | Rigg |
| Kansas | Hibner |
| Maine | Hunter |
| Maryland | Young |
| Michigan | Stirton |
| Minnesota | Kaplan |
| Montana | Ambrose |

Correspondence of the National Executive Committee During Month of August

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1909.

To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 10, 1909.

Dear Comrade:—A letter from State Secretary Bell of Texas was published in the Weekly Bulletin of August 7th. Owing to a further letter I now present in formal manner the subject matter:

EXTRACTS FROM NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES, JULY 24. Letters from State Secretary Bell of Texas, dated May 17, 1909, to the National Executive Committee, also of July 17 and 19, all relating to the enforcement of the constitution on free-lance speakers.

"MOTION—That the National Executive Committee express its disapproval of all efforts of individuals to route speakers without the indorsement of the state organization, as any such action is a violation of section 4 of article 2, but the National Executive Committee is powerless to enforce this section, and the proper course is for the aggrieved party to apply to the states having jurisdiction over the offending persons."

LETTER FROM COMRADE BELL. Tyler, Texas, August 3, 1909. To the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party:—We have report of your meeting of 24th ult. showing motion adopted in reference to our letters of May 17 and July 17 and 19, from which we quote as follows: "Any such action is a violation of section 4 of article 2, BUT the National Executive Committee is powerless to enforce this section, and the proper course is for the aggrieved party to apply to the states having jurisdiction over the offending persons."

In reference to these matters we requested the publication of text of correspondence, so that the Socialist party may know the identity of the offending persons, and we received the promise of Comrade Barnes that the correspondence with and referring to Comrade Carl D. Thompson would be published. Your report ignores this request. We respectfully submit that the constitution referred to is the National Constitution of the Socialist Party, adopted by the national party. The section you have the grace to acknowledge is violated is a part of that document.

We submit also that you are the executive head of the national party, whose constitution you say is violated. The national party constitution being violated, we insist that the national party is the "aggrieved party." You are the representatives of the aggrieved party. In such a capacity you are fully authorized, as the aggrieved party, to "apply to the states having jurisdiction over the offending persons."

We, therefore, again insist you take the action within your powers and enforce these provisions, or, failing to do so, that you write the word "inoperative" over the face of section 4, article 2, and adjourn sine die.

Stanley Clark is at this very moment in Texas on a tour of destruction. What does the Texas party pay you for?

Respectfully submitted, W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P. (Signed)

LETTER FROM COMRADE BELL. Tyler, Texas, August 6, 1909. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade:—Will you please inform us whether the National Executive Committee is taking any action or proceeding in any way with our communication to them of 3rd instant relative to report of Texas matter in minutes of meeting (touching acts of Thompson, Clark and Hogan), and what action of procedure is being taken.

We desire a very prompt response, as we intend presenting the matter to the National Committee if not satisfied with the action of N. E. C.

Have reasons other than the protection of the Texas party in following up this matter?

Have advised that somebody in your office communicated to Clark "that the national officers just had a big laugh when the matter came up" (referring to our request to N. E. C. to enforce constitutional provisions for protection of the party here).

Please inform us if these advices are correct. Yours for the revolution. (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P.

STATEMENT BY NATIONAL SECRETARY. Comrade Bell says: We requested the publication of the text of the correspondence so that the Socialist party may know the identity of the offending persons. The persons mentioned in the communications from Comrade Bell, which were presented to the National Executive Committee, were Carl D. Thompson, Walter Thomas Mills, Stanley J. Clark and Dan Hogan.

Upon the receipt of the receipt of Comrade Bell's request for the publication of the Thompson correspondence a copy of the correspondence was transmitted to Comrade Thompson, giving him an opportunity to make a statement, in accordance with the rules of the National Committee, which provide that such opportunity shall be given to the member organization in case of a protest being lodged against them, or in case a motion is to be simply to the National Committee which affects their standing.

To the other comrades above named I have this day forwarded copies of the correspondence concerning them, giving them like opportunity.

I do not know of anyone communicating with Comrade Clark, as alleged by Comrade Bell. You will remember at the committee meeting the correspondence between Comrades Bell and Hogan was introduced by Comrade Bell, as follows: "Dear Comrade:—Will you please inform us whether the National Executive Committee is taking any action or proceeding in any way with our communication to them of 3rd instant relative to report of Texas matter in minutes of meeting (touching acts of Thompson, Clark and Hogan), and what action of procedure is being taken."

These called forth considerable merriment, to begin with, but when it was discovered that Comrade Bell had the purpose of warning speakers away from the meetings at Grand Saline, and when Comrades Hillquit and Simons related that each had received from Comrade Hogan, and that they had taken it as an invitation to speak and had each sent Comrade Bell a letter of regret with excuses as to previous engagements, etc. it must be confessed the language of Comrade Bell, that everyone present "just had a big laugh." Probably someone wrote to Comrade Clark of this incident; if so, the above are the facts.

A copy of this communication is being sent to Comrade Bell so that he may be advised as to the time and manner in which the subject matter is presented to you.

Chicago, Ill., August 4, 1909. To the National Executive Committee:—Dear Comrades:—I herewith transmit certain letters from the state of Washington relating to your action, the minutes of the National Executive Committee, the telegram sent by the National Secretary to both claimants to the position of State Secretary, and statements as to the injunction proceedings instituted by the Krueger side of the controversy:

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON, STATE COMMITTEE. Seattle, Wash., Aug. 9, 1909. To the National Executive Committee:—J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary, Chicago, Ill.

Comrades:—On the morning of July 25th the following telegram was received by W. H. Waynick and myself: "Substance of decision: The committee will await the results of the referendum vote ordered by the Everett State Convention and will recognize the State Committee elected upon such referendum and the State Secretary elected by such referendum."

Expecting that so simple a problem, a problem that could be decided from its legal aspect only, consisting in accepting a simple fact, would have been solved by your committee, legal members of the Washington State Committee were called together in order that a large amount of important party matter which had accumulated since the disposal of the temporary state secretary, Waynick, on July 12th, could legally be disposed of in a manner that no possible doubts could be raised in the minds of the party members. Dues had been received from members who had refused to pay dues while Waynick was acting secretary, applications for charter and an unusual large number of applications for membership at large awaited action on that day with us ready to transact business in an orderly manner; we were fully prepared to bring order out of chaos. Comrade Barnes' message was first considered by the committee deciding that in view of the undecided position of your committee with reference to the Washington matter official action should be deferred until such time when

there cannot be any question as to who is the legal state secretary. We interpreted the message of Comrade Barnes to mean that your committee proposed to keep its hands off the question of "Who is the State Secretary in Washington?"

On the contrary, Waynick, with his supporters, three in number, and of whom two are standing under accepted charges by the whole State Committee, and therefore cannot act legally as members of the committee, met in the office of the expelled party member E. J. Brown, under the pretext of transact party business, they proceeded to transact high-handed business in a very high-handed manner, acted, of course, by the identical telegram of J. Mahlon Barnes to Krueger and to Waynick. For your inspection I enclose a copy of the so-called minutes of the meeting.

Note among others: First—That only one legal member, C. L. Whiting, was present, who, with two others, Barth and Smith, both under accepted charges, proceeded to elect the remainder of an illegal committee.

Second—That they incorporate in their remarkable document a copy of a letter from J. Mahlon Barnes, addressed to W. H. Waynick under date of July 1st, to P. O. Box 446. The facts in the matter are that said Waynick did not rent Box 446 until after he had been deposed from office on July 12.

Third—That the demand of Krueger and others (the eight legal members of the State Committee) now in possession of certain property of the Socialist Party, to turn the same over to the OFFICIAL STATE COMMITTEE, NOW RECOGNIZED BY THE NATIONAL OFFICE AND REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REGULAR ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THIS STATE.

Numerous other most ridiculous points might be pointed out in the proceedings of this illegal committee, but when we remember that these people meet and act upon the advice of Lawyer E. J. Brown, who one time was party member and is now expelled, it seems to us superfluous. We do not raise the points with a view of bringing them to your notice for settlement upon a proper basis; they are raised here with a view of finding an answer to the question: Who is responsible for the opposing conclusions based on the identical telegram of J. Mahlon Barnes to Krueger and Waynick?

We believe to have found the answer to above question since receipt of the actual official minutes of the Executive Committee meeting. Your action in the Washington matter is as follows: Motion: Motion: Motion: NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAS NO POWER TO DECIDE BETWEEN THE CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF COMRADE WAYNICK AND KRUEGER TO THE OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF WASHINGTON. The committee will await the results of the referendum ordered by the Everett State Convention and will recognize the State Committee elected by such referendum and the State Secretary elected by such referendum.

Now the question naturally arises, why did Secretary Barnes omit all reference to the first half of the motion adopted by your committee? Or why did he not omit the second half of the motion and then refer to Krueger and Waynick the first half of the motion?

We have no criticism to offer for the manner in which your committee disposed of the Washington matter, or rather believed to have disposed of it. We know, however, that by your present disposal of the matter, chaos already prevalent has been increased. By your action the facts in the case were not altered one iota. The State Committee on April 18th by a vote of 12 to 5 made W. H. Waynick temporary State Secretary, and from that time on the National Office recognized said Waynick as the official agent of the Washington State Committee. On July the same State Committee by unanimous vote deposed Waynick and reinstated Krueger to his former position. Why, then, did you refer to the motion of the action of the Washington State Committee different from that that it was in April?

The minutes of the National Executive Committee signed by Mabel H. Hudson, Secretary, will not cloud the fact that National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes recommended the motion with reference to the matter, and must shoulder the responsibility for its correctness. Preceding the actual motion with the reference to the Washington matter, the following appears: REPORT OF EVERETT STATE CONVENTION, HELD JULY 2-4-5, WAYNICK CLAIMING ALL ACTS OF THE STATE COMMITTEE AS ILLEGAL, ACTS OF THE CONVENTION ILLEGAL.

In my statement under date of July 17th and submitted to you on July 24th, not a line or word appeared in that entire statement CLAIMING THE EVERETT CONVENTION ILLEGAL. The records of your committee thus absolutely misrepresent State Secretary Krueger.

What Krueger really said in his statement to your committee with reference to the Everett Convention is as follows: "Much capital may be made by those opposed to us out of the character of the Everett Convention and the party division therein manifested. We submit to you that matter has no relation to the issue before your committee at present, which is simply this: Who is the legal and constitutional State Secretary-Treasurer of the Socialist Party of Washington, a pure question of fact. WHETHER THE EVERETT CONVENTION IS ILLEGALLY REPRESENTATIVE OF THE PARTY OR NOT WILL BE DECIDED BY REFERENDUM OF THE PARTY."

This main question, in fact the only question before your committee, you have seen fit to dodge, claiming you had "no power." Then you proceed to decide a question not before you at all. Was the Everett Convention legal? The Socialist Party of Washington will decide that question and its State Committee, through its official agent, the regular State Secretary, will notify the National Office of their decision. We will abide by that decision and demand the National Constitution makes it your duty to do likewise. But until the question is decided, "Who is the Secretary?" how can your National Secretary find out how any referendum goes?

Against the absolute misrepresentation of State Secretary Krueger in the official records of your committee meeting we most emphatically hereby protest, and demand that all the correspondence relating to the present controversy in the state of Washington with reference to the contest for the office of State Secretary be published, both in the weekly and in the monthly bulletin.

The State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington on July 12th duly notified W. H. Waynick of his removal from the office he was chosen to fill temporarily on April 18th, and demand of him that he peacefully surrender all party paraphernalia into the hands of his successor, State Secretary R. Krueger. This he refused to do and went on to become the official agent of the Washington State Committee and under the leadership of those whom the National Convention of 1908 designated as being not members of the Socialist Party, is doing all in his power to create a dual organization. We appealed to your committee to recognize R. Krueger and to sustain him. You have dodged the issue under cover of State autonomy, throwing the whole matter back to Washington to be settled here.

We are settling it. About the question, who is the legal State Secretary in Washington, there cannot be any doubt. It is now simply a question involving property, and the capitalist courts in the State of Washington will settle this question on August 13th. We have appealed to the Party court to protect the organization. They have failed to do so. Inasmuch as we, your faithful members, remained for us to do in the protection of Party rights in this state, then to apply to physical power for the possession of the party property, we applied that force, we appealed to the courts of capital. If these courts fail us, then we will have to find other means.

For the working class revolution. THE STATE COMMITTEE, S. P. OF WASHINGTON, PER R. KRUEGER, State Secretary. STATEMENT BY NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The minutes of the Waynick State Committee contain a typographical error in reporting letter from the National Secretary, dated July 1st. The letter in question was mailed from the National Office on July 21st, and so dated. The ballots to which it refers were printed on July 17th, and shipped on July 19th.

The telegrams from the National Office were sent as a matter of course to the request of both parties. The request wired by Krueger reads as follows: "Seattle, Wash., July 22—Wire result of meeting at our expense who is secretary." My telegram reported the action taken, and the above letter from Comrade Krueger says: "We interpreted the message of Comrade Barnes to mean that your committee proposed to keep its hands off the question of who is State Secretary."

You will understand that the introduction to the subject matter as it appears in the minutes of the National Executive Committee could not cover all the numerous communications. It fulfilled the purpose of an introduction by showing the trend of each side and the general lines upon which they divided, and for this purpose it is absolutely correct.

The above letter says: "In statement under date of July 17th I published a line of word appearing in that entire statement CLAIMING THE EVERETT CONVENTION ILLEGAL. The records of your committee thus absolutely misrepresent State Secretary Krueger."

In paragraph 6, page 2, of the statement of July 17th signed by Comrade Krueger, reference is made to Exhibits "E," "F" and "G," attached to and made a part of said statement. Two of these exhibits relate to a state referendum and contain the following: "Resolved, by the Socialist Party of Washington by referendum vote, that the annual convention assembled at Everett, for violation of the constitution of the party and for suppression of free speech, is hereby DECLARED ILLEGAL AND ITS ACTS NULL AND VOID." Exhibit "D" of statement has the same sense, telegram from the Krueger State Committee, dated July 12th, is to the effect: "Regardless of the use of the words, 'declare' or 'claiming,' everybody, including Comrade Krueger and his adherents, knows that they, each and all, are out working with might and main for the adoption of a referendum DECLARING THE EVERETT CONVENTION ILLEGAL. The records in the minutes of the N. E. C. therefore states the exact truth."

Seattle, Wash., July 31, 1909. J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade:—At 8 o'clock this morning I was served with a writ of injunction from the Superior Court restraining me from attending to the business of the S. P. of Washington. The hearing is yet August 6 (later postponed to August 13th—Ed.), which I suppose a permanent injunction will be asked for.

It is my opinion that the court will dissolve the injunction, as it appears to me an easy matter to prove that I am acting as the recognized and official secretary of the party in this state. However, I never intended to uphold the worst, as none can determine in advance what a capitalist court will do. I desire to say that my personality has not played a part in this fight. It is all a matter of indifference to me personally. However, I will continue to do my duty. At least nine-tenths of the membership of the state uphold the result of the Everett convention. They are remaining in the organization, and the locals are remitting dues as usual, and have sold 70 stamps during the month, which is a better average than has been shown in the past six months, with the exception of June, from which I was somewhat larger on locals paying up in order to be represented in the convention.

I have not troubled the National Office with windy letters, and have never written more than one page, no matter how important the subject. Let me say, however, that this man "T. H. Waynick" always howled and screeched and screamed against the restraining orders of courts, and now, when he and his group have been beaten to the ditch, they have sought refuge in the infamous injunction. Dr. T. H. Waynick is an infamous hypocrite. We have pulled the mask from this proletarian pretender and every Socialist in the United States can see through his pretensions without the aid of glasses. No one from this time on should pay much attention to his programs, his preachings, or his college-bred adjectives. He will soon be a back number in this state, for the fact that he has obtained a writ of injunction to enjoin him with his infamous injunction is enough to down him forever. It may be that I will be the victim of this injunction, but I can assure you that this crowd of vandals will never recover anything from me that is worth having. I will turn over the books of this organization to a court of law, and the injunction by the Everett convention. All the courts in Christendom cannot make me do otherwise. I will make their jails my comfort. Fraternally, (Signed) W. H. WAYNICK.

Telegram: "Seattle, Wash., Aug. 13, 1909.—Court decision: Krueger is secretary, and has been since April 18th." (Signed) R. KRUEGER. Telegram: "Seattle, Wash., Aug. 13, 1909.—Injunction granted. Appeal taken. Still acting secretary." (Signed) W. H. WAYNICK.

Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1909. To the National Executive Committee:—Dear Comrades:—I herewith transmit copies of letters between Comrades Bell and the National Office and a letter from Comrade Bell addressed to your committee. Tyler, Texas, August 13, 1909.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade:—Your letter of 10th inst., including communication to N. E. C. of same date received. Your presentation of letters from this office of 3rd and 6th inst. to N. E. C. is approved. Manner in which you have treated these matters, and the treatment of the N. E. C., are, however, unsatisfactory. This may be because you do not personally give them attention, or maybe because we do not understand what attention may be expected of you.

If you are doing all that is required of you we have no complaint to make, but it seems that compliance to requests are for some reason not obtainable. It would seem that the matter should have been presented to the N. E. C. upon receipt of letter from this office of 3rd inst., rather than wait for repetition of request. If the communication to N. E. C. of 10th inst. is to become a part of the matter published in bulletins the complete correspondence with Dan Hogan should be included, and not a part of it. Letters relating to act of Carl D. Thompson in soliciting individual ballots for Mills have not yet been published, although yours of 9th ult. assured that they will be published "in due course." Over a month has passed since request to publish was made. Bulletin of 7th inst. and communication of 6th inst. merely state that "correspondence was transmitted to Thompson" to give him an opportunity for a statement. How much time is allowed him in which to make a statement? If he makes no statement do you still continue to wait? Letter to you of 5th ult., inquiring for construction placed on section 4, article 2, was construed as implying to correspondence in re Thompson. Request to take action to restrain Clark and Hogan is misconstrued to apply also to Thompson. Letter of 26th ult. asking if N. E. C. will investigate state matters on request of state organization, and asking a "prompt response," remains unanswered. While letter from this office to N. E. C. Aug. 3 mentions desire that the party may know the "identity of the offending persons," we presumed that full text of correspondence would be published, so that the manner of the violation would be apparent. If it is within your province to comply with these requests we beg such compliance, and that you include this letter in publication, as well as the enclosed communication to N. E. C. Yours for the revolution. (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P.

raised," and you seemed to agree with me, saying in your letter of July 17: "There is no other view for you to take."

You are again in error in stating "That the request to take action to restrain Clark and Hogan is misconstrued to apply to Thompson." You cannot find that in the correspondence. You will find that I reported to the committee letters from you dated May 17th, July 17th and July 19th, and that the persons mentioned in the communications were Carl D. Thompson, Walter Thomas Mills, Stanley J. Clark and Dan Hogan. The above does not admit of your claim.

Reference your letter of July 26th, would say it was received here July 28th and answered on the 29th. In said letter I informed you that a printed copy of the minutes of the National Executive Committee would be mailed to you on the 21st, and I quoted from the written minutes the full text of the matter relating to Texas.

You are now assured of the publication of the correspondence relating to Comrade Thompson, and the date on which it is to be published. The correspondence relating to the other persons mentioned will be published under the same conditions. As per your request, copies of this correspondence and your letter of the 13th addressed to the National Executive Committee, are being forwarded to that committee.

Should here correct an error in your letter of August 3rd. You say "Reference these matters we requested the publication of the text of correspondence." This conveyed a wrong impression to the committee. You did request the publication of your letter of May 17th, but you did not request the publication of your letters of July 17th and 19th.

Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary. Tyler, Texas, August 13, 1909. National Executive Committee, Socialist Party: Comrades:—Copy of communication to you under date of August 10, from the National Office, relating to your ruling in matter of enforcement of section 4 of article 2, is received herewith.

Are pleased to note that the occasion for merriment on reading communications from here during your meeting of 24th ult. was your "discovery" of our "purpose" of warning speakers away from the encampment at Grand Saline, and that your merriment was not occasioned by the request for action of your committee for the protection of state autonomy.

It would indeed be an occasion for much merriment if the "purpose" in requesting your body to enforce a constitutional provision began and ended in the prevention of speakers from participating in a propaganda meeting in Texas.

Just why members of your committee felt called upon to "discover" a "purpose" in the correspondence submitted is not apparent, but if they really felt that they were executing a function of the committee in "discovering" purposes of Socialists they should possess greater discernment and analytical ability in tracing causes. The prevention of speakers from attending Grand Saline may have been an incident instead of an ultimatum. Data placed in the hands of members of your committee from this office from time to time, given to them, should have prevented any member of your committee from deducing such unwarranted conclusions.

We most respectfully request your committee to withhold its merriment until it is time to laugh and confine your attention to the question at hand. The question is, will your committee take steps to enforce the constitution by bringing the violation before the state organization of Arkansas, or will you sustain the position taken in your mention adopted July 24th?

Action against Carl D. Thompson is not asked, as the violation was acknowledged and stopped. Publication is all that is requested in that case. A prompt, final statement is desired. Yours for the revolution. (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17, 1909. To the National Executive Committee:—Dear Comrades:—Regarding the Washington situation a very affirmative action was taken July 24th, as follows: "The committee will await the results of the referendum vote ordered by the Everett state convention and will recognize the State Committee elected by such referendum and the State Secretary elected by such referendum."

The constitution of the Socialist Party provides, article 6, section 16: "All acts of the state convention shall be properly arranged, paragraph by paragraph, by the State Secretary-Treasurer, and submitted within fifteen days from adjournment of said convention, to a referendum vote of the entire party membership, which shall vote 'No' or 'Yes' on each paragraph of said acts."

The Everett convention as a new proposition provided that the State Secretary-Treasurer should be elected by a referendum vote in place of as heretofore, by the State Committee. Comrade Waynick, who was acting as State Secretary at the time of the convention, has since the convention, in compliance with the constitution, sent out State Referendum "D," 1909, relating to the acts of the convention and for the election of a State Committee, State Organizer and State Secretary-Treasurer. The candidates for the latter office are J. M. Salter of Everett and Frans Bostrom of Bellingham. Vote announced to close at the state office on this referendum September 4th.

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Members of individual ballots for Mills have not yet been published, although yours of 9th ult. assured that they will be published "in due course." Over a month has passed since request to publish was made. Bulletin of 7th inst. and communication of 6th inst. merely state that "correspondence was transmitted to Thompson" to give him an opportunity for a statement. How much time is allowed him in which to make a statement? If he makes no statement do you still continue to wait?

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National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill., August 16, 1909. W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin street, Tyler, Texas: Dear Comrade:—Received your favor of the 13th. Pleased to know my presentation of your letters of the 3rd and 6th to the National Executive Committee meets with your approval.

Regarding immediate submission of your letter of the 3rd to the National Executive Committee, would say it was received here on the 6th and published in the Weekly Bulletin of the 7th, and being addressed to the National Executive Committee, it therefore came properly to their attention. On the 10th I repeated it with your letter of the 6th and the decision of the National Executive, so that the committee would have one document the related subjects. You will therefore see that you are wrong in your conclusions that I waited for a repetition of your request before publication.

The rules of the National Committee provide that "reasonable opportunity" to make a statement shall be granted. For your information should state that in the interim between the date of the receipt of your request and August 10th I wrote Comrade Thompson three times upon the subject. Should also state that I knew he was away from home on chaquois work, but I received his statement, this morning, and it, together with the correspondence, will appear in the forthcoming issue of the Weekly Bulletin.

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ents of Texas for the purpose, or in open meeting of said National Executive Committee.

1. The official acts of W. J. Bell, as State Secretary affecting or concerning controversies between Stanley J. Bell, Secretary, and Stanley J. Clark, L. L. Rhodes, J. C. Rhodes, J. C. Thompson, Richey Alexander, M. A. Smith, John Kerrigan, George C. Edwards, Charles L. Breckon, W. A. Blackburn and G. Herd, and affecting or concerning the revoking of charter of Local Dallas No. 36, together with all records and correspondence in his files, headquarters or obtainable from any source in any way affecting these controversies.

2. The acts of Stanley J. Clark, L. L. Rhodes, J. C. Rhodes, J. C. Thompson, Richey Alexander, M. A. Smith, John Kerrigan, Geo. C. Edwards, Chas. L. Breckon, W. A. Blackburn and G. Herd, affecting said controversies and their acts in calling a mass meeting of the party in Grand Saline, August 2, together with all records, correspondence and data obtainable affecting or concerning said controversies and mass meeting.

3. That all comrades named in this motion and all other comrades who have received correspondence or obtained data in any way affecting the matters mentioned in this motion be called upon to forward same to the committee herein specified for their inspection.

4. That the committee herein specified shall submit to either party to a controversy the assertions and claims of the opposing party, for inspection, denial or correction.

5. That the opinions and recommendations of the National Executive Committee shall be deduced from positive proofs and not from hearsay.

6. That the State Secretary shall be authorized to engage a competent typewriter to prepare all matter in his possession for transmission to said committee of investigation, and shall call on the localities of the party to send in contributions for a fund which will defray the expense sustained.

In accord with instructions in above motion we have addressed the members of the Socialist Party of Texas as follows:

"Tyler, Tex., August 16, 1909.—Dear Comrades: By the terms of State Executive Board Resolution No. 1, 1909, the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party will go into an examination of all matters pertaining to the trouble that has been going on in the state for some time past, in which the character and acts of the State Secretary have been brought into question, and the names of Clark, Kerzsch, Edwards, Thompson, Lee and Jake Rhodes, Blackburn, Herd and others have been prominent.

All correspondence and reports are to be inspected, and to that end you are asked to mail at once to J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill., all letters, correspondence or data of any kind that you have received from any source, and to forward copies of such letters or data and transmit same to Comrade Barnes.

Trusting that you will comply with these instructions, and that you will be of service to the revolution, W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P. Fraternally submitted, (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P.

In another letter Comrade Bell submits the following question: "Will you please inform us at the earliest possible moment what action the National Executive Committee will take in response to request embodied in the motion?"

Kindly vote "Yes" or "No" upon the question of appointing a sub-committee to carry out the purposes of the motion adopted by the State Executive Board of the Socialist Party of Texas.

Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1909. To the National Executive Committee. Dear Comrades—I herewith enclose manuscript of leaflet indorsed by the Woman's National Committee and which is submitted for your action.

In a letter Comrade Winnie Branstetter, Secretary of the Woman's National Committee, says: "We urge the National Executive Committee, in the event of its indorsing this leaflet, to publish this leaflet as a national party leaflet, paying for same from the national treasury."

Kindly vote "Yes" or "No," first, on approval; second, on publication as above suggested.

Chicago, Ill., August 21, 1909. To the National Executive Committee. Dear Comrades—I herewith report action taken on questions submitted under date of August 17th:

"First, Shall the locals and members at large of the State of Washington be requested to return duplicate reports of votes on both of these referendums (National Referendum "B," 1909, and Washington State Referendum "D," 1909, sent out by Comrade Waynick) directly to the National Office, on or before September 7th."

"Second, Shall the results of the Washington State (Everett) Convention be announced in accordance with the reports so received."

Voting in the affirmative on both questions, Comrades Berger, Floaten, Hunter, Simons, Spargo, Work; voting in the negative on both questions, Comrades Hillquit and Spargo. Affirmative action has, therefore, been taken. Letters of the members are herewith transmitted.

LETTER OF COMRADE HILLQUIT, DATED AUGUST 19th. "Confirming my telegram of even date, I ask you to record me as voting in the negative on the two questions submitted by you under date of August 17th. My negative vote on both propositions is based upon two considerations:

First—I notice from a statement issued by Comrade Waynick under date of August 13th, 1909, that the State Committee represented by him continues conducting the referendum issued by the Everett State Convention, notwithstanding the injunction of the National Executive Committee, and that it intends to receive and announce the vote. There seems to be, therefore, to be no reason for interference in the matter on the part of the National Executive Committee.

Second—I know of no provision in our constitution which would authorize the National Executive Committee to take the steps suggested in your letter of August 17th. I have followed the recent events in the State of Washington with close attention, and am inclined to believe that while the faction represented by Krueger is quite regular in form and unassailable from a legal or technical point of view, it is all wrong in substance and on the true merits of the case. It has started out with a heavy hand, and it seems to me it is now clearly engaged in a scheme by which the majority of the members of the Washington organization are to be suppressed by a minority of the National Executive Committee. I would unhesitatingly vote in favor of recognizing the Waynick faction, but I am convinced that our Committee has no such powers. This creates a somewhat embarrassing and unpleasant situation, and reveals a glaring defect in our constitution, but I believe the only way to remedy it is by amending the constitution and not by violating it."

LETTER OF COMRADE SIMONS, DATED AUGUST 17th. I vote "Yes" on both of the questions submitted in your communication to the National Executive Committee concerning the Washington situation. It seems that the National Executive Committee made a mistake in assuming that the faction headed by Titus and Krueger really desired a peaceable settlement of the question or were willing to abide by the decision of the National Executive Committee, as the communications from them seemed to indicate.

same persons during the last half dozen years, as described by themselves in their various publications and communications.

So far as any regular organization in Washington exists it is the duty of those who accept the action of a regular state convention, and it is through the line of descent from that convention that the official state organization must be sought. The bolters happened to have a majority of an old state committee in their possession, signifies little when that committee is used to overthrow the will of the party. If technicalities are to be urged, it might be pointed out that according to the Washington constitution it was the first duty of the State Secretary and committee to send out a referendum for the election of a new committee and secretary, as provided for by that constitution. Yet before this duty was done a demand for a new referendum was secured, having as its purpose the maintenance in office of a secretary and committee who, according to the letter and spirit of the constitution, should be replaced by those to be elected at the referendum from the convention nominees.

This very cheap attempt at a "palace revolution" for the benefit of office-holders cannot be indorsed by the National Executive Committee.

"Personally I wish to be recorded as denouncing the demagoguery which has sought to hide the personal ambitions of small cliques behind an alleged question of principle. The bolters have raised a great amount of dust about this being a conflict between 'revolutionists' and 'reformers.' If it were true that such a conflict existed it would not justify the methods that have been used. But the fact is that when the personal interests demand such action the bolters have gone further in compromising Socialist principles by concessions to bourgeois ideas and personal campaigns than any other division of the Socialist Party. Nowhere else in the United States have such barefaced appeals to the small property interests been made in a campaign for the office of State Secretary as in the case of the bolting faction when he was himself seeking for votes, and in few other places have such direct appeals been made for personal support regardless of the remainder of the Socialist ticket.

It is time that these facts were recognized, and I am in favor of going forward on the basis of the principle of securing a real democratic, proletarian Socialist Party organization in the State of Washington.

In accordance with the above reported vote, the said request was transmitted to the locals and members at large in Washington under date of August 15th.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 31, 1909. To the National Executive Committee. Dear Comrades—In answer to questions submitted under date of August 19th and 20th, the first relating to the request of Comrade Bell, State Secretary of Texas; the second relating to the publication of a leaflet submitted by the Woman's National Committee. A National Executive Committee motion proposed by Comrade Hillquit and Spargo, providing for the request from Texas the vote is as follows: affirmative, Comrades Floaten and Hunter; negative, Comrades Berger, Hillquit and Spargo. No action has, therefore, been taken.

Upon the question of the leaflet the vote is as follows: Affirmative, Comrade Floaten; negative, Comrades Hunter, Spargo and Work; not voting, Comrades Berger, Hillquit and Simons. The motion was, therefore, defeated. The letters of the members are herewith submitted:

LETTER OF COMRADE FLOATEN, DATED AUGUST 24th. "Yes, I support the request of the Texas Executive to appoint a sub-committee of two non-residents of Texas to inquire into and investigate the affairs in that state. I say two because that is enough, and it might be necessary to go there to be well informed, and I believe that Texas has the same experience that Nebraska did have and Washington is having. The proletarian seem to lose sight of the real enemy, and strike at whatever is in nearest reach."

LETTER OF COMRADE HUNTER, DATED AUGUST 23d. "Please record me as voting 'Yes' upon the question of appointing a sub-committee to carry out the purposes of the motion of the State Executive Board of Texas.

In regard to the woman's leaflet, I must say it doesn't appeal to me. It is not strong or convincing. I am sure the writer could have done much better, and I believe that the leaflet should be submitted to the Executive Committee and the most effective one chosen for publication. In my opinion it should be issued without any name attached to it. In case this meets with your approval, and the Executive Committee declines to approve this leaflet submitted, will you frame the above in the form of a motion and submit to the Committee."

LETTER OF COMRADE SIMONS, DATED AUGUST 23d. "Count me as voting no on the proposals from Texas. I cannot see that the National Executive Committee would exercise power to do so after having made the investigation, except to offer advice, and I believe that most of the committee have already read enough on that subject to be willing to advise Texas Socialists to get a State Secretary who will spend more time in agitation, and organization and less in running the mimeograph and hunting for trouble."

LETTER OF COMRADE SPARGO, DATED AUGUST 24th. "I vote 'No' on both questions relating to the leaflet MS. submitted by the Woman's Committee. While I regret having to thus oppose the desires of the Woman's Committee, I cannot escape the conviction that the tone of this leaflet is too cheap and vulgar to warrant our issuing it through the National Office. We cannot afford to do so. It seems to me, I insist that all the leaflets issued by us are both dignified in tone and correct in argument.

The proposed leaflet falls in both respects. No good, but only harm, can be the result of using such terms as 'lady burn,' while as for the argument, it is not true that Socialists have worked out a plan whereby the workers could own all wealth, 'manage all the business and divide the profits between themselves and their children.'

The leaflet is, in the form submitted, quite impossible.

LETTER OF COMRADE WORK, DATED AUGUST 21st. "I vote no on the Texas request. I do not see how any good could come from the appointment of such a committee. If the request came from both sides and they both agreed to abide by our decision, it might be different.

I vote no on the manuscript submitted by the Woman's Committee. It is capable of being made a powerful article by revision, but I cannot approve it as it stands. A workingman's wife is badly enough situated, but I do not believe she is worse off than a 'lady bum.' That may not be what the leaflet means, but that is the meaning the average reader would get from it, at any rate. The expression 'lady bum' would, in my opinion, turn women away rather than attract them. It is a good deal the same way about the slang phrase, 'It is up to you.' It is by no means certain that the state is going to pay mothers a salary for taking care of their children. The expression, 'The child will receive from the state the best of care,' is also capable of a great deal of misinterpretation. The article is also too exclusively material to reach the average woman."

I vote no on publishing it as a National Party leaflet. My only reason for so voting is because I do not approve the leaflet. When the Woman's Committee produces a leaflet that I can approve—and I have approved all that they have heretofore produced—I shall be in favor of the National Office paying for its publication."

MOTION BY COMRADE SIMONS. "That the National Office does not print any more of the matter sent in on the Texas controversy."

(COMMENT. "We must draw the line somewhere, and it is perfectly easy for any one to almost bankrupt the National Office, if they have only to send in matter which must be mimeographed and printed. The State Secretary of Texas has no right to demand that the entire force of the National Office be employed in publishing the details of a local scrap. This matter can be placed on file and when the National Executive Committee meets they can go over it. If Texas wishes to waste still more of the money of the Socialists of that state for this purpose they can print it themselves. Fraternally submitted, J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary."

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF STATE SECRETARY BELL OF TEXAS.

Tyler, Tex., May 17, 1909. To the National Executive Committee. Comrades—It is brought to our attention that our state has been circularized with the following letter:

"34 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.—Dear Comrade: Do you want a big, rousing Socialist meeting in your place? If you want to stir up your community to its very foundation and create a deep and lasting impression, we can fix you up. Walter Thomas Mills is coming through your section soon, and we are looking for dates for him. We will bring him your way as soon as enough dates are secured, to warrant his coming. If you want him, take the matter up with your local, if there is one in your place, or if not, with those who may be interested in securing a good lecturer. And let us hear from you promptly. First come, first served, you know. When sufficient requests are received we make up the route and fix the date for you. As to terms, the lecture and expenses are charged. The expenses include hotel bills and entertainment and the portion of the railroad fare, not to exceed \$5. If he is entertained, the hotel bill is deducted. We include you a circular, which shows on one side the form of a window card used in advertising the meeting, together with further information. You will also find on the circular a form for application for a lecture, which you can fill out and return to us in case you desire a date. Comrade Mills is no ordinary speaker. Without question, he is one of the most effective platform orators in America, either in the Socialist or any other party. We call your attention to the enclosed press notices. Mr. Mills is a member of the Socialist Party, Fourth Ward Branch, Milwaukee, S. D. P., and has been prominent in the movement since the beginning. Fraternally yours, Carl D. Thompson."

Have the prerogatives of your committee been delegated to the State Organizer of Wisconsin? If so, he is exceeding the authority you possess. Your committee has never yet sent a lecturer or organizer in this state without first consulting the Texas State Committee and obtaining its consent.

The Constitution of the Socialist Party of Texas provides that the work of organization and agitation shall be under the direction of the Texas State Committee. The national constitution provides that a member in one state shall under no pretext interfere with the work of another state. Our work is systematically carried on and the above act of Comrade Thompson is a decided interference, and we know of no reason why the State Organizer of Wisconsin should route speakers in Texas. We submit this matter for your consideration.

On with the revolution. (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P. Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1909.

106 Erwin street, Tyler, Texas: Dear Comrade—Replying to your letter of the 17th, in which you quote a letter emanating from Milwaukee and signed by Comrade Carl D. Thompson, would say in reference to the same that the National Executive Committee or the National Office has not delegated to the State Organizer of Wisconsin any power whatsoever.

Comrade Thompson of Wisconsin recently made inquiry as to whether he would conflict with any arrangements the National Office had made for agitation in the unorganized State of Nebraska if he should assign a few dates in that state for Comrade Walter Thomas Mills. I informed him that so far as I knew he would not conflict, providing he would advise Acting State Secretary Comrade Clyde J. Wright of the places he had in contemplation for dates. I also supplied him with a list of the local secretaries of the larger towns in that state.

I am quite confident that if you call Comrade Thompson's attention to the manner in which his proposition conflicts with your constitution and interferes with the systematic carrying on of your work that he will at once withdraw his proposition from Texas. Hoping the above is satisfactory. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Mr. J. Mahlon Barnes, Milwaukee, Wis., May 20, 1909. Dear Comrade— I have just received a letter from W. J. Bell, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Texas, complaining against our circularizing his state with solicitations for appointments for lectures for Comrade Mills.

I am sure you will be glad to bring this matter to the attention of the National Executive Committee. I wish you to present to the Executive Committee with his communication, if you receive any, the following explanation, together with the copy of letter which I have just mailed to Comrade Bell.

The circular letters sent to Texas were letters that went out to the readers of the Social-Democratic Herald in all the states. And these would not have gone if the first letter that I received from Comrade Bell while declining to use Comrade Mills, nevertheless not positively forbidding our circularizing the state. I had some further correspondence with Comrade Bell, and while this was pending the circular letters went forward. I have now, however, assured Comrade Bell, absolutely, that no dates would be arranged for Comrade Mills in Texas. I have written him this morning the following letter:

"Milwaukee, Wis., May 20, 1909. "Dear Comrade—Yours of the 17th just to hand. In reply will say that the circularizing in Texas of Comrade Mills' lectures sent to readers of the Social-Democratic Herald in that state, and this was done before I received your last letter positively declining to use Comrade Mills.

I can assure you absolutely that Comrade Mills will not deliver a single speech in Texas so long as the State Executive Committee of that state is unwilling to have him do so. And I can guarantee you this so long as I have anything to do with Comrade Mills' lectures.

"You may rest assured absolutely that there will be no further letters sent to anybody in Texas in regard to circularizing lectures and further more, that so long as this office has anything to do with his lectures that he will not speak in that state until we have your consent.

"Trusting that this will be entirely satisfactory to you, I am, fraternally yours, (Signed) CARL D. THOMPSON."

Chicago, Ill., May 21, 1909. Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, Wis.: Dear Comrade—Have your favor of the 20th. I also received a letter from Comrade Bell and answered it yesterday. I think your letter to Comrade Bell, of which you sent me a copy, fully covers the situation, and I believe it is a closed incident. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., May 27, 1909. W. J. Bell, 106 W. Erwin street, Tyler, Texas: Dear Comrade—On the 20th I replied to your letter of the 17th, which was addressed to the National Executive Committee. I am now beginning to receive replies from the members of the Executive Committee upon the question submitted by you relating to circularizing lectures by Comrade Thompson, State Organizer of Wisconsin.

On the 21st I received a letter from Comrade Thompson upon this subject, and in which he inclosed a copy of letter sent to you, dated the 20th. If this letter of Comrade Thompson is satisfactory to you, I would like to see you communicate that fact to the members of the National Executive Committee, or to me, in order that I may inform them as to your position or the outcome of the correspondence initiated by your letter of the 17th. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.

Tyler, Tex., May 29, 1909. Sec. National Executive Committee, Socialist Party, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade—Your letter of the 27th inst. to hand in regard to the letter from Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer of Wisconsin, in which he stated that he wished to withdraw from routing Walter Thomas Mills in Texas, is received. We are pleased to state that the letter from Comrade Thompson is satisfactory, provided you inclose a letter from Comrade Thompson is transmitted to each member of the National Executive Committee. Trusting this will close the case, we are, Yours for the social revolution, (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P.

Tyler, Texas, July 5, 1909.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade—Will you please inform us whether there is any value attached to the constitutional provision prohibiting a member in one state from interfering with the organized movement of another state? Is it merely an expressed sentiment or is it capable of enforcement? Please state what power the National organization has to discipline a member for infraction of this provision and what penalties it may enforce.

On with the revolution. (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P. Tyler, Tex., July 6, 1909.

J. Mahlon Barnes, 180 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.: Dear Comrade—Since writing you of the assumption of authority of Carl D. Thompson, State Organizer of Wisconsin, in presuming to solicit appointments for Walter Thomas Mills in Texas, over the heads of and in conflict with the state organization of the Socialist Party of Texas, the attitude and conduct of Comrade Thompson in reference to this matter, his correspondence with this office and with comrades of Texas in reference same and in reference to proposals to send other speakers to this state, have been so highly unsatisfactory that we request you to publish in the party bulletins the correspondence you have received from Comrade Thompson in soliciting appointments for Mills.

Yours for the revolution, (Signed) W. J. BELL, State Sec. S. P. Chicago, July 9, 1909.

Dear Comrade—Have your letters of the 5th and 6th, relating to Comrade Thompson, and requesting the publication of previous correspondence. Would say it will be published in due course. In accordance with the Rules of the National Committee, my Rule No. 11. Copies of your letters just to hand will be forwarded to Comrade Thompson. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, Nat'l Sec'y.

Chicago, Ill., July 9, 1909. Carl D. Thompson, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis.: Dear Comrade—I enclose herewith copies of letters from Comrade W. J. Bell, State Secretary of Texas, dated July 5th and 6th.

The said communications are transmitted in accordance with Rule No. 11 of the Rules of the National Committee, copy of which is enclosed. Would be pleased to have your reply at your convenience. Fraternally yours, (Signed) J. MAHLON BARNES, Nat'l Sec'y.

Seward, Neb., August 14, 1909. To the National Executive and the National Committees, S. P., care of J. M. Barnes, Secretary. Dear Comrade—Your several communications relative to letters from Bell of Texas at hand. In reply will say that I wrote you in response to your first notice, my letter must have miscarried. So I say again, as I did in my former, by a misprint in the "text of the correspondence" between Bell and myself, if Bell wants it and if your office can spare the time. There certainly isn't a word in it that I would not be perfectly willing to have every comrade in America read.

I have written Bell over and over again that in no case would I or the Milwaukee office undertake to route any speaker of any sort through Texas or anywhere else without the consent of those in authority. We have rigidly adhered to that rule. Of course I cannot prevent the United States mails from bringing to my office letters from many different sections of the state of Texas, from Socialists who are also officials of the party, demanding that we send them certain speakers, demanding to know the reasons that Bell gives for refusing to route certain speakers, etc., etc. Nor do I understand that supplying members of the party in Texas, especially with the information they demand upon this matter constitutes a violation of our national constitution. I believe the comrades of Texas have a perfect right to know just what their officials—especially their State Secretary—are doing. I have answered their letters. I am perfectly willing to have every one of them published, if the national office has nothing more important to do.

Neither am I to blame for the fact that a great many prominent Socialists in Texas think that Bell is a narrow minded fanatic and a crook. I have never let that influence me. I have steadily refused to route a speaker or take any part whatever in the Texas controversy without the consent of Bell. So long as he is the State Secretary of Texas his word is final with me on all matters there unless reversed by those above him.

I assured the National Executive Committee three months ago that I should obey absolutely every letter of our national constitution, for I am a firm believer in the principle of state autonomy and always have been. I have done absolutely as I said. I am in perfect accord with the action of the National Executive Committee upon this matter and am glad they have taken so sensible a view of the subject. I want to assure the committee I shall respect absolutely their ruling in this matter as I have the national constitution.

It seems absurd for Comrade Bell to be trying to stir up a senseless controversy over a matter that is absolutely without foundation. He is trying to stir up a tempest in a teapot. It is much ado about nothing. I want to work for Socialism. I hate to see comrades eternally fighting and nagging each other. I do wish that Comrade Bell would go "on with the revolution" a little and let the rest of us go "on with the revolution" some, too. (Signed) CARL D. THOMPSON.

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to you against me will prove his dishonesty, and his suggestions to your body to 'resign sine die' unless you carry out his wishes proves tyrannical methods.

I am yours for all. (Signed) STANLEY J. CLARK, State Secretary of Arkansas.

REPLY OF COMRADE MILLS TO LETTER OF COMRADE BELL.

Woodward Socialist Encampment, Okla., August 20, 1909.

J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary Socialist Party.

Dear Comrade—Referring to the correspondence of W. J. Bell of Texas, which under the rules you have referred to me for any statement I may wish to make, I have to say:

(1) Texas is one of the few states in which I have never spoken.

(2) I have had a large number of correspondence students there and the struggle for existence has been wicely read in that state.

(3) For some years I have had quite a number of invitations to speak in that state, but have never been able to fix a date when I could undertake to accept these invitations. In all such cases the applications have been filed and the promise given that when feasible to come I would give these comrades the preference in making dates in their territory. This has been my plan of procedure everywhere.

(4) Some years ago I planned for some time to make the trip to Texas and wrote, as I always do, to the State Secretary, regarding such a visit, and received in reply a most abusive letter.

(5) I wrote to him at once on the assurance of friends of mine that the State Secretary was a worthy comrade and that he surely was acting under a misunderstanding. He replied withdrawing his former utterance and inviting me to Texas.

(6) In the meantime I had made other arrangements and was unable to change my plans and go to Texas at that time.

(7) When last winter Comrade Carl D. Thompson undertook the management of the office work in connection with my work, I turned over to him some Texas applications for dates and made the statement to him in good faith that the State Secretary would co-operate in making a Texas route, supposing I was telling the strict truth when I said so.

(8) Comrade Thompson wrote to the comrades who had applied to me and at the same time to W. J. Bell, State Secretary of Texas, that he had done so, and asked for his co-operation or advice.

(9) He received a reply in no way complimentary either to Comrade Thompson or to myself and refusing the co-operation he had before promised me whenever I could come to Texas.

(10) On receipt of this letter Comrade Thompson cancelled the offers he had made to the several locals whose applications I had turned over to him, and in doing so stated that the State Secretary had objected as above stated.

(11) So far as I am informed, no further effort has been made to make appointments for me in Texas.

I am meeting comrades from Texas almost daily in attendance at the Oklahoma encampments, and a large number of invitations have been extended to me to speak in that state. I have uniformly explained that I will be glad to come any time my coming can be made the means of promoting the work for Socialism, not the occasion for aggravating the present unfortunate condition of the party in the state of Texas.

(12) In a single instance I was advertised to speak at Grand Saline. But the advertisement reached the public before the invitation to speak there reached me. When the invitation did reach me I answered it in the usual way, but stated further that the particular time asked for had been promised many months in a Chautauqua engagement in Northern Michigan.

You will notice that in all this W. J. Bell, Secretary of Texas, appears as the only offender against the common courtesy due to each other among ordinary human beings, to say nothing of Socialist comrades.

Perhaps it is due to the comrades of Texas to state that I shall be glad to come to Texas and to share in their work whenever we can go after the enemy together—no matter how often, or what is just as unfortunate—be made an unwilling party to their local quarrels.

Fraternally yours, (Signed) WALTER THOMAS MILLS.

PUBLISHED BY REQUEST OF COMRADE KRUEGER.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE STATE COMMITTEE, S. P., OF WASHINGTON, JULY 12, 1909.

After the meeting had been called to order at 9 a. m., the roll call was had and showed the following members present: Ada Gatechil, Anna Steele, E. E. Martin, J. W. Morris, Emil Hendrickson, Tom Russell, L. W. Longmire and A. Jonas. Absent: A. Roeder, C. L. Whiting, A. H. Barth, C. C. Hale, W. W. Smith, W. K. McNeil and Frans Bostrom.

The following motion was introduced by Comrade Jonas and seconded by Comrade Steele:

That the action of the State Committee at the meeting of April 18, by which State Secretary Krueger was declared removed from office on the charge of incompetency without serving notice on him, said action being consummated without allowing him to be heard in his own behalf and in his absence from the meeting be and is hereby declared null and void on the ground that said action was illegal and a flagrant violation of sections 15 and 17 of article 4 of the State Constitution, and therefore is hereby rescinded, and the Temporary State Secretary Wayneick, elected illegally at said meeting, is hereby directed to turn over to this committee at once all party paraphernalia of the State Office. Adopted.

The following resolution, initiating a state membership referendum, was received and submitted:

To the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington:

Comrades—Local Seattle No. 1 hereby calls for an immediate referendum of the membership of the party on the following resolution:

Whereas, The State Convention, which convened at Everett, July 3 to 5, refused to allow debate, applied gag law and suppressed discussion; and

Whereas, The State Constitution in its last section adopt Roberts' Rules of Order, which provide for free discussion; and

Whereas, There can be no deliberative assembly which denies free discussion; and

Whereas, The State Constitution was thus deliberately violated by the Everett Convention and the fundamental principle of free speech abolished; and

Whereas, The Convention refused to submit this question to a referendum; and

Whereas, Fifteen delegates representing twelve locals withdrew from the convention rather than submit to the suppression of debate, and announced their purpose to appeal to the rank and file; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Washington by referendum vote: That the annual convention assembled at Everett, for violating the constitution of the party and the suppression of free debate, is hereby declared illegal and all its acts null and void.

(Signed) JOSEPH S. BISCIAY, Secretary.

(Seal) BERNARD KUBASKI, Chairman.

Indorsements were received from Locals Buckley, North Yakima, Seattle, No. 3, and the regular course ordered pursued.

Moved by Steele and seconded by Longmire that the action of the State Executive Committee employing the State Organizer to do the State Secretary's work, routing field workers from the State Office, be declared and is hereby rescinded. Carried.

A motion instructing State Organizer Wagenknecht to render a report at once was carried.

The bond of State Secretary Krueger in the sum of one thousand dollars, signed by five regular party members owning property in the city of Seattle, was approved.

After a lengthy discussion a motion instructing the Secretary to route all available speakers on the best terms possible, supply them with the proper literature, was carried.

The State Secretary reported at this juncture that W. H. Wayneick had absconded with party property from the office, as well as from residence, including postage key and party funds.

A motion that the State Committee take the necessary steps to recover party records and funds from W. H. Wayneick was carried.

Also a motion carried to elect a committee of six party members to assist the State Secretary in an effort to recover the property and take whatever steps they may deem advisable. Committee: Anna Steele, Emil Hendrickson, J. W. Morris, H. F. Titus, Joseph Biscay and Floyd Hyde.

A motion instructing the State Secretary to notify local secretaries by wire of the action taken at this

meeting with reference to the office of State Secretary was carried.

The State Secretary read the following charges:

To the State Committee, Socialist Party, of Washington:

Comrades—We, the undersigned, members of the Socialist Party hereby bring formal charges against A. H. Barth and W. W. Smith, members of your committee, and elected by your body on the State Executive Committee, for gross misconduct while members of your committee.

We charge them individually and jointly with conduct on the Executive Committee as officials of the party, injurious to the party, and calculated to disrupt the party and destroy its efficiency as a proletarian organization.

We also charge them with conduct traitorous to the party in that they, each of them, and both of them, conspired with E. J. Brown, W. E. Parks and other expelled members of the party, to defeat and overthrow the regular party organization in Seattle and the state, and to control the state convention in the interest of the "Independent" organization in Seattle.

We therefore demand the impeachment of A. H. Barth and W. W. Smith as members of the State Committee of the Socialist Party of Washington. We stand ready to present the evidence of these charges at any time you may designate.

(Signed) ARTHUR JENSEN, State Secretary.

E. R. AULT, Local Seattle No. 1. JOHN DOWNEY, Local Seattle No. 1.

A motion to accept the charges and pursue the regular course in matters pertaining to trials was adopted.

At this juncture State Organizer Wagenknecht reported verbally, but received instructions to submit a report in writing and an itemized bill for his services.

The Secretary read an address proposed to be sent out to the party membership, the general principles of which were adopted on motion.

Another address, also proposed to be sent to the secretaries and locals, signed by the eight members present at this meeting, was adopted.

The Secretary read a verbal report with reference to the present complexion of the State Executive Committee on account of charges preferred against Barth and Smith, and also the probable attitude of Comrade Whiting, and suggested that a member of the State Committee be elected to act temporarily as a member of the State Executive Committee, in case a vacancy should occur.

Emil Hendrickson of Black Diamond was elected.

A motion to send a message to the National Secretary, signed by the eight members present, informing the National Office of the actions taken with reference to the reinstatement of State Secretary Krueger, was adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to procure a proper party seal.

A motion to pay the expenses of the State Committee members who remained in Seattle to attend this meeting was adopted.

A motion to allow Comrade Wagenknecht \$20 on account for his services, while working in the State Office under the instructions of the State Executive Committee was adopted.

Adjourned subject to call.

Paternalistically submitted.

(Signed) R. KRUEGER, State Secretary.

International Socialist Bureau

Maison du Peuple

Brussels, August 1, 1909.

To the Central Committee of the Affiliated Parties.

Once more the colonial policy of capitalism has engendered painful strife.

In Morocco European soldiers are in conflict with the natives.

In Spain, the working class has risen in open insurrection against war, the expense of which encumbers the poorest class of the population.

The dangers of the present conflict have been the cause of the present conflict were foreseen by the Socialists a long time ago.

On the August, 1907, the international congress of Stuttgart unanimously voted a resolution denouncing the enterprise of France and Spain in Morocco; enterprises that originated from the financial speculation of capitalism, and denouncing also the continual practice of the middle class which was the cause of spilling human blood to obtain their ill gotten gains. And this same congress especially urges the working classes of France and Spain to undertake a vigorous campaign for stopping such expeditions in Morocco.

With a view to bringing about the execution of this motion, the Socialist parties of France and Spain have organized a series of meetings for the maintenance of peace among nations, and the governments of the two countries concerned have answered our protest by expelling from France our Spanish delegate, Pablo Iglesias, and from Spain our French delegate, Albert Willm.

Ever since these proceedings, not a week has passed but what the directly interested and responsible organs of our party have manifested their opinions in the matter. In Spain alone, meetings for protesting war were held in every locality where the proletariat still bears in mind the wars of Cuba and of the Philippine Islands—at Madrid, Salamanca, Leon, Santander, Marcia, Valencia, Barcelona and other localities besides. By means of the press, on the platform in their public meetings, and especially in their manifesto of the 28th of June, 1909, signed by Pablo Iglesias and Mariano Garcia Cortes, the members of the Socialist Labor Party have drawn a striking parallel between what should have been a consistent policy and the policy that has actually been followed by the state. Instead of developing the productive resources of Spain so as to put a stop to the distressing periodical emigration to which the Spanish proletariat is condemned, instead of bettering public education in a country that can boast of 68 per cent of illiterate classes and 50,000 priests, instead of abolishing the public expense of the army, the government of speculative-adventure and this the more easily on account of its being the pauper's money that pays for the taxes and the pauper's body that recruits the army. But even if Spain's disastrous war with the United States of America has not been a lesson to Spanish governments, the proletarians have refused to embark on ships worthy of being put in José Martí's fleet, and refused to let themselves be shot down in order to save the dividends of a few mining companies. Rebellion was agreed upon almost spontaneously, a revolt of men and women, of husbands and wives, of fathers and mothers. And in a country of parasitic priests and monks, popular frenzy was marked not only in an anti-capitalist or anti-military humor, but its character was also entirely anti-clerical. During this shocking state of affairs the Socialists have done their duty to the end without flinching. The International Party owes them a debt of gratitude and sympathy. They have made a war against war at the peril of their lives. They have carried out the resolutions of our congress, and for that reason we ourselves are solidary to their acts. Let us proclaim so, loudly, in these times when reaction, bearing in mind the history of the Commune, is trying by its false news and censure, to transform victims into criminals and criminals into victims. But our solidarity must not limit itself to expressing on the platform, our sentiments regarding protection against the oppressors of our proletarian classes. Men have been killed. Women and children have been murdered. Homes have been raised to the ground by shot and shell and it is our moral duty to assist the victims and to help our Spanish comrades and to aid them in their progress.

In order to accomplish these things we propose to you to create a fund, the proceeds of which will be forwarded to the Socialist Labor Party of Spain, who will make the most advantageous use of this fund for its present cause. Some time ago our friends of Madrid decided to start a daily paper for propagating our ideas. The Belgian Labor Party, calling to mind the pecuniary help it was given by the German Social-Democrat Party in the beginning of the movement, has already opened a subscription list for that purpose.

We hope that this example will be followed in other countries. We say, in such a way, dress a few wounds and give to the valiant Socialists the necessary munition for reinforcing their action against capitalism.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE B. S. I.

KUWARD ANSELE, EDUARD FOURMENT, EMILE VANDERVELDE, CAMILLE HUTSMAN, Secretary.

Call for National Referendum

"C" 1909

The following proposed amendments to the National Constitution was first published in the Weekly Bulletin of May 8, 1909: SUBMITTED BY LOCAL DES MOINES, IOWA.

1. Amend Article VI, Section 1, of the National Constitution by substituting the following:

The National Executive Committee shall be composed of seven members elected in each odd numbered year by preferential referendum. The call for nominations shall be issued on the first day of October. Each local shall be entitled to nominate seven candidates. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, ten for acceptance and declinations and fifty for the referendum. Nominations by five locals shall entitle a candidate to be placed on the ballot. The names of the candidates shall be prepared for printing in alphabetical order. The ballots shall be printed in as many equal portions as there are candidates. On each successive portion after the first, the top name shall be transferred to the bottom. Each member voting shall place the figure "1" opposite the name of his first choice, the figure "2" opposite the name of his second choice, and so on, voting on each and every candidate. If he fails to vote on all candidates, his ballot shall not be counted. The seven candidates receiving the highest vote, preferentially computed, that is, receiving the lowest sum total opposite their names, shall be elected. Vacancies shall be filled by the next highest.

2. Amend Article VII, Section 1, of the National Constitution by striking out the word "annually" from the first sentence and substituting the word "biennially."

Notices of the indorsement of the amendments have been received from Locals Pocahontas, Iowa, May 17; Tyler, Tex., May 19; Muscatine, Iowa, May 25; Mt. Sylvan, Tex., May 27; 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; El Campo, Tex., June 7; Cleburne, Tex., June 7; Eden, Tex., June 7; Villisca, Iowa, June 9; San Antonio, Tex., June 11; Dunn, Tex., June 11; Fargo, N. D., June 14; Timpon, Tex., June 17; Mattie, Tex., June 17; Burlington, Iowa, June 18; Sagerton, Tex., July 30; Lookeba, Okla., August 16.

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.

National Notes

The summer encampments of Texas and Oklahoma, of which eight or ten have been arranged in each state, have started off with every indication of phenomenal success. Taking the vote of Oklahoma in the last presidential election, there are about a dozen counties in which less than thirty votes each would give the Socialists a plurality.

A very successful state convention was held by the Rhode Island comrades August 11th at Providence. A state platform was adopted and a full state ticket, headed by Fred Furst for governor, was nominated.

A formal state convention of the Socialists of Nebraska was held at Lincoln, July 27th. A state platform was adopted, a State Chairman and a State Central Committee were elected to comply with the primary laws.

The national convention of the Finnish Socialist Organization of the United States was held at Scott's Hall, Hancock, Mich., beginning at 10 a. m., Monday, August 23d.

State Secretary Otto Pauls of Missouri reports: "The last session of the legislature of Missouri put one over on us. It appears that the primary law has been amended so that a state ticket (10 candidates) will cost \$1,000.00, each candidate must put up \$100.00 with the party committee. Candidates for congress must pay \$50; state senator, \$25; representative, \$5."

The State Committee of Maine has appropriated \$3.00 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

The latest move of the authorities in Boston, Mass., is to arrest Socialist speakers for taking a collection at street meetings.

The August issue of "The Harp" contains "The Making of Ireland and Its Undoing—1200-1600," "Ireland's Two Imperial Oppressors," "Science and Invention," by Justus Ebert; "The Clergy, Marriage, Fees and Emigration," and an excellent cartoon by J. F. McCabe. The office of "The Harp" is 749 Third Avenue, New York City, and the subscription price 50 cents yearly.

The State Committee of New Jersey has appropriated \$25,000 for the Minnesota primary law contest.

The annual conference of Socialist Party Clubs of Massachusetts will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston, on September 26th. This is the legal convention. The regular party convention will be held on the following day at same place.

At the Commerce, Texas, Socialist encamp-

ment a crowd of rowdies put out the lights at an evening meeting and pelted the speakers with eggs. Comrades Lena Morroy Lewis, National Organizer, and Thomas A. Hickey were the speakers. Much confusion prevailed in the large audience, and a Mrs. Hendricks was rather seriously hurt. The Texas papers are almost unanimous in their denunciation of the outrage.

Comrade Solomon, State Secretary of New York, reports: "That Local Rochester expelled from its ranks William McNamara and William Petz, the former for expressing a desire to vote for a Republican candidate, and the latter for being active in the Democratic party."

Such locals as have not yet subscribed twenty-five cents for a copy of the Official Monthly Bulletin should do so at once. The purpose is to secure the second-class mailing privileges. This departure should start with the new volume, beginning with the September issue. About one local in five has thus far subscribed, consequently there are not nearly enough subs at hand.

The Political Refugee Defense League has been informed that thirty Russian political offenders and army deserters have been arrested in Nome, Alaska, after crossing the Bering Straits in skin boats, and are being held in the federal jail there pending a decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on their deportation.

Immediately upon receiving the information President Chase of the Chicago Defense League made arrangements by wire with the New York League to send an attorney to Washington to look after the interests of the thirty men.

The attorney, S. O. Pollock, has secured an extension of time in which to prepare for the defense and feels confident that deportation will be prevented, as it has been held in the recent case of two stowaways, Kazimirov and Puchnievski, that a violation of the immigration laws will be disregarded in cases of political offenders.

John Murray, Secretary of the Defense League, is now in Texas looking into the cases of Rangel and Sarabia, the two Mexican revolutionary leaders recently arrested in Texas. He reports that mass meetings of protest against the detention of these men are being held in all sections of Texas by labor organizations and Socialist locals. Sarabia, it is believed, will soon be discharged, but the trial of Rangel will be delayed several months.

The general strike in Sweden, having behind it the unanimous support and sympathy of the workers of that country, has developed into a financial endurance test.

C. E. Tholin and John Sandgren, delegates of the General Committee of the Labor Unions of Sweden, have arrived in this country to secure financial aid. They will visit Socialist and labor organizations in the larger cities and hope to stir all labor societies to a recognition of the importance of this contest.

Following the textile strike the bosses began to lock out other grades and the ranks of the strikers are constantly increasing by lockouts on one side and sympathetic strikes on the other. More than one hundred thousand unorganized workers are involved. The strikers now number about three hundred and fifty thousand.

The Dockers of London, England, have sent a substantial contribution and the workers of all countries are coming nobly to the support of the Swedish strikers, according to reports from Delegates Tholin and Sandgren.

The Scandinavian organizations of this country are holding numerous meetings and gatherings funds, but this is not sufficient. The whole working class should know the facts of this Titan struggle between capital and labor, which affects an entire nation.

Comrade Jud Harris of Sparks, Nev., has been elected State Secretary to fill the unexpired term to January 1, 1910.

The referendum of the locals and members of Nebraska for the election of state officers and convention city and date, which was conducted by the National Office and which closed on August 21st, resulted in the election of Comrade C. R. Oyler, 1709 North 33d street, Lincoln, as a member of the National Committee, and Comrade Clyde J. Wright, 1729 J street, Lincoln, as State Secretary. September 6th was chosen as the date and Lincoln as the city for holding the state convention.

The people of the Mexican border states, knowing the atrocities of the Mexican government, are greatly agitated over the proposed love feast of Taft and Diaz at El Paso, and the cause of the Mexican refugees is strengthened daily. Mother Jones has recently been holding immense tent meetings in San Antonio. John Murray of Chicago, secretary of the Political Refugee Defense League, is on the scene. Resolutions of sympathy with the Mexican revolutionists are being passed by many labor organizations.

WANTED—IDEAS: Having been designated to make a special study of organization and report on that subject to the National Congress of the party next year, I hereby request all comrades who have ideas on the subject to send them to me. Please don't wait, but send them now. Address me at 1311 Harrison Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa. JOHN M. WORK.