

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Issued Monthly by the National Committee at the National Headquarters, 205 W. Washington Street, Chicago

Volume VII

CHICAGO, AUGUST, 1911

Number 12

Audit of National Office Finances

PAINE & BOCK AUDIT CO.,
Accountants and Auditors,

546 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

August 31, 1911.

National Executive Committee, the Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen—In accordance with your instructions, we have audited the books of accounts of the National Office of the Socialist Party for the period December 1, 1910, to September 1, 1911, and submit herewith:

For the period January 1, 1911, to September 1, 1911—

Statement of receipts,
Statement of expenditures,
Summary of receipts and expenditures,

which we hereby certify to be correct, as follows:

DECEMBER 1, 1910, to AUGUST 31, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

Dues	\$31,053.20
Supplies	2,270.74
Literature	4,235.77
Buttons	1,343.38
Campaign fund	193.75
Refunds	122.00
Subscription cards	30.30
Miscellaneous	85.19
Karl M. Liebknecht	17.34
Dr. A. Sudekum	40.00
Interest on mileage	58.73
Receipts for December, 1910	5,249.08
Total	\$44,699.48

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 58.64
General expense	160.06
Express and freight	1,397.32
Postage	3,032.98
Telegrams and telephone	406.01
Office equipment	361.10
Light	84.06
Speakers	5,844.00
Refunds	43.10
Printing and literature	6,983.44
Buttons and pins	606.63
National Executive Committee meetings	1,259.45
Appropriations	1,199.17
National security bonds	30.00
Stationery and mimeograph supplies	657.80
Rent	800.00
Bulletin	1,135.00
International delegates	124.68
Lyceum Bureau	245.30
Investigation committee	1,190.20
News service	1,419.33
Miscellaneous	196.57
Press Bureau	150.00
Reserve mileage	3,120.43
W. N. C. meeting	369.65
Wages	9,219.70
Expenditures for December, 1910	6,766.10
Total	\$46,860.72

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand December 1, 1910	\$ 2,697.18
Receipts	44,699.48
Expenditures	\$47,396.66
Balance on hand September 1, 1911	\$ 535.94

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

In bank	\$496.08
Petty cash	39.86
Total	\$535.94
Reserve mileage fund	\$5,275.03

The statements are made to conform with the fiscal period beginning January 1, 1911.

The secretary's financial report for the month of December, 1910, as published in the Bulletin of that month, we found to be correct, subject to the fact that a typographical error of 50 cents appeared in the wages account, but did not affect the totals.

Our audit comprehended the following:

Verified entries of cash received and distribution of same, with stubs of secretary's receipts.
Verified entries of cash paid and distribution of same, with canceled checks and receipts for expenditures pasted in receipt book.
Verified footings of cash received.
Verified footings of cash expenditures.
Verified copies of shipping tickets, with entries of cash received.
Made tests of orders, for which no shipping tickets were made, with cash received.
Verified mileage reserve fund in separate bank account.

We counted the cash in the hands of the cashier on August 31, 1911, and found the same in agreement with the balance shown in the petty cash book on that date. The following tickets were considered as part of the cash: Due bill of \$18.50 of W. Hayes Linvill, representative of the state of Indiana to the February meeting of the Investigation Committee, subject of correspondence with State Committee; due bill of \$8.00 of Marguerite Flaherty, overdrawn on wages account.

We made bank reconciliation under date of August 31, 1911, and found that the sum of the total of the checks outstanding, added to the "balance" shown by the check book (less check of P. J. Garvin, \$1.50, returned by bank on account of "not sufficient funds"), agreed with the "balance" shown by the bank statement on that date.

PAINE & BOCK AUDIT CO.,
By H. S. Paine.

National Secretary's Financial Report for Month of August, 1911

National Headquarters,
Socialist Party,
Chicago, Ill.,
August 31, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

NATIONAL DUES FROM STATE COMMITTEES.

Alabama	\$ 15.00
Arizona	20.00
Arkansas	30.00
California	300.00
Colorado	60.00
Connecticut	80.45
Florida	31.10
Idaho	25.00
Illinois	272.00
Indiana	88.75
Iowa	75.00
Kansas	100.00
Kentucky	30.00
Louisiana	4.50
Maine	13.05
Maryland	20.00
Massachusetts	172.20
Michigan	101.15
Minnesota	195.80
Missouri	85.00
Montana	94.40
Mississippi	17.00
Nebraska	30.00
Nevada	16.50
New Hampshire	21.90
New Jersey	105.50
New Mexico	5.00
New York	302.65
North Dakota	52.35
Ohio	315.90
Oklahoma	70.00
Oregon	50.00
Pennsylvania	421.50
Rhode Island	.50
South Dakota	10.00
Tennessee	20.00
Texas	86.00
Utah	35.00
Vermont	15.00
Virginia	10.00
Washington	223.70
West Virginia	41.00
Wisconsin	203.95
Wyoming	19.00
Total	\$3,886.25

UNORGANIZED STATES.

Alaska	\$ 56.90
Delaware	.55
North Carolina	1.90
Porto Rico	3.30
South Carolina	5.00
Members-at-large	9.70
Polish Alliance Section	75.00
South Slavic Section	30.00
Total dues	\$4,068.60
Supplies	223.13
Literature	1,364.56
Buttons	232.61
Campaign fund	17.00
Miscellaneous	4.94
Total receipts	\$5,910.84

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 11.15
General expenses	11.70
Express and freight	202.40
Postage	375.70
Telegrams and telephone	67.41
Printing and literature	553.90
Printing Bulletin	163.00
Light	5.71
Rent (August)	100.00
Holder's, stationery	36.04
The Walingor Co.	18.00
Partridge & Anderson Co.	20.00
V. L. Berger, office help	37.50
Burke & Atwell	10.00
Refund, A. B. Jessup	1.50
Refund, Appeal to Reason	.25
Refund, Arthur Berger	.75
L. Kopelin, news bureau	147.29
F. E. Wolfe, news bureau	215.00
John Spargo, research bureau	19.60
Reserve Mileage	406.85

L. E. Katterfeld, lyceum bureau	84.00
Caroline A. Lowe, woman's correspondent	72.00
V. Licci, Italian trans.	40.00
J. W. Sarlund, Finnish trans.	84.00
F. Petrich, So. Slavic trans.	50.00
H. Gluski, Polish trans.	53.00
Miscellaneous	21.30

WAGES.

J. Mahlon Barnes	\$125.00
Dan A. White	100.00
C. Drees	84.00
John M. Work	98.00
M. H. Hudson	72.00
A. B. Baker	84.00
E. N. Taylor	78.00
T. Vincent	64.00
G. Ludwick	56.00
E. M. Koop	54.80
M. O'Brien	50.00
W. D. Thomas	48.00
M. Tallaksen	49.00
A. B. Campbell	42.00
B. Katterfeld	32.00
G. Ritterskamp	59.00
E. Untermann	30.00
J. Weber	28.50
M. Altshuler	24.00
L. Gerus	15.00
Ertra help	50.50
Total	1,243.00

APPROPRIATIONS.

State of Nebraska	\$ 75.00
State of Tennessee	25.00
Polish Section	89.17
Total	189.17

N. E. C. MEETING.

Victor L. Berger	\$ 46.00
Morris Hillquit	86.40
James F. Carey	106.00
Robert Hunter	86.40
John Spargo	100.00
Lena Morrow Lewis	48.25
M. H. Hudson, secretary	20.00
J. Mahlon Barnes	15.70
Total	508.75

W. N. C. MEETING.

Winnie Branstetter	\$ 75.00
M. Octavia Floaten	69.00
Kate R. O'Hare	62.00
May M. Strickland	39.00
May Wood-Simons	64.85
Anna A. Maley	48.40
Caroline A. Lowe	11.40
Total	369.65

SPEAKERS.

John M. Collins	\$342.15
Gertrude B. Hunt	100.00
A. Crawford	75.05
J. H. Maurer	20.00
L. R. Carter	95.46
E. J. Squier	50.00
M. J. Hynes	95.00
T. N. Freeman	50.00
Ernest Moore	80.00
Piet Vlag	52.45
H. G. Creel	50.00
O. F. Branstetter	20.00
J. Gorski	20.00
Anna A. Maley	58.00
Thos. L. Buie	30.00
Lena Morrow Lewis	25.00
Dan A. White	50.00
Prudence S. Brown	50.00
Total	1,263.11

Total expenditures \$6,381.73

SUMMARY.

Balance on hand August 1	\$1,006.83
Receipts for month	5,910.84
Expenditures for month	\$6,917.67
Balance on hand Sept. 1	\$ 535.94
Reserve mileage fund	\$5,216.30
Interest from bank to July 1	58.73
Total reserve fund	\$5,275.03
Fraternally submitted,	
J. MAHLON BARNES,	
National Secretary.	

John M. Work will assume the duties of National Secretary of the Socialist Party on September 1, 1911. All communications intended for the National Office on and after that date should be addressed to John M. Work, National Secretary, 808 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill. All checks and money orders should likewise be made payable to Comrade Work.

By a recent referendum in New Mexico, Mrs. Lurlyne Lane of Alto was elected State Secretary, and C. R. Cameron of Deming was re-elected a member of the National Committee.

By a recent referendum in West Virginia, W. B. Cullum of 111 Graham Street, West Side, Grafton, was elected a member of the National Committee.

The National Executive Committee has donated \$100 to the New Castle Free Press for legal defense, and requests comrades and locals everywhere to make liberal donations according to their means and to send the same to the Free Press Defense Fund, New Castle, Pa.

Since last reported the proposed National Party referendums have been seconded by locals as follows:

That proposed by Local Kings County, New York, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of June 3d, by Local Beverly, Massachusetts.

That proposed by Local Lowell, Massachusetts, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 8th, by Locals Mystic, Connecticut, and Lawrence (Leitch), Massachusetts.

That proposed by Local Malden-Everett, Massachusetts, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 15th, by Locals Ashtabula, Ohio, and Richmond, Virginia.

That proposed by Local Butte, Mont., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of August 5th, by Locals Linton, Ind., Sayre, Pa., Moundsville, W. Va., and Tyler, Texas.

Since last reported, contributions to the McNamara Defense Fund have been received at the National Office and forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers as follows: W. H. C. Dodson, Springfield, O., \$2.00; Local Sioux Falls, S. D., \$6.60; State Committee of Colorado, \$5.00; Central Branch of Local Camden, N. J., \$3.00.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 31, 1911.

Socialist Comrades, Greeting:
Having resigned as National Secretary of the Socialist Party, with the issuance of this the August Bulletin my official duties cease.

However, I wish to assure you that neither my membership in the party nor my allegiance to the interests of the working class is affected by that circumstance.

The affairs of the National Office, with every letter answered and all accounts in good shape, were transferred to Comrade John M. Work, Acting National Secretary, on the above date.

The prospects for the growth of the party were never so bright, and the organized movement is progressing as never before. The average amount of dues per month this year for the seven months ending with July was \$3,254.94. The receipts for dues for the month of August were \$4,068.80.

Unless all signs fail, the coming year will witness the capture of from twenty to forty additional cities by the Socialist Party. The seeds patiently planted by the pioneers and watered by the enthusiasm of the new recruits will bring forth a splendid harvest.

I have been a member of the Socialist Party for twenty years, and until February 2, 1905, when I became National Secretary, I gave freely—without charge—of my time and resources and such ability as I possessed to the party. Circumstances permitting, gratuitous service—that is, without remuneration—would have been gladly given while occupying the highest position within the gift of the party, for the opportunity to work for the cause is the greatest pleasure and fullest compensation.

To the party officers, the National Office force and comrades everywhere, for their hearty co-operation I am deeply indebted, and to them I wish to publicly give credit for whatever measure of success attended my efforts.

When this communication reaches you I will have taken my place in the ranks and be employed in Chicago at my old trade, that of cigar making.

According to opportunities afforded a worker, I shall as formerly contribute of my time and means for the advancement of our party, recognizing as ever that to be enlisted in such service is the only thing worth while in life.

Your comrade,
J. MAHLON BARNES.

National Notes

By a recent referendum in Arkansas Comrade Dan Hogan of Huntington was re-elected as member of the National Committee.

G. H. Lockwood, until recently State Secretary of Michigan, has begun the publication of a small monthly magazine entitled "The Prophet and the Ass." It contains many original and striking illustrations.

National Organizer George H. Goebel, now touring Alaska, while attempting to reach the cliff mine on the coast below Valdez in a gasoline launch with heavy sea running, was swept overboard, but fortunately managed to keep afloat until rescued. He has spoken in every town on the Alaskan coast. He has had enthusiastic meetings, with halls filled, and has organized a local in every town. At the time of this appearing he will have left Dawson for the journey down the Yukon to Fairbanks, en route to St. Michael and Nome.

To the Socialist Press: Please inform the National Office if you have a stereotyping outfit. Can you have casts made from stereotype matrices if same are supplied?

Individual membership ballots for National Referendum "C," 1911, were forwarded to all divisions of the party August 11th. Officials not receiving them within a reasonable time should notify this office. The vote on Referendum "C" will close at National Headquarters October 2d.

A conference of elected Socialist officials was held in Milwaukee, Wis., beginning at 10 a. m., Saturday, August 12, and continuing until the evening of August 14. Comrade E. H. Thomas, State Secretary of Wisconsin, is preparing a report of the proceedings. Many important subjects were discussed and the representatives of various locals carried home with them information upon many points of municipal administration which will be advantageous to the party.

Minutes of the National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

Sessions August 11, 13, 14, 15, 1911

AUGUST 11.

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes at 10 o'clock. Comrades Victor L. Berger, James F. Carey, Morris Hillquit, Robert Hunter, Lena Morrow Lewis and John Spargo were present. Comrade Geo. H. Gobel was absent owing to the fact that he was going organizing work in Alaska.

Comrade Morris Hillquit was elected chairman. Comrade Mabel H. Hudson was elected secretary.

The chairman explained that this was a special meeting called for the purpose of hearing the charges against the National Secretary made by Jean Keep.

Comrade Hunter moved that Comrade Ghent be elected secretary in place of Comrade Hudson, stating that the nature of the charges made him believe such course the proper one. Following discussion, the vote resulted in a tie. The chairman ruled against the motion. Comrade Spargo raised the question of having a stenographic report of the proceedings of the trial.

MOTION.—That Comrade W. E. McDermut be appointed as stenographer for the session. Adopted.

Comrade Barnes reported that Jean Keep and the secretary of the Seventh Ward Branch had been notified by registered mail to be present at the meeting.

The following people were present as signers of the document accompanying the affidavit of Jean Keep: Harvey P. Moyer, Edward M. Winston, Bernard McMahon, William A. Cunnea, Robert H. Howe, Gustave T. Fraenckel and Thomas J. Morgan.

Upon inquiry the chairman ascertained that none of those present had been authorized to represent Jean Keep, nor would they assume to represent her, and that she was not present in person.

Comrade Barnes requested that the complainant be present when the charges were heard. The chairman then asked those present to endeavor to secure the attendance of Mrs. Keep at the hearing.

In the absence of the original affidavit, the chairman ruled that the copy in the possession of the committee would be considered as the complaint; that the complaint and answer should be read, and then a decision regarding the trial should be arrived at.

The copy of the affidavit was read in full by Comrade Spargo.

G. T. Fraenckel offered in evidence a supplementary affidavit, which the chairman refused to accept until time to take evidence.

Comrade Hunter protested against proceeding at this time in the absence of the original documents and the complainant, and moved to adjourn until a further date. Motion lost.

Comrade Berlyn asked for the floor and protested against a delay in the hearing.

The chair ruled that the complaint was before the committee.

good and welfare of the party. I take it that the strength of our comrades must be used for the cause, and it is not just that I or my personal affairs should engage one jot of their energy. To this purpose I therefore tender my resignation to this committee as National Secretary of the Socialist Party. I feel that I owe that to the party which has honored me long, and because of the returns that have come to me through the joy in the work that for years was my highest pleasure. But the comrades have not the right to be divided on a question that personally concerns me or a personal assault on me, and out of consideration for the Socialist movement I submit this resignation."

The question of getting Jean Keep to be present at the hearing was again taken up, and finally Harvey P. Moyer agreed to do everything possible to secure her attendance at the meeting by 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

MOTION.—That the resignation now submitted by Comrade Barnes be laid on the table until after the investigation. Adopted.

Comrade Barnes renewed the request that the bank balance be taken and compared with the day book of the National Office.

MOTION.—That a member be elected to secure the bank balance or statement at once and compare it with the day book today. Adopted.

The following were nominated but declined: Seymour Stedman, B. Berlyn and Robert H. Howe. Comrade W. J. Ghent was elected for the purpose of securing the bank statement.

Adjourned at 11:30 to meet at 2 p. m.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Hillquit at 2 o'clock.

The chairman announced that Comrade Barnes was to be represented by Comrade Stedman as counsel, and requested that some one be appointed to represent the complainant.

Edward M. Winston stated that three of their number had been selected to do the talking.

Thomas J. Morgan stated that they had agreed upon Winston to represent the complainant.

The hearing then proceeded and the entire afternoon session was occupied in taking the testimony of Jean Keep and G. T. Fraenckel, and in cross-examination of the same by the representatives of both sides and the members of the committee, also the identification and filing of documents.

Adjourned at 6:15 to meet at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY NIGHT SESSION.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Hillquit at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Keep again took the stand and was further questioned by counsel on both sides.

Winston submitted supplementary affidavits, which the chairman ordered filed with the documents.

The following were examined as witnesses in the order named: Harvey P. Moyer, Mrs. E. E. Carr, Mrs. Harvey P. Moyer, Bernard McMahon, Robert H. Howe and Thomas J. Morgan, all relating to their connection with or information about the charges.

Comrade Berlyn was granted the floor and stated that he had written to the members of the National Executive Committee urging an immediate hearing and stating his position in the matter.

Comrade Barnes was placed on the witness stand, made a statement and submitted to cross-examination. On the advice of Comrade Stedman he refused to answer questions other than those relating to money transactions because of the statement of Mrs. Keep that she intended to take the case to court.

Comrade Berger moved that the resignation of Comrade Barnes be accepted, and that the date of its taking effect be decided upon by the committee later during the session.

Comrade Spargo asked if the acceptance of the resignation at this time would close the questioning of Comrade Barnes.

Comrade Berger stated that it was his opinion that the committee had no right to investigate anything except the money matter and the employment of the woman in the National Office; that the truth of the charges were of no concern to the committee.

The chairman ruled that the resignation could not be accepted at this time, as the investigation was pending.

Comrade Winston asked for more time in order to take up the statement submitted by Comrade Barnes, and asked the committee to adjourn until a future date.

The chairman ruled that the investigation should continue.

Comrade Spargo objected to the hearing proceeding for the reason that every one was tired, and that they should be in good condition to handle the matter properly. He suggested that the session be continued Saturday morning.

Comrade Winston objected, stating that that would not allow him sufficient time to go over the statement.

Comrade Stedman objected to the Saturday session owing to the fact that he could not be present.

The chairman ruled that the only point to be taken up was the money transaction.

After adjourning to another room for a few moments the chairman stated that the decision of the committee was to not go further into the investigation of the charges.

Comrade Stedman called Comrade Dan A. White to the stand. Comrade White made a statement as to the

handling of the payroll by him. The committee decided that copies of Comrade White's letters and Comrade Barnes' replies should be filed with the documents.

Both sides rested the case.

Comrade Winston requested a chance to present argument, which was granted. He decided that he could not make the argument at this time, but secured the promise of the committee that he would have the opportunity to do so providing the resignation of Comrade Barnes was not accepted.

(Complete proceedings of the trial are in shorthand notes in the possession of the official stenographer, W. E. McDermut.)

Adjourned at 12:40 a. m., to reconvene in Milwaukee.

AUGUST 13.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

The National Executive Committee convened in Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, at 10:50 a. m., Sunday, August 13.

Present: Berger, Carey, Hillquit, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo.

In the absence of Comrade Hudson, W. J. Ghent was chosen as temporary secretary.

A telegram from A. E. Marsh, in the name of Local New York, relating to the old-age pension bill introduced in Congress by Representative Berger, was received and laid over to new business.

It was agreed by the committee to take up for discussion and action the following matters in the order named:

1. The resignation of Barnes.
2. The Missouri controversy.
3. The Ohio controversy.
4. The finances of the National Office as affected by the referendum on dues.
5. The Butte (Mont.) resolution.

The order was subsequently amended by agreement to take up the Missouri controversy at 9 o'clock and the Ohio controversy at 11 o'clock on Monday, and to give notice to all parties concerned.

Secretary Barnes arrived at 11:05. After some informal discussion among the members and Comrade Barnes, the latter withdrew from the room.

The Barnes case was then taken up and discussed. Hunter moved that the Secretary's resignation be accepted. Hillquit offered an amendment that the resignation take effect on August 31. Berger offered an amendment that it take effect on September 30.

Both amendments and the original motion were lost. On reconsideration the Berger amendment was lost. The Hillquit amendment was then carried, and thereupon the motion as amended was agreed to.

A committee of two, consisting of Berger and Hillquit, was elected to draft a statement of the case to the party membership.

Nominations to fill the unexpired term in the office of National Secretary were called for. The only nomination made was that of John M. Work, who was unanimously selected.

MOTION.—That the services of Paine & Bock Audit Co. be secured to complete an audit of the books and accounts, to conclude with the end of the month. Adopted.

(Signed) W. J. GHENT,
Temporary Secretary.

AUGUST 14.

MONDAY MORNING SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 9:15 by Comrade Barnes. Comrade Spargo was elected chairman.

The Missouri controversy was taken up.

Comrade Barnes stated regarding the petition received that he had sent a copy of the names to the State Secretary; that he had written to each local having members who had signed the petition, asking for a verification of the fact that such signers were in good standing at the date the controversy arose; that replies from nearly all the locals had been received, showing that such signers were in good standing. He also stated that a few more signatures had just been received, making the total number considerably more than the required one-third.

Comrade Otto Pauls submitted credentials from old Local St. Louis authorizing him to appear for that local.

Comrade Clyde A. Berry presented credentials from the Local Quorum and the Jasper County Central Committee.

Comrade G. W. Boswell presented credentials from Local Maplewood, Mo.

Comrade J. S. Kiefner presented credentials from Local St. Louis.

All credentials were accepted.

The chairman ruled that only two questions concerned the committee, as follows: 1. The validity of the signatures to the petition. 2. The date that the controversy arose.

General discussion as to the controversy, its cause, date, etc., followed, Comrade Berry stating the position of the State Committee.

MOTION.—That the National Executive Committee fix the date of the beginning of the Missouri controversy as April 15, 1910. Adopted.

The chairman ruled that the question before the committee was whether one-third of the bona fide members of the state on April 15, 1910, signed the petition, and what measures, if any, had been taken to determine the matter, and that those who attack the validity of the petition should make their statements as to facts.

MOTION.—That a committee consisting of Comrade Carey, in behalf of the National Executive Committee;

Comrade Pauls, in behalf of Local St. Louis, and Comrade Berry, in behalf of the Local Quorum, be elected to go over the petitions and verifications, and to present a report to the committee as a whole, including a list of the contested signatures, with recommendations on the same. Adopted.

The next order of business was the Ohio controversy.

Comrade Walter J. Millard asked the floor, first in his own behalf, and second for Local Dayton, and presented credentials from the same.

Comrade Marguerite Prevey asked if the State Secretary of Ohio had been notified that this question was to come before the committee.

Comrade Barnes stated that a copy of the appeal from Local Dayton had been sent to the State Secretary of Ohio.

Upon inquiry it was ascertained that no one appeared to represent the other side of the controversy.

Comrade Millard asked for a decision as to the constitutionality of Section 2, Article 14, of the State Constitution of Ohio. He asked the committee to forward their judgment on the subject of said section conflicting with the National Constitution. He made a statement as to the method of using initiation stamps in Ohio, which prevented the National Office from receiving dues from members during the first month, and that it was possible for a member to belong to the party three months, during two of which he could vote on national referendums, before any national dues had been paid for him.

MOTION.—That we instruct the National Secretary to make inquiry of the State Secretary of Ohio as to whether the initiation stamp required by the state from new members takes the place of dues stamps for any period of time, and if it be so ascertained upon such inquiry, that the National Secretary inform the State Secretary of Ohio that the national organization is entitled to five cents for each of such stamps. Adopted.

The committee investigating the petitions from Missouri reported that they had concluded their work. Comrade Carey, for the sub-committee, reported that owing to the failure of the State Secretary of Missouri to report to Comrade Berry the latter was not able to contest the signatures, with the exception of one name which he personally knew to have no right on the petition; that Comrade Pauls questioned three signatures from St. Louis, but that there was a certification of membership for the one name called into question by Comrade Berry.

Comrade Boswell asked the committee upon what section of the Constitution their action was based, and was informed that it was Section 9, Article XII.

It was decided not to take any further steps to prove the validity of the signatures, and the National Secretary was instructed to proceed with the referendum.

Comrade Berry made the following appeal from the decision of the committee:

"On behalf of the Missouri State Party, I, Clyde Berry, duly accredited representative of the State Quorum of Missouri, do hereby appeal the decision of the National Executive Committee, which recognizes the petition of 512 signatures of supposed party members of Missouri to the National Committee, and as National Committeeman I move that the National Executive Committee be restrained from conducting said election."

MOTION.—That only such persons be entitled to vote in this referendum who produce membership cards properly stamped showing that they were in good standing April 15, 1910, or that they produce a certification from the local secretary attesting that they were in good standing at that date. Adopted.

Comrade Pauls asked for a ruling from the committee as to what is meant by good standing.

The chairman ruled that unless there was a provision in the State Constitution applicable at that time, the National Secretary should consider in good standing persons who were paid up to within three months of that date.

Comrade Kiefner protests against the manner in which the signatures were secured and asks the committee to satisfy itself as to the validity of the petition.

The chair ruled that the committee could not handle the subject further.

The next order of business considered was the national referendum proposed by Local Butte, Mont. It was the opinion of the committee that Local Butte had been under a misapprehension of the action taken by the committee in the matter of the controversy of Arizona, and the following statement was made:

The facts in this case are that in July, 1910, a number of Socialist Party members and locals in Arizona joined in or assisted in forming a Labor Party. These persons requested the National Executive Committee to approve of their action because of the peculiar political conditions then existing. Some of the letters admitted that they had actually violated the Constitution, others that they had only technically done so.

It is alleged that the National Executive Committee "refused to consider the contention of these locals," whereas the committee did consider the subject, did not approve of a violation of the Constitution, and in session during August,

1910, it issued a lengthy statement, part of which follows:

"Whether an alliance between the Socialist Party and the organized labor movement in Arizona for the purpose of electing joint delegates to the constitutional convention could be justified under any circumstances is a purely theoretical question, upon the discussion of which we cannot enter in view of the express prohibition of such alliance contained in our National Constitution.

"Article XII, Section 3, reads as follows:

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

"In allying themselves with the Labor Party of Arizona and refraining from making independent nominations for delegates to the constitutional convention, certain comrades in Arizona are clearly violating the provision of the Constitution quoted. The National Executive Committee cannot and does not approve such gross violation of the Constitution, but condemns it unreservedly. The integrity of our party and our movement depends very largely upon the proper discipline of our party members and their observation of our self-imposed laws and rules. If any provision of our Constitution should seem unreasonable or not in the best interest of our movement, the remedy should be in amending such provision, and not in violating it."

In the December (1910) session of the National Executive Committee the subject was again introduced by letters from State Secretary Cora Martin and J. W. Morrison, National Committeeman of Arizona, with reference to the condition of the organization. The latter wrote as follows:

"As to the campaign, we practically had none, as, just before the time for work in the campaign, the Labor Party was put into the field, which swept the Socialist Party of two-thirds of its strength."

"The Socialist Party or Labor Party neither elected any delegates to the constitutional convention, the Labor Party accomplishing nothing but the disruption of the Socialist Party and proving the utter futility of trying to mix class-conscious and capitalistic minds together to further a revolutionary movement."

"Two motions have been made and lost—the first to expel one local and six members of the Socialist Party and the other to expel Locals Bisbee and Lowell for participating in the Labor Party."

"The fight is still going on, and the general belief among the Socialists is that the territorial charter should be revoked and a good organizer put into the field for the purpose of reorganizing the territory."

Extract from National Executive Committee Minutes, December, 1910:

"Under the report for Arizona it was decided that the only persons the National Executive Committee can recognize are those who stood loyally by the party and the Constitution; that all persons who supported the formation of the Labor Party in the recent election cut themselves loose from the party."

Extract from National Executive Committee Minutes, February, 1911:

"Letters from Jos. D. Cannon of Bisbee, Ariz., and others, asking an official declaration as to the meaning and intent of the action of the committee in December session, for the reason that State Secretary Martin had informed him that by the action of the National Executive Committee, Local Bisbee and several others were expelled from the party."

"MOTION.—That the National Executive Committee sustains the interpretation of the State Secretary and State Committee of Arizona as being correct. Adopted."

Adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 2 p. m.

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Spargo at 2 p. m.

Comrade Barnes submitted a financial statement, as follows:

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY MONTHS, 1911.	
January to July, Inclusive.	
January	\$ 4,862.93
February	4,510.28
March	5,124.71
April	4,864.86
May	4,772.01
June	4,632.00
July	4,714.04
	\$33,480.83

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Summary of Principal Expenses,

Literature	\$ 6,333.04
Postage	2,657.28
Wages	5,707.70
Expressage	1,194.92
Reserve mileage	2,654.85
Translators	1,980.00
Organizers	4,579.94
N. E. C.	750.70
Investigation	1,300.00
Appropriations	1,010.00
News Bureau	1,100.00
	\$28,268.43

The above figures for investigation and News Bureau are approximate.

Balance on hand in regular fund July 31.....\$1,006.83

Regarding the above statement, I direct your attention to the splendid showing in increased receipts, and also call your attention to the increases in the several expense accounts.

On the literature account there were fourteen high-class leaflets issued, the first edition of each being 100,000, and of at least five there were second editions printed of equal size.

The postage on the Appeal Army circulars alone amounted to about \$600.00. The number of employes in the National Office has been constantly on the increase and must be still further increased, and rather rapidly at that, in connection with the Lyceum Bureau work.

As you know, under present arrangements, 10 per cent of all money received for dues stamps is reserved in the mileage fund.

The special and new expense items are found under the captions "Investigation," "Appropriations" and "News Bureau."

The payment to translators amounts to almost \$2,000.00 during the seven months, and, considering the small balance now in hand and the necessary expenses incident to the present meetings of the National Executive Committee and the Woman's National Committee, it will leave a very small balance for the regular operating expenses.

Distribution of Funds to August 12, Inclusive.

Petty cash	\$ 608.10
Day's receipts, checks, money orders un deposited	130.22
Balance in bank	293.81
	\$1,032.13
Reserve mileage	4,809.45

Comrade Barnes read the heads of the miscellaneous subjects.

MOTION.—That all requests for funds or special assistance involving expenditure from the national treasury be denied at this time by reason of the fact that no funds are now available. Adopted.

Request from State Secretary Meriam of California for the issuance of an appeal for funds for special agitation purposes.

MOTION.—That we state in the Bulletin that we urge all individual members and locals to render any financial assistance in their power to the big fight in California. Adopted.

From State Secretary Stallard of Kansas requesting assistance to the extent of \$200 to be used by the Kansas State Committee for the employment of special organizers.

No action taken, as the request was covered by the motion relating to lack of funds.

From State Secretary Stallard of Kansas, Local Baldwin, and Local Kansas City, Kan., upon the subject of the probability of a special election to be held in the Second District to fill the vacancy made by the death of the Congressman in that district. The matter was laid over until the date of the election could be ascertained.

From State Secretary Miller of Nevada requesting an appropriation of \$25 a month for six months to assist in keeping a state organizer afield. From John E. Worden of Fallon, Nev., on same subject. Covered by general motion.

From State Secretary Lanfersiek of Kentucky requesting assistance for the fall campaign. Covered by general motion.

From State Secretary Voss of Tennessee requesting assistance, either financial or by way of literature for distribution.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary be authorized to send ten thousand leaflets to the State Secretary of Tennessee. Adopted.

From State Secretary Oneal of Indiana requesting that an organizer with full pay be assigned to that state for work in favorable territory.

Comrade Barnes stated that he had assigned Comrade McAllister to Indiana on the terms of the National Office paying \$2.00 a day on his wage account.

MOTION.—That the action of the National Secretary in the matter of assigning Comrade McAllister to Indiana be approved. Adopted.

From State Secretary Dooley submitting draft of an appeal to the membership for financial assistance and asking the approval of the committee.

The appeal was endorsed by the committee.

Report of work of Comrade Geo. H. Goebel read and approved and ordered given to the party press.

From Comrade Wade H. Harris of Marietta, O., with reference to appointing a national organizer for work in the Ohio valley and guaranteeing a certain sum for expenses. Covered by general motion.

Resolutions from Local Tooele City, Utah, with suggestions for methods of organizing; received and filed.

From Comrade W. R. Shier, Toronto, Canada, with plans for propaganda; received and filed.

From Comrade Carl Legien of Germany stating his willingness to make a tour of this country in the spring of 1912; received and filed.

Plans for the campaign of 1912 were informally discussed.

From G. Elferink of Brighton Station, N. Y., and Marcus De Lee, secretary of Local Rochester, with reference to Comrade Van Kol of Holland making a tour of this country.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary be instructed to write to Comrade Van Kol asking if he is coming to this country, and, if so, informing him that if we can arrange any dates for him we will be glad to do so. Adopted.

From John T. Vaughan of Jamaica, N. Y., and James McHenry of Portland, Ore., making application for positions as speakers; received.

From Leopold Fleischmann of Pasadena, Cal., requesting the committee to issue a call for funds for the assistance of our comrades in Japan; received.

From Comrade Tomas Pesek, National Secretary of the Bohemian organization, reporting that Dr. Francis Soukup, former member of the Austrian Reichsrath, will come to this country on September 15 on a speaking tour, and requesting publicity and financial assistance to make the tour a success.

MOTION.—That the request for publicity in the Bulletin be granted, and that the National Secretary be instructed to make inquiry as to what financial assistance is desired, and in what shape. Adopted.

Telegram from A. E. Marsh of Local New York containing resolutions requesting the committee to require Comrade Berger to submit to it any bill for approval before submitting same to Congress.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary be instructed to inform the correspondent that this subject was covered by a resolution passed at the Boston meeting of the committee, and that the National Executive Committee protests against the unnecessary expense of sending such a resolution by telegraph collect, and that the bill for the same to be rendered to the local. Adopted.

MOTION.—That Comrade Berger be authorized to order for the party one hundred thousand copies of his speech. Adopted.

From the Executive Committee of the national Finnish organization requesting that a Finnish-Swedish organizer be routed through the communities having a considerable Swedish population. Approved.

Comrade H. Gluski, national Polish translator, and Comrade B. Schulberg, business manager of the Polish People's Daily, were granted the floor and explained the great need of assistance for their paper. The committee decided that, owing to the lack of funds in the national treasury, no financial assistance could be given at this time. However, it was moved and carried to cancel the indebtedness of \$89.17 in the National Office against the Polish comrades.

From H. Gluski, national Polish translator of the Polish Section, requesting an explanation from the committee with reference to the manner and terms of affiliation of the National Polish Socialist Alliance. Also communication from the Polish branch of New Britain, Conn., upon the same subject.

MOTION.—That a committee consisting of one representative each from the Polish Section, the Polish Socialist Alliance and the National Executive Committee be given full power to arrange for a referendum and to take such other steps as may be necessary to bring about unity. Adopted.

Comrade Hillquit was appointed to represent the National Executive Committee on the above committee.

From H. Gluski, national Polish translator, requesting financial assistance to cover deficit of organizers. Covered by general motion relating to lack of funds.

Application from the Bohemian branches of the Socialist Party to affiliate directly with the national organization. Comrade Tomas Pesek, National Secretary of the Bohemian organization, reported organizations in ten states, with thirty-eight branches and a membership of 831, and that the Bohemian organization has received consent from five state organizations, representing twenty-nine branches, or 627 members, to such direct affiliation. Application granted.

From the State Committees of Washington and Wisconsin on the question of citizenship papers being denied members of the party for political reasons. Comrade Berger reported that he had been at work upon this subject, and that the matter was now pending before the Bureau of Naturalization. Action was postponed until an answer could be received from the authorities at Washington.

The case of the Wisconsin comrades refused citizenship papers for political reasons was referred to the State Committee of Wisconsin.

Appeal from Local Dayton, O., on the matter of its expulsion from the state organization.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary be instructed to inform Local Dayton that the only manner in which the committee can interfere in the internal affairs in any state is under the provisions of the Constitution, contained in Section 9, Article XII. Adopted.

From E. L. Rodgers of Dayton, O., with reference to the expulsion of Local Dayton; also from Josephine Bates of Toledo requesting the National Executive Committee to leave the question of the controversy over the expulsion of Local Dayton in the hands of the membership of the state.

MOTION.—That the comrades be informed of the action taken by the committee on the appeal from Local Dayton. Adopted.

Telegrams and communications reporting the arrest of Jose Maria Rangel and Ruben Silva on American soil by American police, and the fact that they had been turned over to the Mexican authorities.

Comrade Berger's attention was called to this matter and he stated that Magon had wired him upon the subject; that he took up the matter with both the State Department and the Department of Justice; that both of them after long and thorough investigation reported that there was no basis in fact to the report, and that he had received a second telegram from Magon stating that he had been misled, and that the authorities were correct.

From J. Nolan Harvey of St. Louis, Mo., with question. Shall Local St. Louis or any local be permitted to charges—any charges? The committee ruled that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

From Joseph Daniels of Hoosick Falls, N. Y., with proposition that the party form a mutual welfare department; received and filed.

Resolutions from Portland, Ore., for a universal eight-hour day; received and filed.

Resolutions from San Miguel, Cal., requesting a ruling as to whether the subscription of a paper can be made a condition to party membership.

MOTION.—That Local San Miguel be informed that the National Executive Committee has no power to interfere with the conditions of membership in any state except insofar as defined in the National Constitution. Adopted.

From Portland, Me., with reference to the disorganized conditions in that state.

MOTION.—That Local Portland be informed of the provisions of the Constitution governing the actions of the National Executive Committee in such matters. Adopted.

From Local Rochester, N. Y., submitting a communication from R. T. Fertig on the question of supplying Socialist literature for the blind.

MOTION.—That the comrades be informed that we regret that at present it is impossible to comply with the request. Adopted.

Comrades Lewis and Spargo, subcommittee on the question of a research bureau, presented a report.

MOTION.—That the report be received and the recommendations contained therein be laid over until the next meeting on account of lack of funds. Adopted.

From C. M. Wright, editor of the Social Democrat of Los Angeles, Cal., with suggestions to aid and further the services of the national Socialist press; received.

MOTION.—That the Los Angeles news service be discontinued at the end of the month. Adopted.

From Comrade Alfred Sanfleben of Los Angeles, Cal., with reference to the establishment of an international news bureau.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary inform Comrade Sanfleben that the matter has been several times considered by the committee, but no plan has as yet been reached. Adopted.

From James H. McFarlan of Flint, Mich., with petition blank on the matter of aiding Comrade Berger in his agitation for the old-age pension.

MOTION.—That we urge all the members of the Socialist Party to send letters and petitions to the Congressmen in their respective districts asking for support for Comrade Berger's old-age pension bill, and to start an agitation along the same lines in the various trade unions, societies, lodges, and all manner of organizations, and that we call upon the Socialist press to support this matter as much as possible. Adopted.

Copy of leaflet on the grandfather clause in the Oklahoma Constitution submitted by State Secretary Dooley of Oklahoma.

MOTION.—That copies of the leaflet be submitted to the Editing Committee. Adopted.

Communication from Local New York requesting the committee to acquaint itself with the Mexican situation; received.

From E. W. Barnes of North Powder, Ore., suggesting that the committee take some action for the establishing of a daily paper in Milwaukee and pledging the assistance of his local; received.

MOTION.—That Comrade Spargo be appointed as a committee of one to draw up a statement and submit it to the committee tomorrow morning. Adopted.

From Local Schenectady, N. Y., extending an invitation to the committee to hold its next meeting in Schenectady. Also from Local Indianapolis, Ind., and Detroit, Mich., renewing their former invitations. Comrade Hunter extended an invitation from Local Bridgeport.

Comrade Spargo made a statement outlining conditions in Schenectady and recommending that the meeting be held there. Comrade Hunter told of the

bright prospects for work in Bridgeport and recommended that the next meeting be held there.

MOTION.—That the next meeting of the National Executive Committee be held in Bridgeport, Conn., beginning October 14. Adopted.

Adjourned at 3:30 to meet at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

AUGUST 15.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 9 o'clock by Comrade Barnes. Comrade Lewis elected chairman.

Communication from Robert H. Howe with reference to audit of the books of the Daily Socialist; received and ordered filed with documents of special session.

Report of the Socialist vote in the Congressional campaign of 1910 as compiled by Comrade W. J. Ghent. The publication of the same was authorized.

From W. Harry Spears of the Findlay Call Publishing Company.

MOTION.—That the National Executive Committee call a conference of the representatives of the Socialist press, to be held in conjunction with its next meeting at Bridgeport, Conn.

Decided to lay the matter over until the next meeting.

The following communication was presented:

New Castle, Pa., August 10, 1911.

Dear Comrades—Without going into the history of the fight of the comrades in New Castle to maintain the right of free press, we desire to sum up the present situation, financial and moral, to the end that the significance of the two cases against the publishers of the Free Press (Local Lawrence County, Pa.) may be clearly understood.

In June, 1910, a jury in the County Court agreed to acquit the defendants, but wanted to assess the costs of the trial upon both prosecution and defendants. Such a decision was unsatisfactory to Judge Porter and he sent the jury back to reconsider, but they could not reach agreement upon any other verdict and were finally discharged.

No one expected the case ever to come up again.

But in March, 1911, the defendants were notified that trial would come up at that term of court. The Free Press commented strongly on the effort to railroad the four defendants to prison under an English common law of the seventeenth century. Immediately the district attorney, acting for the chief of police, presented a petition to Judge Porter pleading that the publishers of the paper be indicted for contempt of court. The grand jury brought in an indictment. It was announced that the seditious libel case would be tried at the June term of court.

But the district attorney attempted to try the contempt case, which was only a few weeks old, before the seditious libel case, which was more than a year old.

The case did not come to trial at the June term of court, but the cost of preparing the case for trial consumed every penny in the defense fund.

Both cases are to be tried at the September term of court. Therefore the case is now laid before the National Executive Committee in the hope that some means can be found to maintain the right of free press.

As it appears to the comrades here, there are just two alternatives: To fight the cases in court, playing the game of the Steel Trust on their own grounds, using good money in a one-sided legal struggle or to discharge the Free Press attorneys and permit the prosecution to do its worst. Of course, the adoption of the latter course will mean the jailing of several party members and the setting of a precedent whereby Socialist editors can be gagged in every state where English common law is used.

The Socialists in this city believe that the National Executive Committee should give this matter careful consideration, and after due deliberation upon the situation offer such assistance or advice, or both, as may seem best to them.

STEVE FLANAGAN,
Secy. Defense Committee.

MOTION.—That we give \$100 to the New Castle Free Press and publish the letter in the Bulletin and append to it a call to the comrades to make liberal contributions to the New Castle Free Press. Adopted.

Comrade L. E. Katterfeld submitted a report on the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, as follows:

August 13, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee: Comrades—According to the decision made at the last meeting of your body as to the establishment of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, I submit to you the following report:

1. The plans have been endorsed by the Secretaries of all organized states except the following: Connecticut, opposing; Arizona, Alabama, California, Maryland, Nevada, Rhode Island and Virginia, not heard from. In most of the states the State Executive Committees have taken favorable action, not only signifying their consent, but giving active help.

2. I submit herewith a list of Socialist periodicals for which a satisfactory rate has been made by the publishers. The publishers of Socialist books have in nearly every case given us a discount sufficient to permit handling their books on the same terms as the periodical subscriptions.

3. I submit also a list of speakers available for the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau.

4. I submit for your approval the following rule which has been observed: (a) Every speaker must be a good-standing party member. (b) The lyceum

course will be placed only with locals in good standing, and only in states where the state office gives consent. (c) We shall handle only periodicals controlled by good-standing party members.

5. I submit herewith a letter giving the details of our offer as presented to the locals.

6. The response has been most gratifying. Over three hundred locals have answered the announcement, about two-thirds of them saying definitely that they want to take advantage of the offer. These responses are not confined to any one section, but come from every state in the union.

7. Our plan is to have four circuits—the Eastern, Central, Western and Pacific. It may be necessary to establish a fifth circuit in the South. We expect from 100 to 200 dates in each circuit.

8. We intend to send a special organizer to each local at least three months in advance of the lecture course to make the definite arrangements. The following comrades have been selected for this work: Eastern Circuit, J. F. Cassidy; Central Circuit, M. J. Hynes; Western Circuit, Ernest Moore; Pacific Circuit, Prudence Stokes Brown. Dates have been arranged for Prudence Stokes Brown in Montana beginning August 15. Ernest Moore is to work in Minnesota beginning August 14. Dates have been arranged in Ohio for M. J. Hynes beginning August 15. J. F. Cassidy is to start in Massachusetts about September 1. Dates had been arranged in Michigan for Arthur Brooks Baker, but his assistance has been found indispensable in the advertising department. Piet Vlag of New York and H. G. Creel of Girard have been engaged to fill his Michigan dates.

9. The financial estimate is as follows:

Total required to be paid by local	\$300.00
Cost of subscriptions	\$150.00
Cost of talent, per local	70.00
Printed advertising	30.00
Field work	10.00
Office expenses, express, postage	30.00
For possible contingencies	10.00
	300.00

Where locals sell above \$300 worth of subscriptions they are allowed 40 per cent discount, leaving us a margin of 10 per cent, which is ample to cover expense of booking and handling these subscriptions.

10. It is recommended that the bureau be authorized to arrange special tours for individual speakers on the subscription plan; that the Executive Committee select the speakers for the different circuits at once; that at least one woman speaker be placed on each circuit; that the bureau be authorized to issue a periodical leaflet to all comrades who are hustling subscriptions under the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, the object of the leaflet to be to help them in their work, and that we be authorized to secure second-class postage rates for this leaflet if it be found practicable.

11. We ask for authority to issue whatever subscription cards are required to carry out the work of the bureau.

Fraternally submitted,
L. E. KATTERFELD.

The following speakers, as available, were approved by the committee:

Carrie Allen, Oscar Ameringer, Frank Bohn, John W. Brown, Phil Callery, Stanley J. Clark, George Goebel, Winfield Gaylord, G. R. Kirkpatrick, Ralph Korngold, Robert Rives La Monte, Lena Morrow Lewis, Walter J. Millard, R. A. Maynard, Charles Edward Russell, W. T. Ries, N. A. Richardson, A. W. Ricker, John Slayton, Rose P. Stokes, Ben Wilson, Eugene Wood, Florence Wattles, Ernest Unterman, Joseph Wanhome, George Brewer, J. O. Bentall, James F. Carey, Max Hayes, Job Harriman, Anna A. Maley, C. B. Hoffman, Morris Hillquit, A. M. Lewis, Algernon Lee, A. M. Simons, May Wood-Simons, Carl D. Thompson, W. J. Ghent, John M. Work, H. G. Creel, John Spargo.

MOTION.—That the National Secretary be instructed to write to the State Secretary of Maine and get a statement regarding John W. Brown. Adopted.

MOTION.—That the list of speakers be closed temporarily. Adopted.

The matter of financial arrangements for the bureau was discussed at length.

MOTION.—That a sub-committee take up and revise the list of speakers in the matter of compensation. Adopted. Adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order by Chairman Lewis at 2 o'clock.

On the matter of supporting a daily paper for Milwaukee the following statement was submitted by Comrade Spargo and adopted:

The National Executive Committee directs the attention of the members of the party to the efforts which our comrades in Milwaukee are making to establish a Socialist daily paper in that city.

Comrades everywhere will recognize the fact that it is of the highest importance to the entire Socialist movement in this country that our Milwaukee comrades should be adequately supported by an efficient daily press.

We therefore urge that all locals and all individual party members do all in their power to assist the Milwaukee comrades in raising funds for the purpose of establishing a Socialist daily paper.

The report of Comrade Katterfeld was again taken up. Motion was made and carried to not concur in the recommendation with reference to issuance of leaflets.

On the recommendation to assign one

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

woman to each circuit, the committee ordered the recommendation stricken out, to be left as a matter of administration.

On the recommendation that the National Executive Committee select the speakers for the different circuits, the committee decided that to be a matter of administration.

On the request for authority to issue the required subscription cards, the committee decided that to be a matter of administrative detail.

MOTION.—That the bureau be authorized to arrange individual tours for speakers on the subscription plan. Adopted.

MOTION.—That the report of the Lyceum Bureau, with the corrections made, be approved, and that the bureau be authorized to proceed with its work. Adopted.

The following action taken by the Woman's National Committee was submitted by Comrade Winnie E. Branstetter:

"Motion by the Woman's National Committee that a petition for amendment to the National United States Constitution providing for the enfranchisement of women be prepared by our General Correspondent in conference with the National Secretary and circulated for signatures. Carried.

"Motion that this question be presented to the National Executive Committee with request that they recommend to our Congressman that he present same to Congress upon completion. Carried."

MOTION.—That the request be approved. Adopted.

The statement of the committee with reference to the resignation of Comrade Barnes was read and discussed. After making some corrections, the statement was adopted as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE COMMITTEE.

It is with great regret that the National Executive Committee announces to the members of the Socialist Party that it has received and accepted the resignation of the National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes.

An affidavit of one Jean Keep making a number of charges against Comrade Barnes was submitted to the Seventh Ward Branch of Local Cook County, Ill., and the branch referred the matter to the National Executive Committee for investigation.

Immediately upon receipt of the affidavit, the National Executive Committee, voting by telegraph, changed the plans already made for its meeting in Milwaukee on August 11 and decided to meet in Chicago on that date for the sole purpose of investigating the charges.

Three sessions of the committee were held, lasting from 10:30 a. m., August 11, to 12:45 a. m. the following morning. Witnesses, including Jean Keep, the principal accuser, were heard and examined, and an exhaustive inquiry was made into every phase of the case.

At the first session Comrade Barnes entered a denial of the material charges. He stated at the same time that he desired to relieve the party of the burdens inseparable from personal controversies and tendered his resignation.

The principal accuser, Jean Keep, together with Thos. J. Morgan, Robert Howe, Harvey P. Moyer, E. Winston, T. J. Fraenkel, Bernard McMahon and Wm. Cunnea, who had widely circulated the affidavit of Jean Keep with the declaration that they had verified its charges, were represented by counsel, Ed. Winston acting as chief counsel, with T. J. Morgan and Wm. Cunnea as associate counsel. Comrade Barnes was represented by Seymour Stedman.

The charges against Comrade Barnes were that—

First—He had maintained illicit relations with Jean Keep, who claims that Barnes is the father of her illegitimate child, now seven years old.

Second—He had recently employed Jean Keep in the National Office under an assumed name.

Third—He had arranged with Jean Keep that she pay back to him the sum of two dollars per week, presumably to be applied to his own use.

From the statements of Jean Keep and Comrade Barnes, the committee finds that the relations between them began in 1897, antedating the formation of the Socialist Party, and that they had completely ceased before Comrade Barnes became National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and have never been resumed. In 1898 Jean Keep was married to another man, from whom she has not been divorced.

Old members of the party will remember that the substance of the first charge was published as far back as 1899, twelve years ago, in the organs of the Socialist Labor Party, when that organization directed all its energies to the task of destroying our movement.

If enemies outside the Socialist movement had gone back fourteen years and resurrected the buried memories of those days to persecute our comrade, that would have been shameful enough. When it is done by members of our own party out of malice and personal hatred it becomes still more disgraceful!

The conduct of those members of our party who have used the fury of this woman, Jean Keep, to place the errors of the past as obstacles in the pathway of a comrade's life and to destroy his usefulness to the party is repellent to every sense of honor.

The committee finds that, under the name of J. Sipple, Jean Keep was employed by Comrade Barnes in the National Office for a period of two weeks in July of this year.

The committee is convinced by testimony of Jean Keep, as well as the testimony of Comrade Barnes, that Barnes only consented to give her employment under repeated threats that she would involve him—and through him the party—in a public scandal.

While the committee recognizes the extreme pressure under which he acted, the committee regards Comrade Barnes' conduct in this matter as a grave indiscretion.

Concerning the third charge, the committee finds that it is entirely baseless, and is a malicious slander against a comrade whose strict and rigid honesty in financial matters has won the confidence of all who have had to deal with him.

In a cunningly worded affidavit (which the testimony shows to have been drawn up by Thomas J. Morgan) it is alleged that Comrade Barnes arranged to take two dollars from the pay of Jean Keep, and implied that he intended to appropriate the money to his own use.

According to testimony, Comrade Barnes sent Jean Keep thirty dollars of his own money to bring her to Chicago. He says that it was agreed that she should repay this sum in weekly installments of two dollars.

And Comrade Robert H. Howe, one of the accusers of Barnes, testified that Jean Keep had told him that Barnes had loaned her thirty dollars, which she was to repay at the rate of two dollars per week.

Yet in view of all the facts, the committee has agreed to accept the resignation of Comrade Barnes as National Secretary, in the hope that it will put an end to the malicious campaign of scandalous gossip carried on by a few persons for reasons best known to themselves during the last twelve months.

The committee wishes to say that this malicious scandal has cost the party a most efficient and conscientious National Secretary whose initiative, energy and devotion have contributed in no small degree to the marvelous growth of our movement within recent years.

We have unanimously selected Comrade John M. Work to fill the unexpired portion of the time for which Comrade Barnes was elected, and urge all loyal party members to accord him their hearty support.

The committee consulted with Comrade Work on the matter of taking up the work in the National Office.

MOTION.—That Comrade Work be instructed to draft a wage scale and submit to the National Executive Committee for its approval at the next meeting. Adopted.

MOTION.—That the National Executive Committee issue a brief statement to the members of the National Committee upon the assignment to Alaska of Comrade Goebel. Adopted.

To the Members of the National Committee:

Comrades—You are at the present time voting upon a motion providing that "the National Secretary be instructed to recall National Organizer Goebel from Alaska and place him in unorganized territories and states, where expenses of travel are not so great, and the less scattered population would render organization efforts more productive of results."

The comment on this motion urges upon you that you save the finances of the party from being wasted. The National Executive Committee feels called upon to make the following brief statement of facts and to ask you to consider it in connection with your action upon the motion in question.

In August, 1910, a request from various locals and party members in Alaska that the National Executive Committee send an organizer into that territory was received. Assurances were given that a great deal of money would be raised in Alaska to cover the expenses. Naturally, the National Executive Committee hesitated to accede to a request which appeared to involve a very heavy expenditure in proportion to the probable results. Nevertheless, at its October meeting the committee decided to accede to the request, believing that the comrades in Alaska might be relied upon to make good the greater part of the expense involved.

That action was published in the weekly and monthly Bulletins and otherwise circulated in the customary channels. We recognize the fact that the wisdom of the decision of the committee might well be challenged, but we submit that in view of the long notice given of the intention of the committee to send an organizer into Alaska it is extremely unwise and unjust to the committee to call its action into question only at a date so late as to make any alteration in the committee's plans absolutely impossible.

The facts are that practically all the expenses of the proposed trip have been incurred. The cost of transporting Comrade Goebel to Alaska has been incurred and met. The cost of bringing him home from Alaska has likewise been incurred. Not a single penny of the party's finances could be saved by the adoption of the motion.

In view of the financial returns already received and the accession of membership, we assure you that the cost of Comrade Goebel's trip, in proportion to results achieved, will be considerably less than has been incurred during a similar period of time in some of our unorganized states.

To carry the motion would mean not a saving of the party's finances, but a

waste. Remember that the great bulk of the expense attached to this work was incurred by the heavy cost of travel to and from Alaska.

Had the motion been offered before the work in Alaska was actually undertaken, so that its adoption would prevent the expenditure, it would have been legitimate. As it is, its adoption would only result in the waste of party funds and the obstruction of the work of the national organization.

National Committee motion submitted by Comrade Morrison of Arizona with reference to electing an investigating committee to take up the charges against Comrade Barnes. To be informed of the action taken by the National Executive Committee in the matter.

Communication received from Comrade Piet Vlag on the matter of co-operatives. Consideration of the same was deferred until the next meeting of the committee.

Comrade Spargo reported on conditions and prospects in the State of Vermont and the need for organizing work. No action taken.

A report was submitted by Comrade Barnes showing the work afield and assignment of organizers from April 1 to date.

Adjourned at 5 p. m.

Attest:
MABEL H. HUDSON,
Secretary.

CALL FOR NATIONAL REFERENDUM "C," 1911.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 5, 1911.

The following proposed amendments to the National Constitution were first published in the Weekly Bulletin of June 10th:

SUBMITTED BY LOCAL PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"That Article 12, Section 6, be amended so as to read: The State Committee shall pay to the National Committee every month a sum equal to two cents for each member in good standing within their respective territories.

"Also that Article 10, Section 6 (providing for a percentage of dues to be set aside for railroad fare of delegates to conventions and congresses), be amended by striking out ten and inserting twenty-five (25) per cent."

Notices of the endorsement of the amendments have been received from locals as follows: Chicago (21st Ward Branch), Ill.; Granite, Okla.; Warren, Me.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Stevens Point (No. 1), Wis.; New Boston, Minn.; Elwood, Ind.; Brandenburg, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Minot, N. D.; Tooele City, Utah; Orange, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Bridgeport, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rockville, Conn.; Venango County, Pa.; Blair County, Pa.; Mercer County, Pa.; Westmoreland County, Pa.; York County, Pa.; Washington County, Pa.; Lawrence County, Pa.; Wallingford, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Putnam, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Winnebago County, Ill.; Hartford, Conn.; East Hartford, Conn. Total number of members represented, 3,697.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution relating to referendums, namely, that the same shall be submitted to the membership upon the request of locals representing five per cent of the entire membership, located in five different states, based upon the dues paid in the preceding year (the number required is 2,900), membership ballots for vote on the above proposal will go forward to all divisions of the party about August 10th.

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

"Norwich, Conn.,
August 18, 1911.

"Local Norwich, at its regular meeting last night, Thursday, August 17, voted to present the following as a proposition for national referendum:

"Art. XI (National Constitution), Sec. 3: No proposition which has been voted upon by referendum shall again be submitted to a vote of the entire party membership within twelve months of the closing date of the previous vote, nor shall any proposition contemplating the repeal of any amendment of the constitution be submitted to a referendum vote of the party within twelve months of the adoption of such amendment.

"Local Norwich has forty members in good standing.
(Signed) ALBERT BOARDMAN,
Secretary."

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

"Longmont, Colo.,
August 20, 1911.

"Longmont Branch of Boulder County Local, at our regular business meeting, unanimously passed the following motion, that we, Longmont Branch of Boulder County Local of Colorado send to a referendum of the national party membership the following question: "Shall nominations for national political officers for 1912 be made by referendum vote?"

"Comment—As the Socialist Party moves toward victory, politicians will endeavor to carry conventions by the 'slate methods' of the parties, and to keep a party clean the rank and file must have control and trust nothing to conventions.

"This local has thirty members in good standing.

"ROBERT KNIGHT,
Secretary.
GRANT BARNHART,
Chairman."

PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

"Butte, Mont.,
July 27, 1911.

"Moved by Local Butte No. 1, Socialist Party, that the following be submitted for a National Referendum vote to the members of the Socialist Party:

"1st. That the recent action of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, whereby it, without authority, constitutional or otherwise, expelled six locals in Arizona without trial, hearing or notice that such action was to be considered, is against the best interests of the Socialist Party, since it tends to machine control of the party and in the end to disruption of our organization.

"2d. That the National Executive Committee and the National Committee be, and are hereby notified that neither of these committees has the power to expel any member, local or number of locals, and that the action of the National Executive Committee in the case of the Arizona locals is hereby reversed, and these locals placed in good standing in the party.

"Comment: The constitution of the Socialist Party does not authorize any such action as that taken by the National Executive Committee in the Arizona case.

"This committee, by such action, is usurping power never intended for it and never given to it by any convention or action of the party membership.

"If such an assumption of power by this committee is permitted to stand as a precedent, what is to prevent this committee from expelling any or all who may refuse to think as this committee wishes to have the members think? If the six Arizona locals can be expelled today without a trial, what is to prevent the National Executive Committee from expelling the State of Texas on some occasion in the future when the action of some members in that state may displease some members of this committee? What is to protect Pennsylvania, California or Montana or any other state from expulsion, if this committee is permitted to expel at will and without trial or hearing?

"The six Arizona locals may have violated the Constitution, and, in fact, the comrades thus summarily dealt with admit a technical violation of the Constitution, but that violation is trivial compared with the breach made by the National Executive Committee in usurping the power to expel members and locals indiscriminately, without trial or hearing.

"The National Executive Committee, when it admitted in the Bulletin of August, 1910, that it refused to consider the contention of these locals, which it later expelled, shows prejudice and bias enough to justify the party at large in recalling that committee.

"It has since been demonstrated that the Arizona comrades were amply justified in the action they took, and the constitution obtained for Arizona, which is the result of the action of our Arizona comrades, justifies their move, for that constitution contains most of the progressive measures advocated by the Socialists, and it forever kills the iniquitous primary law, which, if permitted to stand, would forever have prevented the Socialists from having a political party in Arizona.

"The Socialist Party contends that political action is the weapon by which the workers must achieve their emancipation. In Arizona—the right of working class political action had been taken from the workers, and the comrades took the only course whereby there was any chance of regaining the right of political action.

"In view of these facts, the Arizona comrades should have had the support of all Socialists, instead of the unwarranted treatment accorded them by the National Executive Committee.

"To the Arizona comrades is due the progressive Arizona constitution, which gives the people of the new state more than the Socialists of Milwaukee are now working for or demanding.

"Is the question of state autonomy, of which so much has been said in Wisconsin, intended only for operation in the states bordering on the lakes, but not in states which are but sparsely settled and therefore meagerly represented in the councils of the party?

"If Wisconsin can refuse to furnish the National Office with a list of the locals in that state, and not be disciplined by the N. E. C., on what ground does that committee act so arbitrarily in the Arizona case?

"If some Socialists can with impunity utilize the organization for the purpose of boosting their mining and other stock gambling and the N. E. C. make no attempt to protect the members against such schemes, will this committee kindly explain why our Arizona comrades were so severely and unconstitutionally disciplined for securing the right of franchise to the workers of that state?

"Will those members of the N. E. C. who so diligently championed the right of the "Dear Comrade" mining stock schemes, and those who kept such a suspicious silence while the game was being worked, explain their zealous eagerness to expel those whose exertions are responsible for Arizona's progressive constitution, which, once in operation, will give to the workers of that state anything they want, at any time they want it?"

"DAMIL SHOVLIN,
Secretary."

COMMENT BY NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN MORRISON OF ARIZONA ON REFERENDUM PROPOSED BY LOCAL BUTTE, MONT.

"I believe that an Arizonian ought to have the privilege of answering in

the Bulletin the comment of the Secretary of Local Butte, on motion of that local in the Arizona matter, so that those who will read that mass of false statements and are expected to act on them may have some knowledge of the facts.

First, it was not the National Executive Committee that really expelled those locals, but, as the National Executive Committee truthfully stated, they cut themselves loose from the party by their acts and declarations. Should a citizen of Arizona go into California and stay there for six months and exercise the right of suffrage there, and return here and on election day openly boast of what he had done, that he had voted within the year in California, he would be denied the right to vote in Arizona. There would be no need of a trial. His own declaration that he was a citizen of another state would prevent him from exercising the right of suffrage here. He could not be a citizen of two states at the same time, and so it was in this case. These former comrades openly avowed their "citizenship" and allegiance in and to another and rival party. Here is the published statement of two of those locals:

"That there may be no misunderstanding of the position of Locals Bisbee and Lowell, we will here state that we are not going to participate in the Socialist primaries this month; that we are not going to assist in nominating candidates for the constitutional convention on the Socialist ticket, and we are not going to contribute to any fund to assist in making a campaign for that party, in the constitutional election, but as locals and as individuals we are going to participate in the labor party campaign, and we are going to assist finance the fund of that party and exert every possible effort for the success of the candidates of that party."

"Thus deliberately cutting themselves loose from the Socialist organization. There was here certainly no need of a trial to find in what party they claimed their citizenship; they proclaim it both by act and word. As the Butte Local seems to fear what might happen to California, I will ask what, if locals can take this stand and still claim citizenship in our party, is to hinder Otis in Los Angeles from getting enough of his followers, say five thousand, to join our party, start a few branch locals, and then openly endorse the Otis candidate for mayor and all other offices, and after repudiating the Socialist Party, still claim and keep their place in the organization and cast their votes for their Otis gang for the offices of the party, and have all who are loyal read out of the party? It could be carried farther and they could very easily get control of the whole national organization.

"Why, if our hands are thus tied, then this Arizonian worker of the workers, who was the real author of this Butte comment, deserves more of our enemies than, I think, even he knew.

"We are told that it has since been demonstrated that the Arizona comrades were amply justified." Demonstrated how? When? Where? And by whom? And we find the amazing statement, if anything could astonish after this bold assertion, that "the action they took" resulted in the constitution Arizona obtained. It would be much more reasonable to say, and MUCH nearer the truth, that the treason of Arnold was the direct cause of the victory of Yorktown. It would, indeed, be impossible to think of one making a more silly assertion. This party that cast its votes than the Socialists did four years before, and did not elect a single candidate, nor even come as near as the Socialists have in the past, to make this absurd claim and try to take the credit for the splendid work that the Socialists have been doing for years in the territory, passes the stage of being silly and becomes contemptible. And as regards the primary law, it is, could such a thing be possible, even more silly. They had almost as much to do with that as they had with the Sermon on the Mount, and not one whit more. Every member of that convention, except twelve Republicans, were Democrats, and I know that many of them will frankly acknowledge that they won their victory because they had a platform that was almost Socialistic, and that they made that platform because the Socialists had awakened, by years of effort, the people to demand a constitution for themselves and not for the interests. If the author of that comment believes that it is a good thing to have the results of the years of toil and sacrifice of the loyal comrades of Arizona destroyed, that it is a good thing to retard for many years the work of organized Socialism, then and only then is it "demonstrated" that the Arizona comrades were amply justified in the action they took."

"If a man or a local can openly repudiate the Socialist party and avow fellowship with the Republican, Democratic or any other opposition party and still maintain membership in our party, then surely we deserve to be the butt of ridicule of sensible men, and we ought in common honesty to put out of existence our platform and constitution, and if a Socialist ever again boasts of no compromise he ought at the same time have manhood enough to blush, unless he has lost his blush, as he probably would in that case. There is not in that whole comment one truthful statement, except the one that those locals broke the constitution. Of course we are here gravely informed that the fracture "was trivial." We Socialists of Arizona who see the almost utter annihilation of the powerful organization that we had worked for years to build up are so very foolish as to look at it in a different light. But, then, we are only COMMON SOCIALISTS. We don't belong to two or three parties at the same time."

Minutes of the Woman's National Committee, Socialist Party.

Sessions August 11, 13, 15, 1911

Submitted by Caroline A. Lowe, General Correspondent.

The meeting of the Woman's National Committee opened at National Headquarters on Friday morning, August 11. Two full sessions were held on Friday, beginning at 10:30 in the morning and closing at 6:00 in the afternoon. The committee then adjourned to continue their work in Milwaukee, and to attend the conference of the elected officials of the party, and the National Executive Committee. Saturday was spent in gaining information from the discussions at the conference. An informal session of the committee was held on Sunday morning. Sunday afternoon the various sub-committees met to prepare their reports. The Sunday night session was held in Brisbane Hall, and the sub-committees submitted their reports. Monday was given to the work of the conference. Tuesday's session was held in Brisbane Hall, opening at 9:00 in the morning, and ending at 6:00 in the afternoon. The meeting adjourned sine die at 6:00 p. m., August 15.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING.

Those present at the opening were: Carrie W. Allen of New York, Winnie E. Branstetter of Oklahoma, M. Octavia Floaten of Colorado, May Wood-Simons of Kansas and May M. Strickland of Indiana. Also Ann A. Maley, National Woman Organizer; Nellie M. Zeh and Florence Wattles, District Organizers; Josephine Conger-Kaneko, editor Progressive Woman; Caroline A. Lowe, General Correspondent, Woman's National Committee.

Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis was attending the meeting of the National Executive Committee, of which she is a member. Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare was unable to be present the first day because of a lecture date.

Meeting was called to order by Caroline A. Lowe. May M. Strickland was elected chairman, and Elsa Unterman secretary.

The following was adopted as an order of business:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Call to order by General Correspondent.
2. Election of Chairman and Secretary.
3. Adoption of Order of Business.
4. Election of Committees.
 - (a) Rules governing Woman's National Committee.
 - (b) Woman's Day Program.
 - (c) Napolitano Case.
5. Report of General Correspondent.
6. Report of National Organizer.
7. Report of District Organizers.
8. Propaganda and Organization.
9. Unions. Clubs. Foreign-Speaking Organizations.
10. Financial. Dues for Women. Separate treasury.
11. Progressive Woman.
12. Sunday Schools. Organization of Children.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society, Child's Welfare, Suffrage Petition, Lyceum Bureau, Organized Labor, Peace Proposal, etc., as time permits.

The following committees were elected:

Rules—Comrades Allen, Branstetter and Strickland.
 Woman's Day Program—Comrade Maley.
 Napolitano Case—Comrades O'Hare and Lewis.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL CORRESPONDENT.

Moved by Comrade Allen that in view of the fact that the committee, not knowing which part of the report of General Correspondent was most important, might spend more time on unimportant than on important matter, the report as a whole should first be read, and then taken up seriatim. Motion carried.

Caroline A. Lowe, General Correspondent, read her report for the year beginning September 1, 1910, up to August 1, 1911. It was then taken up under the various headings, and action taken according to the judgment of the committee. This report is herewith given in full, together with the actions taken by the committee upon each subject.

Chicago, Ill.,
 August 11, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee:
 Dear Comrades—I respectfully submit to you the following report.

It includes within its scope information regarding the work of the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party from September 1, 1911, to August 1, 1911, arranged under the following headings: Woman's State Correspondents; Woman's Local Correspondents. Under Departments of Work the subjects are: Newspaper Articles; Literature Leaflets; Monthly Programs; Sunday School Organization; National Organizers; District Organizers; State Conventions; Foreign Speaking Organizations; International Notes.

I feel that we have every reason to be encouraged with the outlook before us. While in a few cases our work among women has not been recognized as of vital importance to the welfare of the Socialist movement, upon the whole the party membership has shown a most earnest desire to enlist the women into the party.

Despite the fact that most of our State Secretaries are overworked, a large part of them have shown a sincere appreciation of the work we are doing, and have expressed their willingness to aid us in our efforts. If the past year has brought forth good results from our endeavors, we are largely indebted for this to the hearty support which we have received

from our National Secretary and National Executive Committee.

Because of her years of experience in the organization work of the party, and of her earnest devotion to the cause of Socialism, Comrade Mabel Hudson has gladly rendered most valuable service to our Woman's Department during the past year.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the kindly encouragement that our woman's movement has received from every side, and trust that the good seed sown during this, our first year, shall bear good fruit in the future.

I. STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

All of the states of the United States, with the exception of North Carolina, South Carolina and Delaware are organized into the Socialist Party. Of this number Oklahoma, Nebraska, Arkansas and California have elected a Woman's State Committee. Fifteen states have secured a woman State Correspondent.

These are as follows: Washington, Ina M. Salter; Massachusetts, Charlotte Kimball Kruesi; Colorado, M. Octavia Floaten; Connecticut, Matilda Rabinowitz; Indiana, Rosa Lehnert; Illinois, Martha Beigler; California, Mary E. Garbutt; Oklahoma, Ora Barnard; Idaho, Laura I. Motley; Louisiana, Hazel Putnam; Arkansas, Vera Stevens; Iowa, Myron T. Wiltse; Wyoming, Lucy E. Bode; and Nebraska, Ida Ginsburg.

I have had reports of efforts to organize the women of their respective states from the state correspondents of Washington, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, California, Louisiana, Idaho, Oklahoma, and Massachusetts. The correspondents of Arkansas, Iowa and Utah have just taken office, and are now ready to start in on their work. The correspondent of Illinois is engaged in business, and has sent in her resignation saying that she is unable to attend to the duties of state correspondent.

We should place in the hands of the State Correspondent all of the printed organization material needed for her work. For this purpose she should have, Plan of Organization and Plan of Work Leaflets, Literature Leaflets, Sunday School Leaflets, National Party Platform, Application Blanks and National Constitution. This makes a complete set of Organization leaflets.

OUR DUTIES TOWARD THE STATE CORRESPONDENT.

The present "Plan of Work" and the present "Literature Leaflets" are obsolete. At this meeting we should decide upon plans for new ones. The printing of a form letter would be a great help to the State Correspondents. In this connection Comrade Salter of Washington says:

"I wrote a very urgent appeal to these women to correspond with the State and National Offices, but to no avail. I believe a good way would be to have the National Office have a list of questions printed and sent to the State Correspondents, these in turn to be sent to the Local Correspondents."

I would suggest that a form letter, applicable to any state, be prepared and submitted to this committee. When it has met with your approval it should be printed in sufficient quantities for use by the State Correspondents.

A printed report blank by which the State Correspondents may send monthly reports to the General Correspondent will greatly simplify the work of both of these officials.

The State Correspondents can give assistance in the circulation of our press articles for the newspapers by securing permission to have them published in as many state papers as will accept. In this connection, Comrade Kruesi, State Correspondent of Massachusetts, says:

"The newspaper matter from the Woman's National Committee, I have been unable to use at all. Massachusetts newspapers do take Socialist stuff now, especially the Boston Globe and Transcript. But they insist it be brightly and newly written. I think syndicated matter on propaganda work among women very hard to do satisfactorily."

The State Correspondent, through cooperation with the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, could do good work in reaching the larger educational institutions throughout the state, if some means were devised by which she could reach them with printed matter alone. The State Correspondents, as a rule, have no typewriters and must write their letters by hand.

ACTIONS TAKEN ON STATE CORRESPONDENTS.

In discussions as to ways of getting in touch with active, capable women in various states, it was

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that in states where a woman State Correspondent has not yet been secured, that organizers be requested to report to the General Correspondent names of women comrades fitted to fill this position. That the General Correspondent report same to the State Secretary and urge the importance of securing one of them to serve as State Correspondent. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that each National, State and District Organizer be requested to send in list of earnest, reliable Socialist women who can be depended upon in case of special need. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Floaten that wherever possible, and for the purpose of facilitating co-operation between the work of the State Secretary and the

State Correspondent, that the State Correspondent be elected from the same city as that in which the office of the State Secretary is located. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Simons that the Woman's National Committee dispense with the Woman's State Committees. Amended by Comrade Floaten that the existing state committees serve their unexpired terms. Motion as amended carried.

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that in conformity with the suggestion offered by Comrade Salter, that the General Correspondent be instructed to prepare a form letter for use by the State Correspondents. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Floaten that the General Correspondent prepare monthly report blanks for use by the State Correspondents. Motion carried.

The General Correspondent was instructed to have the form letter printed if funds permitted; the report blanks to be mimeographed.

II. LOCAL COMMITTEES.

On December 12, 1910, I submitted the following report to the National Executive Committee: "Various organizers have reported the organization of 156 local women's committees. As a result of two communications sent to each party local, out of 3,200 locals, 225 have responded. The combined report of these show 1,550 women members of the party, and 60 local committees. This is the number of the women represented in 6 per cent of the party locals. We have no information upon which we can base an estimate of the total membership of women in the party."

Since that time I have sent letters to the State Correspondents and State Secretaries requesting answers to the following questions:

1. Have you a woman State Correspondent? If so, give her name and address.

2. How many local Woman's Committees in your state? Secure the names and addresses of the correspondents of these committees. We need these names on file in this office, just as the National Secretary has a list of the local secretaries of each state.

3. How many women members of the party in your state?

4. What do you know of the activity of the women party members in your state during the past year?

5. What suggestions for future work, or criticism of past work of the Woman's National Committee have you to offer for our consideration at this meeting in August?

In answer, only twenty-two, or less than one-half of the organized states, made any attempt to answer the questions. Fifteen of these merely returned the list that I had sent them, with corrections and additional names. From this meager information and from the reports sent in by Anna A. Maley, John M. Work and others, the following figures are obtained:

Four states have elected Woman's State Committees; 15 have secured woman State Correspondents. Only 148 Local Correspondents, 735 party members, and 665 sympathizers were reported.

Such an estimate as this is an absurdity. It but represents the lack of appreciation of the importance of reports. When our membership realizes that if we are to do effective organization and propaganda work we must get in touch with those who are already party members, then we shall receive the needed information, and our work will go forward to success.

OUR DUTY TO LOCAL COMMITTEES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

In conformity with the precedent established by the party office, the Local Correspondent should be furnished with a monthly report card upon which to report to the State Correspondent all matters pertaining to the work of the Local Committee during the month. She should also have a supply of organization leaflets.

The Local Woman's Committee should be impressed with the fact that its work should be conducted as a regular committee of the party in co-operation with the local organization. At the same time the Woman's National Committee should place definite, concrete work in the hands of the Local Committee.

Since January of this year, we have done this by publishing a Monthly Program in the Progressive Woman; also, by preparing leaflets for circulation by the local comrades. It is now for us to decide whether or not we shall continue this plan.

It may be necessary to prepare two kinds of local committee work, one for the committees in the large cities, and one for those in the small towns and country communities. Comrade Kruesi, of Massachusetts says,—"Will the committee consider propaganda methods in large cities? The lesson or entertainment outlines in the Progressive Woman do not appeal to Boston or towns near by, I find, because there are already so many lectures. They seem good for towns that are smaller, and excellent for village communities."

It rests with the Woman's National Committee to place work at the disposal of each community that is best fitted to its needs.

ACTION TAKEN ON LOCAL COMMITTEES.

The discussion regarding the Local Correspondents and Committees centered about the Plan of Organization and the Plan of Work.

Moved by Comrade Allen that a committee of three be elected to draw up Plan of Work along the lines suggested by the General Correspondent. Motion carried. Comrades Allen, Simons and Maley were elected.

At the session of August 14, the committee reported, and it was moved that the Woman's National Committee go into a committee of the whole to discuss and outline a Plan of Work for 1912.

The following motions were carried:

1. That the basis of the year's work be distribution of literature.

2. That four distributions in meetings of all kinds be undertaken on the following days: May Day, July 4, Labor Day and Woman's Day.

3. That we make the Progressive Woman a special feature of the year's work with a view to bringing the circulation up to at least 30,000.

4. That the Monthly Programs be continued in the Progressive Woman throughout 1912, with such modifications as may be desirable.

5. That the sending of articles on the Woman Question to the Socialist press be continued through 1912.

Moved and carried that these five features constitute the basis for the Plan of Work for 1912.

That Socialist women in large cities might be prepared for quick action in industrial crises, the following action was taken: "Moved and carried that in industrial centers, the women elect a permanent strike committee to take charge of strike crises, and to continue the work of agitation and organization after the strike is ended."

Moved and carried that Comrade Allen be a committee of one to formulate her ideas on activities among women during times of strike.

DEPARTMENTS OF WORK.

Newspaper Articles.

According to your instructions regarding the newspaper work for 1911, I wrote to a number of comrades requesting them to furnish us with articles upon certain subjects* for certain months.

Since January we have received newspaper articles from Georgia Kotsch, Agnes H. Downing, Mary E. Garbutt, Mila Tupper Maynard, Grace D. Brewer, May Wood-Simons, Anna Maley, Eugene V. Debs, John M. Work, Robert H. Howe, Joseph E. Cohen, Elizabeth H. Thomas, Charles Lincoln Phifer, Dr. Edwin E. Bowers, F. J. Gould of London, and Caroline A. Lowe.

Each article has been sent to 125 papers. I have been unable to keep any account of the number that has been published.

Eighteen articles have been sent out since the first of the year. If each paper had printed each article (which it did not, of course) an equivalent of 2,250 articles would have been published in the past eight months.

I am submitting to you five more articles:

The Lonely King, by F. J. Gould, of London, which is a Socialist story for young people;

Labor Legislation Affecting Women and Children, by Charles Lincoln Phifer, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason;

The Worst of Social Diseases, by Agnes H. Downing of California;

Why We Have Outgrown The United States Constitution, by Eugene V. Debs;

The United States Constitution, by John M. Work;

In the future our articles will go out with those sent out by the National Office, thus combining our press work with that of the National Office. Our articles must conform to the regulation length of about one thousand words. Since the exchange list of the National Office is twice that used by us, our circulation in the future will be doubled.

The newspaper propaganda is developing into one of the most important departments of our work. Comrades are coming to realize that we will furnish articles for their home papers, and several requests have come to us for them.

No other woman's organization in the United States—I might say of the world—has such an opportunity as we have to carry its propaganda into the working-class homes. We should make the best possible use of it. We have at our disposal 250 Socialist or near-Socialist papers that will print, upon the average, two articles pertaining to women each month. This means an equivalent of 500 articles a month, or 6,000 a year. And each week the list increases in number.

Comrade Grace D. Brewer, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason, submits the following suggestion:

"The thing I want you to bring up for me in the woman's meeting is this: That the committee officially ask the editors of the various Socialist papers in this country to install a woman's department, same to be consistent with the policy of the paper. If this can be accomplished we will have the various kinds of literature in circulation needed for the various classes of women. I am in favor of asking these publications to do this on their own responsibility, asking them that this plan be tried a year. Let them bear what expense it might entail and be responsible for the articles appearing in the paper. Of course, all women of the Socialist Party would be earnestly solicited to contribute what they can to whatever paper it would be best suited."

ACTION TAKEN.

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that the suggestion of Comrade Kruesi requesting that newspaper articles should be from 600 to 800 words instead of 1,000 be concurred in. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Simons that we ask editors of Socialist papers to have one or more articles for women in each issue instead of a special woman's department. Carried.

LITERATURE LEAFLETS.

Until the first of May the Progressive Woman published the leaflets prepared by the Woman's National Committee. All orders for leaflets were sent to the Progressive Woman. This resulted in confusion and loss of time. Since the first of May the National Office has published the leaflets belonging to your committee.

Before that time by far the larger part of the orders for the leaflets were sent by the local comrades direct to the Progressive Woman, so that I have no means of knowing how many were in circulation during these months. From September to May orders to the amount of 45,000 passed through my hands. From May 1 to July 1 about 75,000 leaflets have been sent out by the National Office. During the past year many hundreds of thousands of leaflets for women have been distributed.

The only leaflets belonging to the Woman's National Committee are the following:

To the Working Woman, by Theresa S. Malkiel.

Why the Professional Woman Should Be a Socialist, by May Wood-Simons. Crimes of Capitalism, by John M. Work.

Woman's Enfranchisement, by Mila Tupper Maynard.

Women Ain't Got No Kick, by Kate Richards O'Hare.

The Teacher and Socialism, by Caroline A. Lowe.

Why You Should Be a Socialist, by Theresa A. Malkiel.

I am submitting for your consideration at this time

The Principles of Socialism, by John M. Work.

Poverty the Cause of Intemperance, by Mary E. Garbutt.

Woman Suffrage and Socialism, by Jennie Ream.

Wives of Toilers, by Meta A. Stern.

Some of the leaflets prepared recently by the National Executive Committee can be used to good advantage in our appeal to the women. "The Children of the Poor," by Eugene V. Debs, and "The Socialist Party and Woman Suffrage," by Lena Morrow Lewis, are especially applicable to our work.

The following suggestion is offered by Comrade Grace D. Brewer, associate editor of the Appeal to Reason:

"While I am not offering any criticism of the leaflets circulated by the Woman's National Committee, I want to urge that some more elemental ones be prepared, some that would deal strictly with the every-day problems of the wives of the wage workers. Miners' wives know something about the unions their husbands belong to; they know how hard it is to pull through a strike. We could appeal to them through that line—leaving out the scientific terms and clothing the appeal in the simplest language, for we must remember that many of the miners' wives are not very familiar with the English language. You understand the different sorts of pleas that should be made to the different groups of women, industrially speaking."

Mary E. Garbutt of California writes:

"We ought to have more good, practical literature in the way of leaflets than we have. Something especially for the different classes of wage-earning women—one for teachers, one on the children who toil, one on the department-store girl, etc. Then if we get the ballot here we should have something on the use of the ballot. Everything must be made very plain and simple in the way of instruction for work. So many of our women have had little or no experience in working together. They do not know how to plan or how to work, so do not prepare work over their heads."

It rests with your committee to decide which leaflets shall be prepared to answer these demands.

ACTION TAKEN.

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that the Woman's National Committee prepare such leaflets as it deems necessary and have them published as heretofore through the National Office. Motion carried.

Moved by Comrade Simons that a committee of three be elected to prepare a list of subjects for leaflets and submit it to the Woman's National Committee. Motion carried.

Comrades Allen, Simons and Branstetter were elected to the committee.

At the August 14 session the committee reported as follows:

"We now have on hand the following leaflets: To the Working Woman, The Teacher and Socialism, Woman's Enfranchisement, Woman Ain't Got No Kick, Children of the Poor, Why the Professional Woman Should Be a Socialist, The Socialist Party and Woman Suffrage, The Crimes of Capitalism."

"We recommend that leaflets upon the following subjects be prepared: The Farmer's Wife, The Housekeeper, The Socialist View of Suffrage, For Organized Women (unions), First Principles of Socialism, Anti-Militarism, The Boy Scout, Waste of Capitalism, The Department-Store Girl, and The Liquor Question."

The report of the committee on leaflets was adopted, and the matter of their publication submitted to the General Correspondent.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

MONTHLY PROGRAMS.

According to our plan of work for the year 1911, each month I have prepared a special program for the use of the local committees and have had it published in the Progressive Woman. Readings, songs and recitations upon the following subjects have been arranged for use, as lessons for class study or as propaganda entertainments: Universal Peace, Woman's Enfranchisement, Socialism and the Home, Anti-Militarism, Our Needs in Education, White Slave Traffic, Social Diseases, Solidarity Among Working Women.

Because of the tense situation in relation to conditions in Mexico, the April subject was changed from "Woman's Relation to Socialism" to "Anti-Militarism." In the name of the Woman's National Committee the entire issue of the Progressive Woman was given over to this subject. Thirty thousand copies were published, and over twenty-seven thousand have been sold. Three thousand yet remain to be disposed of, and we should devise some means for putting them into circulation.

For the September program both Comrade Debs and Comrade Work have prepared splendid articles upon the subject under discussion, "Why We Have Outgrown the United States Constitution." For October, Comrade Charles Lincoln Phifer has made a most exhaustive report upon "Labor Legislation Affecting Women and Children."

These programs have necessitated a great deal of work upon my part. I cannot say whether or not they are meeting the needs of the local committees. It is for you to decide whether we shall continue our efforts along this line.

ACTION TAKEN.

Moved by Comrade Branstetter that the matter of monthly programs be submitted to the committee on plan of work. Motion carried.

On August 14 the Woman's National Committee in a committee of the whole

Moved that the monthly programs be continued in the Progressive Woman throughout 1912, with such modifications as may be desirable. Motion carried.

EDUCATIONAL WORK AMONG CHILDREN.

Reports from Ethel Whitehead of Los Angeles and from Bertha H. Mailly of New York were read, and a verbal report given of the work of Mary Livingston of Chicago. Suggestions and plans for future work were discussed.

It was suggested that lessons should be prepared for three grades, primary, intermediate and advanced. The primary lessons should be planned along kindergarten lines, the various little plays and stories to be used in such a way that the Socialist message would be taught to the smallest children, and the spirit of class solidarity developed.

The intermediate grade should teach nature stories along geological and biological lines, thus familiarizing the mind of the working-class child to the idea of evolution—developing into a thorough understanding of the social evolution through which the race has passed.

The advanced grade should take up the study of scientific Socialism—the lessons to deal with the fundamental principles of Socialism and with a brief history of the movement in the various countries.

ACTION TAKEN.

Moved by Comrade Simons that Comrade Lowe call a conference of the Socialist teachers of Chicago and place the matter, as the committee had roughly outlined it, before them. That these teachers be requested to arrange three sets of 52 lessons each for use in the educational work among children and young people. Motion carried.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

The plan that has been adopted by means of which we secure the co-operation of the National Organizer is fully outlined in the following letter, which is sent to the local secretaries along the route of the organizer:

Chicago, Ill.,
July 5, 1911.

Dear Comrade—The Woman's National Committee is making use of every opportunity to call the attention of the membership of the Socialist Party to the necessity of securing the aid of the women in our movement.

To this end we are sending press notices in advance of the National Organizers and lecturers, bringing out the fact that Socialism stands for woman's enfranchisement and urging the women to attend the lecture.

We ask the local comrades to co-operate with us to the fullest possible extent by carrying out three definite things:

1. See to it that the enclosed notice is published in your local paper as a news item as one means of advertisement.

2. See to it that you ask the National Organizer for a short synopsis of his lecture, which should include his reference to the need of women in the movement, and then publish this as a news item the day following the lecture.

You should add to his synopsis of the lecture a few lines telling of the number present, and the interest manifested. If new members were secured, or a local organizer you should state the fact, and give the time and place of the next meeting of the local. Be sure to make it clear that women are expected to attend the local meetings.

3. Send for special leaflets for women and distribute them at this meeting. Make every effort to get women to attend. Have some woman comrade call at the schools and invite the teachers to come, and then ask permission to make an announcement to the children

urging their parents to hear the lecture. When I was in the field work I followed this plan, and it had most excellent results.

I am enclosing a sample set of leaflets, and hope to receive an order for them at your earliest convenience. Do not fail to push the circulation of the Progressive Woman, the only English-speaking Socialist woman's magazine in the United States. The price is 50 cents per year; in clubs of four, 25 cents. In bundle orders, 2 cents a copy. For the Progressive Woman, address 5445 Drexel avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Hoping for your hearty co-operation in our endeavors to organize women into the party, and with best wishes for a most successful meeting, I am

Fraternally yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
General Correspondent,
Woman's National Committee.

With this is enclosed a press notice written in such a way that almost any newspaper will print it as a news story. This article advertises the meeting and calls special attention to the activity of the women in the political life of today, and urges upon them the importance of hearing the message of the speaker.

This plan has been carried out with excellent results in the work of Comrades Fred and May Strickland, Comrade Theresa Malkiel and Comrade O. F. Branstetter. It makes it imperative that the National Organizer recognize the need of bringing the women into the party and to bring this out in his speech. Also that he leave a short synopsis of his lecture in the hands of the comrades for publication after his meeting is over.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

Two plans for district organization have been adopted by the Woman's National Committee. Each plan is fully outlined in the following letters which were sent out asking for dates for Comrades Nellie M. Zeh and Florence Wattles, both of whom have been selected as District Organizers for your committee:

Letter to state secretaries outlining plan for Comrade Zeh and asking for dates:

Chicago, Ill.,
July 15, 1911.

Dear Comrade—Today the tendency in our movement is toward thorough and more systematic organization. To accomplish this it is necessary that concentrated work be done. More and more the comrades are asking for organizers, rather than agitators.

This is especially true in the work of enlisting the women into our party. The agitator can arouse the sympathy of the women, but to secure them as active members of the party requires personal work.

After careful consideration, the Woman's National Committee is prepared to place before you a plan that, it is hoped, will be successful not only in bringing women into the party, but also in very materially strengthening the general membership. We are sending out Comrade Nellie M. Zeh as a special organizer to work along lines as explained below. Comrade Zeh has had years of experience in work of this kind, and is especially fitted to render efficient service. The plan has met with the approval of National Secretary Barnes, and he assures us that the National Office will guarantee its share of the expense.

Read carefully the plan as outlined below. Then let us know whether you can use Comrade Zeh in this capacity. There is no woman in the movement better qualified to make it a success, and we are desirous that it shall be given a trial. The details are as follows:

1. That Comrade Zeh be sent into your state to work for from one week to ten days in a place.

2. That she be paid \$3.00 per day and expenses. That \$1.50 of this be paid out of the National Treasury, and the remaining \$1.50 and traveling expenses out of the state treasury. The state may make such arrangement with the local as it deems best to meet this expense.

3. That each local securing her services obtain a suitable boarding place where she shall be welcome during her stay. This expense to be defrayed by local, whether she boards with a stranger or with a comrade.

4. That she sell books and take subscriptions for Socialist papers, the proceeds of which shall be divided equally between the local and state.

5. That she endeavor to bring about the reinstatement of delinquent members and the payment of back dues.

6. That at least one propaganda lecture be given by her during her stay; also a woman's meeting and an organization meeting, if necessary. If desirable, outdoor meetings could be held.

7. That she do visitation work by calling on members, their wives, and sympathizers.

8. That she train some woman or man to continue this plan of organization after she leaves.

9. As a preparatory measure, and for the sake of economy of time, she will secure from the Appeal to Reason, the Rip-Saw, the Daily Socialist and any other Socialist publication having a large circulation in the town, their list of subscribers for her use in reaching the members and sympathizers.

10. That a full list of all known Socialists and sympathizers in the town be furnished her for the same purpose.

11. That all arrangements for the first propaganda lecture be completed from three days to one week previous to her coming. Lecture should be given the first night.

12. That advertising posters be furnished by the National Office. That the local advertise in local papers and use all other means of advertising at

its disposal. This last named expense to be met by the local.

13. That should organizer need car fare or postage to carry out her work the same should be furnished by the local.

We desire to put Comrade Zeh to work as soon as possible. If you can use her upon these terms let us know at your earliest convenience.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am

Fraternally yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
General Correspondent,
Woman's National Committee.

Comrade Floaten of Colorado accepted this plan and asked for two month's work by Comrade Zeh.

Letter to state secretaries asking for dates for Comrade Wattles:

Dear Comrade—The Woman's National Committee has elected Comrade Florence Wattles of Indiana as a special organizer, whose duty it is to put forth every effort to interest women and bring them into the party.

They wish to have her work concentrated in one district for a year. With your co-operation, the district assigned Comrade Wattles will be Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. She will give four months of the year to each state, under the direction of the state secretary.

The arrangements for her work are the usual ones. If a local can accept but one date, she will give a general propaganda lecture, but will make it of special interest to women, and will put forth every effort to bring women into the local. Wherever possible, however, she should be given at least two days, in order that she may have an opportunity to reach the women personally in a special meeting for women.

Her terms are the usual ones, \$3.00 per day and expenses.

The Woman's National Committee is making every effort to strengthen the general movement, and they believe that the surest way to accomplish this is by strengthening the woman membership of the party. No one can do this so well as a capable, conscientious woman organizer.

Can you use Comrade Wattles in your state for at least four months in the year? Can you put her to work by the first of September?

Hoping to receive a favorable reply assuring us of your hearty co-operation, and of the acceptance of Comrade Wattles, I am

Fraternally yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
General Correspondent,
Woman's National Committee.

Indiana and Illinois have accepted, and Comrade Wattles will start in Indiana on September 10.

Verbal reports were given by the District Organizers regarding the needs of the work as they had found them to be from their experience in the field.

Comrade Wattles reported that she found the greatest effort need be made along lines that would bring women to realize that they should come into the party, pay dues and fight the battles of the working class with the men comrades.

Comrade Zeh reported conditions as she found them in the extreme South. She stated that she had found the conditions favorable to active propaganda among the women, and told of the readiness with which the newspapers gave space for write-ups of her meetings.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

One of our best means of placing our plans before the active membership of a state, and of securing quick action upon the points submitted, is through the state conventions. I have sent letters giving detailed instructions regarding our plan of work, and a full set of organization leaflets to state conventions of Mississippi, Indiana and Maryland.

This plan is productive of good results and should be followed up with each state convention, until each state has adopted the plan for organizing women into active working committees of the party organization.

The following letter explains the nature of these instructions to the delegates to State Conventions:

Chicago, Ill.,
August 2, 1911.

Delegates to the Maryland Convention, Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Comrades—Realizing that in the midst of the many things that will come before you for your consideration, some important questions may be overlooked unless special attention is called to them, the Woman's National Committee begs leave to submit the following suggestions:

At the National Convention of 1908, and again at the National Congress of 1910, the delegates made provision for active, organized effort along lines that would educate women to an understanding of Socialism, and bring them into the party. According to Article 15 of the National Constitution, a Woman's National Committee was elected, and since then the activity among the women has greatly increased.

The Woman's National Committee has prepared a plan of organization which has met with the full approval of the National Executive Committee, and is now in successful operation. Fifteen states have secured earnest women comrades, who are serving as State Correspondents, and one by one the other states will fall into line. Now is the time for Maryland to add its name to the list of active, progressive states. We request your careful attention to the following plan of organization:

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

(Taken from report accepted by the National Executive Committee, December 12, 1911.)

"We now have a Woman's National Committee, composed of seven women,

which has elected one of its members as its General Correspondent. We should have each state organized in similar manner with a Woman's State Committee, which elects one of its members as its Woman's State Correspondent. Each party local is instructed to elect a local Woman's Committee, and this committee should elect its local Woman's Correspondent."

In conformity with this plan there are three distinct propositions that should be brought to your attention:

First—You should elect a Woman's State Committee. As far as possible the women elected should represent the various parts of the state. After the election of this committee it should proceed with the election of its State Correspondent. The State Correspondent should be in a position to co-operate with the State Secretary, as she should be supplied with a list of the locals and with stationery and stamps from the state office. The convention should take action upon this point, in order that there remain no opportunity for a difference of opinion. This arrangement corresponds with the action taken by the National Congress in regard to the Woman's National Committee. (See Article 15, National Constitution.)

It is the duty of the Woman State Correspondent to render all possible assistance to the Local Woman's Committee and to the Woman State Organizer; also, to report to the General Correspondent of the Woman's National Committee of the work within her state.

2. A Woman State Organizer should be arranged for at this convention. She should be elected by the Woman's State Committee, in conjunction with the State Secretary. It shall be her duty to lecture throughout the state under the direction of the State Secretary. She shall make special effort to bring women into the party, and then to organize them as committees of their respective locals.

3. The delegates to this convention should be impressed with the idea that our work is to organize women into the party, and to form them into active, working committees of the locals. Just as each local has a Literature Committee, and a Program Committee, it should have a Woman's Committee. This committee should elect its most capable woman as its Local Correspondent, whose duty it shall be to report the work of her committee to the State Correspondent.

By following this simple plan of organization, we are assured a strong intelligent body of women within the Socialist Party.

We wish to call your attention to the plan of work we have used with most gratifying success throughout the year. It is conducted along two main lines. Educational programs upon selected subjects have been published each month in the Progressive Woman. These have been used either as propaganda entertainments, or as lessons for a study class. Many thousands of propaganda and organization leaflets have been put into circulation and the demand for them is ever increasing.

The Progressive Woman is the official organ of the Woman's National Committee. It is deserving of your support, and we urge upon the comrades of Maryland that you put forth every effort to place it in the hands of each woman in the state.

Will you bear with me while I reiterate the points upon which you should take action at this convention?

1. Make provision in your constitution for Woman's State Committee and the necessary work involved in its activities.

2. Elect a Woman's State Committee.

3. Make provision for a Woman State Organizer.

4. Take action urging the locals to elect the women members into committees.

5. Push the circulation of the Progressive Woman.

We are hoping to learn that Maryland is the next state to include within the scope of its efforts the entire working class,—women as well as men,—that both may be brought to an understanding of their class interests, and present a solid front to the enemy.

With every good wish for a successful convention, I am,

Fraternally and cordially yours,

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
General Correspondent,
Woman's National Committee.

ACTION TAKEN.

It was suggested by Comrade Branstetter that the General Correspondent secure a list of women delegates to each state convention.

The committee took action discontinuing the organization of Women's State Committees. They recommend that at least one woman in each state be elected a member of the State Executive Committee.

FOREIGN-SPEAKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Thus far the work of the Woman's National Committee has been confined to the English-speaking organizations. The time has arrived when the foreign comrades are looking to us for assistance in bringing their wives and daughters to an understanding of Socialism. I am submitting to you letters from the leading foreign organizations, telling of their work and their needs. They request the translation of our leaflets for women into foreign languages. They also request us to urge upon the foreign newspapers the necessity of translating and publishing the articles dealing with the woman question that we have been sending out to the Socialist press since the first of the year.

The Finnish Woman's Agitation Committee of Aberdeen sends in the following recommendation:

"Aberdeen, Wash., Box 868,
July 25, 1911.

"To the National Woman's Committee, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.:

"The Woman's Committee of the Aberdeen Finnish Socialist Local, at its regular meeting, July 25, 1911, decided to recommend and request your committee to undertake the gathering of statistics about the conditions of women in their working and home life, as, for instance, the wages, length of their working day, confinement and other conditions, and also about child labor and children's school going, etc., in the largest industrial centers and as wide as possible all over the United States. As the means to get such statistics we would suggest printed question blanks, which are to be sent to Socialist and union local organizations with request that those be filled and returned to the committee within certain time limit.

"We believe that this would bring us good results here, as it has brought in the European countries. It would be of benefit to the organizers in their work. And it would make it possible to publish pamphlets with numerical statistics and help to unveil the grave conditions of servants and mothers that now are largely beyond comprehension.

"By order of the Women's Agitation Committee of Aberdeen,

"GUST KINNUNEN,
Chairman of the Committee."

I am submitting to you letters from the following comrades, representing their respective organizations:

Victoria Licci, Italian Translator-Secretary; J. W. Sarlund, National Finnish Translator-Secretary; Hipolit Gluski, National Polish Translator-Secretary; N. Juel Christensen, National Scandinavian Secretary, and Morris Siskind, Secretary West Side Jewish Branch, Chicago.

The work of the Finnish comrades deserves our special attention.

It is estimated by our National Secretary that the women constitute about one-tenth of the membership of the entire party.

According to the report of the National Finnish Secretary, the Finnish women constitute about one-third of the Finnish membership.

I wish to quote verbatim from some of these reports, as I believe they contain many suggestions we cannot afford to overlook.

FINNISH REPORT.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 11, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee:

Dear Comrades—Being asked by Comrade Lowe, the Woman's National Correspondent, to make a brief report about the women's work in the Finnish locals and branches of the Socialist Party, I am glad to give such report as can be made at this time.

The activity of our women comrades can be better noticed by looking into the general inside work of the Finnish local. That a Finnish local has either a singing choir, a sewing society, men's and women's gymnastic clubs, brass band, show committee, an entertainment committee, or some, and often all of these is very general and can be found almost everywhere. All these combined make up the programs for the entertainments. With the exception of a brass band, none of these organizations could exist without women, and some of them require more women than men in order to accomplish anything on their line of work. Although the women are sometimes the principal part of these sub-committees, it is a known fact that they do not take much part in the practical work of a Socialist Party local. In the propaganda meetings they very seldom take part in the discussions and still less in the regular business meetings.

That the question of organizing also women in the Socialist party has been under discussion among the comrades, organization is shown by the proceedings of every one of our national and district conventions. Although the decisions made on this question practically have not contained any new plans for the future work, but stating the discussions and resolutions have been of considerable help in getting toward the organization of both men and women. In order to show the standing and general opinion of our organization in this question, I herewith present some resolutions passed by our national convention on the question of the organization of women, passed in our last national convention, held in Hancock, Mich., August 23-30, 1909, reads as follows:

"This convention, recognizing the value of organizing the women workers into our organization, is in hope that the women will continue to develop themselves in this aim, in concord with the class consciousness of the working class, to work for the emancipation of men and women from the capitalistic class rule, in which purpose, as generally in every way, we demand an absolute freedom of organization and assembly."

Resolution passed by our Middle District convention, August 22-23, 1910:

"That we urge all the locals to organize a special woman's committee in each local, which committees shall co-operate in their work with the National Woman's Committee of the Socialist Party through our National Translator's office; and

"That this convention deems it necessary that the District Committee shall always be composed of men and women comrades."

Resolution passed by the Western District convention, April 21-23, 1911:

"Recognizing the fact that the equal suffrage for women is more and more spreading and becoming into practice in the United States, we see it imperative that organizing of women in our party shall be undertaken with all possible energy. In view of this, every local shall be bound by decision of this convention to establish a woman's committee, and, where separate women's branches may seem to be beneficial, organizing of such women's clubs as sub-branches to the locals shall also be allowed."

Since July 11th, this year, we have had an eight-page weekly woman's paper, by the name of "Woman Comrade," and having a woman editor, published in connection with our western paper at Astoria, Ore.

Keeping of foreign women in touch with the American Socialist movement can, I believe, be done best through co-operation of the Woman's National Correspondent and Committee with the respective national Socialist translators, and as far as the Finns are concerned, for the Finns very seldom understand the English communications.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

etc. All necessary communications, and any suggestions intended for the foreign locals and foreign women, should be sent them in their own language (that means in the present time), when I hope they will bring results.

Fraternally,

J. W. SABLUND,
Translator-Secretary.

JEWISH REPORT.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 10, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—The West Side Jewish Speaking Branch of the Socialist Party of Chicago has at its last meeting decided to request the W. N. C. to cooperate with the Jewish comrades in the work of organizing the Jewish working women in the Socialist Party.

We would suggest that a mass meeting should be arranged at some future date for the purpose of agitation and organization. We will furnish the hall and advertising. It is also necessary to write in the Jewish Labor World, our party organ, about the conditions of the Jewish women wage-workers.

Comrades, there is a great need for good work, but it has been neglected, not only on our part, but on the part of the Jewish Socialist press. It will therefore be timely to remind our press of the importance of educating the women workers to their class interest.

We are very sorry to inform you that only a few girls are members of our party in all our Jewish speaking branches, while a great many are members in their respective trade unions, and there is the field for active work.

We of the West Side Branch will do everything possible to assist you in this important work. Hoping to hear from you, we remain,

Fraternally yours,

WEST SIDE JEWISH SPEAKING BRANCH, SOCIALIST PARTY,
Morris Siskind,
Correspondent.

1114 Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

POLISH REPORT.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 7, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee:

Dear Comrades—General Correspondent Comrade Lowe asked me for some suggestions on agitation and organization among foreign speaking women.

In regards to this, I wish to state that the Socialist movement among the Polish in the United States has just started. Our organization is only three years old, but we have already a number of Polish women in the party. In Milwaukee, Wis., there is a Polish Woman's Branch of the Socialist Democratic Party.

The trouble is that we have not proper literature for women. I have looked through the leaflets published by your committee and found some of them very good for propaganda among women.

Therefore I would suggest to translate and publish in Polish some of the leaflets which are now in English only. I propose for translation the following:

"To the Working Woman."
"Why You Should be a Socialist."
"Wimmin Ain't Got No Kick."

These leaflets will not only appeal to women, but they will arouse more activity among men and women who are already in the organization. At present, when the woman gets interested and joins the party, there should be something in the local which will keep her active, otherwise she might be lost to the local in a short time.

There is a desire among Polish men and women that the dues should be smaller for women than they are now.

Fraternally yours,

HIPOLIT GLUSKI,
Translator-Secretary.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST WOMEN'S REPORT.

There is only one Italian Socialist Woman's Local and it is located in this city.

It is composed of only eight members, very active and enthusiastic, but working or married women, who meet every third Wednesday of the month at their local, 2440 South Oakley Avenue, at 8 p. m.

Some other Socialist women in other cities of the country, on account of their very small number, belong to the men's local.

As far as I know it is a very difficult thing to get in touch with the Italian women, as the Italian comrades are mostly alone here, having left their families in Italy, and the majority of the Italian women here are very poorly educated; most of them can hardly read and write and have the fatal prejudice that Socialism is something terribly fearful which has to be fled from.

The only useful thing would be to have some literature for women, leaflets which could be given away free. Among your English leaflets I saw many very good ones, which I would like to have translated into Italian. A few of them have already been translated for our paper, but this is not sufficient. Those articles should be printed in leaflets and given away on such days when there are some festivities in the Italian quarters.

Of great utility it would be to have some Italian woman propagandist, but presently there are very few cultured Italian women in our movement here in America.

I would suggest to institute some night schools for the Italian women. In these schools they ought to learn not only English, which is very hard for them and discouraging, but to read and write Italian, as this would be much easier for them and make them able, in a very short time, to read our literature, and understand it, and so become conscious of what Socialism is and what it wants.

Another thing to which I want to call your attention is that the dues stamps ought to be set at a lower price for our women, as they generally are very poor and hard working.

Hoping that our little movement will obtain your attention and your aid, which it needs to grow to an imposing one, I remain,

Fraternally,

VICTORIA LICCI,
Secretary-Translator.

Chicago, Ill., August 11, 1911.

SCANDINAVIAN REPORT.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 9, 1911.

National Woman's Committee, Socialist Party. General Correspondent, Miss Caroline Lowe, Chicago:

Dear Comrade—In answer to your request for information regarding organizing the Scandinavian women, I herewith submit to you a short report, which I hope may give you an idea of our standing.

We are just now trying to get a report from each local in order to find out our own strength, before receiving this report. I am unable to give you the exact figure as to how many women who are members of our organization, but personally I don't believe that there are more than fifty.

According to this small number, I think that before we start to organize we will need to do some agitation work first, and I am sure that if you will recommend to us to that our organization will be only too glad to follow your advice.

We are at present publishing two weekly papers, one in the Swedish and one in the Norwegian languages, and if you can supply us with short editorials, etc., of special interest to women, I am sure that the Executive Committee will instruct our editors to translate and publish them. I think it could be arranged so that at least one column in each paper could be used for that purpose.

If you are issuing propaganda leaflets in the Scandinavian language, then we shall do all we can to have them distributed.

When we have done agitation work for some time, I think we can start to organize and be successful.

Our Executive Committee will meet on September 10, so I hope that you will before that date inform me about what you think should be done, and I will submit it to the committee with recommendation.

Fraternally yours,

N. JUD CHRISTENSEN.

ACTION TAKEN ON FOREIGN-SPEAKING ORGANIZATIONS.

Moved that our General Correspondent ask the Socialist papers in foreign languages to translate and publish our articles, and that she arrange for publication of our leaflets in foreign languages as far as the funds in the National Office will permit. Motion carried.

Moved and carried that locals be urged to carry on the propaganda for the naturalization of foreign women, as is being done in the case of the men. (The communication from Local Aberdeen, Washington, was overlooked at the meeting. It will be submitted to the committee in correspondence and action taken will be reported later.)

TEACHERS' BUREAU.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 10, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrades—A Socialist Teachers' Bureau will be of use to the Socialist party now. Inquiries come from Socialist teachers and from comrades who are on school boards.

The teachers want to teach in schools where their Socialism will not be punished.

The comrades on school boards are desirous of having the lesson of Socialism taught in their schools.

I ask that you comrades of the Woman's National Committee consider in getting these comrades in communication with each other.

Some one person in the National Office can do this. A school teacher should handle this work. As the plan becomes known and is effective in quality and quantity of course the work will grow.

You can instruct some one person to care for this work. It will be a great boost for the movement. It will help us all.

Thanking you for considering this proposition, I remain,

Yours for Socialism,

TERENCE VINCENT.

ACTION TAKEN ON TEACHERS' BUREAU.

Moved and carried, that we recommend that the National Office establish a Teachers' Bureau for the purpose of placing Socialist teachers where they are desired.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES.

Thus far we have had little communication with our women comrades in foreign countries. In January of this year I sent a copy of the report of work done during 1910, enclosing sets of organization and propaganda leaflets, to Comrade Clara Zetkin of Germany and to Comrade Annie Grundy of London, England.

SUNDAY NIGHT SESSION, AUG. 13.

Meeting called to order at 7:30 p. m. by the General Correspondent, Lena Morrow Lewis was elected chairman and Caroline A. Lowe secretary.

The first thing in order was the report of the Committee on Rules. The following report was submitted:

Report of Committee on Rules.

Your Committee on Rules desires to submit the following report:

1. Four members shall constitute a quorum, both in business session and in correspondence.

2. The Woman's National Committee shall elect a General Correspondent, who need not necessarily be a member of the committee.

3. The duties of the General Correspondent shall be those usually devolving upon a secretary.

4. The General Correspondent may submit work to the committee either by suggestion or motion.

5. When a motion has been submitted to the committee by the General Correspondent, fifteen days shall be allowed for the return of the vote. Comments reaching the General Correspondent within five days after sending out shall be sent to members of the committee.

6. On matters needing immediate attention the General Correspondent, in consultation with the National Secretary and the head of the department under which it would naturally fall, may take such action as necessity demands.

7. All money sent to the committee shall be turned over to the National Treasurer.

8. Any member of the committee who shall fail to respond to three consecutive communications from the General Correspondent, where a vote is involved, without giving a good and sufficient reason, shall forfeit her membership on the committee, and the National Secretary be requested to have her successor elected.

9. These rules may be revised or amended at any time by a majority vote of the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

CARRIE W. ALLEN,
Chairman.
MAY M. STRICKLAND,
Secretary.
WINNIE E. BRANSTETER.

ACTION TAKEN ON REPORT.

Upon motion Article 5 was amended to read "within seven days," in place of "in five days."

Upon motion Article 8 was amended to read "shall after due notice from the General Correspondent forfeit her membership on the committee, and the one having received the eighth highest vote at the last regular election shall be declared her successor."

Upon motion the report of the Committee on Rules was accepted, and the rules as amended declared adopted.

It was moved and carried that we proceed to elect a member of the Woman's National Committee to represent the committee at the banquet given by Local Milwaukee. Comrade Kate Richards O'Hare was elected.

The question of the circulation of a suffrage petition was taken up for discussion. Upon motion of Comrade Branstetter the following motions were adopted:

Moved by the Woman's National Committee that a petition for amendment to the National United States Constitution, providing for the enfranchisement of women, be prepared by our Gen-

eral Correspondent in conference with the National Secretary, and circulated for signatures.

Moved that this motion be presented to the National Executive Committee, with request that they recommend to our Congressman that he present same to Congress upon completion.

Meeting adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

TUESDAY'S SESSION, AUGUST 15th.

Session of the Woman's National Committee, Tuesday, August 15, 1911. Called to order at 9 a. m. by General Correspondent Caroline A. Lowe. M. Octavia Floaten was elected chairman. Anna A. Maley, Recording Secretary.

All members were present with the exception of Lena Morrow Lewis.

The first order of business was consideration of the report of the Committee on Program for Woman's Day. The recommendations of the committee were as follows:

1. That the day be devoted to agitation on white slavery.

2. That a committee be appointed to collect facts and outline an argument.

3. That this outline be printed and distributed among State Secretaries and Women's Correspondents, with instructions that they take steps to secure speakers, either men or women, to discuss the economic aspects of white slavery at meetings to be held in every considerable town in the respective states.

4. That a leaflet on white slavery be prepared for distribution at these meetings.

5. That, so far as possible, arrangements be made to have the Socialist and labor press feature the white slave question for that day.

MAY WOOD-SIMONS,
ANNA A. MALEY,
Committee.

The report of the committee was, on motion, adopted. Agnes H. Downing of Los Angeles, Carrie W. Allen of New York and Kate Richards O'Hare of St. Louis were elected a committee to collect the data and outline the argument as provided for in the recommendation.

Action upon the report of the committee to propose measures to secure the release of Angelina Napollitano was deferred until further information could be secured.

It was moved and carried that the committee discuss the matter of the lowering of party dues for women, and the following recommendation was adopted:

We recommend that Article 12, Section 6, of the National Constitution, be amended by adding: In families where only the husband is a wage-earner, the combined dues for husband and wife shall cover state and national dues for both, and the local decide upon local dues pro rata.

Comrade Winnie Branstetter voted against this recommendation, Comrade Lewis being absent.

Suffrage Petition.—The following was presented by a sub-committee to the National Executive Committee, and was by them unanimously adopted:

Motion by the General Correspondent that a petition for National Comrades to petition for amendment of the National United States Constitution, providing for the enfranchisement of women, be prepared by our General Correspondent in conference with the National Secretary, and circulated for signatures. Carried.

Motion that this question be presented to the National Executive Committee, with request that they recommend to our Congressman that he present the same to Congress upon completion. Carried.

Comrade Branstetter was elected committee of one to place this before the National Executive Committee. It was unanimously passed by this committee.

Unions.—Moved that work among trades unions be referred to the committee upon plan of work for the year, in conjunction with the leaflet committee. Carried.

The General Correspondent reported having received a letter from the secretary of the National Suffrage Association, inviting the Woman's Committee to send a delegate to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention to be held in Louisville, Ky., in October. A motion to accept the invitation was adopted, but was reconsidered, and after some discussion was readopted. Comrade Carrie W. Allen requested to have her vote recorded.

Caroline A. Lowe, General Correspondent, upon her report that she would have occasion to be in Louisville at that time and that her attendance at the convention would involve no expense to the committee, she was elected to act as fraternal delegate.

Comrade May Wood-Simons reported that she was ill, and Comrade Caroline A. Lowe was elected to act with the committee on Plan of Work for the Year in Mrs. Simons' stead.

Upon reassembly the report of the Literature Committee was read and adopted, and the matter of the publication of the leaflets submitted to the General Correspondent. This report is printed under the discussion of Literature Leaflets.

Following the report of the Literature Committee came the report of the Committee on Plan of Work. Upon motion the Woman's National Committee went into a Committee of the Whole. A plan of work was drawn up and adopted. It is printed in full under discussion of Local Correspondents and Committees.

Upon report by Comrade May Wood-Simons that anti-suffrage films are in use by moving picture shows in Kansas and other states, it was moved that we investigate the publishers of these films and authorize our General Correspondent to communicate with them, stating the protest of the Woman's National Committee. Carried.

Moved that we write to locals in towns where anti-union and anti-suffrage films are shown, requesting that our comrades do not patronize shows where such pictures are exhibited. Carried.

Moved and carried that the committee issue attractive and artistic postcards for propaganda purposes.

Moved that Comrade Lowe communicate with Comrades Sloan, Nye and other Socialist cartoonists, requesting that they submit designs for postcards. Carried.

It was decided to request women to encourage children to sell Socialist publications as Socialist boy scouts.

Comrade Katterfeld, representing the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, was given the floor and requested that the Woman's Committee endorse the plan as a whole; urge women's organizations to endorse the plan in their localities; get individual women to work for the plan and for all to boost the plan on behalf of The Progressive Woman. It was moved that our committee endorse the plan of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau and that we ask our women to push the subscription cards, especially of The Progressive Woman, and also that copies of The Progressive Woman be for sale on the literature tables in the meetings. Carried.

Intercollegiate Socialist Society.—It was moved that the names of students be secured from the secretary of the society and that the students be supplied with our literature and copies of our plan of work. Carried.

It was moved and carried that the General Correspondent be authorized to use the material available from the Child Welfare Exhibit, according to the best arrangements which she can make with the National Office.

Upon a request from Mary E. Garbutt of California that we give our assistance in an effort being made to collect funds for the erection of a peace monument, it was

Moved that it is the sense of the Woman's National Committee that available funds must be devoted to the establishment of peace indeed, rather than to building monuments to a peace which does not and cannot exist under capitalism. Carried.

Moved that an article upon the proposed peace monument be prepared and published as one of our press articles. Carried.

Moved and carried that we recommend to the Trade Union Department in the National Office that they include within the scope of their work the effort to reach organized women.

Moved that as the phrase "official organ" implies party control and ownership, and as no such relationship exists between the Woman's National Committee and The Progressive Woman, that we cease to refer to The Progressive Woman as our official organ. Carried.

Moved that the Woman's Committee concur in the action of the Conference of Officials in asking for the establishment of a Bureau of Information on Municipal Affairs and that this bureau also be used for the gathering of general information and statistics; also that the bureau be located in the National Office. Carried.

Moved and carried that this committee recommend that the services of a

stenographer be placed at the disposal of the General Correspondent for such time as may be necessary.

The matter of the Napollitano petition was at this point taken from the table and it was moved and carried that the matter of a petition and its proper wording be left in the hands of the General Correspondent.

It was moved and carried that the National Correspondent secure as far as possible the co-operation of all non-political organizations of women in the circulation of our suffrage petition.

It was moved and carried with enthusiasm that we extend to the Milwaukee comrades a vote of thanks for the courtesy and hospitality extended to all visiting comrades during the present conference.

Moved that a letter of thanks be sent to Comrade Debs for his kind thought in sending a message of encouragement to our committee.

Moved that we request that the names of State Correspondents for women be published in the National Bulletin with the names of State Secretaries.

Adjournment sine die was then taken.

Attest:

CAROLINE A. LOWE,
Secretary.

REPORT OF ADVANCE ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STENOGRAPHIC RECORD OF THE MEETINGS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY, 1911.

Chicago, Ill., August 30, 1911.

Dear Comrade—Relating to your order on file in this office for a copy of the stenographic record of the Investigating Committee—sub-committee of the National Committee—I quote the following from the report of that committee, dated February 28, 1911:

"In further consideration of the fact that the charges against National Secretary Barnes and other employees of the party have received the widest publicity through the columns of the Christian Socialist and the Provoker, we desire that the findings of your committee and the stenographic report of the trial be as extensively circulated as possible. But we are unwilling to assume the responsibility for the expenditure of party funds for this purpose. The printing of the full proceedings will cost, according to the lowest bid received, \$625 for 1,500 copies.

"We therefore request the solicitation of advance orders in the National Bulletin for copies of the proceedings at the price of 50 cents apiece. In the event that the orders are sufficient to cover the cost of publication, the printing of the same shall be ordered."

I should advise you that the above instructions relating to publication in the Bulletin have been complied with. A spread advertisement was given a favorable position in the five issues of the Monthly Bulletin and hundreds of letters from this office solicited orders; besides, all party papers were requested to carry like advertisements.

So that you may be fully informed, I submit herewith a complete list of orders as received to date, the total being ninety-nine copies, of which fifty-eight have been paid for and so indicated.

To those who have paid I submit the question as to whether you desire to await further action by some authoritative body. Or do you desire the return of your remittance? Or do you desire to apply the amount for literature, as selected from the enclosed price list?

Awaiting an early reply, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

ORDERS PAID FOR.

- A. E. Wochele, Allegheny, Pa. 1
- B. P. Maddox, Graford, Tex. 1
- Fred Cliff, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1
- Alpons Olbrich, Philadelphia. 1
- J. Sermuks, Kearney, N. J. 1
- O. Kannegiesser, New Haven, Conn. 2
- P. W. Hamilton, Clyde, Tex. 1
- R. E. Dooley, Oklahoma City. 1
- John T. Chappell, Richmond, Va. 1
- H. B. Pearce, Bysessville, O. 1
- Geo. E. Coontz, Sedalia, Mo. 1
- Geo. Edwards, Dallas, Tex. 1
- A. H. Floaten, Denver, Colo. 1
- Robt. C. Heitzman, Trenton, N. J. 1
- Wm. M. McLeod, Leadville, Colo. 6
- Henry Friedman, Boston, Mass. 1
- Daniel Shovlin, Butte, Mont. 10
- H. S. Hair, Chicago, Ill. 1
- W. E. N. Wright, Twin Lakes, Colo. 1
- Lenora Conwell, Topeka, Kan. 1
- M. E. Kirkpatrick, Granite City, Ill. 1
- F. B. Meriam, Los Angeles. 1
- Wm. Carpenter, Tulare, Cal. 1
- J. S. Lichty, Spokane, Wash. 1
- Edward Dickinson, Tampa, Fla. 1
- Wm. O. Bryant, Glens Ferry, Idaho. 1
- Abel Hallberg, Molson, Wash. 1
- Abraham Bloom, Brockton, Mass. 1
- J. W. Richman, Washington, D. C. 1
- O. E. Mueselman, Scranton, Pa. 1
- Edgar Llewellyn, Ashland, Pa. 1
- G. B. Orendorff, Batavia, N. Y. 1
- E. W. Latchem, Pratt, Kan. 1
- H. S. Stevens, Attleboro, Mass. 1
- N. A. Morris, Lewiston, Idaho. 1

- Samuel Zorn, Boston, Mass. 2
- John Coleman, Alton, Ill. 1
- S. V. Brents, Ida, Ky. 1
- W. Bellmare, Toronto, Canada. 1
- John Cannon, Rosedale, Kan. 1
- A. Marcus, New York, N. Y. 1
- Wm. Cuthbertson, Pittsfield, Mass. 1

Total paid 58

ORDERS UNPAID FOR.

- Algernon Lee, New York, N. Y. 1
- Rand School, New York, N. Y. 1
- Geo. A. Kiepe, Newark, N. J. 1
- R. J. Victor, Arlington, N. J. 1
- David Goldstein, Boston, Mass. 1
- Paul J. Paulsen, Rock Springs, Wyo. 5
- Fred Hurst, Providence, R. I. 1
- Seventh Ward Branch, Chicago. 4
- M. J. Donahoe, Haverhill, Mass. 1
- Samuel Block, Chicago. 1
- Adolph Germer, Belleville, Ill. 2
- Frank D. Hubner, Gillespie, Ill. 1
- Herman Nelson, York, Neb. 1
- Geo. Rosengren, Marshalltown, Iowa. 1
- C. E. Brawner, Grand Forks, N. D. 1
- R. G. Agney, Philadelphia. 1
- J. B. Meredith, Reed Springs, Mo. 1
- John Page, Sayre, Pa. 10
- Edwin F. Ludwig, Washington, D. C. 2
- Frank Edington, Deer Park, Wash. 1
- Geo. W. Snyder, Columbus, Kan. 1
- V. V. Oakford, Garden City, Kan. 1
- Geo. W. Scott, Seattle, Wash. 1

Total unpaid 41

Total orders received, 99.

Attest: J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Committee Action. Motions Nos. 3 and 4 Submitted. Action on Motion No. 3

National Headquarters
Socialist Party.
Chicago, Ill.,
August 7, 1911.

To the National Committee:

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 3, Motion No. 3, by Comrade John W. Slayton, National Committee member of Pennsylvania, supported by the following members of the committee: Maurer of Pennsylvania, Bassett of Louisiana, Noble of Texas, Zimmerman of Texas and Guptill of Maine.

MOTION NO. 3.

"Move that the National Secretary be instructed to recall National Organizer Goebel from Alaska and place him in unorganized territories and states in the United States, where expenses of travel are not so great and the less scattered population would render organization efforts more productive of results."

COMMENT.

By Comrade Slayton: "This motion is made with no antagonism toward Comrade Goebel, but entirely on the score of economy and the necessity of securing the best results for Socialist money expended. It seems deplorable that the funds of the party should be expended in territory so costly to cover and so unpromising of results."

Vote will close August 28. Kindly use the voting card herewith enclosed.

National Headquarters
Socialist Party.
Chicago, Ill.,
August 16, 1911.

To the National Committee:

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 4, Motion No. 4, by Comrade W. S. Noble, National Committee member of Texas, supported by the following members of the committee: William Inderlist of Connecticut, Mallet of Utah, Zimmerman of Texas, Bassett of Louisiana, Kennedy of Pennsylvania, Morrison of Arizona, Richards of Oregon, Kraft and Reilly of New Jersey and Price of Washington.

MOTION NO. 4.

"That neither the National Committee nor the National Executive Committee shall either directly or indirectly employ any member of either body."

COMMENT.

By Comrade Noble: "The purpose of this motion is obvious. That members of our largest committees should use the power that has been delegated to them by the rank and file to become self-employed is reprehensible. Of course, our officials who are now receiving such money have overlooked that very important fact that all bureaucracies in all times have had their basis in such methods. We, building a social-democracy, must set our faces like

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL BULLETIN

Chicago, Ill.,
August 29, 1911.

To the National Committee:

Comrades—Herewith is submitted report of National Committee Referendum No. 3, Motion No. 3, by John W. Slayton, National Committee member of Pennsylvania:

MOTION NO. 3.

"That the National Secretary be instructed to recall National Organizer Goebel from Alaska and place him in unorganized territories and states in the United States, where expenses of travel are not so great and the less scattered population would render organization efforts more productive of results."

VOTING YES—Alabama, Abbott; Arkansas, Hogan; California, Wilson, Harriman; Connecticut, Inderlist; Florida, Allen; Georgia, Mulcahy; Idaho, Rigg; Illinois, Simons, Germer; Indiana, Kelley; Louisiana, Bassett; Maine, Guptill; Missouri, McAllister, Berry; New Hampshire, Bean; New York, Paulitsch; Ohio, Clifford, Cook; Oklahoma, Owen; Oregon, Richards; Pennsylvania, Kennedy, Slayton, Maurer; Rhode Island, Grimshaw; South Dakota, Ballinger; Texas, Noble, Zimmerman; Virginia, Rader; Washington, Price, Barth; Wyoming, Powell. Total, 32.

VOTING NO—Arizona, Morrison; California, Richardson; Colorado, Troxel; Indiana, Reynolds; Iowa, McCrillis; Kansas, Berry; Kentucky, Streine; Massachusetts, Putney; Massachusetts, Fenner; Michigan, Aaitonen; Montana, Kruse; Nebraska, Oylar; New Jersey, Kraft, Reilly; New Mexico, Cameron; New York, Wright, Lee, Strelbel; Oregon, Lewis; Pennsylvania, Cohen; Tennessee, Terlisner, Utah, Mallet; Wisconsin, Berger. Total, 23.

NOT VOTING—Illinois, Brower; Kansas, Blase; Maryland, Rosett; Michigan, McMaster; Minnesota, Morgan, Keyes; Mississippi, Lipscomb; Nevada, Burton; North Dakota, LeSeuer; Ohio, Ries; Oklahoma, Ameringer, Black, Wills; Vermont, Ordway; West Virginia, Cullum; Wisconsin, Thompson. Total, 16.

The motion is therefore adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

COMMENT.

Morrison (Arizona): "I vote No on Motion No. 3, because after seconding this motion I have learned through the Bulletin of the money sent by one local of Alaska, and I believe that if one local has had interest enough to raise that amount they deserve help, and, as far as expense is concerned, the expense of going and coming has to be borne anyway, and I believe if the comrade is having success, and we know that he will have if work will bring such a thing, that we should let him do all that can be done."

Reynolds (Indiana): "I vote No on this motion, not because I think it was wise to send Comrade Goebel to Alaska. He is there, the expense is great to go and come, and he should finish his work there and come back without being recalled. It will soon get too cold for the tender ones. I think extraordinary missions should not be undertaken before submission to the membership."

Berry (Kansas): "Comrade Goebel should not have been sent to Alaska in the first place, but since he is there and it will cost almost as much money to call him back as to let him finish his work, I am in favor of him staying in Alaska."

Streine (Kentucky): "In view of the fact that the money to send Comrade Goebel to Alaska is already spent, and since we will probably not send another speaker to Alaska for a long time, I am not in favor of recalling him until the territory has been fairly well covered."

Fenner (Massachusetts): "Record me as voting No on Motion No. 3. It may have been unwise to send Comrade Goebel to Alaska, but it seems to me that it would be equally unwise to recall him before he has had time to make good. We would have the expense and no results."

Kruse (Montana): "I vote No on National Committee Referendum No. 3, and for the following reasons: First—The unorganized sections of our country, difficult of access, are the very ones in which national assistance is needed. Second—The whole country is stirred up over the matter of the disposal of the Alaskan resources, and, in my opinion, the Socialist method of disposal should be presented directly to the people most interested. Third—The reports seem to indicate that Comrade Goebel is meeting with splendid success. Fourth—Comrade Goebel is already in the territory and to recall him now would be a waste of money spent in traveling back and forth."

Strelbel (New York): "I would have been opposed to sending Comrade Goebel to Alaska had the matter been presented to the National Committee before the start was made. Now that he is in the field, I believe it the better policy that he stay there until the ground is covered."

Lee (New York): "I vote against the motion to withdraw National Organizer Goebel from Alaska. Since he is there and a considerable part of the expense is already incurred it seems foolish to take him away in the midst of his work."

"My vote does not mean that I approve of the general policy of spending the resources of our national organization in doing pioneer work in sparsely populated and industrially undeveloped territory, whether within the United States proper or elsewhere. On the contrary, as a general vote I would favor a concentration of effort upon

eight or ten of the states in which industry is highly developed and the conditions exist for a powerful and progressive proletarian movement."

Cook (Ohio): "I have voted Yes on this motion for the reason that I think it is practically a waste of Socialist funds to send an organizer into Alaska while there is such great need of funds and organizers here in the States. The results would be immeasurably greater with the same outlay of funds and energy. I recognize Comrade Goebel as a very able man and an excellent organizer, and believe his services should be utilized at home."

Cohen (Pennsylvania): "I vote No on Motion No. 3 because I take it for granted that the National Executive Committee thoroughly canvassed the situation in Alaska before sending Goebel there, and nothing has occurred since to change that opinion."

Zimmerman (Texas): "I vote Yes for reasons apparent in the motion."

Noble (Texas): "I vote Yes because of the facts stated in the motion, and not as a criticism."

Mallet (Utah): "The reason I vote No on Comrade Slayton's motion is that Alaska will almost pay expenses. Another reason is that the people are frontiersmen and will take to Socialism."

Berger (Wisconsin): "Comrade Goebel has organized numerous locals in Alaska. Moreover, he is on his way home."

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN KENNEDY OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

"McKees Rocks, Pa.,
August 22, 1911.

"To the Comrades of the National Committee of the Socialist Party:

"I nominate Comrade Robert B. Ringler of Reading, Pa., for National Secretary, to serve until a secretary is elected in the regular manner by the membership.

COMMENT.

"As I interpret the National Constitution, it is the duty of the National Committee to elect a successor to Comrade Barnes to serve as National Secretary until a secretary is elected by the membership in the regular manner.

"Comrade Ringler has the capacity and the experience. He has had six years' experience as State Secretary of Pennsylvania. The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania is about one-sixth of the Socialist Party of the United States, so that in importance and responsibility his duties have been second only to those of Comrade Barnes.

"(Signed)
"THOMAS F. KENNEDY,
"Member of National Committee of Pennsylvania."

"Chicago, Ill.,
August 25, 1911.

"Thomas F. Kennedy, McKees Rocks, Pa.:

"Dear Comrade—Received this day your letter containing a nomination for National Secretary. The fact that you submit a nomination assumes that the National Committee has decided to proceed with an election. The National Committee has taken no such action and as a whole it must be free to decide that question in advance of the acceptance of any nominations.

"Under the National Constitution it is one of the duties of the National Committee

"To receive and pass upon all reports and actions of the National Executive Committee."

"The National Constitution also says: 'Any act of the National Executive Committee, unless affected by motion by any member of the National Committee within fifteen days after notice of such act has been mailed by the National Office to the members of the National Committee, shall be in force.'

"A nomination is not a motion. The National Constitution also provides that the National Executive Committee is

"To receive and pass upon the reports of the National Secretary and to transact all current business of the National Office except such as is by this constitution expressly reserved for the National Committee or the general vote of the party."

"The Executive Committee having temporarily filled the vacancy for the period of the unexpired term, a nomination is not in order unless the National Committee should by motion decide to undo the action of the Executive Committee and decide to fill the vacancy itself.

"For the above reasons your nomination is not in order.

"For your further information I might add that prior to action being taken by the National Executive Committee, the following facts were duly considered:

"First—That there is no provision of the constitution which specifically covers the present situation—that is, the resignation of a National Secretary.

"Second—That, as per the constitution, responsibility rests with the Executive Committee to transact the current business of the National Office.

"Third—That, under the constitution and in due course, the call for nominations for the regular election of party officers will be issued on October 1, and that the call would be issued before the list of candidates could be made up in the event of a special election being held for the position of National Secretary.

"Fraternally yours,

"(Signed)
"J. MAHLON BARNES,
"National Secretary."

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 30, 1911.

To the Comrades of Missouri, Greeting: I enclose herewith a copy of the National Constitution and direct your attention to Section 9 of Article XII. In connection therewith you are advised that a petition signed by a sufficient number of members, according to the provisions mentioned, has been filed in this office and the validity of the signatures has been certified to by the local secretaries. Besides, they were passed upon by a committee composed of James F. Carey, member of the National Executive Committee; Clyde A. Berry, member of the National Committee for Missouri, and Otto Pauls of St. Louis, Mo.

The petition denies the validity of the title to office of the following comrades: R. R. Ristine, as State Secretary; W. W. McAllister and C. A. Berry, as National Committee members; J. S. Kiefler, Otto Vierling, A. L. Meyer, H. J. Steigerwalt, C. C. Wideman and Geo. W. Boswell, as State Committeemen from the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional Districts.

The petition alleges that April 15, 1910, was the date on which the controversy arose, and the National Executive Committee so found.

Therefore, by instructions from the National Executive Committee and in conformity with the National Constitution and the petition based thereon, a call is hereby issued for nominations for a State Secretary, two members of the National Committee and six members of the State Committee for the 10th, 11th and 12th Congressional Districts.

Candidates for members of the State Committee in the districts mentioned are to be nominated only by locals or members resident in such districts, and the number nominated by each district should be in conformity with the vacancies contemplated in the petition.

Only such locals or members-at-large as were in good standing April 15, 1910, are qualified to make nominations. This letter is being sent by first-class post to all local secretaries whose names and addresses appeared in the report of the State Secretary of Missouri, as printed in the Missouri Socialist Party Bulletin, date of July 1, 1910, under the caption "Financial Report for the Month of May and Membership Report for the Month of April." Other qualified locals or members will be supplied upon application.

In the present case the provisions of the National Constitution regarding the period allowed for nominations and acceptances and declinations of national officers will apply.

A nomination blank is herewith enclosed, which should be returned to this office on or before September 30, 1911. National Executive Committee contains the minutes of the meeting of the ing the actions above referred to will be found in the August issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin.

With the submission of the above proposition and call for nominations the long-standing controversy in Missouri is placed in the hands of the members of your state for final adjudication. Such being the case, I entertain the hope that the comrades, in a spirit of amity, will unite for the advancement of our common cause.

Fraternally submitted,
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE CORRESPONDENCE.

TELEGRAM.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 5, 1911.

National Executive Committee motion by Spargo: That the first session of the committee meeting be held at National Headquarters on August 11 at 9:30 a. m., instead of 2 p. m. at Milwaukee; that charges by Jean Keep be then and there investigated, and that the National Secretary be ordered to notify all interested parties to appear at the place and time stated. Wire vote.

TELEGRAM.

Chicago, Ill.,
August 7, 1911.

A majority of the committee have voted to meet at National Headquarters 9:30 Friday morning, August 11.

J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

John M. Work will assume the duties of National Secretary of the Socialist Party on September 1, 1911. All communications intended for the National Office on and after that date should be addressed to John M. Work, National Secretary, 205 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill. All checks and money orders should likewise be made payable to Comrade Work.

Report on National Referendum "B," 1911

Chicago, Ill.,
August 12, 1911.

Vote closed August 10, 1911.

"Strike out in Section 3, of Article III, everything after the word annually."

States—	Yes.	No.
Alabama	14	35
Arizona	..	11
Arkansas	88	57
California	488	381
Colorado	228	107
Connecticut	222	138
Florida	104	111
Georgia	25	17
Illinois	578	429
Indiana	265	200
Iowa	195	216
Kansas	171	244
Kentucky	61	26
Maine	23	48
Maryland	71	36
Massachusetts	818	324
Michigan	171	127
Minnesota	572	349
Mississippi	21	2
Missouri	160	248
Montana	161	141
Nebraska	126	115
Nevada	34	32
New Hampshire	112	40
New Jersey	374	104
New Mexico	44	27
New York	1,377	571
North Carolina	9	4
North Dakota	135	115
Ohio	682	581
Oklahoma	187	350
Pennsylvania	999	1,087
Rhode Island	97	18
South Carolina	15	..
Tennessee	117	20
Texas	130	613
Utah	38	58
Vermont	81	12
Virginia	35	12
Washington	384	257
West Virginia	90	30
Wisconsin	1,278	108
Wyoming	274	24
Members-at-large	3	3
Totals	11,054	7,428

Reports of votes from the state of Idaho and from Wilmington, Del., were received too late to be counted.

In accordance with the above recorded vote, the amendment was adopted by a majority of 3,626.

Attest:
J. MAHLON BARNES,
National Secretary.

National Socialist Lyceum Bureau

205 WEST WASHINGTON STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

To the Locals, Socialist Party:

Dear Comrades:—Over five hundred Locals have already answered our announcement of the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau.

Most State Secretaries are helping with a splendid spirit.

The best known and most efficient speakers in our Movement are accepting the invitation to lecture.

All the principal Socialist papers will co-operate.

The project promises to become the greatest ever undertaken by our Party.

The Plan: A course of five Socialist lectures is planned, and so arranged as to give a logical presentation of the Socialist Position. The National Office will issue special Combination Subscription Tickets, good for admission to the lectures and also for subscriptions to Socialist papers and books. A ticket to one lecture will be given with each 25-cent subscription, and a ticket to all the lectures with each dollar subscription.

Our Offer: We offer this course of five lectures, by five of our ablest speakers, to Locals as a prize for selling \$300 worth of these Combination Subscriptions in three months' time. Every worker can hustle for the publication that he likes best, and the subscriber gets the one he chooses with the lecture ticket.

About three months before the lectures begin, a special organizer will visit the Locals that take favorable action, to explain the details of the plan and make definite arrangements for the work.

We pay the speakers and their expenses, and furnish advertising matter.

Locals get collections and literature sales made at meetings.

We also allow the Local a commission of forty per cent on all the Combination Subscriptions sold above the \$300 requirement.

Any live Local that puts this project through will make enough to pay its hall rent and have a nice balance left for its treasury.

Act Now! This is the greatest opportunity for strengthening your organization that has ever come to your Local. You can accomplish more for the energy expended under this plan than under any other. It unites the plea of five lecturers, the printed message of our Press, and the personal appeal of the active members of your organization into one irresistible propaganda machine for building more organization.

The routes for the entire season must shortly be arranged. Take advantage of this great organizing campaign while you have the chance. Write for information at once.

Fraternally yours,

J. MAHLON BARNES, National Secretary.