

THE SOCIALIST PARTY

MONTHLY BULLETIN

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 205 WEST WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO

Volume VIII

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1911

Number 1

CHICAGO, ILL., October 1, 1911.

To the Locals of the Socialist Party:

Dear Comrades: In pursuance of the action of the Woman's National Committee and the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party at their respective meetings in August, the following petition has been prepared:

Petition to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States over 21 years of age, hereby request you to submit to the Legislatures of the several states for ratification, an amendment to the national Constitution which shall enable women to vote in all elections upon the same terms as men."

This petition is now in the hands of tens of thousands of men and women who are circulating it with the purpose of securing a million signatures.

Comrade A. M. Simons, editor of "The Coming Nation," says in a recent article dealing with the campaign for woman suffrage: "If the Socialists stand indifferent in the midst of this fight, working women will be deceived into believing that the vote has been conferred upon them as a favor. If they are so deceived, the vote will be but an empty bauble, or worse yet, an instrument of reaction in their hands."

"There is one thing that is certainly writ into the events of the next few years. It is that the ballot will be given to women in nearly every state. If it is given as the apparent result of the sex fight, and as the actual pay for expected political fawning, the Socialists have only themselves to blame."

Comrades, our national and international declarations demand equal suffrage for men and women. It is the imperative duty of the Socialists to enforce this demand in the United States.

For the first time in our history the working class has a representative in Congress. Comrade Berger stands ready, not only to present this petition, but to introduce the necessary amendments to make its provisions a part of the United States Constitution.

A million signatures! Let each of the 80,000 members of the Socialist party secure fifteen signatures. This means 1,200,000 persons who stand for equal rights for women and men. Please find enclosed copies of blank petitions. If more are needed, send to address below and they will be forwarded immediately.

Take one of the petitions today. When it is filled take another and fill it also with names. Do not be content with fifteen--make it a hundred--a thousand. When completed, mail it to the National Headquarters, Socialist Party, 205 W. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Fraternally yours,

Woman's National Committee, Socialist Party.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 1, 1911.

To the Local Secretaries:

There are four matters of deep concern which I wish to bring to your attention.

First--Along with this letter you will receive a petition for equal suffrage for men and women. I urge that you take up the work with vigor and systematically canvass every woman and man in your community to sign the petition.

Second--Along with this letter you will also find the call for nominations for National Executive Committee and National Secretary, together with blank on which to send in your nominations. Ours is a democratic organization in which the rank and file rules. Do not fail to show your keen interest in the party affairs by nominating a full ticket, composed of those whom you consider the best and most efficient comrades from all parts of the United States.

Third--I am anxious to know how effective the fifty thousand circular letters, which we sent to the Appeal Army, were in bringing in new members. Please let me know how many members you have secured whose applications bore the words "Appeal Army" stamped in red across the end.

Fourth--I herewith enclose a price list of literature. Every local should buy cloth-bound books for circulation among the members and others. Every local should buy paper-bound books by the hundreds for circulation among the political heathen. Every local should buy leaflets by the thousands and systematically distribute them from house to house.

Please bring this letter before the local at its next meeting, and have it take these matters up seriatim and act upon them.

Yours for the Cause,

John M. Work

Acting National Secretary.

Correspondence of the National Executive Committee During September

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades--This is to advise you that the following comrades whose names appeared on the list of available speakers approved by your committee in the last session, have written me that it will be impossible for them to serve on the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau:

Carrie W. Allen, Max S. Hayes, Geo. R. Kirkpatrick and Joseph Wanhope.

In view of the above circumstances I deem it advisable to submit additional names for your consideration. It will be necessary to have an available list that will enable me to fill all vacancies.

The following comrades have applied for engagements: Harry McKee, Wm. Bessemer, Henry T. Jones (Silas Hood), Wm. R. Ransom, W. Harry Spears and W. L. Thurman.

Comrades Mila Tupper Maynard and Janet Fenimore have not applied, but I would like to have your decision regarding them.

Please advise whether you desire to have these placed on the list of speakers from which the lecturers on the Lyceum Bureau are to be selected. If you have in mind other suitable lecturers, please suggest their names.

Kindly vote yes or no opposite each name submitted on the enclosed ballot, and return same by next mail.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee.
Dear Comrades--I transmit herewith motion and comment, by Comrade John Spargo, as follows:

MOTION.

"I move that the request of the Vermont State Committee be granted and that Comrade Squier be employed for a further period of six weeks, on the understanding that all expenses other than his wages will be paid by the Vermont comrades."

COMMENT.

"At the last meeting of the National Executive Committee I made a brief report upon the situation in Vermont, and also upon the work of Comrade Squier. I have no hesitation in saying that Comrade Squier is the right man for the job. He is an 'organizer' in the real sense of that much misused word, and has organized more locals and secured more members-at-large during the four weeks he has been at work here than all the organizers ever sent here combined. He is the type of man who ought to be permanently employed for such intensive work as we are doing here.

"From time to time we have spent a great deal of money in this state, practically without result. Now we have everything in our favor, and there is no place in the United States where we can use money to better advantage. In the four weeks he has been at work Comrade Squier has organized six or seven new locals and added a number of members-at-large to the party. There are good prospects of a dozen more if we can keep him at work another six weeks.

"At the beginning of the year we had 150 members in the state; now we have about 360. Then we had 10 locals, six of them English-speaking. Now we have 20, fifteen of them English-speaking. By the end of the year we can raise the membership to 500, I feel reasonably sure.

"Because of the peculiar conditions existing here, it is important that we lay now the basis for a good campaign in 1912. The Vermont election takes place two months before the elections throughout the United States. If we poll 5,000 votes, as I believe we can, and elect several members to the legislature, it will mean a great deal to the national campaign. That we will elect several legislators I believe. It seems almost certain. This is made possible through the electoral system, which provides that each town has one representative, regardless of its population. Thus a town with fifty voters has one representative equally with a town of 5,000. Unjust and medieval as this system is it will give us a great advantage.

"The Vermont comrades are doing their share. They have recently paid all the expenses of a tour by Comrade Ordway; they are running a paper, the Vermont Socialist News, and within the past three or four months they have distributed tens of thousands of leaflets and pamphlets. It will tax their energies to pay the traveling and hotel expenses of Comrade Squier, but they will do it cheerfully if the National Executive Committee will pay his wages. At present Comrade Squier's wages and all expenses are being met by the National Office for a period of six weeks. It is

necessary to have an immediate decision upon the request of the State Committee in order that his work may be planned ahead and not interrupted."

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 14, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades--On the list of additional names of speakers for the National Socialist Lyceum Bureau, submitted under date of September 1, I have the following to report:

Arthur Brooks Baker--Comrades Hillquit, Hunter and Lewis voted in favor, Comrade Spargo in the negative; other members of the committee not voting. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.

Mila Tupper Maynard--Comrades Hillquit, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo voted in favor; other members of the committee not voting. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.

Wm. Bessemer--Comrades Hillquit and Spargo voted in the negative.

Janet Fenimore--Comrades Hillquit and Lewis voted in favor.

Henry T. Jones--Comrades Hillquit and Hunter voted in favor; Comrade Spargo in the negative.

Harry McKee--Comrades Hillquit and Lewis voted in favor; Comrade Spargo in the negative.

William R. Ransom--Comrades Hillquit and Spargo voted in the negative.

W. Harry Spears--Comrade Hillquit voted in favor; Comrade Spargo in the negative.

W. L. Thurman--Comrades Hillquit and Spargo voted in the negative.

On the last seven no action was taken for lack of a quorum vote.

LETTER OF COMRADE HUNTER, DATED SEPTEMBER 5.

"I do not know personally all the comrades you mention in your letter as having applied for engagements. However, all those I know I consider capable of doing good work. I know nothing that would lead me to vote against any of the applicants. However, I will only vote on those I know personally and I favor them all--Maynard, Jones, and from Berlyn's note, I imagine that Baker should go out for the committee, and will therefore vote for him."

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 20, 1911.

To the National Executive Committee.

Dear Comrades--I herewith submit report of action taken upon the motion submitted by Comrade Spargo under date of September 7, providing for the extension of Comrade Squier's organizing tour in Vermont for a period of six weeks, as follows:

Voting in the affirmative: Comrades Carey, Hunter, Lewis and Spargo, other members of the committee not voting. Affirmative action has therefore been taken.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF COMRADE HILLQUIT, DATED SEPTEMBER 11.

"On motion of Comrade Spargo to grant the request of the Vermont State Committee extending the employment of Comrade Squier as organizer for a further period of six weeks, I must refrain from voting until such time as the result of pending Referendum 'C' becomes known."

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN M. WORK,
Acting National Secretary.

LYCEUM NOTES.

The advance guard of the great army of Lecture Course subscription cards has arrived. Nearly one thousand red subscription cards were received in September, and the first lists were forwarded to the respective publishers. The money from the locals that are working on the Lecture Course is also being sent in at a satisfactory rate.

The first remittance from Livingston, Mont., was for \$90.00. Pretty good for a little local for one week's work. If some of the locals in the larger cities will work with the same energy and send in subscription cards in proportion to Livingston, the office force will be swamped.

Two Harbors, Minn., reports \$80.00 as the result of the first week's work.

C. B. Hoffman has asked that we take him off the Lecture Course in Montana and Idaho. George D. Brewer, who has accompanied Debs on his lectures from one end of the country to the other, will take Hoffman's place as third speaker on the Pacific circuit.

Hereafter the Monthly Bulletin will be dated the month when it is published, instead of the preceding month. The last issue was the August number. The next will be the November number. Therefore, to avoid having a vacant month and causing confusion, this issue is called the September-October number.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY MONTHLY BULLETIN

National Committee Action. Motion No. 5 Submitted. Action on Motions Nos. 4 and 5

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 1, 1911.
To the National Committee.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5, by Comrade Clyde A. Berry, National Committee member of Missouri, supported by the following members of the committee: Clifford of Ohio, Brower of Illinois, Troxel of Colorado, Mallet of Utah and Morrison of Arizona.

MOTION NO. 5.

"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."

COMMENT BY JAS. H. BROWER, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF ILLINOIS.

"When officials of the party take it upon themselves to sit as judges upon a case in which they are involved, it's high time to call a halt."

COMMENT BY J. N. MORRISON, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF ARIZONA.

"There can be no question that the greater part of the signers of the petition on which the National Executive Committee acted were not, at the time of the election of the officers whose title they deny, members of the Socialist Party. This election took place in December and they were expelled for fusing with other political parties in August preceding. This question of Socialists fusing and compromising with other parties is becoming one of VITAL interest to our party, and if, instead of upholding the comrades in disciplining members who are untrue to their party pledges, we let the comrades understand that to be loyal is dangerous, you may be sure that we are driving home the entering wedge of disruption, and the day is past when we can be considered a militant menace to the shrewd capitalist politician. From all that I can gather on the subject it seems to me that those comrades were dealt with not only according to the laws of our organization, but very justly and leniently, and it would give but little encouragement for other states to attempt to discipline strong locals that should attempt to ignore the constitution and platform of the party, if by so doing they themselves are in danger of losing their place in the party. Rather should we encourage those who demand that our party pledge be kept."

COMMENT BY ALGERNON LEE, NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER OF NEW YORK.

"I find myself unable to support National Committee member Berry's motion. As a matter of technical constitutionality, the action of the National Executive Committee seems to me justifiable. As a matter of common sense, fair play and party policy it seems desirable. That a local comprising one-fifth of the state membership was thrown out by a referendum in which its members had no vote, and that the local quorum assumed power to overthrow acts of the state committee (stated by Brandt and Garver and not denied by Berry), these facts seem to me to warrant the proposed referendum under national supervision."

Vote will close September 22. Kindly use the enclosed voting card.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7, 1911.
To the National Committee.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted report on National Committee Referendum No. 4, Motion No. 4, by W. S. Noble, National Committee member of Texas:

MOTION NO. 4.

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

Voting Yes—Arizona, Morrison; California, Wilson, Harriman and Richardson; Connecticut, Inderlist; Florida, Allen; Georgia, Mulcahy; Indiana, Reynolds; Iowa, McCrillis; Kansas, Berry; Louisiana, Bassett; Maine, Guptill; Massachusetts, Fenner; Missouri, McAllister and Berry; Montana, Kruse; New Hampshire, Bean; New Jersey, Kraft; New Mexico, Cameron; New York, Paulitsch; North Dakota, Le Sueur; Ohio, Ries; Oregon, Richards; Pennsylvania, Kennedy and Slayton; Rhode Island, Grimshaw; Texas, Zimmerman and Nob; Utah, Mallet; Vermont, Ordway; Virginia, Rader; Washington, Price and Barth; West Virginia, Cullum; Wisconsin, Berger. Total, 35.

Voting No—Arkansas, Hogan; Colorado, Troxel; Idaho, Rigg; Illinois, Germer; Indiana, Kelley; Kentucky, Streine; Massachusetts, Putney; Michigan, Aaltonen; Minnesota, Morgan; Nebraska, Oyer; New York, Wright, Strebel and Lee; Ohio, Clifford; Oklahoma, Ameringer and Wills; Oregon, Lewis; Pennsylvania, Maurer and Cohen; South Dakota, Ballinger; Tennessee, Terlisner; Wyoming, Powell. Total, 22.

Not Voting—Alabama, Abbott; Illinois, Simons and Brower; Kansas, Blase; Maryland, Rosett; Michigan, McMaster; Minnesota, Keyes; Mississippi, Lipscomb; Nevada, Burton; New Jersey, Reilly; Ohio, Cook; Oklahoma,

Owen and Block; Wisconsin, Thompson. Total, 14.

The motion is therefore adopted.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN M. WORK,
Acting National Secretary.

COMMENT ON MOTION NO. 4.

Morrison (Arizona):—"On motion No. 4 I vote yes. Not that I have lack of faith in the members of those committees, but because I believe it to be a vicious principle to allow any body of representatives to employ themselves and to pay themselves from the money of the people that they represent, and I believe that one should either resign his official position or refuse to be a steady employee of the committee, and therefore, while I do not believe that there has been any thought of anything wrong or unfair in the members of our committees, I am in favor of making it easy for those committees to do right by rendering it difficult for them to do wrong."

Hogan (Arkansas):—"Rules, rules, rules! Why have some comrades such a mania for rules? I vote no, because whenever there is work to be done the servants of the party, in a laudable desire to select the best man or woman, best adapted to perform the service, should not be handicapped by RULES. Employment is given and duties are assigned certain people because it is believed that the people selected can do the work better. If they do not, it is an administrative mistake and can be corrected. Our experience does not justify the need for such narrowness. Criticism and recall, if necessary, but do not shackle or handicap."

Lee (New York): "I vote against this motion because I fear it may prove too sweeping in its terms. If it means only that members of the National Committee and the National Executive Committee should not hold regular paid positions as national organizers, etc., the rule is reasonable. But cases are almost sure to arise in which members of these committees ought to be assigned to do certain special work, and ought to be compensated for doing it. The present motion seems to forbid any such action."

Wills (Oklahoma): "I vote no on motion No. 4, for the reason that I think it is an instance, if carried to its logical conclusion, of democracy going to seed."

Comrade Noble, the mover of the motion, in his comment says that it is reprehensible for our committees to come self employers. Are we to understand that individuals have been employing themselves or even voting themselves into lucrative positions in our party? I think not.

"The same process of reasoning or logic applied to our efforts to employ ourselves in the co-operative commonwealth might be used and would place us in a h—ll of a fix. Common sense and experience in industrial pursuits teaches me that it will always be necessary to have an executive. To what extent we will always have to delegate power. And I am strictly opposed to any motion that would hamper or tie the hands of an executive in carrying out that power. It would be a manifest injustice also to discriminate against a comrade who may be eminently fitted to perform certain work (organizing, for instance), and curtail his usefulness to the party simply because he is one of the committee. The howl coming from some of our comrades of Texas through the press that the tail of our party is wagging the dog is not to be taken too seriously. They have evidently got their wires crossed somewhat, as we don't admit that our executive is the tail of any dog. If we did, however, we would prefer to see it perform its functions in a lively manner, shaking up the body into activity, rather than do as our Texas comrades are now proposing to do, lop it off. Never did like the look of a bob-tailed dog, anyhow, so I am opposed to any such mutilation."

Rader (Virginia): "Whilst I vote for this motion I do it with no feeling of malice or any disrespect to any of our officers or any one on the National Executive Committee, as I feel they have done their work for the party well, but to stand as at present I fear we may be subject to the same criticism that has fallen on the two old parties, which are charging bossism to one faction of their own party, and by so doing are making themselves distasteful to all fair-minded and honest voters. Now let us try and improve on their failures."

Ranger (Texas): "I vote yes because I believe all bureaucracies are a menace to our movement."

Zimmerman (Texas): "I vote for the motion for the same reasons I seconded it, and take this method of sending my ballot, because my correspondence has not overtaken me yet, and may not for some days. The first I see of some motions is a report in the Bulletin that I have not voted on it. This is no fault of the National Secretary, but in delay of mail and difficulties attendant upon one who is constantly on the road."

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 23, 1911.
To the National Committee.

Comrades—Herewith is submitted report on National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5, by Clyde A. Berry, National Committee member of Missouri:

MOTION NO. 5.

"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."

Executive Committee be restrained from conducting said election."

Voting Yes—Arizona, Morrison; Arkansas, Hogan; Colorado, Troxel; Connecticut, Inderlist; Georgia, Mulcahy; Indiana, Reynolds; Kansas, Berry; Louisiana, Bassett; Maine, Guptill; Mississippi, Lipscomb; Missouri, McAllister and Berry; Montana, Kruse; New Mexico, Cameron; New York, Wright and Paulitsch; Ohio, Clifford; Oklahoma, Block; Pennsylvania, Slayton and Kennedy; Rhode Island, Grimshaw; South Dakota, Ballinger; Texas, Noble; Utah, Mallet. Total, 24.

Voting No—California, Richardson; Florida, Allen; Illinois, Germer; Indiana, Kelley; Iowa, McCrillis; Kentucky, Streine; Massachusetts, Fenner and Putney; Michigan, Aaltonen and McMaster; Minnesota, Morgan; Nebraska, Oyer; New York, Lee; North Dakota, Le Sueur; Pennsylvania, Cohen; Tennessee, Terlisner; Vermont, Ordway; Virginia, Rader; West Virginia, Cullum; Wisconsin, Thompson and Berger; Wyoming, Powell. Total, 22.

Not Voting—Alabama, Abbott; California, Wilson and Harriman; Idaho, Rigg; Illinois, Wood-Simons and Brower; Kansas, Blase; Maryland, Rosett; Minnesota, Keyes; Nevada, Burton; New Hampshire, Bean; New Jersey, Kraft and Reilly; New York, Strebel; Ohio, Ries and Cook; Oklahoma, Ameringer, Owen and Wills; Oregon, Lewis and Richards; Pennsylvania, Maurer; Texas, Zimmerman; Washington, Barth and Price. Total, 25.

The motion is therefore adopted.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN M. WORK,
Acting National Secretary.

COMMENT ON MOTION NO. 5.

Hogan (Arkansas): "The action of the National Executive Committee is clearly unwarranted by the National Constitution. The same referendum that declared for an investigation of Local St. Louis also excluded the vote of Local St. Louis. This action upon the part of the Missouri comrades cannot be questioned. They had a right to do this. Upon the question of their right to discipline the members of the party for violations of the constitution and platform there can be no controversy; neither can there be any controversy as to the findings of the special committee which investigated Local St. Louis. That committee was properly chosen. The election of officers does not enter into this controversy. It is a question of local government and state autonomy and not a question of the legal election of state officials. I am unable to account for the manifest misapprehension of the National Executive Committee in ordering this election, and when they make such a glaring mistake they should be restrained."

Inderlist (Connecticut): "I do not believe that any Socialist has a right to run on any other ballot than their own. When Local St. Louis have not so much strength to settle that, then I must say, expel the whole local. I must vote 'Yes.'"

Allen (Florida): "I feel that the best way to get matters settled in Missouri is for the referendum to be taken and then all abide by it. I think an injustice was done the St. Louis comrades in disciplining them in the manner they did. I am absolutely opposed to fusion or compromise in any form, but fail to see wherein the St. Louis comrades transgressed party rules. So, I think the local has some just grounds for claiming they were illegally expelled and have the right to demand a referendum under our constitution."

Germer (Illinois): "I am somewhat familiar with the facts in this controversy and while the Hoehn faction might have done differently in some respects the tactics pursued by the 'protesters' have been anything but commendable. Moreover, they have been so eager to put their case before the National Executive Committee, and now that the National Executive Committee has taken a hand and it is not according to their liking, they immediately endeavor to restrain an effort to settle the Missouri wrangle. The 'protesters' are willing that the National Executive Committee settle the Missouri controversy, but they want to dictate the terms of the settlement and the methods to be pursued. In short, they are not so eager to have peace as they are to rule. Since they have solicited the National Executive Committee to act, they should be willing to let them proceed without any injunctions or restraints."

Reynolds (Indiana): "I want to reverse my vote in the Missouri matter. Please change the vote accordingly. I want to stand by the State Organization. I do not like the interference that has been made."

Bassett (Louisiana): "I vote 'Yes' on N. C. Motion No. 5. I base my action on Winfield Gaylord's explanation of the course pursued by Dr. Simon in accepting a position as member of the School board of St. Louis, when it is admitted by him and his friends that he was nominated by trickery by the Republicans and elected by their votes."

"Dr. Simon should have refused to accept a position to which it was plain he had been elected by fraud. He should have gone down in defeat with his comrades. Under the circumstances, as explained by Winfield Gaylord, I, for one, refuse to believe that there was no connivance in that affair on the part of Dr. Simon. His action in accepting that position I refuse to stomach."

"Beside, Winfield Gaylord fails to explain the charge made by Clyde A. Berry that Local St. Louis placed the names of three non-Socialists on their ticket. He ignores that, but he admitted enough to damn his cause. My position is that Local St. Louis

should have expelled the refractory members. When it failed to do its duty it became the duty of the balance of the Missouri comrades to discipline the Local St. Louis in any way they saw fit. Nor have I any regard for the claim that the members of the local under fire should have been allowed a voice in the matter. An indicted person must be judged by his peers, not by his peers plus himself. In this affair Local St. Louis stood as the indicted party, and the balance of the Missouri movement was the judge as to whether this undesirable should be allowed further communion with its fellows. It decided no; that settled it way back there in August. Local St. Louis was thenceforth an outcast BECAUSE OF ITS OWN ACTION IN UPHOLDING A BUNCH OF BOURGEOIS COMPROMISERS IN THEIR INFERNAL COMPROMISING TACTICS. I for one would sooner see the entire movement disrupted by opposition to such tactics than to see it begin to tread the primrose path of destruction along which the Populist cause went to oblivion and to an ignominious death."

"In this matter it is plain that the National Executive Committee is endeavoring to usurp the Missouri movement's right to discipline its members within its jurisdiction. Their motive for doing so is found in Winfield Gaylord's explanation that Local St. Louis is flourishing. It has money, forsooth! The balance has none. To hell with the paupers, says this fellow. Well, I'll take my chances with righteousness in rage. Damn your money and your fusion. I have seen young ladies sell their virtue for money, but they were nothing but prostitutes afterward. I have seen others that would much prefer poverty and virtue to such a fate, and they were honored by all."

Guptill (Maine): "I asked to be recorded as not voting on Motion No. 5, in National Committee Referendum No. 5. Please record me as voting 'Yes.' I have come to the conclusion that this is the wiser course."

Lipscomb (Mississippi): "It seems to me from best information that I can gather that this controversy between Local St. Louis and the regular organized Socialist Party of the state of Missouri has been settled satisfactorily to a majority of the comrades of the State of Missouri and I think they have a right under the National Constitution of the Socialist Party to conduct their own party affairs in the state of Missouri."

Berry (Missouri): "This is my comment on Referendum 5, Motion 5, and I wish it published with the record of my vote, which I sent in another letter to your office. Voting 'Yes.'"

"You are now asked to vote on National Committee Referendum No. 5, Motion No. 5, by Clyde A. Berry, National Committee Member of Missouri, and one of the comments with which the ballot is accompanied is by National Committeeman Algernon Lee, which reads in part as follows:

"As a matter of common sense, fair play and party policy, it seems desirable. That a local comprising one-fifth of the State membership was thrown out by a referendum in which its members had no vote, and that the Local quorum assumed power to overthrow the acts of the State Committee (stated by Brandt and Garver and not denied by Berry)—these facts seem to me to warrant the proposed referendum under National supervision."

"The following are the facts in regard to the points raised by National Committeeman Lee, of New York:

"When 78 of the members of this local, now expelled for fusion tactics, formed a 'Protest Committee' for the purpose of getting the question before the membership of the State, they were denied dues stamps by the accused Local, depriving them of the right to a vote on the question. As a rebuttal to this unfair act on the part of said Local the following motion was submitted to referendum of the State membership:

"That Local St. Louis shall have no vote in this or any other referendum of the membership of the State in regard to party affairs of Local St. Louis."

"ON THIS REFERENDUM THE VOTE OF SAID LOCAL ST. LOUIS (voting 300 strong), the largest vote it ever cast on any referendum, WAS COUNTED, while the 78 PROTESTING MEMBERS, whose vote would have been for the motion, had they not been deprived of it by former unfair action of said Local, were not allowed a vote. In spite of this, the vote stood 457 yes to 385 no. Therefore, his contention about fair play, etc., is based on a false assumption. Also his statement that the Local Quorum assumed power to overthrow acts of the State Committee is utterly false and was so proven in the Missouri Local Quorum's reply to the National Executive Committee on this question, it being shown that it was by referendum of the membership that this action was revoked. Said reply was published in the Missouri Socialist Bulletin of January 1, and a copy mailed to each member of the National Committee."

"This was one of the false statements made by National Executive Committeemen Hillquit and Spargo on this Missouri controversy and published in the December National Bulletin, and is probably where Lee got his misinformation. Spargo and Hillquit's misstatement of the facts on this point may have been unintentional, but their statements that, 'They (meaning the petitioners), request us to proceed to reorganize the State Organization in Missouri, etc., and their claim of constitutional right, or reorganization,' could not have been otherwise than deliberate false statements of facts, for said petition did not request the National Executive Committee to reorganize under provisions of ARTICLE XII, Section 9, or any other ARTICLE or Section or for any reason whatsoever."

"Such wardheel-politician policy, that the end justifies any kind of deception, from a half statement of the truth to a frame-up of an absolute and deliberate lie that may serve as a means, should not be permitted anywhere in the affairs of the Socialist Party; especially on the part of those who occupy high and responsible positions."

"I want you to bear in mind that Hillquit and Spargo, acting as a Committee of the National Executive Committee, published in the National Bulletin these flagrant misstatements of facts regarding this Missouri controversy during the campaign for the election of officers and these misstatements were used by the fusionists in their effort to defeat those who had been active in upholding the Constitution."

"This plan failing, they have now forced upon the Missouri party organization this petition which, being based on the subterfuge that a controversy over the results of an election took place eight months prior to said election, forces an election upon the Socialist Party of Missouri, in which 75 per cent of those entitled to vote at the election in which the present State officers were elected will not be entitled to vote under the condition imposed by this petition."

"Three hundred, probably more, who have refused to join the Local chartered by the State Organization, but helped maintain a rival organization. These men have not been fighting to get into the Socialist Party, for not one of them who has applied has been refused, and they have been repeatedly invited to join. They have been fighting to put those who were responsible for committing Local St. Louis to fusion tactics back in control of the Party, not only of St. Louis, but virtually in a position to dominate the policies of the State organization."

"Men who in the last year have been expelled for scabbing on organized labor will be entitled to vote. A man in Joplin, who in a city convention said, 'To hell with the Constitution,' and has since been expelled for organizing an organization with the purpose of controlling the Socialist movement of this city, which would at the same time be from under the restraints of the Constitution of the Socialist Party, will be entitled to vote, as will a number of his co-workers and followers."

"These are only a few samples of the outrage perpetrated by the conditions imposed by this petition. It certainly affords a splendid opportunity for crooks to get in their spite work, while the vote of fifty locals with a membership now in good standing, will be barred. Among these is the present chartered Local St. Louis with at least 250 members, and of the 100 members of Local West Plains not more than 8 or 10 will be permitted to vote."

"The real vital points at issue on this question, however, are not those raised by National Committeeman Algernon Lee, although I would gladly meet the issue on these points. But National Committeeman Lee should know that issues he raises are concerning affairs within the constitutional rights of the Missouri Party organization and not within the constitutional rights of the National Committee to deal with in any way; therefore, opposition to this motion based on one's opinion in regard to 'fair play,' etc., in regard to the manner in which Local in Missouri may have been expelled shows that a National Committeeman so doing, does not understand the motion and his constitutional rights as a National Committeeman. THE VITAL POINTS AT ISSUE ARE CONCERNING THE INTERPRETATION (in point of fact, flagrant misconstruction) THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE READ INTO ARTICLE XII, SECTION 9, TO MAKE IT FIT THIS MISSOURI CONTROVERSY."

"In my former communication I have shown you that the interpretation the National Executive Committee read into this ARTICLE, and Section, destroys provisions of other sections of the National Constitution, and that at variance with the principles of democracy, it enables a stubborn minority to indefinitely thwart the will of the majority, thus introducing into our party a principle of anarchy and disruption."

"Even if we should leave out all consideration in regard to these pernicious consequences the interpretation the National Executive Committee reads into ARTICLE XII, SECTION 9, will not stand the test of cold logic, for in the logical order of things every truth supports every other truth, every principle that is valid and true supports every other principle that is valid and true, and it follows that a logical interpretation of any ARTICLE and SECTION of the Constitution must make that Article and Section support the provisions of the other Articles and Sections of the Constitution; therefore, when the National Executive Committee read into one Article and Section of the Constitution an interpretation destroyed the effect of other sections of said Constitution it did so in gross violation of every principle of logic by which man has ascertained every fact he knows."

"One National Committeeman writes me in part as follows:

"I will say that from the statement of facts enclosed it seems to me that you are right in the matter, but admitting that I am unable to comply with your request for a second to your motion."

Also Hillquit and Spargo know the National Executive Committee has no constitutional right of reorganization! They fenced against attack on this particular point by cunningly substituting the word 'or' in place of the word 'of,' which would have made the meaning complete. But this substitution, while preparing a loophole for them to crawl out at, carried the same conviction to the party members they were deceiving by it as if they had used the word 'of.'"

"Such wardheel-politician policy, that the end justifies any kind of deception, from a half statement of the truth to a frame-up of an absolute and deliberate lie that may serve as a means, should not be permitted anywhere in the affairs of the Socialist Party; especially on the part of those who occupy high and responsible positions."

"I want you to bear in mind that Hillquit and Spargo, acting as a Committee of the National Executive Committee, published in the National Bulletin these flagrant misstatements of facts regarding this Missouri controversy during the campaign for the election of officers and these misstatements were used by the fusionists in their effort to defeat those who had been active in upholding the Constitution."

"This plan failing, they have now forced upon the Missouri party organization this petition which, being based on the subterfuge that a controversy over the results of an election took place eight months prior to said election, forces an election upon the Socialist Party of Missouri, in which 75 per cent of those entitled to vote at the election in which the present State officers were elected will not be entitled to vote under the condition imposed by this petition."

"Three hundred, probably more, who have refused to join the Local chartered by the State Organization, but helped maintain a rival organization. These men have not been fighting to get into the Socialist Party, for not one of them who has applied has been refused, and they have been repeatedly invited to join. They have been fighting to put those who were responsible for committing Local St. Louis to fusion tactics back in control of the Party, not only of St. Louis, but virtually in a position to dominate the policies of the State organization."

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"One National Committeeman writes me in part as follows:

"I will say that from the statement of facts enclosed it seems to me that you are right in the matter, but admitting that I am unable to comply with your request for a second to your motion."

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"The reasons why I take this ground are that the National Executive Committee has investigated the facts, or at least should have done so before acting, etc. This is just wherein lies the danger of any appeal from the decision of the National Executive Committee. Too many of the National Committee do not vote according to their own judgment on the facts at their disposal, but proceed with blind faith in the infallibility of the National Executive Committee. If the National Committee are not to act upon their own judgment upon the facts at their disposal, then there is no reason for having a National Committee."

"Victor Berger as Congressman, Editor, Campaign orator, and enough other work, besides acting as National Committeeman, to consume the time of two men, has evidently had no time to inform himself on this Missouri controversy, for at the last meeting of the National Executive Committee his discussion on this Missouri situation revealed an ignorance of the facts pertaining to it, that makes it shameful that the Missouri comrades who are endeavoring to uphold the Constitution have to suffer the weight of his great influence against them. In conclusion:

"If the members of the National Committee will rely on their own judgment and weigh the facts at their disposal and vote accordingly they will prove that the National Committee has a function to perform in the Socialist Party. Otherwise there is no executive body in the world with more absolute autocratic power than the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party."

Paulitsch (New York): "In voting

'Yes' on Motion No. 5, I think it to be the best interest of the Socialist movement."

Grimshaw (Rhode Island): "After reading the letter of Comrade Gaylord, of Wisconsin, on the Missouri controversy, I voted 'No' on Comrade Berry's protest against the action of the National Executive Committee. Other information is now at hand and I now change my vote to 'Yes' and in favor of the National Referendum as proposed."

Ordway (Vermont): "I vote 'No' on Motion No. 5 for the reasons that: First, the original indictment is based on fusion, which takes two parties. Both the old parties refused to recognize us. The spirit of fusion is absent. Local St. Louis made itself felt the only way possible, which may be poor Socialism, but might be good judgment. The action of the Missouri State Quorum was that of a dictator. I believe this wrong. The petition seems to have been proven correct, hence the position of the National Executive Committee is proper and right."

Rader (Virginia): "From the folder sent by Comrade W. R. Gaylord and table shown in same I do not think the majority votes of the rank and file were considered. As I understand the offense could not be helped by the Socialist candidate. It seems to me as if the duly elected Committee was never allowed to act before this local was expelled, but was investigated by a partisan committee of three. Let comrades of Missouri settle their troubles. I vote 'No' on Comrade Berry's motion, as I understand this will let the National Executive Committee settle it."

the attitude of the Socialist Party on Suffrage—our International and National and some of our State declarations on the subject—a statement of our activity in getting names for the suffrage petition—our recent action instructing Berger through the National Executive Committee. Something of the activity of the women in the Socialist Party and the work of the Woman's Committee—a general summary of the above and have it distributed among the delegates to the Woman Suffrage Convention in October. We must keep constantly before the suffrage women that our record is clear on suffrage and be ready to answer their charge that we turn down suffrage. We opposed the Oregon bill because it was for limited suffrage."

I am submitting to you the circular letter prepared by Comrade Work and myself, which is to be printed and sent out with the petition blanks. Shipments are to be sent to all of the State Secretaries the first of October. Comrade Work desires to send these petitions out with this shipment. We must know immediately your decision if the petitions are to be ready, so send your votes by wire.

Chicago, Ill. September 21, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee:

Dear Comrades—The vote upon motions submitted on September 6 is as follows:

Vote on the Debs and Work articles dealing with the Unit d States Constitution, which were submitted to you with other articles at the August meeting: Yes—Comrades Floaten, Branstetter, Strickland, Allen. Not voting—Comrades Simons and O'Hare. Articles will be sent out this week.

Vote upon Branstetter motion for reconsideration of White Slave subject for Woman's Day demonstration: Yes—Comrades Branstetter, Lewis, Floaten, No—Comrades Simons, Allen, Strickland. Not voting—Comrade O'Hare. No action taken. This question is no longer before us unless a new motion is submitted.

Action on plan of work: Yes—Comrades Strickland, Branstetter, Floaten, Simons, Lewis. Not voting—Comrades O'Hare, Allen. Plan of work adopted and will be sent to the press.

The following have been submitted as subjects for our programs for 1912:

1. Wages and High Cost of Living.
2. Woman's Adjustment to Industrial Conditions.
3. Our Public Schools—What Can Socialists Do?
4. Socialist Women of Other Countries—Their Work.
5. The Old Age Pension for Working Women.
6. Trade Union Day.
7. The Boy Scout Movement.
8. The White Slave Traffic.
9. Child Labor. (The extent of or statistics on same.)
10. Woman Suffrage.
11. The School System.
12. A Leaflet to the Union Men's Wives.
13. White Slavery.
14. Universal Suffrage.
15. Working-Class Ethics.
16. Socialism and the Home.
17. Woman in the Labor Unions.
18. The Home of the Future.
19. The Socializing of the Household Industries.
20. The Need of Political Power for Women.
21. The Breaking Up of Social Institutions and the Cause Thereof.
22. The Inefficiencies of the Capitalist System.
23. Outlook of 1912 for the Working Woman. (Optimistic.)
24. The Opportunity for Our Girls.
25. The Opportunity for Our Boys.
26. The Farmer's Wife.
27. Vacation Time.

COMMENT by Comrade Simons—

"For No. 2 above, the points brought out so well by Olive Schreiner, of the change in the home that has revolutionized woman's work, could be taken up. For number four, articles could be secured from the Socialist women in Europe, giving descriptions of the work being done. This will help to build up solidarity. Number six, I think, would be applicable even in country towns. On this Labor Day the farmers' union marched with the Trade Unions.

Vote on motions submitted September 14, 1911. The vote on the petition up to date is as follows: Yes—Comrades Floaten, Lewis, Strickland, Branstetter. Not voting—Comrades O'Hare, Allen, Simons.

The petitions and circular letter will be enclosed to all locals with the nomination ballots. Since the Old Age Pension petitions are to follow in a short time, it is important that these be well circulated as soon as possible. I shall send out a press notice this week urging their extensive circulation.

COMMENT by Comrade Lewis on Comrade Simons' motion setting May Day for a special Suffrage program:

"As for Comrade Simons' motion to arrange for a special Suffrage program on May Day, while I am always in favor of using every opportunity to agitate for Suffrage, yet it seems to me 'May first' is distinctly a day for the workers of the world to celebrate their class victories, and plan for future conquests, and on this occasion men and women participate together. May I belongs to the women of the working class as well as the men.

"It seems best to my mind that we set apart some other day for special agitation in order to bring about Political Equality for Women, and since 'Woman's Day' has become an International Institution, and has become more or less a good idea to have a day for the

distinct and separate from May Day or specific subjects.

"The Woman Question is a bigger question than the White Slave Traffic. May Day involves problems not necessarily covered by the agitation for Woman's ballot, so, therefore, I am very strongly in favor of preserving the last Sunday in February as Woman's Day, and the subject discussed on that day shall be Woman's Emancipation, and that the day specified by Comrade Branstetter in November be set apart for a discussion of the special subject—White Slave Traffic."

MOTION by Comrade Lena Morrow Lewis: "I move to amend Comrade Simons' motion as follows:

That the Woman's Committee outline some plan whereby the working women shall have a more active part and place in our May Day celebration.

COMMENT by Comrade Lewis: "I do not believe we should use May Day. If the men were disfranchised and it were an occasion for propaganda for general suffrage, the case would be different. Suffrage agitation in this country only concerns women, that is, it only affects them. Men already have the ballot. I am therefore in favor of establishing a Woman's Day in our American movement that shall be set apart for the discussion of the General Question of Woman's Emancipation, and not encroach upon May Day, nor limit it to the specific subject of White Slavery."

MOTION by Comrade Branstetter: "I vote 'No' upon motion No. 1 by Comrade Simons."

COMMENT by Comrade Branstetter: "May Day is an International festive day for labor. Demonstrations upon that day should not be confined to political sex discrimination, which is

only one phase of the class struggle, but should be of the broadest nature and international character."

MOTION by Comrade Simons on Comrade Lewis' suggestion regarding getting out a statement of our International, National and State declarations on Suffrage—a general summary of activity of the Socialist Party for Suffrage—and circulating it at the Suffrage convention.

"I move that such a statement be prepared by General Correspondent and submitted to Committee as is designated below."

COMMENT by Comrade Allen: "I am opposed to the idea of asking the National Office to get out this statement. It is a useless expense, as the very work we are doing in regard to circulating the petition speaks for itself."

MOTION by Comrade Branstetter: "I move that Comrade Simons' motion providing for a Conference of women at the time of the National Convention be held open for comment for ten additional days."

COMMENT by Comrade Branstetter: "I am in doubt as to the intended nature of the Conference, the scope of work to be taken up and the time required for this work. Is it to be an informal discussion by Red Card Members as delegates during an afternoon or evening session, or is it to be a formal mass Conference of women which will last for several sessions? Will Comrade Simons kindly give us her ideas upon this?"

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

Woman's National Committee Correspondence During September

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee.

Dear Comrades:

I am sending under separate cover the National Bulletin for August. It contains the minutes of the meeting held August 11-15. As rapidly as possible the instructions are being put into operation.

The articles by Comrade Debs and Comrade Work, published in the Progressive Woman for September, should be sent out at once to the newspaper exchange. If such action is taken I shall send them out.

A list of subjects for the monthly programs for 1912 should be decided upon. If you will submit six, I shall then submit the entire list to you. The twelve subjects receiving the highest number of votes will constitute our program for 1912.

I am enclosing one of each leaflet now in stock. As was decided in conference with Comrade Kaneko, we are at liberty to print any of them. We are ready to get them out as soon as you decide which ones you desire to use. Blue pencil those you think should not be used.

I am enclosing the new plan of work. Please study it carefully and make corrections and additions. I shall then submit the corrected plan for your final action. It should go to press with the others, as should also the literature leaflet, which I can not prepare until the subjects for the monthly programs are ready.

I sent Comrade Elizabeth H. Thomas some of our leaflets, requesting her opinion as to which should be translated for our foreign comrades. She says: "To be quite frank, I did not realize how much our propaganda shoots over the head of the average woman of the working class until I looked over the leaflets with the view to having them translated for Polish women. For the Finnish, German and Jewish women the proposition is not so difficult. They might understand any of the leaflets you send. For the Polish women I think none of them will be suitable except, perhaps, Mrs. Malkiel's 'To the Working Woman' and Debs' 'Children of the Poor.' Even these ought to be translated pretty freely in order to simplify them."

"For almost all our women we need a much simpler literature in order to really interest them. The interesting point is a good many degrees below the understanding point—that is, a thing must be understood easily in order to be of absorbing interest to the untrained mind."

"I realize that this is a difficult thing to do, but we shall have to do it in order to catch the workingmen's wives, and get them we must. Please do not think that I am criticizing your literature. It is excellent. But you know my one great idea is the woman of the working class, and all the time I am thinking about the right kind of propaganda for her."

I am enclosing a motion by Comrade Branstetter, dealing with the Woman's Day program, together with comment by Comrades Lewis.

To the Woman's National Committee.

Dear Comrades—I move the reconsideration of the report on the Woman's Day program.

I voted 'yes' upon the motion to adopt the report, but missed much of the discussion, having been sent to the National Executive Committee with a report from our committee.

COMMENT.—Since the action taken by our committee I have looked up the action taken upon the matter at the International Congress in 1910, and deem it unwise to change the program for our Woman's Day.

"In agreement with the class-conscious political and trade organizations of the proletariat in their country, the Socialist women of all nationalities have to organize a special Woman's Day, which in first line has to promote Woman Suffrage propaganda. This demand must be discussed in connection with woman's question according to the Socialist conception of social things. The conference must have an international character and be prepared with care."

The conference adopted the last Sunday in February as International Woman's Day upon the suggestion of the Woman's National Committee of the United States.

In view of the action taken by the International at our suggestion, I hope that we will not confuse the real character of the day by laying special stress upon any phase of our propaganda, but that of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

MOTION—That the Committee elected from our Committee to gather data on the White Slave Traffic be retained and continue their work, and that we select the last Sunday in November as our special day for protesting against the White Slave Traffic.

(Signed) Winnie E. Branstetter.

COMMENT by Lena Morrow Lewis: "I second the motion offered by Comrade Branstetter regarding subject for Woman's Day. This 'day' has become an institution in our movement and signifies the struggle of the women for political and economic freedom. The woman movement is more than a protest against White Slavery. Let us make this Woman's Day symbolical of the woman's struggle for liberty, her effort, as Reta Child Dorr says, 'To break into the Human Race.'"

Chicago, Ill., September 15, 1911.

To the Woman's National Committee:

Dear Comrades—Comment by Comrade Branstetter on motion submitted by Comrade Branstetter pertaining to making Woman's Day a day to agitate for suffrage rather than one to agitate against White Slavery:

"I believe we should proceed with the White Slave Topic for Woman's Day held in February, because all agree it is a vital subject. The European women celebrated March 19 for Woman's Day and did not adopt the last Sunday in February."

MOTION by Comrade Simons:

"I move that a special suffrage program be secured in each local, if possible, for May Day."

COMMENT—"This will be the best of times to interest the men in this subject and the time of the year will permit the gathering of large processions of Socialist and Union men and women."

MOTION by Comrade Simons:

"That the National Woman's Committee arrange for a National Woman's Conference in 1912, at the time of meeting of the National Convention and proceed to prepare the agenda for the same."

COMMENT by Comrade Allen on the Branstetter motion:

"No more vital question is before us today than the subject of White Slavery and no stronger argument can be advocated for woman suffrage than the fact that hundreds of thousands of women are held in degrading sex bondage. I believe the subject should be fully discussed on Woman's Day."

She votes "No" on the motion.

Suggestion made to me by Comrade Lewis, which I herein submit to you. Quick action will be required if this is ready by October 19. What will you do about it?

"It just occurs to me that it would be a good idea to have a day for the

Proposed National Party Referendums

Rockdale, Tex., August 28, 1911.

"Rockdale Local No. 1088 moves to amend the National Constitution as follows:

"Art. XI, Sec. 3.—Candidates for president and vice-president of the United States of America shall be nominated solely by referendum vote. Nominations shall be called for on December 1 of the year preceding presidential election year. Each local shall be entitled to nominate two candidates, but shall not designate who is preferred for either president or vice-president. Thirty days shall be allowed for nominations, fifteen for acceptances and fifty for the referendum. Nominations from ten locals shall entitle a candidate to be placed on the ballot. The one receiving the highest vote shall be presidential nominee, the one receiving the second highest vote shall be the vice-presidential nominee. Vacancies through death or otherwise shall be filled by referendum vote."

COMMENT: This referendum, in the minds of its authors, is of vital importance to a movement like ours, whose principles are essentially democratic. We will state here and now that regardless of the fate of this referendum the Texas membership will, by state referendum, instruct its delegates to the national convention of its choice for the candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. It is to be deplored that the Republicans of Oregon and the Democrats in Arkansas should have beaten us to this thoroughly democratic measure. However, we can redeem ourselves by immediately passing this amendment by a practically unanimous vote, and thus for the first time in the history of our country make this progressive measure national wide. On with Social Democracy!

"Our local membership in good standing numbers 15.
(Signed) E. A. GREEN,
Secretary."

Everett, Wash., Sept. 1, 1911.

The Everett local, Fifth ward, at its regular meeting Sunday, August 7, 1911, passed the following motion:

"That motion be made for a national referendum to read as follows:

"Strike out the words 'five hundred' in Section 2, Article X, National Constitution, and insert in their place the number '1,000'; strike out the number '400' in Section 5, Article X, National Constitution, and insert in its place the number '1,000.'"

This local reported 106 members in good standing for the month of July (the last monthly report).

COMMENTS: Should the National Referendum "C" carry, this proposed change would go a long way to offset the loss of funds to the National Office. But, regardless of whether said Referendum "C" is passed or not, it is about time to readjust the delegate apportionment. Under the present arrangement this state would be entitled to not less than nine delegates, and should the convention be held at Chicago it would mean not less than \$1,000 for fare, etc., for our state delegation. California and Oregon would add another eighteen delegates to the convention and two thousand more to its expenses. If our motion were to prevail Washington would have four delegates at an expense to the party of about \$440. Besides, there will, under present apportionment, be too large a convention for the good of the party. Too much talking, too little work. Frankly, this state hasn't nine members who can serve the party better than by staying at home if their expense is to be \$1,000 if they go. The minutes of the convention will in all probability furnish us with more wholesome reading than if this motion is adopted, than what we have had to put up with in the

past. This fact alone should be sufficient cause to vote to let some of our highbrows stay at home.

By order of Local Everett, Fifth Ward.

(Signed)
I. SMITH,
Chairman.
D. T. FREEBURG,
Secretary.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1911.

At the general party meeting of Local Toledo, held Sunday, Sept. 3, the following resolution was adopted by Local Toledo.

"Resolved, by Local Toledo of the Socialist Party, That we issue a call for a national referendum, as follows:

"Resolved, That the national officers and committees of the Socialist Party be instructed not to interfere in the election of officers or in the other internal affairs of trade unions or other labor organizations."

(Signed)
JOSEPHINE BATES,
Secretary.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 5, 1911.

Whereas, The various party newspapers and magazines have under contract at the present time all speakers of national prominence; and

Whereas, Said contracts make it obligatory upon the locals of the party to sell a certain number of subscriptions to such papers, ranging in number from 25 to 1,000, as the case may be; and

Whereas, Such contracts tend to tie up our movement at critical times; and

Whereas, We contend that these speakers belong to the Socialist movement and not to any private corporation; therefore be it

Resolved, That for two months prior to an election all party newspapers or magazines having under contract speakers working on the sub-plan basis be compelled to release them in order that they may be secured on a reasonable flat rate; and be it further

Resolved, That this referendum, if carried, shall be immediately binding upon all papers and magazines involved.
(Signed) D. R. KINSELL,
Secretary.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 11, 1911.

Local Kalamazoo hereby offers the following motion:

"That the national organizers be at once detailed to work in the unorganized states for the purpose of perfecting state organizations in those states, and when all states have been so organized that the department of national organizers shall then be discontinued."
(Signed) JAMES VACHET,
Secretary.

AMENDMENT TO PROPOSED NATIONAL PARTY REFERENDUM.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Sept. 11, 1911.

Local Kalamazoo, Socialist Party, representing 200 members in good standing, hereby offers the following amendment to the motion of Rockdale, Tex., so that the third clause shall read as follows:

As presented up to "vacancies": "Vacancies through death or otherwise shall be filled by those receiving the next highest vote on the first referendum."

With this amendment Local Kalamazoo seconds the motion of Local Rockdale.
(Signed) JAMES VACHET,
Secretary.

Pineland, Fla., Sept. 13, 1911.

Add Section 3 to Article III of National Constitution:
"No person professing or practicing

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free love shall be eligible to any national office.
 Add Section 5 to Article VIII:
 "No person professing or practicing free love shall be employed as lecturer or organizer by the National Office."
 (Signed) A. D. Lincoln,
 Secretary.

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

That proposed by Local Lowell, Mass., first published in the Weekly Bulletin July 8, relating to establishing or acquiring a weekly publication, has been seconded by Local Superior (Finnish), Wyo.

That proposed by Local Newport, Ky., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 15, relating to mileage and per diem of delegates to national conventions and congresses, has been seconded by Local Fayette City, Pa.

That proposed by Local Malden-Everett, Mass., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 15, relating to appointment of state organizers, has been seconded by Locals Superior (Finnish), Wyo., and Sandy Lake (Finnish), Minn.

That proposed by Local Hoosick Falls, N. Y., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 29, relating to a plank in the next national platform dealing with education, has been seconded by Local Superior (Finnish), Wyo.

That proposed by Local Terryville, Conn., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of July 29, relating to affiliation of foreign-speaking organizations, has been seconded as to sections 1 and 3 only by Local Baltimore, Md.

That proposed by Local Butte, Mont., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of August 5, relating to locals in Arizona, has been seconded by Locals Locust Gap, Pa.; Globe, Ariz.; Hallettsville, Tex.; Shamokin, Pa.; Coushatta, La.; Brandenburg, Tex.; Owensville, Tex.; Valleyview, Tex.; New Boston, Minn.

That proposed by Local Norwich, Conn., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of August 26, relating to repetition of referendums and repeal of amendments, has been seconded by Local Coffeyville, Kan.

That proposed by Local Longmont, Colo., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of August 26, relating to nomination of national political officers in 1912 by referendum vote, has been seconded by Locals Geneva, N. Y., and Denver, Colo.

That proposed by Local Rockdale, Tex., first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 2, relating to nomination of candidates for president and vice-president by referendum vote, has been seconded by Locals Albany, Ore.; Tyler, Tex.; Fort Smith, Ark.; Shelton, Conn.

That proposed by Local Toledo, Ohio, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 9, relating to interference in the affairs of unions, seconded by Locals Akron, Ohio; Indianapolis, Ind., and Marion, Ind.

That proposed by Local Columbus, Ohio, first published in the Weekly Bulletin of September 9, relating to party newspaper and magazine subscription lecture tours, seconded by Local Moundsville, W. Va.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF 1910.

(Compiled by W. J. Ghent.)

States.	Straight Vote.	Highest Vote.
Alabama	1,042	1,633
Arkansas	9,196	9,196
California	47,819	47,819
Colorado	7,844	9,603
Connecticut	12,179	12,179
Delaware	544	556
Florida	5,182	10,204
Georgia	221	224
Idaho	5,342	5,791
Illinois	49,687	49,896
Indiana	19,632	19,632
Iowa	9,685	9,685
Kansas	15,384	16,994
Kentucky	5,239	5,239
Louisiana	706	706
Maine	1,641	1,641
Maryland	3,924	3,924
Massachusetts	11,396	14,444
Michigan	9,992	10,608
Minnesota	11,173	18,363
Mississippi	23	23
Missouri	19,831	19,957
Montana	5,381	5,412
Nebraska	6,279	6,721
Nevada	1,393	3,637
New Hampshire	1,022	1,072
New Jersey	10,134	10,134
New York	48,529	48,982
North Carolina	437	437
North Dakota	2,524	5,114
Ohio	60,637	62,356
Oklahoma	24,707	24,707
Oregon	8,059	19,475
Pennsylvania	53,053	59,630
Rhode Island	529	529
South Carolina	70	70
South Dakota	1,579	1,675
Tennessee	1,704	4,571
Texas	11,538	11,538
Utah	4,889	4,889
Vermont	1,055	1,067
Virginia	987	987
Washington	15,994	15,994
West Virginia	8,152	8,152
Wisconsin	39,547	40,053
Wyoming	1,605	2,155
Totals	557,486	607,674

The National Executive Committee has approved Mila Tupper Maynard and Arthur Brooks Baker as lecturers available for the Lyceum Lecture Course.

The Woman's Branch of Local Livingston, Montana, has contributed \$10.00 to the McNamara Defense Fund. The same has been forwarded to the office of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Socialist Papers on the Exchange List of the National Office

DAILY—(ENGLISH).		Per year.
Chicago Daily Socialist	207 W. Washington St., Chicago	\$3.00
New York Call	409 Pearl St., New York City	4.50
The Daily Register	Lead, S. D.	5.00
The Alarm	302 N. Illinois St., Belleville, Ill.	4.00
WEEKLY—(ENGLISH).		
Cotton's Weekly	Cowansville, Quebec, Canada	.50
The World	Box 415, Oakland, Cal.	1.00
Appeal to Reason	Girard, Kan.	.50
The Bakers' Journal	212 Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.	1.00
St. Louis Labor	966 Chouteau Av., St. Louis, Mo.	1.00
Montana News	Helena, Mont.	.50
The Laborer	401 Main St., Dallas, Texas	1.00
Toilers' Defense	Coal Dale, Pa.	1.00
Social Democratic Herald	Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.	.50
The Western Clarion	Vancouver, British Columbia, Can.	1.00
The Miners' Magazine	605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.	1.00
The Cleveland Citizen	310 Champlain Av., N. W., Cleveland	.50
The Pioneer	Indiana Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	.50
The Findlay Call	Findlay, O.	.50
The Comrade	122 W. 12th St., Erie, Pa.	.50
The Enterpriser	419 S. 11th St., Lincoln, Neb.	.50
The Coming Nation	Girard, Kan.	1.00
The Socialist	26 N. High St., Columbus, O.	1.00
Indianapolis Register	30 Mansur Block	1.00
The Huntington Herald	Huntington, Ark.	1.00
The Rebel	Hallettsville, Texas	.50
MONTHLY—(ENGLISH)		
International Socialist Review	118 W. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.	1.00
The Progressive Woman	5445 Drexel Ave., Chicago	.50
The Young Socialists' Magazine	15 Spruce St., New York City	.50
The New Era	184 S. High St., Columbus, O.	.25
The Free Press (bi-weekly)	P. O. Drawer 622, New Castle, Pa.	.50
The World's Referee	713 1st St., Seattle, Wash.	.50
Hope	5110 W. Madison St., Chicago	1.00
DAILY—(FOREIGN)		
German—Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung	406 N. Clark St., Chicago	3.00
Bohemian—Spravednost	1825 S. Loomis St., Chicago	4.00
German—Volks Zeitung	15 Spruce St., New York City	6.00
German—Tageblatt	613 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.	3.00
Jewish—Forward	175 E. Broadway, New York City	3.50
Polish—Dziennik Ludowy	959 Milwaukee Av., Chicago	3.00
Finnish—Raivaaja	48 Wallace Av., Fitchburg, Mass.	3.50
Finnish—Tyomies	Hancock, Mich.	3.75
WEEKLY—(FOREIGN)		
German—Arbeiter Zeitung	966 Chouteau Av., St. Louis, Mo.	2.00
German—Vorwaerts	15 Spruce St., New York City	1.00
German—Die Wahrheit	Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.	1.50
Polish—Robotnik	416 6th St., New York City	3.00
Bohemian—Americké Delnické Listy	4032 Broadway, Cleveland, O.	1.00
Slovak—Rovnost Ludu	679 Loomis St., Chicago	1.25
Slavonic—Proletarec	2146 Blue Island Av., Chicago	1.50
Italian—La Parola Dei Socialisti	874 Blue Island Av., Chicago	1.00
Jewish—Labor World	1114 Blue Island Av., Chicago	1.00
Finnish—Toveri (tri-weekly)	10th and Duane Sts., Astoria, Ore.	2.50
Finnish—Toveritar (Woman Comrade)	10th and Duane Sts., Astoria, Ore.	1.00
French—L'Union des Travailleurs	Charleroi, Pa.	1.50
Lettish—Stradnieks	28 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.	3.00
Lithuanian—Kova	418 S. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.	2.00
Norwegian—Gaa Paa	415 Cedar Av., Minneapolis, Minn.	.50
Danish—Norwegian—Social-Demokraten	2517 Ems St., Chicago	1.00
Croatian—Radnicka Straza	1830 S. Center Av., Chicago	1.00
Jewish—Die Zukunft (The Future)	141 Division St., New York City	1.00
Swedish—Svenska Socialisten	2517 Ems St., Chicago	1.00
Servian—The People's Voice	2318 Clybourn Ave., Chicago	1.00
Hungarian—Testveriseg (Fraternity)	351 E. 78th St., New York City	1.50
MONTHLY—(FOREIGN)		
Finnish—Sakenia	48 Wallace Av., Fitchburg, Mass.	1.00

Names and Addresses of State Secretaries

Alabama	Emma F. Connolly	Box 55, Birmingham.
Arizona	George H. Newsholme	2 Monihon Bldg., Phoenix.
Arkansas	Ida Callery	Huntington.
California	F. B. Meriam	424 Henne Bldg., Los Angeles.
Colorado	A. H. Floaten	1430 Monroe St., Denver.
Connecticut	Otto Kannegiesser	746 Chapel st., New Haven.
Florida	A. C. Sill	Ruskin.
Georgia	Max Wilk	1628 Walton Way, Augusta.
Idaho	I. F. Stewart	Nampa.
Illinois	J. O. Bentall	205 W. Washington st., Chi.
Indiana	James Oneal	309 1/2 Ohio st., Terre Haute.
Iowa	J. J. Jacobsen	1127 11th st., Des Moines.
Kansas	S. M. Stallard	Box 268, Ft. Scott.
Kentucky	W. Lanfersiek	506 Washington av., Newport.
Louisiana	W. F. Dietz	924 Iris St., Lake Charles.
Maine	Norman W. Lermond	R. F. D. No. 1, Thomaston.
Maryland	A. B. Claxton	Hyattsville.
Massachusetts	James F. Carey	14 Park Sq., Room 7, Boston.
Michigan	J. Hoogerhyde	192 Monroe St., Grand Rapids.
Minnesota	J. E. Nash	305 Lincoln Bldg., Minneapolis.
Mississippi	W. A. Knight	R. R. 2, Hattiesburg.
Missouri	R. R. Ristine	2329 Annabaxter St., Joplin.
Montana	Alma M. Kriger	P. O. Box 548, Butte.
Nebraska	Clyde J. Wright	419 S. 11th st., Lincoln.
Nevada	Grant Miller	Room 9, Journal Block, Reno.
New Hampshire	Chas. Henning	141 Laurel st., Manchester.
New Jersey	W. B. Killingbeck	62 Williams st., Orange.
New Mexico	Mrs. Lurlyne Lane	Alto.
New York	U. Solomon	239 E. 84th st., New York City.
North Dakota	Arthur Bassett	Box 717, Minot.
Ohio	Joseph C. Schawe	121 1/2 E. Town st., Columbus.
Oklahoma	R. E. Dooley	Indiana Bldg., Oklahoma City.
Oregon	Chas. H. Otten	506 Buchanan Block, Portland.
Pennsylvania	Robert B. Ringler	628 Walnut st., Reading.
Rhode Island	Fred Hurst	1923 Westminster st., Olneyville.
South Dakota	M. G. Opsahl	F122 Phil av., Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. E. Voss	778 Eastern av., Jackson.
Texas	E. R. Meitzen	Hallettsville.
Utah	Peter J. Holt	Box 477, Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Mary R. Sanford	Bennington Center.
Virginia	I. L. Burgess	3613 Huntington av., N'port News.
Washington	Frans Bostrom	Box 491, Everett.
West Virginia	H. W. Houston	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	E. H. Thomas	Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee.
Wyoming	Paul J. Paulsen	Rock Springs.

Woman's National Committee

Carrie W. Allen	201 W. 145th St., New York, N. Y.
Winnie E. Branstetter	811 Cass St., Chicago, Ill.
M. Octavia Floaten	1430 Monroe St., Denver, Colo.
Lena Morrow Lewis	205 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
Kate Richards O'Hare	C/o Nat. Rip-Saw 411 Olive St., St. Louis
May Wood-Simons	216 Summit Ave., Girard, Kan.
May M. Strickland	Box 298, Dayton, O.

General Correspondent, Woman's National Committee

Caroline A. Lowe, 205 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 Care National Headquarters.

State Correspondents

Arkansas	Vera Stevens	R. F. D., Gravette
California	Mary E. Garbutt	2110 Ocean View Av., Los Angeles
Connecticut	Matilda Rabinowitz	66 Clinton St., Bridgeport
Colorado	M. Octavia Floaten	1430 Monroe St., Denver
Iowa	Myron T. Wiltse	610 Frederick St., Marshalltown
Indiana	Rosa Lehnert	2134 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis
Idaho	Laura L. Motley	Twin Falls
Oklahoma	Ora Barnard	526 E. 5th St., Oklahoma City
Massachusetts	Charlotte K. Kruesel	28 Shepard St., Cambridge
Nebraska	Ida Ginsburg	Care 419 S. 11th St., Lincoln
North Dakota	Marie Baxter	R. R. No. 1, Niagara
Louisiana	Hazel Putnam	Wilburton
Utah	Eva Smith	572 S. 2nd W., Salt Lake City
Washington	Ina M. Salter	R. R. No. 2, Everett
Wyoming	Lucy D. Bode	Laramie

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

National Headquarters
 Socialist Party.
 Chicago, Ill.,
 Sept. 30, 1911.

RECEIPTS.

NATIONAL DUES FROM STATE COMMITTEES.

Alabama	\$ 10.00
Arizona	25.00
Arkansas	40.00
California	305.00
Colorado	60.00
Connecticut	100.70
Florida	25.00
Idaho	34.00
Illinois	294.45
Indiana	113.00
Iowa	85.00
Kansas	75.00
Kentucky	25.00
Louisiana	25.00
Maine	15.00
Maryland	40.00
Massachusetts	152.80
Michigan	179.60
Minnesota	209.15
Missouri	90.00
Montana	72.80
Mississippi	5.00
Nebraska	30.00
Nevada	30.00
New Hampshire	11.75
New Jersey	108.50
New Mexico	25.00
New York	406.75
North Dakota	45.00
Ohio	316.35
Oklahoma	105.00
Oregon	80.00
Pennsylvania	837.95
Rhode Island	16.20
Tennessee	20.00
Texas	153.00
Utah	39.10
Vermont	12.15
Washington	216.55
West Virginia	33.50
Wisconsin	236.90
Wyoming	37.70
Total	\$4,742.90

UNORGANIZED STATES.

Alaska	\$ 176.25
Delaware	10.50
South Carolina	3.70
Members-at-large	10.00
Polish Alliance Section	50.00
South Slavic Section	50.00
Total dues	\$5,043.35
Supplies	321.08
Literature	1,255.17
Buttons	221.82
Campaign Fund	2.55
Lyceum receipts	561.25
Miscellaneous	4.60
Total receipts	\$7,409.82

EXPENDITURES.

Exchange	\$ 9.50
General expenses	48.15
Express and freight	407.82
Postage	423.85
Telegrams and phone	75.71
Printing and literature	1,345.00
Printing Bulletin	311.00
Office equipment	197.02
Rent (September)	100.00
Light	8.50
Columbia Stamp Works	7.90
A. B. Dick & Co., mimeo supplies	37.50
M. Fry & Co., supplies	75.00
Wilshire Book Co., pins	33.90
Jas. H. O'Neil Co., buttons	200.00
Elliott & Co., supplies	1.60
F. F. Pettibone, supplies	13.50
P. S. Webster Co., supplies	20.00
Chicago Mailing Tube Co.	2.50
U. S. Press Clipping Co.	17.50
J. W. Butler Paper Co.	138.28
Rand, McNally & Co., maps	15.00
Paine & Bock Audit Co.	135.00
George Edwards, refund	2.50
D. G. Hitchcock, refund	1.75
Alfred Kalin, refund	9.00
Anna K. Storck, refund	3.50
Arthur Bassett, refund	5.15
Lyceum subscriptions to papers	75.90
Dr. Julius Halpern, Press Bureau	50.00
Reserve Mileage	504.30
Miscellaneous	18.38

WAGES.

John M. Work	\$125.00
Arthur B. Baker, 5 wks.	105.00
L. E. Katterfeld, 5 wks.	105.00
Caroline A. Lowe, Woman's Correspondent, 5 wks.	105.00
J. W. Sarlund, Finnish translator, 5 wks.	105.00
O. F. Branstetter	91.00
M. H. Hudson, 5 wks.	90.00
E. N. Taylor, 5 wks.	90.00
Terence Vincent	83.80
Edna M. Koop, 5 wks.	67.00
G. Ludwick, 5 wks.	65.00
Anna B. Campbell, 5 wks.	63.00
Mary Schupp, 5 wks.	56.00
Mary M. O'Brien, 5 wks.	55.00
Charles Drees, 3 wks.	63.00
F. Petrich, S. Slavic translator	50.00
H. Gluski, Polish trans.	50.00
Jennie S. Kewitz	46.00
Virginia Purcell	45.00
Edith G. Boyer	45.00
W. D. Thomas	37.00
G. H. Ritterkamp	36.75
Joseph Weber	36.00
Joseph Corti, Italian translator	30.00

ASSETS—APPROXIMATE

Accounts outstanding, locals, states, etc.	\$ 1,417.03
Literature in stock	4,123.00
Party buttons	535.00
Supplies, stationery, account books, etc.	3,220.00
Office furniture and fixtures	2,000.00
Sub. cards, New York Call	987.00
Sub. cards, Chicago Daily Socialist	115.00
Total	\$12,397.03

LIABILITIES.

Geo. R. Green	\$ 39.10
John M. Collins	68.20
J. L. Fitts	368.96
Gertrude Breslau Hunt	53.08
Lena Morrow Lewis	82.88
Tom J. Lewis	135.37
E. J. Squier	34.54
Ernest Moore	36.18
H. G. Adair, printing	273.50
A. B. Dick, mimeo supplies	58.75
Empire Paper Co.	4.00
B. W. Huebsch	1.62
Horders Stationery Co.	72.42
Chas. H. Kerr & Co.	132.17
Social Democratic Pub. Co.	77.24
The MacMillan Co.	2.52
Jas. H. O'Neil Co., buttons	328.20
Partridge & Anderson Co.	461.35
P. F. Pettibone & Co.	2.75
Saul Bros., dues stamps	82.50
Sullivan-Blakely, printing	1,503.75
Tarentum Paper Mills	9.82
U. S. Express Co.	289.51
Wilshire Book Co., pins	65.00
M. Fry Co.	30.30
A. H. Andrews Co., office fixtures	76.45
Barnes-Crosby Co.	34.15
J. W. Butler Paper Co.	207.33
Birmingham & Seaman Co.	350.25
Geo. D. Clougher & Co.	103.50
The Paper Mills Co.	80.50
The Co-operative Press	92.00
Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.	8.49
W. E. McDermut	12.50
Equity Series, literature	6.25
Library Bureau, files	29.25
Globe-Wernicke Co.	7.25
Stationers Engraving Co.	23.10
Royal Typewriter Co.	