THE SOCIALIST PARTY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN

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Monthly

CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN

Meetings of Our Candidates During the Last Days Increase in Size and Enthusiasm

While the crowds at all the meetings and the appearance of the candidate were immense during the tours of our national campaign candidates, during onstration.' Salt Lake Herald: "The Social-standard of the candidate of Position of the candidate and enthusiasm to such an extent that the old party papers and politicians by a crowd of not less than one thouwere much alarmed. Editorials calls and men and women, and his argument was greated to an attention to the eagerness with which our candidates were listened to and interviews expressing the fear of the attention of his auditors until the old party leaders were much in evictors.

The Crisis: "When the tall, lean

old party leaders were much in evidence, and the reports of the meetings were more complete than ever before. The Official Bulletin for October contained reports of the Debs tour up to and including Spokane, Wash., on September 29. Following is a summary of reports of meetings to the close of the campaign greatly condensed:

Wallace, Idaho, September 30.

W. E. Stache, local Secretary: "Our W. E. Stache, local Secretary: "Our presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, had a jammed house here, and about one hundred people were turned away, there being no standing room left. It was the largest political meeting held in Wallace this year, and Debs was received with unbounded enthusiasm. All admit they have a clearer view of Socialism now than before they have cialism now than before they heard Debs."

Missoula, Mont., October 1.

Anaconda Standard: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President Debs, Socialist candidate for President of the United States, addressed a large audience in the Union Opera House in this city this evening. He talked for more than two hours on the principles of Socialism and the issues of the campaign. Missoula people found Mr. Debs just as eloquent a speaker as he ever was and he held the intense interest of his and issues throughout his long address. audience throughout his long address. Mr. Debs was loudly cheered at the conclusion of his address and was warmly congratulated by many.

Livingston, Mont., October 2.

James D. Graham, State Secretary of Montana: "By the time Comrade Debs reached the hall last evening, October reached the hall last evening, October 2, standing room was at a premium. The stage as well as the wings of the stage were crowded, and hundreds were turned away. Comrade Debs held the audience for two hours and made what is considered by all to be the greatest political speech ever delivered in Livingston. To-day, Socialism is the only tonic heard on the streets." topic heard on the streets."

Butte, Mont., October 3.

Comrade Debs was so impressed with the meeting at Butte that he wrote: "At Butte last night was the record-breaker. Ten thousand people tried to jam into the Auditorium. The house jam into the Auditorium. The house and galleries were packed, all the aisles and stage were jammed. Men and women sat on the edge of the stage and thousands had to be turned away unable to get in. It-beat the Fairbanks'. meeting in the same hall to insigfi-cance. All Butte seemed to pour out and I want to tell you that in the two hours and ten

every available space in the Auditorium. Appearing as candidate for President of the United States on the Socialist ticket, the orator held the assemblage in the spell of his delivery for more than an hour. Throughout the speech, the applause was generous, and his assaults against capital met with the sympathy of his listeners, a great many of whom were women."

Pocatello, Idaho, October 4.

At Pocatello a noon-hour meeting was hurriedly arranged and a crowd of some hundreds assembled at the station when the train pulled in. Comrade T. B. Shaw writes: "Debs spoke to an

J. H. Zenger, Secretary of local Salt ake: "We sold \$15 worth of literature and came out several dollars ahead, which I consider remarkable. The Salt Palace is a mile from the business center. Paying car fare and admission to hear a political speech with George B. Leonard: "Debs received ness center. Paying car fare and admission to hear a political speech with the house packed and the most enthusiastic crowd I ever saw, is certainly a record to be proud of."

Joseph Gilbert: "We had a great

being conference week of the Mormon hall."

church, and the State fair and special Morning Tribune: "M- Data attractions at all the theaters." attractions at all the theaters, Comrade Debs had an audience of about 1,500.

Salt Lake Tribune: "Eugene.V. lale frankly confessed that be did not expect to receive the vote of a single night it is evident that he will receive and clever speech on labor versus caping the working class. The little theater was well filled fee was charged, nearly every seat in President, attacked the great parties

Salt Lake Herald: "The Social-ist candidate for President was greeted ing."

The Crisis: "When the tall, lean form of "Gene" Debs appeared on the stage, it was the signal for a sponthe stage, it was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of appliause from the large audience. For over two hours the assembled multitude hung upon every word that fell from the lips of this kindly and noble soul, and the intense earnestness of the man commanded a response from his hearers."

Denver, Colo., October 7.

Comrade Debs was enroute one day between Salt Lake City, Utah, and Denver, Colo., where he spoke on Oct.
7. George Cramton, State Secretary:
"Comrade Debs spoke here last night

to, The Republican says, 'the largest crowd since the days when Waite was Governor of Colorado.' Fully 4,000 people crowded the Coliseum Hall, the largest auditorium in the city. The meeting was a success in every way.
All the papers in the city ignored the
meeting with the exception of The Republican, which is a Peabody sheet, and
has a limited circulation among that
class only. All the comrades are enthused."
The Peabolican (14 throng of page

The Republican: "A throng of p ple greeted Debs at Coliseum Hall, which was packed clear up to the very platform, the aisles crowded, the band cleared out, and the usual accessorie dispensed with. Such a gathering has not been witnessed since Governor Waite and his cohorts packed the building to make war on capital and threaten plutocracy."
R. A. Southworth: "The knees of

those in the front row of chairs rubbed the platform and those of each succeed-ing row rubbed the chairs in front. foot of space on the main floor and in the galleries was jammed. Yes, the Coliseum was filled FULL, for a Socialist meeting, even though a Peabody and his Bell say that their 'fight is not on unionism, but on Socialism.'

Omaha, Neb., October 9.

On October 8. Comrade Debs was en On October 8, Comrade Debs was en route between Denver, Colo., and Omaha, Neb: Speaking of the meeting at the latter place on October 9, the Omaha Daily Bee said: "The hall was crowded and the speaker held the undivided attention of his auditors. Mr. Debs has grown to be a master in the art of satire and ridicule, and he kept the audience convulsed with laughter."

Omaha, Neb., October 9.

World-Herald: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, adput the straight and hot Socialist shot into them."

Butte Miner: "Eugene V. Debs spoke last night on Socialism and Unionism to an audience that crowded Debs was introduced by George Spenderical Control of the Auditoria."

> J. P. Roe, State Secretary: "It was a remarkable meeting from the fact that although the rain of the evening continued to pour down, preventing many from attending, still the hall was packed with an earnest, enthusiastic crowd estimated at fully 2,000 persons, including quite a representation of ladies. Comrade Debs was at his best, and altogether, the meeting was the most successful ever held by the Socialist party in our State."

Des Moines, Iowa, October 10.

I. S. McCrillis: "Comrade Debs spoke in the Auditorium to a crowded enthusiastic crowd. As a result of a house. The meeting was a grand success in every particular, more than 2,000 people Leing present. From the storm of applause that greeted Comrade Debs'

Salt Lake City. Utah. October 5. remarks whenever he struck fire,' believe the great audience was satisfied, whatever motive they may have

> a great evation at the Exposition build-ing. The house was crowded with 4,000 people, and Comrade Debs was com-pelled to speak to an overflow meeting outside. The Switchmen's urion in a

attractions at all the theaters, Comrade occasion for a unique experience in po-Debs had an audience of about 1,500. litical meetings. It cost his auditors The people had to take the cars to the something to hear him, and then it cost place of meeting and pay admission of them 10 cents for reserved seats and 10 cents, and yet, despite this, the Salt then they were unded to buy Debs' tert Palace was taxed to its utmost capacbooks after they were seated, but, notwithstanding this, the large auditori-um was filled."

Driv Times: "Socialism had its

fling last evening, at the International millionaire in his candidacy for President on the Socialist ticket, but from of Eugene V. Debs Socialist candithe appliance at the Salt Palace last date for President, who delivered a long

the large auditorium was filled and the crowd was considerably enlivened by Mr. Debs and his speech. Every time the Indiana man scored a particularly good point the enthusiasts cheered New York, candidates respectively for President and Vice President of the United States on the Socialist ticket

St. Paul, Minn., October 12.

House. An admission fee was charged, which probably accounts for the fact that the hall was filled to overflowing, and every individual stayed until the last word was uttered, and Debs had rushed away to address another meet-

Dubuque, Iowa, October 13.

Carrie Johnson Triller, local secretary: "The Debs meeting last night was the greatest and most successful ever held in Dubuque. The audience outnumbered any other political meeting, notwithstanding the charge for admission and the absence of brass bands. The lecture is the leading topic of con-

rersation on the streets today.''
Telegraph-Herald: "The Socialist Telegraph-Herald: "The Socialist candidate for President was greeted by an audience that filled the Grand Opera

able impression. He possesses a pleas-ing personality, is a convincing speak-er and his remarks were couched in fine language.

Rock Island, Ill., October 14.

for President on the Socialist ticket, spoke last evening at the Illinois Theater before an audience that taxed the capacity of the house. This speaker presented the problems of to-day from Socialists. a Socialist's point of view in an entertaining manner, with sparkling wit-ticisms, and even those of the audience who do not agree with Mr. Debs' po-litical or economical opinions, were very well pleased with his lecture."

Toledo, O., October 16.

Comrade Debs rested on the 15th and on the next day spoke at Toledo. Mr. W. C. Gunthrup, local Secretary: "Fully five hundred people were turned away because there were no more seats to be had, and the hall was crowded to the doors. Comrade Debs' remarks were greeted with round after round of applause and there is no doubt but his visit here will prove productive of good results when the votes are counted." The Times: "Standing room was at

premium at Memorial Hall last night when Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, appeared, speak-ing on the relations of the Socialist party and the working class. His speech was an oratorial masterpiece, as his speeches always are. It was made to scintillate with many terse epigrams, that invariably brought down the house whenever sprung, and it was well salted with statistical figures as well as with figures of speech. It was a talk that commanded attention, even from those who have no faith at all i cialist scheme for making Utopia universal."

News-Bee: "The Socialist candidate for President was confronted with an audience that filled the large hall from the doors to the back of the stage, including the galleries and the aisles, Every available foot of space was occapied, and for two hours the famous orator and champion of the New Time swaved the vast assembly as if by

Blade: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for the presidency, addressed an enthusiastic audience at Memorial Hall last night. This was the first ap-pearance in this city of the Presiden-tial candidate, in this campaign, and the noted labor leader was greeted by an audience that not only filled the hall to the doors, but which, judged by the frequent hearty bursts of applause, was in sympathy with his preach

Chicago, Ill., October 17.

The grand rally of the campaign was held in Chicago on October 17, when both candidates spoke to an immense audience at the Auditorium Theater. Every scat in the house was sold, and overflow meetings held on the outside. Both speakers were at their best and during pauses in their remarks the apwas loud and continuous. Th people crowded on to the stage after the address in such numbers that the candidates had to be hauled out by main force, in order that they might rest for the next day's work. The newspapers gave good reports. Extracts from a gave good reports. Ex number of them follow:

"Eugene V. Debs, So The Tribune: cialist candidate for President, was the chief speaker. In the Auditorium were more than 4,000 men and women, who cheered, clapped hands, swung hats and waved handkerchiefs at the utterance of every statement to their liking. The opportunities for this enthusiastic sort of demonstration were many. To begin with, the candidate was greeted with such prolonged cheering before he had a chance to speak a word that he said he felt the meeting "marked an epoch in the awakening of the working class.

United States on the Socialist ticket, addressed a large and wildly enthusi-St. Paul Globe: "Mr. Debs visited astic audience at the Auditorium last St. Paul in the interests of his party and night. A small admission fee was for the purpose of furthering his candidacy in the direction of the White Courside of the Auditorium, in Congress street, overflow groups listened to speeches pitched in high keys by local Socialists. A score or more union labor banners and flags were in evidence on the Auditorium stage, and when the candidates made their entry the representatives of the various organizations bore their emblems to the front, where they stood in a group while the crowd cheered. When Mr. Debs was introduced he was greeted with a great demonstration, the audience arising in masses and waving handkerchiefs to the accompaniment of cheers."

Inter Ocean: "Four thousand So-

cialists and sympathizers welcomed Eugene V. Debs and Ben Hanford, candidates for President and Vice President on the Socialist ticket, to Chicago ast night. Thirty-five banners of difan audience that filled the Grand Opera House, an audience mainly composed of workingmen but containing a fair sprinkling of men in other walks of life. It was an audience predisposed to sympathize with the speaker's tenets and under his deft manipulation it frequently cheered him to the echo."

Daily Times: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialism before an audicialist candidate for President, delivence of fully 4,000 at the Auditorium ferent unions were displayed on the platform. Ben Hanford stirred the audience with some of his witty sayings

ered an address to an audience that ence of fully 4,000 at the Auditorium filled the Grand Opera House here last last night and tried his best to convince night. For nearly two hours he held the attention of his auditors and it must be stated that he made a favordency on the Socialist ticket was the dency on the Socialist ticket was the only thing to be considered in the political campaign. Benjamin Hanford, the Vice Presidential candidate, also waved the flag and declared it was about time for the American people to understand that the Socialists were soon going to Argus: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate rule. Debs was the last star to illumi nate the stage. Hanford shone first and made almost as great a hit as his leader in the political campaign of 1994. The audience was strictly in sympathy with the speakers. Anything denun-ciatory of the existing order of society from an economic standpoint was sure from an economic standpoint was sure to provoke cheers of applause. Any-thing that sounded as though the Re-publican or the Democratic party was responsible for poverty, crime or in-dustrial depression struck home and the applause was immediately forthcoming. The audience cheered and applauded for at least a minute—and that is a long while at political gatherings—and Debs while at political gatherings—and Debs stood and enjoyed it. He waited for a lull and said 'Comrades,' and then a fresh outburst of applause greeted him, A little girl carrying a bunch of red carnations came running down the aisle and when a man lifted her to the stage, Debs received the carnations and kissed her like a father. More applause rewarded this act."

Cleveland, O., October 18.

ed them, but at every statement he was cheered and applauded.'?

Haven county from 549 in 1900 to 2,089 in the city in 1904.

Youngstown, O., October 19.

Comrade S. M. Reynolds, who traveled with Comrade Debs during the lat-ter part of his tour, reports that there were two meetings held in Youngstown and that at both there were great crowds and the same enthusiasm which has been greeting Debs during the whole tour. Owing to the fact that there are no daily papers in Youngstown, it is impossible to furnish a more definite

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 20.

Comrade Fred L. Schwartz writes: "The Debs meeting in Pittsburg was a magnificent success. Between 3,000 and 4,000 people were present in Old City Hall to hear our candidate. As early as 6:30 the crowd commenced to as-semble and at 7:30 standing room was unavailable, between 1,500 and 2,000 be in the neighborhood of 600. comrades write that the old par

E. F. Lake, county organizer: "When Comrade Debs entered, the audience arose and cheered, many getting up on their chairs and waying hats, handker-chiefs and umbrellas. The speaker was cheered time and again and the cheers were spontaneous. When he finished speaking the audience surrounded him to shake hands, out he was raised to the shoulders of two stalwart men and actually carried from the hall. The was about six blocks away, cheering for Debs all the way. It was considered by everybody the best socialist meeting ever held in Pittsburg." Pittsburg Times — Eugene V. Debs,

RESULT OF THE ELECTION

Great Increase in the Vote Everywhere. and the Total Will Be Almost Half a Million

Herewith is given a compilation of other counties to hear from, and in all reports received at the national head-probability the vote will be more than coverters up to the hour of going to 15,000. Vanderburg county, including quarters up to the hour of going to press on Saturday, Nov. 19. The estimates given are conservative in every case and the official count will probably increase the total largely. Every state, with the exception of Massachusetts and Colorado, shows a wonderful increase over the vote of 1900. In Massachusetts the result is a slight increase over 1900, but only about half the vote of last year. The vote in Colorado is also an increase over 1900, but vastly less than that of 1902.

The total vote for the country appears to be about 500,000, though later returns may increase that estimate. All in all, party members everywhere can congratulate themselves on the result and gather courage to keep up the fight.

Partial returns from five counties give 437. There are 66 counties in Alabams but owing to the fact that the election law is not complied with it has been impossible to get better reports. The state had no Socialist votes in 1900, but will probably give 2,000 this year.

Partial returns from five counties give 743 votes. There was no ticket in 1900. Territorial Secretary Ryan estimates the total vote at 3,000. there are eight counties from which no returns have been received, this is probably not excessive.

Arkansas.

Extensive frauds are reported from Arkansas and as a consequence returns are meagre. Partial returns from four counties give 219 votes. This leaves 71 counties to hear from, but the vote will probably not exceed 1,500, the same number as cast in the September elec-

California.

Complete returns from 19 counties give 16,612 votes. Partial returns from eight other counties give 8,621, bringing the total to 25,233. There are 30 counties to hear from, and the total vote will be between 30,000 and 35,000. Los Angeles county cast 5,315 in 1904 and 995 in 1900; San Francisco (city) 7,231, in 1902 there were 1,993; Alameda county 3,251, in 1900 there were 828; Sacramento county had 131 in 1900, and 1,036 this year.

Colorado.

Owing to the fact that a great fight was made to beat Peabody, the Socialist vote fell off. Partial returns from ten counties give 1,552 votes, and warrant increasing the estimate for the state from 1,600 to 2,500.

Cleveland, O., October 18.

Cleveland Leader: "At' the mass meeting at the Gray's Armory last night, Mr. Debs was a little late, but when he arrived he was given an ovation by more than 3,000 persons."

Plain Dealer: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President of the Socialist party, addressed a crowd of 3,500, respect to the principles of Socialism. The erowd was enthusiastic. Debs lectured them, talked to them confidentially and scold them but at every statement he was Haven county from 549 in 1900 to 2,089

In 1900 there were only 57 votes in the entire state, and this year New castle county alone gives 146 votes This makes it reasonable to estimate 200 votes for the state.

Florida.

Seven counties report 508 votes. Partial returns from 12 other counties give 604, bringing the total to 1,112. This leaves 26 counties to hear from. Tampa gives 104 votes against 2 in 1900, and other places show correspond-ing gains. The total vote will reach nearly 1,500.

Georgia.

Four counties give 91 and partial re-turns from six other counties bring the total to 134. There are 127 more counties to hear from and the total vote will comrades write that the old parties in various places stole our ballots.

Idaho.

Partial returns from 14 counties give 1,133 votes, seven counties to hear from. All reports show good increase and it is safe to place the state vote at something near 5,000.

Illinois.

Sixteen counties give 8,573 votes and partial returns from 28 other counties give 48,536 additional, making the to-tal so far reported 54,109. With 58 counties to hear from it is probable the vote will go to 100,000. Cook county, including the city of Chicago, elected Pittsburg Times:—"Eugene V. Debs, Scialist candidate for president, addressed a big meeting in Old City Hall last night. The hall was crowded to the doors and Mr. Debs, who has a caustic it, was applauded to the echo at many of his salies against what he termed 'capitalism' as the reverse of Socialism."

Pittsburg Gazette: "Debs is a good Canton and Quincy show great increases.

Evansville, still leads in the increase with 1,800 as against 330 in 1900. Marion county reports an increase of

Complete returns from 60 counties give 11,708 as against a total for the state of only 2,742 in 1900. Partial reare 32 counties to hear from and the returns already received justify an estimate of nearly 20,000. Polk county, including Des Moines, gives 1,565 votes; Scott, 1,150; Wapello, 608, and Woodbury, 579.

Partial returns from 35 counties give a total of 7,894. This leaves 71 counties to hear from and the returns thus far received justify an estimate of 15,000. The total vote in the state in 1900 was 1,258. Nearly every county shows a tremendous increase, Wyandotte, Crawford and Wichita county leading.

Kentucky.

Complete returns from six counties give 2,173. These counties include Newport and Covington, two of the largest cities. Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 138, bringing the total vote up to 2,311. As there are 106 other counties to hear from, the estimate of 4,500 by State Secretary Lanfersiek has sufficient justification

Partial returns from eight parishes, including the city of New Orleans, give 704 votes. There were no votes in 1900. The nature of the returns justifies an estimate of 1,000.

Maine. The total vote of Maine is 2,960. In

1900 the total vote was 5.5. he counties showing the great 1. 1900 to 339, Androscoggin from 55 in 1900 to 339, and Cumber of from 129 to Maryland. and Cumberland, including Portland,

The total vote thus far reported is 2,030. Of this number baltimore gives 1,453, an increase from 832 over last year. The total vote in the state was only 878 in 1900. It is estimated the vote will reach between 2,500 and 3,000.

Massachusetts.

Returns so far received, with three counties to hear from, give 10,552 votes in the state. This indicates that the total will reach about half that of last year, or 13,000. The slump was general all over the state, the light vote for Debs and Hanford causing general surorise. Ransden, the Socialist member of the legislature, was defeated for re-election by nearly 200 votes. Drew, legislative candidate in Comrade Mac-Cartney's old district, was again de-feated by 58 votes, the same as last year. Carey ran ahead of the ticket for congress in the Sixth district, polling nearly double the heads of national and state ticket in Haverhill. fuille, legislative candidate in the Fifth district, which Carey formerly represented, was defeated by 170 votes.

Michigan.

Six counties, complete, give 2,571 votes. Incomplete returns from 13 other counties give 2.940, totaling 5,511. There are 66 counties to hear from and the total vote will reach 10,000. Grand Rapids'increased from 395 to 1,195; Detroit increased from 237 in 1901 to 710

Minnesota.

Seven counties give 5,555; and incomplete returns from 21 other counties 1,920 additional, bringing the total to 7,475. This leaves 54 counties to hear from and they will probably swell the total vote to 20,000, the estimate made by State Secretary Nash. Hennepin county, including Minneapolis, increased from 631 in 1960 to 4,833 in 1904; other counties increased in much the same ratio. Mississippi.

Partial returns from four counties give 191 votes for Debs and Hanford. Mississippi has 75 counties in all, but

it is not probable that the total vote will be more than 250. There was no ticket in the state at any previous election. L. ssouri. Complete geturns have been regelved from 21 counties, giving 8,673 votes.
Partial returns from '5 other counties, giving 2,632, swell the total to 11,255, with 79 counties to hear from. The total vote will in all probability be from 15,000 to 20,000. St. Louis increased from 2,750 to 5,000; Jackson county,

neluding Kansas City, from 491 to Mo.,tana.

Socialism."

Pittsburg Gazette: "Debs is a good speaker and has a magnetic presence. He is somewhat peculiar in his style of delivery, frequently bending his long, slim body into a hu
(Continued on second page.)

any city in the country. Rock Island, Moltana.

Moltana.

Four counties, complete, give 840.

tes. Eight other counties, incomplete, give 6,278 votes and partial returns from 26 counties are 3,607, making from 14 other counties are 3,607, making the total vote 9,885. This leaves 52

(Continued on second page.)

about 2,500.

to 340; Lewis and Clarke from 42 to 535. Other parts of the state show a corresponding increase.

Nebraska.

Nineteen counties, giving complete returns, show 4,981 votes. Incomplete reports from seven other counties give 155, making the total reported 5,136. With 64 counties to hear from the to-tal vote will undoubtedly be between 7,000 and 10,000. Douglas county, in-cluding Omaha, shows the greatest in-crease, from 250 in 1900 to 3,548 in 1904. Many other points show good increases

Nevada.

First time a ticket was in the field. Partial returns from three counties give 515 votes, leaving 11 counties to hear The total vote will probably be about 750. Washoe county, including the city of Reno, casts 265 votes, and Esmeralda county, miles from any railroad, elects a district attorney and superintendent of public schools and constable of Goldfield township. Goldfield casts 205 votes.

New Hampshire.

Partial returns from five of the 10 counties give 397 votes. This is an increase of about 50 per cent over 1900; and on this basis the total should be more than 1,000.

New Jersey.

Returns in full from eight counties give 5,460 votes and partial returns from three other counties, giving 2,525 votes, bring the total to 7,985. With 10 counties to hear from, it is probable that the vote will reach 10,000. Newark increased from 992 in 1900 to 2,387 this year, and Hudson county, including Jersey City, from 1,373 to 3,000.

New Mexico.

In the field for the first time and cast 206 votes in three counties. As there are 17 counties to hear from, and as good work has been done in the territory, the total vote is likely to reach 500. Two precincts in Albu-querque give 185 votes.

New York.

Complete returns have been received from but five counties, with a total vote of 4,837 and partial returns from 19 other counties, giving 28,142, bring the total vote reported to 32,979. This is nearly three times the number Debs received in 1900. Returns from the 37 additional counties will undoubtedly bring the vote up to 40,000, the esti mate of State Secretary Chase. Greater New York polls 23,616 against 9,277 in 1900; Erie county, including Buffalo, increases from 391 to 1,288.

North Carolina.

Incomplete returns from three coun-ties give 168 votes, justifying an esti-mate of 250 for the state. Spencer, mate of 250 for the state. Spencer, which cast 22 votes in 1900, cast no vote, because no tickets were received by them. The estimated strength there

North Dakota.

Returns, are slow in coming in, and to date only eight counties have sent in returns, and they are all incomplete. The vote so far reported is 488, but with 31 counties to hear from the tocar will be near 3,000.

Ohio.

Twenty-six counties, complete returns, give 26,371, and partial returns from 16 other counties give 3,149, bring-ing the total to 29,520. As there are 46 more counties to hear from the vote will probably pass the 35,000 mark. Cuyahoga county, including Cleveland, shows the greatest number of votes, 7,823; Hamilton county, including Cincinnati, is next with 7,071; Lucas county, including Toledo, 2,425; Mahoning county, including Youngstown, 1,960, and Montgomery county, including Day-ton, 1,168. Other counties show great increases.

Oklahoma.

The vote in full for seven counties 1,223 and partial returns from 12 other counties, giving 424, bring the total to 1,647. There are seven more to hear from, and the reports received justify an estimate of 3,000.

Oregon.

Incomplete returns from seven other counties give 207, bringing the total to 5,033, with 16 counties to hear from. State Secretary Axelson estimates the state vote at 12,000. Multnemah county, including Portland, polls 1,805, as against 347 in 1900.

Pennsylvania.

Twenty-nine counties report 13,929, and incomplete returns from 13 other counties, giving 7,448, bring the total to 21,377. With 25 counties to hear from it is estimated the total vote will be between 25,000 and 30,000. of Reading increased from 169 in 1900 to 1,153 in 1904. Erie gave 1,062, as against 462 in 1900, and Mercer county, including the city of Sharon, increased from 153, in 1902 to 950 in 1904. Philadelphia gives 3,140, as against 1,297 in

Rhode Island.

No presid atial ticket in 1900. In 1903 the vote for governor was 309. This year it is 789 for Debs. The Socialist Labor vote declined from 943 last year to 444 this year.

South Carolina.

A. G. Miseally, of Columbia, reports the total state vote as 36. This is the first time the Socialist party has been in the field. Comrade Miscally also reports that at least 150 votes were cast Richland county, but hardly more than one in ten counted.

. South Daketa.

Seven counties, reported in full, give 1,145, and partial returns from threeother counties bring the total to 1,406. There are 43 counties to hear from and the vote will reach 3,000.

Five counties and partial returns from nine other counties total 1,224. Memory attendance."

comrades report fraud in their county, attendance."

Philadelphia Record:—"Eugene Philadelphia Record:—"Eugene the returns giving them only 75 votes, the same number cast in 1900, while 500 were assured. Estimate for state, 2,000.

Four counties and towns in 15 other counties report 1,204 votes. There are and attacked the principles of both 246 counties in the state. The returns Democratic and Republican parties. At

received justify an estimate of from 8,000 to 10,000.

Utah.

Towns in eight counties report 3,368, leaving 19 counties to hear from. Increase is about 800 per cent over 1900, and on this basis an estimate of 6,000 for the state is justified.

Vermont.

Towns in four counties report 522 votes. Ten counties to hear from, Total vote about 1,000.

Virginia. Returns received give 193 votes, showing a good increase. Estimate for

state 500. Washington. Partial returns from 27 counties give 6,866 votes, with nine counties to hear from. State Secretary Martin estimates 15,000 out of a total vote of 130,000.

Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma show great increases.

West Virginia. Returns from six counties, partial, give 994 votes, and if the ratio of increase is maintained the total will reach 3,000. State Secretary Kline reports fraud in several places.

ty four members of the state assembly and one state senator were elected. All the successful candidates are workingthere being three cigarmakers, on machinist and one painter. Comrades Berger and Gaylord made a great run for congress, Berger being beaten by only 1,632 and running ahead of the Democrat; Gaylord by less than 4,000. The vote was increased more than 2,000 in each of these congressional districts. The total vote of Milwaukee is 18,362 which is more than Parker received The names of those elected are: Ninth assembly district, Edward J. Berner, igarmaker: Eleventh district, Frederick Brockhausen, cigarmaker; Twelfth dis-trict, Wm. J. Aldridge, machinist; Six-teenth district, Andrew Strichlow, painter, and for state senator, Jacob Rummel, eigarmaker.

Wyoming.

Incomplete returns give 736, All points heard from show decided gain. Estimate for state 1,500.

CLOSING THE CAMPAIGN

(Continued from first page)

man interrogation point. He is witty and he got his audience with him right at the start. He kept them with him during all the evening and the outbursts of applause were many and hearty. When the meeting ended Mr. Debs started for the Union station, accompanied by a great crowd which cheered him along the streets. The meeting was pronounced the greatest the Socialist party has ever held in Pittsburg.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 21.

The Union Sentinel sends an advance report of the meeting, saying: "The Debs meeting here was a grand success. About 3,500 people were crowded into the Auditorium, which has only 2,600 seating capacity. The manager of the Auditorium said it was the largest audience that ever assembled in it, and it was the largest meeting held here by

any political party in this campaign."
Reading Herald:—"There wasn't
much applause when Debs entered—his audience was rather in awe of him. They wanted to see. Throughout his speech, however, there was too much applause. It was idiotic at times. There was a great deal the crowd couldn't understand. It was over their heads at times. But when they couldn't under-stand they applauded. They applauded at every lull in the words, often to the evident annoyance of the speaker. One thing, however, everybody did under-stand, and that was that capital was be-

ing arraigned."
Reading Times:—"It was the largest and most enthusiastic gathering ever Twelve counties report 4,826 votes, ists and Mr. Debs was applauded a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in this city by the social appearance at both a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in this city by the social appearance at both a speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the sixts and mr. Debs was applauded in the speaker of singular clearness, with a much good. The audience followed the halls was the speaker of singular clearness. held in this city by the Socialmade telling remarks. Mr. Debs spoke exactly two hours and five minutes, and when he concluded and the meeting was declared at an end, he was compelled to hold an impromptu reception to his supporters in this city."

Reading Eagle:—"The Reading So-cialists never held a gathering like it vacant chair on before. There wasn't a floor or balconies and there was little standing room left when Mr. Debs, es-corted by a committee of the Socialists, arrived. He was greeted with tremendous cheering, which continued for some minutes. When Debs fin-ished his speech there followed a deafening din. Persons, including women, made a rush for the platform to shake hands with Debs. He then took a position near the door and shook hands with nearly all in the hall."

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 22.

Comrade Joseph E. Cohen:-"Odd Fellows Temple, where Debs spoke first, began filling early, so that the doors had to be closed and the sale of doors had to be closed and tickets stopped at 8 o'clock. The hall and stage were not only filled—they immed, packed. Long before were jammed, packed. Long before Debs arrived at the Labor Lyceum the hall was jammed and packed and the doors closed and sale of tickets stopped. Careful estimation places the audience at 4,000. The capacity of both places was taxed to the utmost and hundreds were turned away. Debs looked well and was at his best. The applause was incessant and Debs had to talk in a streak' without applause, following one sentence up with another in rapid-fire style, to prevent the outbursts of enthustasm. It was, in every way, the greatest success Philadelphia ever had. passing in many respects Dens did meeting here at the Academy four did meeting here at the Academy four did meeting here at the Academy four did meeting here. vez's ago. I enclose press clippings. Note how liars will figure as to she

Debs, Socialist candidate for president of the United States, addressed enthusiastic crowds last night at Odd lows' Temple and Labor Lyceum Hall. Mr Debs criticised President Roosevelt

both meetings Mr. Debs was greeted with prolonged cheering." North American:—"The man who led the great Chicago strike in 1894 was very forcible and emphatic in his remarks. His entrance into the auditorium was tremendously applauded, and when he was in-troduced by Chairman Edward W. Kuppinger the ovation lasted three minutes. Candidate Debs attacked both of the great political parties.

New York, N. Y., Oct. 23.

Globe:—"With waving flags and a blaring brass band the Social Democratic party paid tribute to its presidential candidate, Eugene V. Debs, at the Academy of Music yesterday afterthe Academy of Music yesterday after-noon. Five thousand men and women were admitted to the big building at 10 cents per head, while huge overflow crowds eddied up and down Fourteenth street, making work for a small army of policemen. Candidate Debs was the platform star of the occasion. His ap-nearance was the signal for a demonpearance was the signal for a demon stration that lasted fifteen minutes by the timer's clock. The great audience rose and thousands of uplifted hands, bearing the tiny red banners that symcrease is maintained the total will reach 3,000. State Secretary Kline reports fraud in several places.

Wisconsin.

The vote so far reported is 21,798 and returns indicate that it is about half what the total will be. The estimate is what the total will be. The estimate is 45,000 for the state. In Milwaukee county four members of the state assembly

Herald:—"His phrases, punctuated by the strains of the 'Marseillaise' from a band on the stage, wild cheering from the audience, and the waving of red flags bearing the design of an uplifted hand holding a torch, Eugene V. Debs, Social Democratic party candidate for President, announced yesterday his platform and his beliefs to a crowd that was limited only by the size of the Academy of Music after hundreds of persons had been turned from the doors. Within the building the scene was picfrom the boxes, the stage was filled with him invited guests, and from the first row. of the parquet to the last of the third body carried little red flags, and whenever a telling point was made by a speaker these were flourished in unison with a chorus of cries, whistling and repeate hand clapping that can be described as speak."

little less than a furor.
"When Debs appeared, about the midwhen Deos appeared, about the mid-dle of the afternoon, the demonstration was tremendous. Virtually every man, woman and child in the house leaped upon the seats, frantically flourishing the flags and shouting themselves hourse. Cheers for their chosen leader were given again and again: thrice the band broke in with the Marseillaise, without checking the storm, and it was fully five minutes before Debs, by repeated gestures, contrived to still the tumult.

Brooklyn, N. Y., October 23.

Brooklyn Union: "Eugene V. Debs. candidate of the Socialist party for the Presidency and one-time strike leader, impartially denounced all of the other political parties at the Majestic Theater last night, to an audience that filled the big auditorium. Debs' entrance on the stage was a signal for cheering, which lasted five minutes. When he was finally allowed to speak, he held the individual attention of everyone in the theater. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half and scarcely a person left the theater until he had finished."

Trenton, N. J., October 24.

F. W. McGuinness: "We held the Debs meeting in Taylor's Opera House, which is the largest hall in Trenton, and we had a packed house, and from three to five hundred turned away, because they could not get seats. I must say that Comrade Debs' speech has done more good than all we have done since the local first began its work, for we can hear Socialism talked of every

where we go now."
Times: "The Opera House filled last evening when Mr. Debs spoke, and many of his utterances were most heartily applauded. There was a ring of earnestness about his talk that held his audience spell-bound."

fine command of language, held his auditors spell-bound, and for his ability and earnestness commanded their respect and admiration."

Jersey City, N. J., October 25.

James M. Reilly: "That loud noise you heard at 7:40 this evening (6:40 Chicago time) was simply the greeting to Comrade Debs of 2,500 eager people who were packed into Grand View Hall. I don't know how many more were outside at the overflow meeting, I was too busy to attempt a count of The reception given Debs surpassed in enthusiasm any meeting held by any political party in this country.

Evening Journal says: "Men. wom en and young girls got up en masse and cheered frantically at the first sight of the Chicagoan. When Congressional. Candidate Ufert introduced the speak-

er, there was another outburst.''

Observer: "Hats were thrown into the air, men jumped upon chairs and cheered until they were hoarse, women screamed and clapped their hands in glee, and the big auditorium rang with

Newark, N. J., October 25.

In the same evening, immediately after the meeting at Jersey City, Debs spoke at Newark. The police were compelled to close the doors of the hall first secured, because of the great crowds, and the committee in charge of the meeting immediately secured another hall in the same building, which was filled in a short time."

D. Rubinow: "At a conservative estimate there were between 3,500 and 4,000 people in both halls. Debs received a most enthusiastic welcome and, in general, this was the most mem orable political meeting ever held in Newark:

Evening News: "Not a vacant seat was attainable two hours before the nominee put in an appearance. On his arrival, men and women, nearly all of them carrying ministure American flags, climbed on the seats and, franti-

Advertiser: "The applause stopped oth just long enough for Chairman Walker small audience. Those present, how cheered and a At to introduce Mr. Debs. As soon as his ever, received the speaker's remarks much enthusia

name was mentioned, the uproar was continued and it lasted for fully five minutes."

New Haven, Conn., October 26. Comrade Hunter: "The most tre-mendous political meeting of the cam-paign crammed and packed Music Hall last night to hear Eugene V. Debs. Over three thousand men and women were present, many of them standing up to listen to an address which took over-two hours to deliver. When Debs artwo hours to deliver. When Debs arrived the whole mass rose to their feet and applanded for several minutes, and when they were hushed by the Chairman they ceased for a mement and then broke into applause again. After the meeting they took Debs upon their shoulders and carried him through the middle sinks and the conditions the condition middle aisle and the crowd reach

ward with their hands to touch him."
The Palladium: "When Debs was introduced there arose in the audience young and old. There was a waving of hats and handkerchiefs. It was an ovation the like of which has not been wit-nessed during the campaign in this city."

Evening Leader: "When the meeting was over fully half an hour was occupied by Mr. Debs in trying to leave the hall, and the cheering was continued until he had reached the street and even beyond. It was the most enthusiastic campaign rally held in New Haven during this campaign."

Hartford, Conn., October 27.

The Courant: "The Auditorium was packed last night as it has not been packed before during the campaign, by those desirous of hearing Eugene V. Debs of Indians, the Socialist party's candidate for the Presidency. Every seat on the main floor, in the boxes, and in the gallery was taken and about 300 people were obliged to stand. At the moment Mr. Debs appeared on the stage he was given an ovation that lasted tw As he arose to speak there Within the building the scene was pic-turesque to a degree. Red banners of box of flowers from the local circle of various trade union organizations hung the Garment Workers was handed to

Evening Post: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, was tier there was not a vacant seat. Many given a rousing welcome as he faced women were in the audience. Every- a crowded audience of working men and women in the Auditorium last evening. He was greeted with cheers as he stepped upon the stage and they were repeated again and again as he arose to

Springfield, Mass., October 28.

Alva E. Fenton writes that the noor hour meeting held there on October 28 was a great success. The Springfield Union gives a good report, as does also the Springfield Republican, which says in part: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for President on the Socialist ticket and one of the country's leading expo nents of the Socialist propaganda, made a brief stop in Springfield yesterday and delivered a powerful address on the is-sues of the day before an audience of about 2,000 people on Court Square, at the noon hour. Mr. Debs is a remarkably forceful and ready speaker, and the attention of the audience, many of whom listened with empty stomachs, was riveted upon him for the timenearly an hour-during which he

Haverhill, Mass., October 28.

On the evening of the 28th, Comrade Debs spoke at Haverhill, Mass., famed for being the first city to elect a So-cialist mayor. Comrade P. B. Flanders' says: "Our Debs' meeting was some-thing of which we are proud. No band, no sideshow; simply a big hall jammed full of people who came for only one purpose, 'to hear our candidate' upon the living issue. For two hours they had that pleasure. Could not even at-'to hear our candidate' ford time, after first warm greeting, to give the applause which his able points called for and it was amusing to see how hard it was for them to suppress their feelings."

The Gazette: "It was the largest audience that ever filled City Hall, and when Mr. Debs was introduced he was compelled to wait several minutes for handelapping to stop, before speaking.

Portland, Me., October 29.

Charles T. Fox: "It was a great sucwill do the movement points closely, and not only greeted Debs with enthusiastic applause at his appearance, but continued the applause appearance, but conting."
throughout the evening."
A large and en-

thusiastic gathering was present last evening at the City Hall to greet Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, who, though quite hoarse, spoke with force which carried conviction with averaged was present the carried conviction. ion with every word uttered."

Boston, Mass., October 30.

Boston Herald: "Never in recent years has such a gathering been seen in Fancuil Hall as that which assembled there yesterday afternoon to hear Eugene V. Debs, the famous labor leader and candidate of the Socialist party for President of the United States. is estimated that nearly 4,000 people were packed within the walls of the building, which can comfortably acwhile outside were as many more clam oring and pushing and struggling for admission. Mr. Debs was given a thun-dering ovation. He spoke for two hours, and almost every sentence was ap-

Boston Globe: "Seldom has there een any such a crowd in the hall. The aisles were crowded to the platform: the rear of the hall was packed, th gallery was overcrowded; even the win-dow sills were occupied all about the hall, and the platform had all it could hold. It was undoubtedly the largest and most enthusiastic political meeting

held in Boston this year."

Boston American: "A crowd which twice overtaxed the capacity of Fancuil Hall, cheered Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for the Presidency and made the old building rock with its approval of his criticisms of the greater political parties."

Fall River, Mass., October 30.

In the evening of the same day in which he spoke at Boston, Comrade sed an audience of the strik-Debs address ing cotton mill operatives of Fall River cally waving their emblems, shouted a thunderous and prolonged welcome to strike and the fact that the local comtant the candidate." mission, there was but a comparatively with sustained applause. The local pa-pers were very generous of space in re-porting the meeting. As one of the lo-cal comrades says, "we got seven feet eight inches of newspaper advertising, where before we were totally ignored." Notwithstanding the small crowd, the meeting was a success and the effect of Comrade Debs' speech is to be seen in the interest with which Socialism is being discussed on the street corners of Fall River,

Brockton, Mass., October 31.

On the last day of October a great demonstration was held in Brockton, Mass. Two halls were crammed full.

Mass. Two halls were crammed full. A great parade preceded the meetings and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The Brockton Enterprise says: "The applause began as soon as Debs entered Canton Hall, swelling into an outburst of cheers as he pushed his way down the crowded hall. Before he began to speak there had been a constant struggle for place in the rear, every inch of space within the hall and corridors being crowded, and the noise and the being crowded, and the noise and the conversation amounted to nearly an uproar. Debs stepped forward and there was silence, intense as that of the grave. The man's personality is tremendous. Massasoit Hall was filled early in the evening. Later it was jammed. Mr. Debs was given a great ovation when he entered at 9:25, and he spoke in substance as he did earlier in the evening."

Providence, B. I., November 1.

Daily Journal: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for President, spoke in Music Hall last night before an audience, which in point of numbers eclipsed any recent gathering in that hall, throwing even the recent Democratic rallies into the shade and showing by frequent applause its hearty accord sentiments of the speaker. His man-ner of address inspired sympathy among many, judging from the tumult of ap-plause greeting his sentences, and interested everyone in the audience, his personality being such as to keep all

eyes upon him."

News: "At the hall the scene was very interesting. The people were packed in tighter than sardines and there was not a post, window sill or doorway but what was utilized by eager persons in their efforts to keep track of the doings. Socialists are proverbially noisy and intensely demonstrative when assembled in party interests. Last evening's gathering was unusually or-derly and not once did the excitement and deafening cheering, hooting and 'hollering' assume offensive proportions.

Bochester, N. Y., November 2.

Democrat and Chronicle: "Fitzhugh Hall was well filled last night on the occasion of the appearance of Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the Social Democratic party for President of the United The audience was comp men and women in about equal proportions. When Debs was introduced he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause. Mr. Debs spoke for nearly two hours, and held the attention of his audience to the close.'

Syracuse, N. Y., November 3.

"The meeting at Syracuse was at the noon hour and was most successful. Comrade Debs was greeted by a large crowd and enthusiasm ran high. The demonstration was similar to many of those in the East, where men, women and children shouted and screamed themselves hoarse."

Buffalo, N. Y., November 3.

The meeting at Buffalo did not fall behind any of its predecessors and was a success in every way. Comrade Debs was greatly pleased with his reception here and so expressed himself.

Milwaukee, Wis., November 4.

Sentinel: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate of the social democratic party for the presidency, spoke at the West Side Turner hall and Frie Gemeinde hall last night. Both meeting places were packed teacher, the master teacher. He was a wage slave facing wage slaves. The Sentinel: "Eugene V. Debs, candiand standing room was at a premium, many democrats and republicans being in the audience. So large was the overflow that a street meeting had to be unanimously, not the few jokes he inheld. Mr. Debs' appearance at both troduced, but the morals thereof, and

Social Democrat Herald: "The West Side Turner hall, with the Frie Gewith the tempestueus applause and en-thusiasm that greeted the appearance of Eugene V. Debs, socialist candidate for president of the United States. It was one of the most notable outpour ings of Milwaukee citizens ever wit-

Bacine, Wis., November 5.

The meeting at Racine was one long thunder of applause. The citizens of the city never before witnessed such demonstration. It was a crowd than ever before attended a mass meeting in the city, and it was the most enthusiastic without ex ception.

Detroit, Mich., November 6.

"It seemed that all Detroit turned out to hear the champion of labor's cause in the national election. Work-ers of all kinds listened attentively to every word and vigorously applauded every telling point made by the speak-ers. When the meeting was declared adjourned a rush was made for the stage to shake the hand of the man who has suffered for labor and who was fight-ing labor's battles."

Terre Haute, Ind., Nov. 7.

J. Oneal: "The meeting was a great success in every particular, and the hall was packed to the doors long before the speaker made his appearance. Hundreds had to be turned away. It is estimated that the seating capacity of the Coliseum is 2,500. All the aisles, and, in fact, every available inch of space was occupied, so that at least 3,000 people listened to him. At the close of the meeting Comrade Debs was greeted with thunderous applause for several minutes, and it was some time before he could escape the admiring friends who crowded around to shake his hand."

Star: "While it is evident that the majority of those present are affiliated with either the republican or democratic parties, yet Mr. Debs was given close attention and was frequently cheered and applauded, and he created

HANFORD

Hanford has been almost equally successful with Debs in attracting immenses audiences and intense enthusiasm. Especially has this been true in the West. Owing to the neglect of local comrades it has been impossible to give a complete report of Hanford's tour. Following are reports of a few of the meetings held at various points:

held at various points:

At West Hoboken, N. J., September
25, Comrade Hanford addressed a large
audience. Comrade James N. Reilly
writes as follows: "Comrade Hanford spoke in West Hoboken September 25, to an audience of 1,500 people, who were attentive and enthusiastic and applaudattentive and enthusiastic and approach of his telling points vigorously. Comrade Hanford was preceded by our gubernatorial candidate, who spoke about 20 minutes and Comrade Hanford spoke 20 minutes and Comrade Hanford spoke about an hour. He expressed himself as pleased with his reception, the attention of his audience and the arrangements for facilitating his movements made by our comrades. The Socialist campaign received quite a boost in this section September 25."

Camden, N. J. had a big meeting on September 26, and the Courier of that place gives a good report. In part, it is as follows: "Ben Hanford, of New York, the Socialist party nominee for Vice President of the United States, expounded the radical doctrines of Socialism before an assemblage of work-ingmen at Morgan Hall last night. The long rectangular hall was nearly filled with spectators, about 500 being in attendance, with one woman auditor on the stage and a score scattered through the auditorium. There was no music, no decorations, but the enthusiasm was continuous and valencent! continuous and vehement."

continuous and vehement."

Comrade Joseph E. Cohen, of Philadelphia, writes: "Hanford meeting last night a great success. Standing room only. Papers must be frightened—they ignored and misrepresented us."

Comrade W. A. Toole writes: "The Hanford meeting last night at Holliday

Hanford meeting last night at Holliday Street Theater was a grand success. Both in numbers and enthusiasm, it surpassed any Socialist meeting ever held in Baltimore. Nearly 1,600 people attended the meeting and many went, away because they refused to go in the top gallery. Hanford caught the crowd from the beginning and as he made, point after point enthusiasm increased until it burst forth in a mighty flood of cheers." Baltimore American: "Mr. Hanford of New York, candidate for Vice President on the Socialist ticket. made a two-hour speech at the Holliday Street Theater last night. The house was packed to the doors, and there were hundreds of ladies present, occupying the boxes and orchestra seats." Even-ing Herald: "Ben Hanford, candidate of the Socialist party for the august office of Vice President of the United States, entertained a large and apprecitive audience with a two-hour speech at Holliday Street Theater last night, in which metaphors and bon mots followed one another with meteoric swiftness.

The Star of Indianapolis, Ind., speaks about the meeting held in that town on October 10, as follows: "Benjamin Hanford of New York, the nominee for Vice President on the Socialist ticket, in a speech in Masonic Hall, Washing-ton street and Capitol avenue, last night, made an acrid arraignment of both the Republican and Democratic parties and their presidential candidates. His audience, apparently forgetting that it was Sunday evening, showed its approval with cheers and loud applause. The meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic the Socialists have held during the campaign."

Just previous to the Chicago meeting Hanford spoke at Peoria, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis. At the former place on the 14th, he had a great crowd and Comrade S. A. Knofnagel says: "Hanford, though tired and worn out was full of though tired and worn out, was full of fire. He was greeted by at least 2,000 men and women, to the chagrin of our local Republican and Democratic politicians. The largest of all the political but the morals thereof, and every other point he made. Numeri-cally the meeting was the largest one yet held by any party; educationally, Side Turner hall, with the Frie Ge it was the only one; financially, it was minde hall for an overflow, fairly rocked a grand success." The Herald Transcript says: "Hon. Benjamin Hanford, candidate for Vice President of the United States on the Socialist ticket, was in the city yesterday evening and spoke to several hundred people at the Coliseum. Mr. Hanford is from New York. He looks the part of a candidate on that ticket, and can talk Socialism from A to Z without stopping." On the 15th Comrade Hanford spoke at Milwaukee, Wis., in competition with Fairbanks. He had an audience of 4,000. The Journal of that place says: "While Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, the Republican candidate for Vice President, was addressing an audience in the Pabst Theater Saturday night, Benjamin Han-ford of New York, Social Democratic candidate for the same office, was talking to a large audience at Schlitz Park. It was an audience characteristic of Socialist meetings, composed largely of workingmen and their wives and chil-

Superior, Wis., Oct. 19.

Duluth, Minn., Tribune:-- "The open-ing gun of the Socialistic campaign in Douglas county was fired at the Fair building last night by the candidate for vice-president, Benjamin Hanford, of New York. Although the weather was disagreeable the hall was well filled and the audience listened to an interesting address. The speaker made a number of good points and in conclusion said: Social Democrats used to fry to capital with capital, but we soon found that capital had all the capital and all the soldiers; but there is one way in which we can fight capital. John D. which we can fight capital. John D. Rockefeller or Pierpont Morgan have only one vote, and the poorest voter has as many. So, gentlemen, the place to fight capital is at the polls."

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 20.

Comrade Geo. B. Leonard:-"Our Hanford meetings were attended by some 1,200 people in all. The meetings were gotten up in a hurry, owing to the fact that at the last moment the Exposition building, on which we had figured, was refused us, and we had to

(Continued in the Supplement)

OFFICIAL

The Boston Central Committee reports to the National Secretary the endorsement of a proposition "that the National Executive Committee issue to all the locals a cathechism, containing lessons in Socialism" on the ground that this plan, when worked out, will greatly improve the efficiency of our speakers and spread light around the rank and

Secretary Otto E. Parson reports to the National Secretary that the call of Local Bingham for a referendum to Local Bingham for a referendum to as the state constitution did contain the amend the state constitution of Utah article and as it was later on stricken to conform to the national constitution out through the state referendum, it did not secure a sufficient number of appears that the membership did want endorsements, and could therefore go no farther, the other locals preferring wait until the State Committee takes

All amounts collected for the national campaign fund which have not yet been remitted to the National Secretary should be forwarded at once, as the national office is in need of money and can use all it can get.

After investigation by the Local Quorum into his accounts and the condition of his office, J. S. Landis was dition of his omee, J. S. Indust was suspended from performing the duties of Territorial Secretary and W. C. Davis was appointed Temporary Secretary until after the regular election. The territorial office was found to be in-debted to the amount of \$157.85 to the national office for national dues.

National Committeeman Keays, of Arizona, reports the change of his vote from the affirmative to the negative upon National Committeeman ell's motion to grant a state charter

REPORT OF ACTION OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON N. C. REFER-ENDUM NO. 7.

Motion No. 14, Submitted October 5 1904, Closing October 26, 1904.

To the National Committee, Socialist

Party.
Comrades: Hereby is submitted report of the action of your committee upon N. C. Referendum No. 7, Motion upon No. 1, Motion as follows:

No. 14, by Caldwell, of Ohio, as follows: "That the Utah State Committee be granted a charter at once." Voting Yes.

Ohio-Caldwell 1

Andrus

Total yes	7
Voting No.	
Ark -Lowry	
Col -Floaten	
Conn White	
Fla Healey	
Tde -Carter	
Ill -Berlyn	
Kan McAllister	
Ky.—Towner	
Iowa-Work	į
Me.—Fox	
Mo.—Turner N. H.—O'Neil	
N. J.—Ufert	
O. T.—Maschke	
Pa Barnes	

Total, 12.

Tex.—Kerrigan

Wash.—Boomer 1

Comments.
Floaten, Col.—"The striking out of very necessary safeguards. had some sad experience with half-baked Socialists and opportunists. Let us know they are Socialists first."

Healy, Fla.—"! I vote NO on Motion

14 for the reason that I believe the time has come when every safeguard should be provided to keep politicians and self-seekers out of our party. Every state should adopt all these essential safe-guards, or have a provision in the con-stitution endorsing the National Constitution endorsing the National Con stitution and platform. Until Utah does one or the other, we should withhold the

McAllister, Kan .- "From what infor mation I can gain, it appears that the state convention of Utah endorsed the National Constitution as a whole and submitted it to a referendum vote of all members in the state. This action of the State convention clearly indicates that they recognize and virtually declares their allegiance to the National party and demonstrates their willingness to be governed by the constitution of said party, but, on the other hand, when the action of the Utah State convention was submitted to a vote of all the members in the state, the result was that a very important provision of the National Constitution was not only not endorsed, but was stricken out by a large majority. This, to my mind, clearly evinces a disposition on the part of the Socialists of Utah to ignore the provisions of the National Constitution committee has no power to act. and if they can repediate one clause, they can as well do away with any other, or with the whole constitution if they see fit, therefore, I vote 'No.' Whenever they endorse the National Consti- the state ballot, the finances of the tution as a whole, then I think that a state organization preventing the filing

locals shall make the state constitution conform to the National Constitution." Ufert, N. J. -''I vote 'No' on Comthe state of Utah a charter because it would establish a ball-precedent. Sec. 8 of Art. XII of the National Constitu-

vision of the party for candidate unless he is a member of the party, and has been such for at least one year; but this provision shall not apply to organiza-tions which have been in existence for less than one year.' This latter provision certainly allows of all the latitude
that may reasonably be permitted.

"When Comrade Caldwell says that
he takes the position that the omission
in their state constitution does not vio-

late that same article in the National Constitution' it may be true enough, but

to violate the article.''

O'Neil, N. H.—''I vote 'No,' as I understand that the comrades of Utah rerefuse to restore Sec. 5, Art. VIII of the state of Utah constitution which conformed to Sec. 8, Art. XII of the National Constitution. When this is restored to its original place by a referendum of the comrades of Utah, I should be in favor of granting the charter." Fraternally submitted,

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

REPORT OF QUORUM MEETING HELD OCTOBER 17, 1904.

National Quorum met 11 o'clock with Reynolds, Berlyn and Towner present Berger and Work sent word they could not be present. Reynolds was elected chairman. Mailly chosen to act as

secretary of meeting.
National Secretary reported correspondence with National Committeeman Work upon the question of calling for nominations for the election of an Executive Commitee.

Berlyn moved that as it was probable it would take several months after January 1 for the various states to elect their additional members of the Na-tional Committee, that the National Secretary on December 1 call for nomina-tions by the National Committee for an Executive Committee in conformity with Art. 6, Sec. 1, of the National Con stitution, nominations to close December 22, declinations to close January 1, the election to take place from January 1 to 22, closing the latter date.

Towner moved that nominations for election of National Secretary be called for December 1, nominations to close December 22, declinations to close January 1, election to take place from January 1 to January 22, closing the January 1 latter date.

Matter of the financial affairs of former State Secretary Martin, of Col-orado, as reported to the National Secretary, was laid over pending further information from the state committee. Correspondence from L. E. Workman,

State Secretary, T. J. Coonrod, of Emmett, and H. R. Clark, Idaho Falls, relative to the Idaho State Secretaryship, was submitted. The report from State Secretary Workman showed that the new executive committee had met at Boise on September 11 and that a ref-erendum of the Idaho locals on the question of the State Secretaryship had been ordered, to be conducted by A. L. Freeman, of the Executive Committee. Workman had since reported that the referendum would close October 22.

The communications from T. J. Coon rod showed that he was still claiming to be State Secretary and acting as such, that he had remitted \$3.65 for dues and \$4.35 for national campaign fund, collected by him. This was ac-companied by a statement charging the National Secretary with refusing to send him (Coonrod) due stamps, and that Workman had failed to send stamps to locals for amounts collected by Coon-rod and sent to the National Secretary who had sent to the National Secretary, who had sent the stamps to Workman as regular State Secretary. Coonrod also charged that the referendum instituted by the State Executive Committee at its meeting on September 11 was illegal, and the action of the National Secretary. Floaten, Col.—"The striking out of the constitution the section which requires one year's membership before being eligible to hold office, shows the intention of the Utah comrades to not be bound by that section of the National Secretary and Quorum in recogniting to the National Secretary and Quorum in recognizing Workman as secretary as an Constitution. I consider this one of the one of the We have interference with Idaho State affairs. A lengthy reply to this statement was read from Workman, who said that Coonrod had failed to send record book in his possession showing for what months locals should be receipted and credited for stamps, and to reply to requests for information from Workman and A L. Freeman

The Quorum decided that no further action be taken pending the result of the referendum of the Idaho locals now being held upon the question of the

State Secretaryship.

Correspondence from State Secretary
Will, of Kansas, relative to the reported fusion in Sheridan County, between Socialists and Pepulists, accompanied by letters from B. C. Decker and I. J. McKinney, which stated that there was no party local in Sheridan County, that no delegate had been sent to conven tion reported by the Kansas City Journal, that no persons claiming to be Socialists had participated in any way and none had been nominated for any

Inquiry was also made by State Sec Will as to what action could be taken about a local which continually opposed and obstructed the state or-

National Secretary instructed to no

committee has no power to act. Letter from Comrade G. B. Leonard, tive to assisting the state organization to get the full number of electors on state charter should be granted."

for, Me.—'I vote 'No' until Utah of the law requiring payment of \$50

Fox, Me.—'I vote 'No' until Utah of the law requiring payment of \$50

for each nominee. National Secretary replied that as request was received only the day before names had to be filed (October 8) he had no power to act. Qorum decided request was received

too late for action. would establish a bad-precedent. See. 8 of Art. XII of the National Constitution is, in my opinion, broad enough, and no state organization which refuses to conform thereto should be admitted to the party. The above named section reads as follows: 'No person shall be nominated or endorsed by any subdivinities of the party instead of reorganizing the Populist nominated or endorsed by any subdivinities of the property of the property of fusion in Newton County. Report showed that there had been no fusion, but that a number of Populists had met and decided to join the Socialist Party, nominated or endorsed by any subdivinities of the property of the

Party, and had signed the regular application blank for membership in the usual manner. It was shown, however, that a number of old party office holders had managed to get into Neosholocal (Newton County), but their resignations had been demanded and had been filed and accepted, so that they were no longer members of the local. Accepted. Accepted.

Letter from North Platte, Neb., asking if a nominee of the Socialist Party could accept the endorsement from the could accept the endorsement from the Democratic and Populist parties. National Secretary replied the acceptance of such an endorsement was absolutely contrary to the laws of the Socialist. Party, in direct contradiction to the principles upon which the party is organized, and a Socialist Party nominee should promptly repudiate such endorsement through every possible channel at his disposal. nel at his disposal.

Reply of National Secretary endorsed. Report from State Secretary Chase, of New York, that the Democrats had filed a protest against the use of the party name in that state (Social Democratic) as an infringement upon the Democratic party name. A hearing was to be held on October 12. If the decision goes against the Socialists, another name would have to be gotten on the ballot and the state flooded with literature and speakers to offset the blow

given the party.

Berlyn moved that National Secretary keep in close touch with New York State Committee and be authorized to use his discretion in rendering assist-

ance through literature and speakers, if the emergency requires. Adopted., Correspondence with Territorial Secretary Landis, of Oklahoma, relative to the non-payment of dues by the terri-torial organization since last April was read. Comrade Landis reported in answer to the National Secretary's in-quiry that it had been necessary for him to use all of the money received from locals to carry on the work of or-ganization and to use money that should have gone to the National Secretary to keep up the work. National Secretary had replied September 21 asking that Territorial Secretary Landis take steps to transmit amount collected for national dues from locals at once to national office, so that the members in Oklahoma who had paid dues could maintain their standing in the national party. No reply had yet been received from Comrade Landis. National Secretary had sent copy of correspondence with Landis to National Committeeman Maschke, of Oklahoma, with request that action be taken. Letter was also read from Charles C. Hodges, of Still-water, asking for further information relative to securing accounting from Territorial Secretary Landis. National Secretary had replied Territorial Local Quorum should act and referred Hodges to National Committeeman Maschke.

Action of National Secretary was approved.

Report was made upon the treatment accorded National Organizer Bigelow by the State Secretary of South Da-kota, who had requested Bigelow for the month of September and agreed to make all arrangements. Bigelow was routed out to the Black Hills up to September 10 and left there. After waiting five days for word from State Secretary and receiving none, he was compelled to return home to Lincoln, Neb., thus throwing large expense upon the national office. National Secretary had written State Secretary Lovett for an explanation, but had received no reply to date.

Letter was also submitted from Sec retary of Local Sioux Falls, S. D., com-plaining about neglect of the State Secetary to attend to business and asking what steps should be taken by locals. National Secretary reported that Lovett was also National Committeeman and no complaint about his conduct as State Secretary could be filed with him.

Towner moved that National Secretary submit statement to locals in South Dakota, without comment, and request

that some action be taken. Adopted. Correspondence from Joseph Gilbert and George E. Poate relative to the Utah application and party conditions in that state was submitted. Comrade Gilbert's letter referred to the legality expressed his personal opinion. Com-rade Poate's letter was in the main a recital of the factional differences in Utah. National Committeeman Cald well's motion to grant a charter to Utah at once was now being voted upon by

Berlyn moved that correspondence be laid over pending result of referendum of National Committee upon the Utah

application. Adopted. Protest had been received from Emil Herman, member of State Committee of Washington, protesting against Joseph Gilbert being allowed to act as Na-tional Committeeman from Utah on the ground that Comrade Gilbert was a member of Local Spokane when it was suspended two years ago by referen-dum of the Washington locals, for violating the state constitution of the party in Washington, and stating that Gilbert was not accepted as a member of Local Spokane when it was reorganized in accordance with the laws of the state organization. National Secretary had notified Comrade Herman that a protest of this character should be m by the Washington State Committee and only after Utah had been granted

a charter as an organized state.

Action of National Secretary ap

Report of Robert Bandlow as repre entative of the National Committee the convention of the Finnish American Alliance held at Cleveland, October 3

was submitted.

Report accepted and ordered printed in official bulletin and thanks extended to Comrade Bandlow for services in

Letter of Emile Vinck, Belgium, to A M. Simons relative to tour of this country next spring was submitted.

Decided that communication be re-

ferred back to Comrade Simons, as Qu rum could not see its way clear to act. tee pay an indebtedness of \$25 loaned to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in 1899, and which indebtedness was assumed by the Springfield Committee, Social Democrat-

to pay the lebt in conformity with the agreement made at the Indianapolis convention in 1901.

National Secretary reported verbally upon the national campaign, in the course of which he suggested that a comrade be sent along with Comrade Debs for the remainder of the campaign.

paign.

Berlyn moved that Comrade Reynolds be requested to accompany Debs until the end of the campaign. Adopted. Communication was read from Butte Local about challenge for Hanford to meet Corregan, of Socialist Labor Party, in Butte on October 23.

gation to submit such additional re-National Secretary instructed to no-tify Butte comrades all the energies of the Socialist Party are used to fight the capitalist system and to advance the education of the working class for the establishment of Socialism.
Adjournment for lunch.

Berlyn was elected chairman of after noon session.

There appeared before the Quorum Comrades Charles Tyl, representing the Bohemian Central Committee, and Charles Pergler, Bohemian National Or-

ganizer, on the case of the latter. 'Comrade Tyl said the charge was that Pergler was attempting to disrupt the Bohemian organization. Both comrades were heard at length upon the different points involved, after which Towner

That in view of the fact that the charges were not sustained, the Quorum decide to keep Comrade Pergler in the

held at least until election day. Adopted.
National Secretary reported that report of Hillquit to the International
Congress was crowded out of the Octoer bulletin. Quorum then adjourned until Decem-WILLIAM MAILLY, Secretary of Quorum Meeting.

Report of Representation at Finnish American Socialists' Convention.

Cleveland, O., October 5, 1904. Wm. Mailly, Esq., National Secretary, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Comrade—I herewith submit re-port on meeting with the Finnish American Alliance, which met in convention here Monday morning, October 3, and

Adjourned, I understand, today.

Preceding the convention the Finnish local of Cleveland arranged an entertainment Sunday evening, October 2, which I attended with my wife. The with good receptions. Not being a lin-guist I cannot state what was said, as I only met with three of the visitors who understood English or German and one local Finn with whom I could converse.

At 8:45 the convention was called to order by M. Hahl, organizer for the Cleveland branch. Fourteen delegates, representing 12 branches, were in at-

endance, to wit: 1. J. G. Lehtmen, Brooklyn, N. Y. Women's Branch, Mrs. Hannah Leht-men, Brooklyn, N. Y.

12. Axel Pekkol, Glassport, Pa. 15. Victor Hall, New York city

(Manhattan). 20. A. Savolan, Maynard, Mass 19. Wilka Boman, Milwaukee, Wis. 25. Erlass Heiman, Chicago, Ill.

30. Anton Theksella, Cleveland, O. M. Hahl, Cleveland, O. Independent Society, Minneapolis, Minn., Livo Narhi.

Minn., Livo Narhi.
Independent Society, Fitchburg,
Mass., T. Tainio (editor).
Finnish-American Labor Alliance,
Duluth, V. Kosonen, (editor), Hancock,

Mich.; A. Meminen, Hancock, Mich. Representative of Alliance Committee, Victor Hall.

It took over an hour before they came to election of chairman, nobody desiring to serve. Eventually the choice fell

upon: A. Meminen, president. T. Tainio, vice-president.

W. Bomar, secretary. Victor Kosonen, assistant secretary. Comrade Lehtmen and his wife I am indebted to for interpretation of what was going on.

After discussing the question for an hour, in which there was no dissenting voice against the Socialist party platform, Comrades J. H. Lehtmen, Mrs. Hannah Lehtmen and Victor Kosonen were appointed a committee to confer with us and ascertain the conditions were appointed a committee to confer match that is the capitalist press here and item was for expenses incurred by under which they could be accepted abroad, that a few words of explana-

into the Socialist party.

The consensus of opinion, as I underwas to have their organizations reorganized as a body, they to adopt our platform and constitution and their locals to fraternize with our They did not care to become identified with our city or this organization di-

rectly.

I referred to the motion of the National Quorum, which practically was just the reverse of what they sought. I pointed out that we could not change our constitution to meet their wishes, referred to our Bohemian comrades in this city, who have six branches who are represented in our eity through delegates from their joint executive committees.

The committee recommended, I was told, that their locals seek admission into the party under the prevailing rules, modified to the extent that Fin nish branches might be admitted in convention similar to the manner in which the Bohemian comrades have representatives in our central commit

The convention approved the ommendation and ordered it submitted to the referendum.

A question they were much interested n was to what extent nationally propaganda would or could be made in their mother tongue. I referred them to the actions of the national committee in sending out organizers in for-eign languages as means permit and demand is made for same.

I was asked to join with them in group photograph, but unfortunately could not make it.

Hoping that my efforts will be ap-proved and that they may result in making these Finns a part of our

Congress, held at Amsterdam, August 14-20, 1904, I regret exceedingly that circumstances prevent the submission of a joint report signed by the entire delegation of our party. At the date of this writing Comrades Lee, Schlueter and Mrs. Ingerman are still abroad; the other comrades who served on ou delegation live in different parts of the country, and as the report has already been somewhat delayed, I have concluded to render an account of the Congress to the membership of our party, on my individual responsibility, leaving it to my comrades on the dele-

ports as they may see fit.

The International Bureau among other things decided to publish complete accounts of the proceedings of the Congress in the three principal lan-guages, and the English edition will probably be in circulation within a short time. For this reason I will make my report as concise as possible, limiting myself to the most salient features

of the proceedings.

The sessions of the Congress were held in the large hall of the Concert Building, the most commodious meeting hall in Amsterdam. The numerous smaller halls in the building were utilized for committee purposes, while the spacious galleries were reserved for the public who thronged the same from the beginning to the end of the Con-

The organization of the Congress was excellent, and our Amsterdam com-rades, who had it in charge, carned the gratitude and admiration of the delegates from all countries.

The Amsterdam Congress was the most representative of all interna-tional socialist gatherings hitherto held. The nations represented, and the number of delegates of each were as follows:

England, 101; France, 91; Germany, England, 101; France, 91; Germany, 68; Belgium, 38; Holland, 33; Poland, 29; Russia, 26; Austria, 11; United States, 10; Denmark, 7; Switzerland, 7; Sweden, 6; Italy, 5; Spain, 5; Hungary, 3; Bohemia, 3; Bulgaria, 2; Norway, 2; Argentine Republic, 2; Australia, Canada, Armenia, Servia and Janan, 1 each. Japan, 1 each.

All told twenty-four distinct nations, represented by 454 delegates, partici-pated at the deliberations of the Congress-it was a labor parliament of the world in the true sense of the term. The Congress lasted seven days, and in order to give recognition to as many nations as possible, three chairmen were elected every day from three dif-ferent nationalities. The presiding

officers were as follows: Sunday, August 14—Van Kol (Hol-land), Plekhanoff (Russia), Katayama (Japan). Monday,

Monday, August 15-Molkenbuhr (Germany), Vaillant (France), Ferri (Italy).

Tuesday, August 16 and Wednesday, August 17 (the Tuesday session was ad-journed immediately after the opening Printing 8,120.63

nec (Bohemia).

Friday: August 19-Troelstra (Hol-Bal. Stena Report Con. Proland), Sigg (Switzerland), Anseele Portraita

(Belgium). Saturday, August 20-Adler (Aus- Liths., Lit and Butters tria), Daszynski (Poland), Thompson (Canada).

The principal topics of deliberation were: (1) International Rules of So-cialist Policy, (2) Colonial Policy, (3) Emigration and Immigration, (4) Gen-eral Strike, (5) Workingmen's Insur-ance, (6) Trusts, and for the consideration of each subject a committee was formed, composed of one or two dele-gates from each nation. The first three or four days of the Congress were de voted almost exclusively to the work of the committees, and the balance of the time, to the reports of the committees and action on the same.

The topic which attracted the greatest attention and provoked the most animated discussion was that of In-ternational Rules of Socialist Policy. So much contradictory and confusing matter has been published on that subtion to the members of the Socialist Party may not be out of place here.

The preceding International Congress (Paris, 1900) had adopted a resolution known as the Kautsky resolution, from the name of its author, Karl Kantsky, which was framed to meet the require-ments of the Millerand case in France. The resolution, while disapproving of the participation of a socialist in a ber for the meeting was not itemized bourgeois ministry as a general propo-in the semi-annual report, sition, admitted the possibility, of exceptional cases in which socialists might be forced to enter into a bour which socialists geois cabinet as a matter of expediency. In 1903, after the Millerand experiment had shown its disastrons consequences for the movement in France, the Social Democratic Party of Germany, at its annual convention held at Dresden, adopted a resolution which in substance rejects every participation of socialists in a bourgeois cabinet or administration, and condemns the proposed reform policy of the revisionist wing of our movement.

The Parti Socialiste de France (Guesdists) who had always been op-posed to the policy of the so-called "ministerial!" socialists, thereupon endorsed the Dresden resolution, and recommended it for adoption by the International Congress as a measure of international policy.

The issues raised by the proposed resolution were fought out practically in the session of the committee. This most prominent and best qualified men of the international socialist movement, and its deliberations were followed very closely by the entire Congress.
The committee held seven sessions of an average duration of three hours each, and every national organization derred back to Comrade Simons, as Quotem overment, I am, request from William Mahler, of New York, that the National Committee pay an indebtedness of \$25 loaned to the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in 1899, and which indebtedness was assumed by the party.

William Mailly, National Secretary, Socialist Party, Dear Comrade:

In submitting my report of the International Socialist and Trade Union

The most prominent exponent of this Prance, 1; Austria, 2; Hungary, 2; France, 1;

FINANCIAL

National Secretary's Financial Report for Month of October, 1904.

RI	CIEV	ED.	/	
-For National	Dues	from	State	Com
mitters:			100	
Alabama			\$	5.0
Arkansas				5.0
California				100,0
Colorado				40.0
Vonnecticut				40.0
Florida				15.0
Idaho			124 11	16.1
Illinois Indiana				120.0
Indiana .t				45.0
Iowa				-25.0
rremond	*****			60.0
Kentucky				15.0
Maine				10.0
Massachusetts				85.0
Michigan				30.0
Minnesota				50.0
Missouri				50.0
Montana				10.0
Nebraska				10,0
New Jersey				50.0
New York				100.0
North Dakota				16.5
Ohio				90.0
Oklahoma				7.0
Oregon				22.5
Pennsylvania .				100.0
Rhode Island				10.0
South Dakota.		cert.		-28.0
Texas				22.5
Washington				54.1
West Virginia.	1			12.5
Wisconsin				57.9
Wyoming			1	5.1
	1 47			
			\$1.	307.0
Unorganizêd	States			
Washington, D	C			2.0

South Dakota	
Texas	22.50
Washington	
West Virginia	12.50
Wisconsin	57.95
Wyoming	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
	\$1,307.05
Unorganized States:	
Unorganized States; Washington, D. C	\$ 2.00
Georgia	3.50
Indian Territory	7.60
Maryland	18.60
Mississippi	
New Mexico	7.00
North Carolina	4.50
Tennessee	17.60
Utah	8.80
Virginia	2.00
	\$1,379.25
Supplies	89.69
Supplies	89.69 1,371.92
Supplies Literature Campaign fund	89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour,	89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59
Supplies Literature Campaign fund	89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Butfons	89,69 1,371,92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Butfons	89,69 1,371,92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc.	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs	\$ 89.69 1,371,92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED.	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange,	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange Expense	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88 \$ 11.30 58.26
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange, Expense Express	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88 \$ 11.30 58.26 969.93
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange Expense Express Organization and agitation	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88 \$ 11.30 58.26 969.93 762.38
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange, Expense Express Organization and agitation. Office equipment	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88 \$ 11.30 58.26 969.93 762.58 67.97
Supplies Literature Campaign fund Debs and Hanford lecture tour, etc. Buttons Lithographs Miscellaneous EXPENDED. Exchange Expense Express Organization and agitation	\$ 89.69 1,371.92 4,066.59 753.53 355.87 440.28 51.75 \$8,508.88 \$ 11.30 58.26 969.93 762.58 67.97 483.00

journed immediately after the opening in order to give the committees an opportunity to finish their work)—
Hillquit (United States), Cipriani (France), Iglesias (Spain).

Thursday, August 18—Pete Curran (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Kundsen (Denmark), New Mahler, N. Y. (loan paint) (England), Review Manuel (64.35 99.05 13,00 Portraits Engravings, Cuts, etc. 1,631.44 Miscelaneous RECAPITULATION. Balance Oct. 1, 1904 \$ 447.51 Receipts for month 8,508.88

> WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary. Special Notice.

The semi-annual report for the period The semi-annual report for the period from Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1904, pub-lished in the October official bulletin, contained an item "Expense, \$128.65," under the caption of "Quorum Meet-ings" in the list of expenditures. This held on January 17 and 18 at Omaha, these expenses being as follows: B. Berlyn, \$45.50; Victor L. Berger, \$50; John M. Work, \$29; miscellaneous, \$4.15. Total, \$128.65. The accounts included railroad fare to and from Chicago, Mil-waukee and Des Moines respectively,

Bal, Nov. 1, 1904.....\$ 50 23

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

view was the eloquent Jean Jaurès, but he found but few supporters and later abandened his position and advocated the adoption of the Adler-Vandervelde amendment.

hotel expenses, time and service. By an oversight the account of each mem-

The latter was introduced by Victor Adler of Austria and Emile Vander-velde of Belgium. It was in the main identical with the Dresden resolution, except that it reaffirmed the Kautsky resolution of 1900 without the modification implied in the former. Both resolutions repudlated revisionism, both emphasized the class struggle, and both practically condemned the participation of socialists in a bourgeois administration. But the Dresden resolution as the more emphatic of the two attracted the more orthodox and radical elements, while the Adler-Vandervelde amendment received the support in the session of the committee. This of the revisionists and opportunists committee was composed of some of the along with a number of old line socialists who favored it as the expression of a more conciliatory sentiment.

In the committee the Adler-Vandervelde amendment was rejected by a vote of 24 to 16, and the Dresden resolution was adopted by a vote of 27 against 3 with 10 abstentions. In the

Italy, 2; Japan, 2; Norway, 1; Poland, 2; Russia, 2. Against the Resolution: England, 1; Australia and Canada, 2; France, Norway, 1.

tions: Argentine Republic, 2; Belgium, 2; Denmark, 2; Holland, 2;

Switzerland, 2; Sweden, 2. While the discussions in the committee and on the floor of the convention were always earnest, and some very animated, they never transcended the bounds of strict decency and, with perhaps one or two excep-tions, they were always conducted in that tone of mutual deference and respect which is due between comrades in a great common cause. At the conn of the debate a supplementa resolution was adopted, unanimously and amid great enthusiasm, calling upon the socialist parties in all countries the movement is divided, to unite into one organization upon the basis of the Amsterdam resolution.

Of the other topics on the order of business, the liveliest discussion was provoked by the subject of the General Strike. On that subject the Socialist Revolutionary Labor Party of France (Allemanists) had introduced a resolu tion advocating the General Strike as an effective weapon of emancipation in the hands of the working class. Op-posed to this resolution was that of the Socialist Party of Holland, which warns the working class against being influenced by the propaganda for a general strike which could only serve to deter the workingmen from the The Congress declares:
In order that the working class may develop its full strength in the struggle against capitalism, it is necessary there should be but one Socialist party in each country as against the parties of capitalists, just as there is but one proletariat in each country. actual class struggle as expressed in political action, trade union movement and co-operative works. The Holland resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 against 4 with three abstentions.

On the question of Emigration and Immigration the committee submitted a resolution which among other things called for the abolition of all laws restricting immigration. As this demand seemed to be directed against such legislation as our Chinese exclu-sion law, several delegates (among them Lee, Schlueter and Hillquit of the American delegation) took the position that the resolution might be construed as sanctioning the capitalist practice of importing cheap labor of backward (such as Chinese and Coolies) who'at the present state of their de velopment could not be induced to join the workingmen of the importing countries in their struggles against capi-talist exploitation, and would hinder or destroy the labor movement of such countries. These delegates offered an amendment embodying the above views, and upon the suggestion of the acting chairman (Van Kol) the entire question was withdrawn from the order of business and laid over until the next congress in order to give the representatives of our movement in the vari ous countries an opportunity to study the subject more thoroughly.

On the questions of Colonial Policy, Workingmen's Insurance, May Day Celebration and Trusts, there was com-paratively, little diversity of opinion, and in each instance the resolutions reported by the respective committees were adopted without change.

Besides disposing of its regular order of husiness, the congress adopted a number of incidental resolutions on a variety of topics, among which we may mention: one in favor of woman suf-frage; one denouncing the Colorado outrages; one condemning British mis-rule in India; a message of greetings to the heroic proletariat of Russia, and a resolution of sympathy for our noble comrade Enrico Ferri, who returns to Italy to serve a fourteen months' sentence in prison for combatting the social and political corruption of his country.

At noon on Saturday the tried and true champion of international social-ism, August Bebel, closed the Congress with a brief and eloquent address, and the chairman's gavel fell on the last session of one of the most memorable and successful gatherings of the proletarians of all countries. Amid bounded enthusiasm and under the in-spiring tune of the "Internationale" sung in all conceivable tongues, the delegates took cordial leave of each other, to return to the different points of the globe whence they had come, and ir respective homes the gospel of international socialism so well demonstrated and fortified at Amsterdam.

next International Congress will be held at Stuttgart in 1907.

The delegation of our party at the Amsterdam Congress was composed of the following comrades: Algernon Lee, Herman Schlueter, Anna Ingerman, Corinne S. Brown, Nicholas Klein, William Johnson, Morris Hillquit and Vera Hillquit.

Our délegation organized by electing Algernon Lee as chairman, Morris Hillquit as secretary, and the following delegates to serve on committees: On "International Rules of Socialist Policy," Morris Hillquit; on "Colonial cy," Herman Schlueter; "Emigra-and Immigration," Corinne S. Policy. tion Brown: Nicholas Klein; "Trusts," Algernon

Our delegation was very cordially received by the representatives of the other nations, and probably for the first time in history the socialist movement in America was recognized as a potent factor in international socialism. In personal conversations with many of the foremost representatives of European socialism, I found that a large number of our comrades abroad followed the development of our movement with great interest: they read our press and literature, they are well posted on our struggles and achieve well ments, they fully appreciate our great possibilities, and they freely predict that the American movement will within a short time become an element of great importance in the world-wide struggle for the emancipation of the working class. It is up to us, Com-rades, to justify the high expectations of our friends abroad.

Dated New York, September 20th, Fraternally submitted,
MORRIS HILLQUIT.

PRINCIPAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPT. ED BY THE CONGRE

system.

In these large associations the capitalists of all countries and industries form a strong power on the basis of their common interest. 1. On International Rules of Socialist Policy. The Congress condemns to the fullest ex-nt possible the efforts of the revisionists.

which have for their object the modifica-tion of our tried and victorious policy based on the class war, and the substitution, for the conquest of political power by an un-ceasing attack on the bourgeoisie, of a pol-lcy of concession to the established order

ceasing attack on the bourgeoise, of a policy of concession to the established order of society.

The consequence of such revisionist tactics would be to turn a party striving for the most speedy transformation of bourgeois society into Socialist society—a party therefore revolutionary in the best sense of the word—into a party satisfied with the reform of bourgeois society.

For this reason, the Congress convinced, in opposition to revisionist tendencies, that class antagonisms, far from diminishing, continuously increase in bitterness, declares:

1. That the party declines all responsibility of any sort under the political and economic conditions based on capitalist production, and therefore can in no wise countenance any measure tending to maintain in power the dominant class.

2. That the Social Democracy can accept no participation in the government under bourgeois comity, this decision being in accordance with the Kautsky Resolution passed at the International Congress of Paris in 1900.

The Congress further condemns every effort to mask the ever growing class antagonisms in order to bring about an understanding with bourgeois parties.

The Congress relies upon the Socialist parliamentary group- to use its power, increased as it is by the number of its members, and the great accession of electors who back it, to persevere in its propaganda toward the first object of Socialism and, in conformity with our program, to defend most resolutely the interests of the working class, the extension and consolidation of political ilberties in order to obtain equal rights for all, to carry on more vigorously than ever the fight against millitarism, against the imperialist and colonial policy, against injustice, domination and exploitation of every kind, and finally to exert itself to the utmost to perfect social legisiation and to enable the working class to fulfill its political and civilizing mission.

2. On Unity of the Party.

2. On Unity of the Party.

cach country.

For these reasons all comrades and all collists organizations have the imperative try to strive to the utmost of their power bring about this unity of the party, on the basis of the principles established by a international conventions—that unity hich is necessary in the interests of the

the basis of the principles established by the international conventions—that unity which is necessary in the interests of the proletariat to which they are responsible for the disastrous consequences of the con-tinuation of divisions within their ranks. To assist in the attainment of this aim, the International Socialist Bureau, as well as all parties within the countries where this unity exists, will cheerfully offer their services and co-operation.

3. On Colonial Policy.

4. On Working-Class Insurance.

4. On Working-Class Insurance.

Whereas the workers in capitalist society are paid wages which barely suffice to meet the pressing needs of life while they are at work, that they are doomed to poverty and misery when they are prevented from making use of their power of labour either by illness, accident, inability, old age or glut, and in the case-of women by reason of pregnancy or maternity:

Whereas further every man has the right of existence, and society has an evident interest in sustaining the forces of labor, institutions should be set on foot having for their object the removal of misery for the workers and the avoldance of damage to the laboring forces so caused.

This result cannot be better reached in a capitalist society than by laws establishing an effective system of insurance for the workers.

The workers of all countries count there.

5. On The "General Strike."

existence, including that of the proletariat, impossible;
and c) that the emancipation of the working class cannot be the result of any such sudden exertion of force, although on the other hand, it is quite possible that a strike which spreads over a few economically important concerns, or over a large number of branches of trade, may be a means of bringing about important social changes, or of opposing reactionary designs on the rights of the workers;
and therefore warms the workers not to allow themselves to be taken in tow by the anarchists, with their propaganda of the general strike, carried on with the object of diverting the workers from the really essential struggle which must be continued day by day by means of the trade unions, and political action, and colleguages.

ation;
and colls upon the workers to build up
their unity and power in the class-struggle
by perfecting their organization, because,
if the sirike should appear at any time
useful or, necessary for the attainment of
some position object, its success will entirely depend on that.

6. On Trusts.

The trusts, when fully developed, destroy impetition among the masters of produc-

tion.

From trade agreements and pools be tween advidual capitalists they gradually develop late grantic and strongly organized national and even international combines which often lead to practical monopolies. The trusts are the inevitable results of competition which is based on the wage system.

italists, while the exploitation of labor lecomes more intense.

With these facts in view and considering that experience has demonstrated the futility of all "anti-trust" legislation, the international Congress at Amsterdam reafferms and emphasizes the resolution of the Paris Congress, and declares:

1st. That the Socialist parties of all countries should abstain from participating in all efforts to prevent the formation of trusts or to retard their development, since such efforts are always justic and often reactionars.

such efforts are always jutile and often reactionary.

2d. That the efforts of the Socialist parties should be directed towards the socialisation of production which accrues to the common welfare and destroys private gain. The methods by which the socialization of production may be realized and the manner in which it may be realized are to be determined by the power we possess and the nature of the trustified industries.

3d. The workinsmen of the world, united nationally and internationally, must combat the trusts by opposing to them the power of their (the workinsmen's) or ganization as the only weapon against capitalist exploitation and as the only means to overthrow capitalist society and to establish the co-operative commonwealth.

William Mailly, National Secretary, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Comrade: We owe some explanation of our delay in presenting our report upon the International Congress at Amsterdam. What has seemed to us to justify this delay is the fact that at this moment the attention of all our comrades in this country is absorbed in the campaign, and that the actions of the Amsterdam Congress are of such permanent interest that their formal presentation to the comrades in the United States might well be delayed till after election, when the comrades will have more time to consider them.

In what follows our purpose is to sup-plement the report which Comrade Hillquit has made, not to duplicate it.

The conflict which might have been expected between our delegation and that of the Socialist Labor Party (Daniel DeLeon and another delegate) did not take place. Under the rules of or-der formulated by the International Bureau and accepted by the Congress, each nation was entitled to two votes, with a provision that where two irreconcilable factions from the same nation were represented, each should have one vote. Our delegation accordingly claimed but one vote, and the S. L. P. delegation made no such attempt as that by which S. On Golonial Policy.

Considering the ever more costly capitalist exploitation of an ever more extended colonial territory—exploitation not regulated and not restrained, which wastes capital and natural riches, exposes the colonial populations to the most cruel, most terrible, and often bloodiest oppression, and serves only to aggravate the misery of the proletariat; and

Mindful of the resolution of the Paris Congress of 1900 on the colonial question and the imperialist policy;

The Congress declares that it is the duty of the national Socialist parties and of the parliamentary groups—

1. To oppose without any compromise every imperialist or protectionist measure. every colonial expedition, and all military expenses for the colonial iterritory being appropriated by the all-powerful capitalists;

2. To fight every monopoly, every concession of vast territories, to prevent the wealth of the colonial territory being appropriated by the all-powerful capitalists;

3. To denounce incessantly the deeds of oppression of which the natives are the victims, to obtain for them the most efficacious measures of protection against military acts of cruelty or capitalist exploitation, to prevent their being robbed of their possessions either by violence or by deceit;

4. To propose and to favor all that is conducive to the amelioration of the natives' conditions of life-public works, hygienic measures, schools, etc.; to do their utmost to withdraw them from the influence of the missionaries;

5. To claim for the natives that liberty and autonomy that is compatible with their state of development, bearing in mind that the complete emancipation of the colonies is the purpose to pursue;

6. To try to bring under parliamentary control the management of the international policy, which, as the natural consequence of the capitalist system, is myre and more influenced by financial gangs.

4. On Working-Class Insurance. it distinguished itself at the Paris Congress of 1900 to invalidate our creden-tials and arrogate to itself the sole right to represent the Socialists of the United 1900 to invalidate our creden-States. Notwithstanding our separate representation, the two votes of the United States were not divided upon any question that came before the Con-The mildness of DeLeon's bear ing at Amsterdam was a pleasant surprise to us. It is perhaps to be ex-plained by the fact that he did not find in the Socialist Party of France so-salled Guesdists) or in any other element represented at Amsterdam the support which he expected. It may be said positively that "DeLeonism"—including under that term both the attitude of the S. L. P. toward the trade unions and the peculiar methods typified by the S. L. P. "buzz-saw"—does not exthe S. L. P. "buzz saw"—does not exist in the Socialist movement upon the European continent. Even the so-called "Free Socialists" of Holland—the folowers of Domela Niewenhuis-w disruptive tactics on both political and conomic fields and whose ceaseless vi tuperation of the Social Democrats present the nearest parallel and who h been excluded from the International Congresses since 1896, cannot fairly be put in just the same category. The S. L. P. delegation at Amsterdam submitted a printed report, a considerable proportion of which was devoted to proving, to the author's satisfaction, that our party is committed to revision ist theories and to "scab-herding" tac-tics and that it "has fairly entered upon the period of its dissolution" and is "fatedly dragged down and throttled by the umbilical cord of the illu-sions that are born from the conditions in the land" (a bit of obstetrical rhet-oric which contributed much to the humor of the Congress); but the European comrades are now too well informed about American affairs to be imposed upon by such grotesque misrepresenta-tions. We may add that DeLeon's Can-adian and Australian credentials were not recognized, both because those countries were directly represented, each by

ing an effective system of the workers.

The workers of all countries ought therefore to demand insurance laws by the aid of which they gain the right to sufficient means of life and help during the period means of life and help during the period means of the monosible for them to avail means of life and help during the period when it is impossible for them to avail themselves of their labor-power in consequence, of lineas, accident, incapacity, old age, pregnancy, maternity or guit.

The workers ought to demand that their insurence establishments should be under the administration of the insured themselves, and that the same condition should be given to the workers of the country and to the strangers of all nations (who may be working in the country where the insurance is granted). Great credit is due the Dutch comrades for the foresight, energy, atten-ion to detail and fraternal courtesy which marked all their arrangements for the Congress and which contributed very much to its success. Their good work is the more deserving of praise in view of the fact that they are still laboring under the hardships resulting from the recent unfortunate general strike.

one delegate, and because the rules did

The Congress considering that it is desirable to define its position in regard to the "General Strike";

Declares: a) that the prime necessity for a successful strike on a large scale is a strong organization and a self-imposed discipline of the working class;

b) that 'the absolute "general strike" in the sense, that all workers shall at a given moment lay down their work, would defeat its, own object, because it would render all existence, including that of the proletariat, impossible; Since the adjournment of the Congress, some of the opponents of the Dresden resolution, notably among the French Socialist Party (the so-called Jauresists) have sought to nullify its moral effect by pleading that the great democratic nations were all against it and that it was carried only preponderant vote of nations in which political liberty is still a question, and especially by the votes of a number of small or backward nations in which the Socialist movement is still very weak. Of the latter they single out Bulgaria, Spain and Japan for objection. It may be surmised that if they had succeeded in their rather too officious attempt to win Comrade Katayama's support for the Adler-Vandervelde substitute this plea would not have been heard. But putting that conjecture aside, something still remains to be said. The vote in the Congress stood as follows: On the Adler-Vandervelde substitute

-For: England, 2 votes; British Colonies, 2; France, 1; Holland, 1; Norway, 2; Argentina, 2; Austria, 2; Belgium, 2; Denmark, 2; Poland, 1; Sweden, Switzerland, 2; total, 21. Against: Germany, 2; Bohemia, 2; Bulgaria, 2; Spain, 2; United States, 2; France, 1; Hungary, 2; Italy, 2; Japan, 2; Norway, 1; Poland, 1; Russia, 2; total, 21. Lost

On the Dresden resolution-For: Eng land, 1; Germany, 2; Bohemia, 2; Bulgaria, 2; Spain, 2; United States, 2; France, 1; Austria, 2; Hungary, 2; Italy, 2; Japan, 2; Norway, 1; Poland, 2; Russia, 2; total, 25. Against: England, 1; British Colonies, 2; France, 1; The struggle between the capitalist class and the working class thus grows ever sharper. The trusts regulate production, thereby avoiding waste and increasing the productivity of labor, but all benefits of this process are being reaped by the cap.

Norway, 1; total, 5 gentina, '2; Belgiu Holland, 2; Switzer total, 12. Carried. By an examination of this process are being reaped by the cap. Norway, 1; total, 5. Abstentions: Argentina, 2; Belgium, 2; Denmark, 2; Holland, 2; Switzerland, 2; Sweden, 2;

By an examination of these tables it

italists, while the exploitation of labor Lewill be seen that the six votes of the three great democratic nations which voted on both questions—England, France and the United States—were evenly divided on the substitute, and that four of those votes were cast for and only two against the Dresden resolution; that another democracy, Switzerland, while voting for the substitute, would not put itself on record with Jaures by voting against the Dresden resolution; that, of the two Scandinavian countries, it was Sweden, far the less democratic, which showed the stronger leaning toward Jaures' posi-tion. Again, if the votes of Bulgaria, Spain and Japan are to be objected to on the ground that the Socialist movement in those countries is still very small, assuredly Argentina and the Brit-ish Colonies should be included in the ish Colonies should be included in the same category. Finally, it must be borne in mind that in the framing of the questions, every advantage was given to the so-called ministerialist-revisionist, or reformist side; the Adler-Vandervelde substitute was recognized as differing from the Dresden resolution only in its milder form of expression; its adoption would assuredly not have been an endorsement of the Jauresist position; in other words, the repudiation of the ministerialist-revisionist, or reformist tendency by the vote on these two resolutions was actually much more emphatic than appears "on the face of the returns."

We may note here that in Comrade Hillquit's report the word "condemn" in the first line of the Dresden resolution has inadvertently been retained in fact, it was replaced by the word "repudiates" before the resolution came to a vote. The purpose of this change was to make it clear that the resolution was not intended to impose sentence upon certain comrades, but to express a judgment in regard to a certain policy—that it was a legislative pro-posal and not a judicial prosecution, so to speak.

We append a copy of the defeated Adler-Vandervelde motion. . . .

While the question of International Rules of Socialist Policy was put upon the order of business by the Socialist party of France, and while French af-fairs especially served as the basis of especially served as the basis of its discussion, Bebel and other advo cates of the Dresden resolution clearly pointed out that it was a real interna tional question, that it was a real interna-tional question, that it was a matter, not of interfering in the affairs of the French movement, but of considering and declaring upon certain tendencies now showing themselves within the movement in many if not all countries.

Millerand's former participation in a
bourgeois ministry; the present participation of the Jauresist deputies in the government "bloc"—the parliamentary coalition on which the Combes ministry rests; the position of Bernstein an other German comrades in favoring last year the acceptance of a vice-presidency of the Reichstag, with the attitude of conciliation to the government which it would imply; the policy of a part of the Italian comrades who put an undue value on the obtaining of immediate reforms; the tendency in several countrie unnecessarily to perpetuate temporary defensive alliances with radical and democratic bourgeois elements-all these constitute a general phenomenon which the world-parliaments of Socialism do well to consider.

Perhaps the true import of the decision can best be made clear by two negatives, by the denial of two views attributed by the revisionists (and in general, too, by bourgeois commenta-tors) to the supporters of the Dresden First, it is not true, as alleged, that

resolution. the "orthodox" Socialists are indifferent to questions of political liberty, that they underestimate the value of democratic as compared with monarch-

ical institutions. They insist that the establishment of representative government and universal suffrage is a necessary condition to the free and normal development of a true Socialist movement. They go so far as to admit the advisability of temporary and well defined alliances with radical and Democratic hourses; restricted. cratic bourgeois parties (clearly main taining our own autonomy), in certain critical moments, for the purpose of establishing such institutions or defendnot allow any delegate to represent two ing them when threatened with reaction.

But they hold that a Socialist party has not done its work, but only that it has prepared for its own peculiar work, when it has established or defended po-litical liberty. They do not think that a Socialist party should go on indefi-nitely "saving the republic" and doing nothing else—holding that, if its special work is suspended and its energies all turned to preventing political reaction, it is but "marking time," not marching forward toward its proper goal. They hold that in such an alliance as may sometimes be necessary for these purely political purposes, it is imperative that the Socialist party shall main-tain its freedom of action upon its own social-revolutionary lines, shall take a position of active leadership in the coalition, instead of passively support-ing its merely political-democratic allies. It follows from this that in such moments the Socialist party should not participate in a bourgeois ministry, even though democratic or progressive, nor in a fixed parliamentary coalition to support such a ministry; by so doing it sacrifices its power of definite Socialist action and accepts responsibility for policies dictated by its bourgeois allies. The Socialist Party should, on the con-trary, hold itself free to support the bourgeois democrats in all car they act as political democrats and yet to oppose and check them where th act as bourgeois representatives in matters specially touching the welfare and development of the proletariat. Fail-ure to do this puts the Socialist party in a false position before the working class, tends to alienate from it the el ments most necessary to its strength and purity, to promote anarchism and pure and simpledom, and even to enervate and unconsciously corrupt the party itself.

Second, it is not true, as alleged, that the "orthodox" Socialists are hostile or indifferent to partial immediate reforms or palliative measures. In Europe, as in America, there is but a very small "extreme left," which takes this small "extreme left," which takes this position. The view indicated by the adoption of the Dresden resolution is, not only that too high a price is paid for palliative reforms if they are bought by the sacrifice of our partizan indethe sacrifice of our partizan indeendence and our aggressive revolution-

ment and enforcement of such reform measures can more easily and surely be obtained when the Socialist party maintains an independent attitude. Thus the workingmen's insurance laws and other measures of social reform in Germany, are distinctly a concession by the insurance laws and concern the social reform in Germany, are distinctly a concession by the insurance laws and the social research. imperial government to the growing strength and intransigeant opposition of the Social Democracy; the French Social-reform legislation of the last five years, which is so much cited in support of the reformist policy, is but a very imperfect adaptation of the German laws. On the other hand, the use of the police and the military against strikthe police and the military against stria-ers has been much more frequent and brutal in republican France, and even with Millerand in the ministry or with Jaires and his colleagues in the "bloc," than in menarchical and militarist Gerport of the government. The Socialists whose delegates voted for the Dresden resolution—those represented by Bebel and Kautsky in Germany, by Guesde in France, by Ferri in Italy, or we of the United States—assuredly do not fear that any reforms which a capitalist government will be done to the concede will have a concede will have ernment will or dare concede will the effect of continuing the working class, diminishing its revolutionary en-ergy. Experience teaches us, on the other hand, that the aspirations of the working class and its vigor and wis-dom increase in proportion to the vic-tories that it wins by self-reliant struggle. Experience teaches us also that to rely for social (as distinguished from political) reforms upon the good will of even the most radical sections of the capitalist class is to "lean upon a broken reed," that reforms which are really valuable to the working class are distasteful to the bourgeoisie and granted in form, will prove illusory in fact unless their enforcement is com-

pelled by the constant pressure of an independently organized, self-conscious, self-conscious, and self-confident proletariat. To sum up, the rejection of reformism by no means implies, as some of the reformists allege, the acceptance of the catastrophic theory and of "impossibilist" tactics. We do not think that the transfermation of bourgeois society into collectivist society must be or should be or can be effected in a moment, by a single revolutionary act; nor do we think that the co-operative commonwealth will arise spontaneously out of the ruins of the capitalist state when the latter falls of its own weight or is overthrown by some sudden shock. We welcome every extension or consolidation of political liberty and every amelioration of the workers' economic condition, both for its immediate effect in reducing the sum of proletarian misery and still more for its indirect effect—when won, as real reforms almost always are won, by aggressive action—in increasing the physical and mental vigor, the self-consciousness and the democratic discipline of the working class and thus equipping it for victory in the more decisive conflict—involving simultaneous destructive and constructive work—which we expect, for we do expect such a conflict. We do not believe that by any 'collaboration'—however skillful, however sincer—of the working class with the petty bourgeoisie, capitalist society can be gradually transformed into collectivist society; holding that the severity of the conflict may be softened by vameliorative 'measures—political liberty, general education,' freedom of organization, increased leisure and well-being, and so forth—we still hold that the conflict is inevitable, that the critical moment must come when the balance of power will shift, when the governing forces and the forces of opposition will change places. We do not seek to postpone it; it is not for us to determine its time or its, form; but neither do we passively await it; we actively prepare for it. We demand and strive for present reforms because we wish not to be a party of merely negative opposition, but because we would be prepared for our positive or constructive-work when the time comes. But we insist on conquering those reforms by class struggle, not purchasing them by class scollaboration, in order that, and the proposition of increase of the working class—which latter is important to the proposition will change places. We do not seek to postpone it; it is not for us single revolutionary act; nor do we think that the co-operative commonwealth will

While the difference of the American from the European system of government (the executive and legislative elected for a fixed term, instead of the responsible ministry and dissoluble parliament)
makes the recurrence of the Millerand Millerand experience here in its original form imsible, the general principle is still applicable. Revisionist or reformist tende cies do and will exist in the party here also. The existence of such tendencies is by no means regrettable, since it forces the party to continual self-criticism. With us these tendencies in activity will take rather the forms of alliance or fusion on the electoral field, of undue emphasis on immediate demands or the adoption of special demands for the purpose of winning the support of some non-proletarian elements, or of "log-rolling" in legislative bodies in which we may be represent ed. In all of these matters we may well avail ourselves of the experience and thought of our European comrades. . . .

edly mislead. -

We append hereto copies of the resolution on emigration and immigration pro-posed to the Congress by the Socialist Party of Argentina, of the resolution elaborated and reported by the commis-sion to which the Argentine proposition was referred, and of the substitute has-tily prepared and moved by Schlueter, Hillquit, and Lec, in conjunction with Thompson of Australia and Van Kol and Berdorst of Holland. The whole matter, as Comrade Hillquit has reported, was referred to the Congress of 1907. We would advise the appointment of some comrade to study the question and prepare a resolution and justificative report thereon, to be submitted to the National Cor.mittee for approval and thereafter offered to the International Congress at Stuttgart. And we would suggest that such "referent" communi-

cate with the Canadian, Australia South African, and Argentine organizations, all of which are especially interested in this subject.

In view of the resolutions upon Col-onial Policy adopted at Amsterdam, and in view of the "advent of the United in view of the "advent of the United States into world-politics," its acquisition of Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, its peculiar relations with Cuba, its high-handed invasion of the Isthmus, and the prospect of similar aggressions upon Venezuela and possibly other Latin-American countries, and of the growing influence of United States. the growing influence of United States capital in Mexico, we would advise that our national organization take appropriate measures to bring about closer re-lations with such Socialist parties as exist and to encourage and assist the development of such elements of prole-tarian revolt as may be nascent (where no organized party exists) in the various other American countries and in, the colonies. The Socialist movement is and must be the reflex of capitalist development. If the United States is to be the imperial mistress of the Western world, the Socialist party of the United States should assume the responsibilities of leadership or championship in the Socialist movement of the Western world.

In his enumeration of the American members of the various commissions, Comrade Hillquit has inadvertently omitted to name Mrs. Anna Ingermann, who served in the commission on General Strike.

In closing we may express our agreement with what Comrade Hillquit has said elsewhere—that we come back with a very good opinion of the American movement. Our party has no reason to fear comparison with the Socialist parties of Europe. This is not to say, how-ever, that we have nothing to learn from them; and we are of the opinion that whenever we have an opportunity to bet-ter our acquaintance with the European movement—as, for instance, by having meetings addressed by visitors from the other side—we shall do well to seize it.

HERMAN SCHLUETER.

ALGERNON LEE.

RESOLUTION'S REFERRED TO IN ABOVE REPORT.

which arises to the countries from the influx of under-paid and subservient workingclass elements, which are enticed by unscrupulous capitalists in order to undersell
native labor by cheap competition or in
order to supply acabs, which in some cases
results in a bloody conflict between workers
of different nationalities.

The Congress denounces, however, all laws
which exclude foreign workers or prescribes for them a treatment inferior tothat of the native workers.
It declares, moreover, that in all access

The Congress denounces are the control of the control of the native workers. forms by class struggle, not purchasing them by class collaboration, in order that, when the time comes, we may be ready and able to take the initiative, to assume the lead and compel all progressive ele-ments in the bourgeoisie to follow and aid us, instead of having to depend upon them for a leadership that would assur-edly mislead

which schille to the matter of the matter of the native workers.

It declares, moreover, that in all cases an agitation is called for which shall spread among the workers, who may be deceived by the false representations of employers, a clear statement of the case; it is convinced that the immigrant workers, under the influence of this agitation on the part of socialists and trade unionists, will after a time join the organization of the native workingmen and demand the same scale of wages as the latter; and it denounces the short-sighted policy of the conservative labor organizations, which refuse admission to the immigrant workers.

The Congress declares, moreover, that it considers it advisable that the Socialist representatives in parliament should demand that their governments withstand the numberless abuses which exist at present and at the same time do their utmost to reform their respective legislation so that emigrants may obtain as soon as possible full social and political rights in their new country, with the power to take up again their original status on their return to the country of their birth, and that the different nationalities assure similar rights to immigrants by reciprocal arrangements.

The Congress finally calls invent the Socialist segments of their birth, and that the different nationalities assure similar rights to immigrants by reciprocal arrangements.

inal status on their return to the country of their birth, and that the different mationalities assure similar rights to immigrants by reciprocal arrangements.

The Congress finally calls upon the Socialist parties and trade unloss of all countries to carry on more energetically than ever the agitation for working class organization among immigrants.

4. Substitute for the Foregoing, Proposed by Schlueter and Others:

The Congress, recognizing the dangers to the working class which arise from the immigration of foreign workers, for the reason that these may bring about a lowering of wages, a ready supply of strike-breakers and sometimes bloody conflicts,

Declares: That under the influence of agitation on the part of Socialist organizations and trade unions, the immigrant workingmen will after a time join the organizations of native workingmen and demand the same rate of wages as the latter.

The Congress, therefore, denounces all laws which tend to exclude foreign workmen who have been forced to emigrate through oppressive conditions in their respective countries.

The, Conkress, considering furthermore that workers of backward races (such as Asiatic and African cooles) are frequently imported by capitalists in order to keep down native labor by means of cheap competition, and that such imported workingmen, who very readily submit to exploitation, frequently live in a condition of thinly disguised slavery.

Declares: That it will combat with all means at its command the application of

disguised slavery.

Declares: That it will combat with all means at its command the application of this recthod to destroy labor organizations and lower the standard of living of the working class, whereby the progress and the retarded.

SUPPLEMENT OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL

Number 3

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1904



John Nick, Centerville, Tenn....

Monthly

HANFORD

(Continued from second page)

hire two halls and make the best of the situation. It is to be regretted that we had so short a time to advertise and also that for three days immediately prior to the meeting it rained day and might, but we all feel satisfied with the enthusiasm of the crowds that came out. At both meetings Hanford was received with cheers, and his speech was warmly applauded.

Tribune:—"As the vice-presidential candidate of the Socialist party, Ben Hanford, of New York, stepped forward to speak he was the plain, everyday working man, with not the least attempt at style or display, but dressed as he might be when going to work, in a colored negligee shirt and belt, with the plainest of neckties dangling loosely. The decorations were almost nil, two small flags on the wall at each side of the platform comprising their sum and substance. In short, there was absolutely no display, but a plain meeting of plain people, with some plain speaking. The audience, while composed for the most part of working men, included many from various walks of life who, had evidently come for information—to hear from the vice-president on one of the Socialist parties, what that party stood for. There was just a sprinkling of women."

Journal:—"Benjamin Hanford, of New York, printer, nominee for vice-president of the Socialist party, ad-

of women."

Journal:—"Benjamin Hanford, of New York, printer, nominee for vice-president of the Socialist party, addressed two meetings last evening, one at Normanna hall and the other at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. George K. Kirkpatrick and local public ownership party nominees also took advantage of the opportunity. Mr. Hanford was attired in a plain suit of clothes, negligee shirt and—loose bow tie. The burden of his address was that labor produced all the interest on invested money, therefore that interest belongs to labor and not the man who invests the capital."

Helena, Mont., Oct. 22

Helena, Mont., Oct. 22.

Helena, Mont., Oct. 22.

Leaving Minneapolis, Comrade Hanford was en route one day to Helena, Mont., where he had a great audience. Comrade Dr. G. A. Willett says: "Comrade Ben Hanford spoke here last night to a huge house and the meeting was a complete success. He is one of the best men we have on the platform. or at least the best that ever came west."

Comrade T. P. Hughes:—"Comrade Hanford spoke to about 1,000 people, which is a big crowd to turn out to hear a Socialist in this aristocratic town. He made a fine speech and the audience was closely attentive throughout. Applause was loud and frequent and the speaker's reference to Debs drew forth continued cheering. A good amount of literature was sold and the meeting was a success in every way. This city is well known as the home of the capitalist politician and other parasites, and with perhaps a smaller proportion of working people than any other city in the west. In view of these facts our meeting was wonderfully prophetic of the future."

Helena Independent:—"An audience of generous proportions greeted Ben Hanford, Socialist candidate for the vice-presidency, when he filled a campaign engagement at the Auditorium last night. The speaker was in good voice, demonstrating his ability as a campaigner, and held the closest attention of the gathering from start to finish."

Butte, Mont., Oct. 23.

Butter Miner:—"Ben Hanford, of

mention of whose name the audience cheered. The meeting was attended largely by workingmen."

Anaconda Standard:—"Ben Hanford, who is running on the Socialist ticket for vice-president, addressed a big meeting at the Auditorium last evening. While many there were attracted by curiosity to see and hear the running mate of Eugene Debs, it was evident from the applause that the greater part of the audience subscribed to the doctrines advanced by the speaker. Mr. Hanford is an easy, fluent speaker and keeps his listeners interested by illustrating his points with catchy stories. The vice-presidential candidate received a round of applause when he was introduced. The speaker declared this a government of the people, by the lawyers for the capitalists. It had been asserted that the common people could not run the government, He admitted that the people could not run it as it was run now. About two weeks from now the Rockefellers and the Clarks and the Heinzes and the Goulds and the Harrimans would go to the ballot box, and they would have just one vote each. If the people would vote for their own interests, the big fellows would think their names were Jack Munroe after he met Jim Jeffries."

The Daily Ledger reports the Hanford meeting at Tacoma, Wash., October 28, in part as follows: "While an admission fee was charged, the Tacoma Theater was well filled. It was evident that the audience was in hearty sympathy with the speaker, for he received loud applause when he had made what was considered a strong point. In the audience, which was composed almost entirely of workingmen, were not a few women who listened as attentively as the voters."

The meeting at Portland, Ore, on October 29 is reported by the Telegram of that place: "Benjamin Hanford,

the voters."

The meeting at Portland, Ore., on October 29 is reported by the Telegram of that place: "Benjamin Hanford, Socialist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, addressed an audience of about 2,500 people at the Exposition building Saturday night. When the speaker, who has in the past six weeks traveled more than 27,000 miles to lead a forlorn hope, was introduced to lead a forlorn hope, was introduced to his audience the gathering accorded to him as great a demonstration as that given Eugene V. Debs when the latter spoke at the same place several weeks

spoke at the same place several weeks ago."

On the 30th of October Corrade Hanford was en route from Portland, Ore., to Sacramento, Cal., at which latter place he spoke on November 1. Comrade Hilma S. Jensen, in reporting the meeting, says: "An audience of 800 people gathered at Armory Hall and 1,500 tickets were sold at 10 cents each. This was the largest Socialist meeting ever held in Sacramento and great enthusiasm prevaled throughout the entire evening."

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

1.25 7.75

3.00

of the capitalist politician and other parasites, and with perhaps a smaller proportion of working people than any other city in the west. In view of these facts our meeting was wonderfully prophetic of the future."

Helena Independent:—"An audience of generous proportions greeted Ben Hanford, Socialist candidate for the vice-presidency, when he filled a campaign engagement at the Auditorium last night. The speaker was in good voice, demonstrating his ability as a campaigner, and held the closest attention of the gathering from start to finish."

Butte, Mont., Oct. 23.

Butter Miner:—"Ben. Hanford, of New York, vice-presidential candidate on the Socialist ticket, spoke at the Auditorium last night to a well filled house. The speaker concluded his address by referring to Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate, for president, at the REGULAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

A. H. Thompson, Berg r County,	8.00
A. G. Moeckel, Tex. A. H. Thompson, Berger County, N. J. A. T. Hatcher, Longstreet, I.a. H. P. Gretham, Orlando Fla. N. W. Phelplis, Portland, Orc. J. A. Hart, Washougal, Wash Dan Williams, Fairfield, Neb. Henry Redman, Hilsboro, Kan.	5.00
N. W. Phelphs, Portland, Ore	18.05
Dan Williams, Fairfield, Neb Henry Redman, Hilsboro, Kan	2.50 1.50
Cash	1.00
Cash Theobald Goetz, Rosilindale, Mass., H. Lowenthal, Woodside, L. I., N.Y. John Thompson, Delaware City, Delaware City,	14.35
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Cash I. B. Buck, Colorado Springs	1.25
Carl Laudahl, Colfax, N. D	1.25 1.25 1.25 1.00
Channing Sweet, Denver, Colo., per	1.00
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R. R. Weller, Delphi, Wash Henry Kummerfeld, Detroit, Mich.	2.05
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Henry Kuetsch, Pullman, III	3.00
S. Gardner, Manchester, N. H Gustave Sevan, Minneapolis, Minn.	20.15 10.20
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T. R. Combes, Winlock, Wash	1.45
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A. D. Bruhn, Brooklyn, N. Y.	21.00 2.00
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Workers' Union, Tacoma, Wash.	2.50
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Leopold Baer, A. K. & St. K., No.	20.00
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G. C. Connors, Huron, S. D. Geo, Renkauf, Bellaire, Ohlo. Ernest C. Magnier, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. B. J. Woodring, Hotchkiss, Col. G. L. Cox, Birmingham, Ala. W. D. Montgomery, Mundell, Ark. C. M. Hershman, Manchester, Tenn. A. Sowerbutts, Mechanicsville,	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25
F. C. Connors, Huron, S. D. Geo, Renkauf, Bellaire, Ohlo. Ernest C. Magnier, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. B. J. Woodring, Hotchkiss, G. Col. W. D. Cox, Birmingham, Ala. W. D. Montgomery, Mundell, Ark. Z. M. Hershman, Manchester, Tenn. A. Sowerbutts, Mechanicsville, Conn. L. Uledger, Thilodaux, La.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25
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Geo. Renkauf, Bellaire, Ohlo. Ernest C. Magnier, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. B. J. Woodring, Hotchkiss, Col. G. L. Cox, Birmingham, Ala. W. D. Montgomery, Mundell, Ark. C. M. Hershman, Manchester, Tenn. A. Sowerbutts, Mechanicsville, Conn. J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux, La. J. F. Gallman, Fresno, Cal. Geo. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75
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F. C. Connors, Huron, S. D. Geo, Renkauf, Bellaire, Ohlo. Ernest C. Magnier, Philadelphia, Pa. Mrs. B. J. Woodring, Hotchkiss, G. L. Cox, Birmingham, Ala. W. D. Montgomery, Mundell, Ark. C. M. Hershman, Manchester, Tenn. A. Sowerbutts, Mechanicsville, Conn. J. L. Pledger, Thilodaux, La. J. F. Gallman, Fresno, Cal. J. F. Gallman, Fresno, Cal. Sec. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash. B. F. Cox, Loco, I. T. Soc. Coop, Puble, Ass'n, N. Y. City. Franz Gold, for A. K. & St. K. W.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75 10.00 .25 2.10 9.75
J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux La J. F. Gailman, Fresno, Cal Geo. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash. B. F. Cox, Loco, I. T Soc. Coop. Puble. Ass'n, N. Y. City. Franz Gold, for A. K. & St. K. W.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75 10.00 .25 2.10 9.75
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J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux La J. F. Gailman, Fresno, Cal Geo. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash. B. F. Cox, Loco, I. T Soc. Coop. Puble. Ass'n, N. Y. City. Franz Gold, for A. K. & St. K. W.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75 10.00 .25 2.10 9.75
J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux La J. F. Gailman, Fresno, Cal Geo. Menzel, Granite Falls, Wash. B. F. Cox, Loco, I. T Soc. Coop. Puble. Ass'n, N. Y. City. Franz Gold, for A. K. & St. K. W.	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75 10.00 .25 2.10 9.75
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J. L. Pledger, Thibodaux La	1.00 3.00 1.25 1.00 1.25 .25 1.00 .75 10.00 .25 2.10 9.75
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Okla	4.60 2.25 2.50	Jacob Stamm, Washington, Kan	30 E. O. Meitgen, Hallettsville, Tex	4.50	Previously acknowledged	Section of the Party of the Par
Arthur Du Cirz, Rosedale, Kan J. D. Hunt, Fanesville, Mich Wm. Thorbeck, Port Townsend,	1.00	Simon Lil ros, Philadelphia, Pa 1	Socialist Co-operative Pub. Co., - New York City, N. Y	12.00	DECADITED ATTON	3,374.37
	1.25	J. R. Kennedy, Roseburg, Ore 1	75 G W Butler Selma Ala	2.25	Total regular contributions \$	5,867.85 3,374.37
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