

XXX.



Report of the Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic to the International Socialist Congress in Vienna.

1910 - 1914

From 1910, year in which we assisted to Copenhagen, the situation of the country and of our Party have changed visibly.

In the midst of 1910, after the persecutions suffered by our labour movement in general, in this year in which it was celebrated the Centenary of the revolution of the politic's independence of the Republic, the Chamber sanctioned in few hours, the defence social law, a law of a penal character, that was denounced in the International Congress and that against its perpetuation the Socialist Party particularly and the Argentine working class generally, have permanently protested.

The renovation of the National Executive Power removed from government the men which in company of president Figueroa Alcorta had openly contributed in every sense in a reactionary labor.

The repressive laws were not derogated, but their application was rendered less frequently. Notwithstanding, the labor movement never left to feel its existence.

When the President Saenz Peña propitiated the reform

of the electoral law, establishing the secret and obligatory vote and the system of the incomplete list, that in its application is only of a limited suffrage, the Socialist Party favoured the government's initiative asking the Parliament for the sanction of the law and advocating for the proportional representation, as an equitative and democratic system. The Congress sanctioned the law, in the general terms that the Executive Power conceived it, (secret vote, obligatory vote, limited vote) and in 1912 in occasion of parliamentary elections of renovation, we can concur to the electoral struggle in better conditions of legality.

In the elections of the 7th. April the Party obtained two seats for the city of Buenos Aires, being elected citizens Alfredo L. Palacios (deputy in the period 1904-1908) and J. B. Justo. Also socialist votes appeared in the provinces, chiefly in that of Buenos Aires and in a less number in Santa Fe. Our representatives actuated very energetically in the Parliament, and this activity had a great ingerence in the development of the Party. The sections get multiplied; the number of affiliates increased; the quotations of these was made more regularly and the propaganda had an intense repercution in the whole country. conducted with all force by our representatives from the Parliament and favoured by the activity and enthusiasm of our paper, organizations and militants.

The parliamentary action was traduced in immediate progress. In the respective statistics could be seen with full details, that the ephocs of greater development justly correspond to those in which the Party have had parliamentary representation.

In 1913, month of March, the city of Buenos Aires was convoked to elect three deputies to Parliament, for integrate periods. One seat was for three years and the others two for a year. We concurred to the struggle, and our triumph was brilliant.

More than 46.000 citizens over a total of 110.000 voters and 140.000 inscribed, consacrated the election of citizens. Nicolas Repetto and Mario Bravo.

These mandates finished in 1914, month of April. In 1913, our parliamentary group in the chamber of deputy had, then, four representatives.

Finally with the deputies it was elected a socialist Senator, citizen Enrique del Valle Iberlucea, for a period of nine years that finish in 1922, and his election was consecrated by 44.000 voters. The Radical Party, our rival, in this campaign obtained the minority in the election for deputies and was totally defeated in the Senator's election

In 1914, month of March, for the whole parliamentary renovation in the nation, the Party concurred in the federal metropolis (city of Buenos Aires), in the province of Buenos Aires, in Córdoba, in Santa Fe, in Tucumán, in Santiago del Estero, in Salta and in Mendoza. The exit was complete in the federal metropolis. Resulted elected the citizens Nicolas Repto, (reelected) Mario Bravo (reelected), Antonio de Tomaso, Francisco Cuneo, Angel M. Giménez, Antonio Zaccagnini, and Enrique Dickmann, with an average term of 42.622 voters, over a total of little more of 110.000 voters and 140.000 inscribed.

To this election concurred the following parties: Socialist, Radical, Civic Union, Constitutional, and others groups of less importance.

The minority of four seats corresponded to the Radical Party.

Our suffrages in the provinces could be seen in the statistics which we give in other place. They are insignificants in some places, but they witnessed the existence of socialist groups which will be consolidated and will become the solid forces of the argentine democracy.

The efficacy of the parliamentary action over our immediate development it is verified with the following figures:

In the period 1904-1908 while there was a representative in the parliament, our quotations and affiliated sections increased visibly, and this increase was maintained, with a little descent until 1908.

The following year, 1909, our quotations descend from

15.197 to 12.893 and notwithstanding the increased in 1910, arrived in 1911 to the sum of 11.016.

The movements of our Sections in this same period follows a correlative line: of 13 sections that we had in the federal metropolis in 1913 they increased to 19 in 1904 and this figure was maintained until 1908. In 1909 descend to 17 and arrived to 15 in 1911.

In the provinces: We pass from 21 sections in 1903 to 29 in 1904, figure that arrived to 24 at the end of 1908. In 1911 the sections of the provinces amount only to 20.

An equal movement, but of a more acentuated progress it is observed in the period 1912-1914.

In the federad metropolis our Sections increased from 15 at the end of 1911 to 21 in 1912 and to 30 in June 1914. In the provinces: from 20 at the end of 1911 to 39 at the end of 1912 and to 103 in June 1914.

Our quotations in the period 1912-1914: at the end of 1911 ascended to 11.016. In 1912 arrived to 18.418; in 1913 to 32.231; in three months of 1914 arrived to 8.776, which permit assure that at the end of the year we will register more than 36.000 quoters and possibly more than 40.000.

As may be seen, the Party has been preoccupied with special attention of his internal life. It has celebrated from 1910 up to date several national and provincial congresses, has organized the federation of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe, and without any motive for divitions our Party maintain its primitive solidarity.

In a inform of this character it is not possible to relate the whole life of the Party. In a great part, this task is registered up to 1910 in a book edited by the Party "Socialist and Labour Movement" and this should be surely completed with new references up to the present year.

Regarding the others phases of the labour life, trade unionism and cooperative movement, it is informed in apart paragraphs.

PARLAMENTARY ACTION

At the end we publish a synopsis of the labor of our parliamentary representatives.

The period of 1912, includes the action of deputies Justo and Palacios, our only two representative then. The period of 1913, includes the actuation of four deputies: Palacios, Justo, Repetto and Bravo, and Senator del Valle Iberlucea.

In the actual period the socialist group is constituted as follows: Secretary of the Socialist Parliamentary Group, deputy Angel M. Giménez; members of the group: Senator E. del Valle Iberlucea; Deputies Mario Bravo, Francisco Cuneo, Antonio de Tomaso, Enrique Dickmann, Angel M. Giménez, Juan B. Justo, Alfredo L. Palacios, Nicolas Repetto, Antonio Zaccagnini.

The profession and nationality of origin of our parliamentary is as follows:

Senator del Valle Iberlucea, lawyer, Spaniard, with 35 years of residence in the country.

Deputies: Cuneo, electrician, Giménez, physician, Repetto, physician, Justo, physician, Argentines.

Deputies: Zaccagnini, periodist, Italian with 15 years of residence in the country and Dickman, physician, Russian, with 25 years of residence in the country.

The situation of the parliamentarians in both chambers is as follows:

Chamber of Deputies

9 Socialist deputies over a total of 120 deputies.

Chamber of Senator's

1 Socialist senator over a total of 30 senators.

The Socialist Parliamentary Group contributes to form the fund for the Party's propaganda. By the statutes of our organization, each deputy must deliver to the Central Treasury the half of its salary. By this concept, in 1914 (from May) the entries of the Party will be of 7.500 dollars monthly equivalents to 16.500 francs, what make a total of 198.000 francs for each period of 12 months.

BUDGETS AND TAXATION LAWS

Up to date, the product of the legislator's salary had been applied integrally to the ampliation of our paper "La Vanguardia" shops as must be seen in the correspondent chapter.

The budget for 1913 was submitted to the chamber's consideration in the middle of May. As soon as the discussion, in detail began, the deputy of Catamarca, Castillo, presented a motion by which all the items of the budget, with exception of the one relative to public works, and the one relative to the chamber's expenses already sanctioned, should be approved by the chamber without further consideration or as we say, "at closebook".

The chamber adopted the motion by a large majority.

This motion, presented so often during consideration of argentine's budgets, was energetically attacked by the socialist deputies.

In their speeches, while fighting that motion, they analized, with the detention that could be done, under the circumstances, the differents items of the budget, pointing out the necessity of considering the matter with all the posible detention and extent, and at the same time they denounced the greats errors and public prejudices that the adoption of the referred motion, implied to the country.

Notwithstanding, the motion was approved, and the budget for 1913 sanctioned, without further discussion.

In the consideration of the items relative to the Chamber's expenses and public works, intervened the whole socialist deputation, and their criticism and proposals have had no other result, than that of pointing out the disorder in the investment of public money and the disregard of the chamber for the people's interests.

At the end of December was submitted to the chamber's consideration the budget for 1914.

While considering in full the report of the chamber's

commission, deputy Justo made a exposition of criticism to the country's finances, speaking at length of the taxation system.

In the discussion in detail the whole socialist deputation intervened, Deputy Palacios proposed the payment of legislators' salaries in proportion to their assistance to the sessions. This was approved by the chamber and latterly by the Senate. Deputy Repetto while speaking of the Senate's budget proposed the reduction of several items and the suppression of several useless offices. Deputy Bravo, referring to the chamber's budget, opposed to the creation of new employments and asked the suppression of some existing ones.

In considering the ministry of Interior's budget the socialist deputies asked the suppression of offices and employments, and reduction of salaries and expenses in the following departments:

Superintendence of the republic; secretaryship of same; inspection of national territories; National Hygiene Department, police Department,; suppression of chaplains and religious missions; of the fund for the accomplishment of the social defence law and for subvention to private agencies of employments. All these motions were rejected by the chamber. Deputies Repetto and Bravo with the idea that the law of dominical rest could be accomplished in the Post and Telegraph Office, and that the subalterns staff could enjoy a better life, proposed an increase on their salaries. The motions were also rejected.

In considering the Foreign's Affairs and worship's budget, deputy Palacios proposed the reduction of legations and salaries and the reduction to the half of the amount fixed by the commission for the maintenance of the worship. The discussion of the worship's budget originated a lively debate in which intervened deputies Justo and Palacios.

The amendments proposed by our deputies to this item were also rejected.

After this, the chamber, in accordance with a motion presented by deputy of Cordoba, sanctioned the remaining items in only one voting, ie, at close book.

Importation duties on sugar.

In the session of 20th. August the socialist deputation and some other deputies submitted to the chamber a bill, which was introduced by deputy Justo, reducing the importation duty on the foreign sugars to 7 cents gold per kilo of refined or of 96 degrees of polarization; and to 5 cents, on the one not refined of less than 96 degrees of polarization.

In introducing the bill Dr. Justo said: We, who present the bill propose to cheapen a food of vital necessity, to moderate the sugar monopoly, to improve the internal relations in the country's policy, to create a new fountain of resources and to contribute to the technical economical progress of the sugar industry.

The Budget Commission, with an incomprehensibly haste, considered the bill, and formulated a report advising the chamber the rejection of same. The 19th. of September the chamber began to consider the despatch, and after the report of the commission made by deputy Padilla who is the president of the sugar Centre, the discussion was interrupted. Notwithstanding, the petitions made several times by the socialist deputation to continue the consideration of the matter, it was not treated in the ordinary sessions nor was it included among the matters of the prorogation sessions.

Internal tax to natural wines.

The socialist deputation presented in the session of the 3rd. of September, a bill charging with an internal tax of 5 cents per litre natural wines in casks of national production; 4 cents per litre to imported wines, and 10 cents per bottle up to 1 litre to natural wines bottled.

This bill was introduced by deputy Justo.

Importation duty to groat and potatoes.

On the 22nd. December the socialist deputation voted in favour of a bill from the Executive Power exempting from duties the importation of foreign groat. At a motion of deputy Justo it were also exempted from the same duties the potatoes. The bill was converted in law N.º 9467.

Taxation laws.

In the session of the 25th. June, deputy Justo asked that the next session should be devoted to discuss the report of the budget's commission, regarding the taxation laws, a matter, to which the chamber lately has accorded a preference in the consideration. The indication was accepted, but the taxation laws were not discussed.

On the 18th. July, deputy Palacios made an identical indication, that could not be accepted through the lack of "quorum".

On the 21st. July, deputy Bravo asked that the indication formulated in the last session by deputy Palacios should be voted. The chamber accepted it but the impositive laws were not discussed.

On the 11th. August, deputy Justo asked the budget's commission to inform about the date in which the chancellor of Exchequer could be present for the discussion of the taxation laws.

On September 15th. deputy Justo proposed that the Chancellor of Exchequer should be invite to be present in the next session, destined to the consideration of the reduction of duties on sugar,—to discuss the report of the commission regarding the taxation laws. The motion was rejected.

Although the matter was included for the prorogation sessions, it was not considered by the chamber.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

On the 12th. September the chamber considered the report of the Legislation Commission relating to the agencies of employment. According to it the State will create, under the immediate dependence of the Register of employment of the National Department of Labor, two agencies in the federal metropolis and one on each metropoli of the 14 argentine provinces and 10 national territories. It also provides for pecuniary aid to the gratuitous agencies of philanthropy or corporation societies which have a legal personality and should agree to be submitted to the control and inspection of the Department of Labour. The Executive Power was authorized to dictate a reglamentation of a general character, which will determinate the conditions, manner and proportion of these subsidies to unofficial agencies. It also forbids the working of agencies of employment in the metropolis and national territories which have not been previously inscribed in the municipalities and "governations" and the instalment of agencies in places or annexed to any tavern, hotels or licensed houses. The bill also had other dispositions of a penal character. Deputy Palacios informed in name of the commission and the bill was approved in full.

When discussing the bill in detail, the socialist deputation proposed the following amendments: deputies Justo and Repetto rejecting the article 1st. of the commission's report, asked that the chamber accept it as was in the original bill, ie, two agencies in the Federal Metropolis and one in each of national territory where there were no immigration agencies. The commission did not accept the amendment. The chamber sanctioned the article, creating moreover an agencie in Bahia Blanca and other in Rosario. In regard to the agencies in the provinces, the chamber accepted the proposal of the socialist deputation, ie, not to fix any location for them.

When discussing the manner in which the pecuniary aid should be distributed to societies, and that according to

the report the regulation of it, in which it refers to conditions, proportion and form, was in charge of the Executive Power, deputy Bravo proposed the following amendment: "the pecuniary aid will be made effective in proportion to the number of men occupied by each particular agency excluding domestic service. Deputy Palacios informer member, accepted the amendment, but the rest of the commission rejected it and submitted to voting was rejected by the chamber.

Deputy Justo proposed that the prohibition to work agencies without having complied with the request of previous inscription should be applicable not only to the agencies of the federal metropoly and national territories but to the whole republic. The proposition was not accepted.

The same deputy proposed also that the prohibition of installing employment agencies in places annexed to taverns, hotels and licensed houses, should be extended to the whole republic. The amendment was rejected.

Deputy Bravo proposed a new article as follows: The employment agencies are not empowered to supply personal to replace workers who are on strike. The private agencies doing so will loose the right to the pecuniary aid and other privileges that the present law should grant them. The article was not accepted neither by the commission nor by the chamber.

Deputy Justo proposed the following article: In case of a strike, the employment agencies should communicate this circumstance to the workers whom they offer the places of workers on strike. It was rejected.

In the Senate, Dr. del Valle Iberlucea proposed indentical amendments that have had idéntic results.

Lead paints.

In the session of 8th. August, deputies Repetto, Justo and Bravo presented a bill forbiding the importation, sale and employ paints of lead basis and establishing penalties

for those who infringe the law. By the same bill it were exempted of custom duties the oxyde of zinc, sulphate of baryte and oxid of iron.

This bill was introduced by deputy Repetto.

Worker's Houses.

In the session of the 7th. November the chamber continued the discussion of the report of the legislation commission relative to the construction of worker's houses. By this report the Executive Power was authorized to invest the funds proceeding from the horse races, according to law N.º 7102, and to direct the construction of the houses. Deputy Bravo pleaded for the encouragement of the private and comunal initiative and expressed contrary views to the nation taking in a direct manner the realization of this initiative.

Commercial employees.

The socialist deputation and two radical deputies presented a bill reforming article 157 of the Commercial Code. It is declared void of effect the total or partial renuntiation of the employees' right and it is established the correlative obligation of the chief to allow a month's salary in cases of discharge without motive. It is extended the right, to all persons working in commercial, fabril and industrial establishments, whether they work for a month's salary or on day-work.

The bill was introduced by deputy Palacios in the session of the 12th. of September.

Regulation of works in the sugar industry.

In the session of the 26th. September the socialist deputation presented a bill regulating the works in the sugar industry. By this bill was fixed at 8 hours the maximum working-time, the hebdomadary rest, double remuneration

for work performed at night and also by it was extended to the sugar industry the protection of the federal metropolis laws regulating the work performed by women and children.

The bill was introduced by deputy Bravo.

Dominical rest.

In the session of the 30th. July the socialist deputation accompanied by some other deputies presented a bill extending to the national territories the dispositions of the dominical rest. The bill was introduced by Deputy Palacios and reported by him in name of the commission was approved by the chamber on the 4th. August. Sanctioned lately by the Senate was converted in law N.º 9104.

Maximum working time and minimum wage.

In the session of the 17th. September, the socialist deputation presented a bill establishing at 8 hours the maximum working-time for all the workers, labourers and employees occupied in a permanent manner by the State and the federal municipality or occupied temporarily in public works of the same offices administrated directly by these or by contratists or sub-contratists. By the same bill, it was fixed for these labourers a minimum wage of \$ 4 paper for each working day of 8 hours, it was determined a double remuneration for the work performed at night or in Sundays. By an article it was made compulsory the obligation to include in every public contract those benefits for the workers. The bill includes also all the staff of the Post and Telegraph Office, occupied in the transport, classification, transmission and retransmission of correspondence or telegraphics communications. The bill does not include the workers and labourers occupied in agricultural work in the schools, farms and agronomic stations of the State, and established that the effects of the law may only be suspended for the necessary time in a

case of war, flooding, fires, earthquake or other grave success that may put in danger human lives or great collective interests.

The bill was introduced by deputy Repetto.

Insurance of labor's accidents.

The socialist deputation approved a bill sent by the Executive Power indemnizing the victim's families of a catastrophe occurred in the Riachuelo's shops last week.

Deputies Repetto and Palacios interpellated the Minister of Public Works for the same reason.

The bill of the Executive Power also authorized the government to indemnize every labor's accident which occurred in the state's dependences, until the definite law may be sanctioned.

The bill was converted in law and senator del Valle Iberlucea spoke in the Senate in favour of its sanction.

REPRESION OF THE ALCOHOLISM

In the session of the 9th. of May deputy Palacios introduced a bill charging with a licence of 500 to 1000 dollars paper the licensed houses.

Prohibition of absinthium.

In the same session deputies Palacios and Justo presented a bill forbidding in the republic's territory the manufacture importation and sale of absinthium and establishing penalties. Both bills were introduced by deputy Palacios.

MILITARY PROBLEMS

Amnesty.

In the session of the 2nd. of July deputy Bravo introduced a bill of amnesty for all the infractors to law

of enrollment and military service. The War's Commission accepted it in a great part. Submitted the commission's report to the chamber its consideration was interrupted through a motion of postponement.

In September 19th. deputies Bravo and Palacios asked that the bill should be considered in the same session, without result.

In the prorogation's sessions the chamber accepted a motion formulated by deputy Bravo asking the Executive Power that the matter be included for these especial sessions.

Building of quarters in the federal metropolis.

In the session of the 26th. September deputies Palacios and Repetto presented a bill authorizing the Executive Power to invest up to the sum of two millions dollars paper in the construction of two quarters for the infantry for the federal's metropolis garrison according with the indications contained in the bill.

The bill was introduced by deputy Repetto.

Service of sanitary inspection in the army.

Deputies Repetto and Palacios presented a bill by which a permanent sanitary inspectorate is created. Its function will be to make effective the fundamental precepts of hygiene in the military life. The bill submitted the organization of these services to the general sanity body, determine the numbers of inspectors, the conditions for their designation, jurisdictions and others things relationed with its functions.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

The socialist deputation in the session of 3rd. September presented a bill by which are created primary schools

in all places where, there are more than 20 children in age to attend school, and for whom there were no schools at their dispoſſe. The bill fixed the minimum of teaching, conditions of the teaching perſonal, a minimum aſſiſtance of 120 days per year, gratuitous inſcription and authorized the National Couſel of Education to inveſt the ſum of 30 millions dollars paper in the neceſſary ſchools.

The bill was introduced by deputy Juſto.

CIVIL LEGISLATION

The 4th. of Auguſt the ſocialiſt deputation preſented a bill modifying articles 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1581 and 1583 of civil code with the view to oblige the proprietors of fields to indenmize the leſſee or ſub-leſſee for the improvements made in the places of arable ground, as buildings, ſheds, plantations of fruitbearing or foreſtal trees inside the limitations eſpecified in the bill.

The bill was introduced by Dr. Juſto.

Letting of cultivable ground.

The 26th. of September deputies Palacios and Repetto preſented two bills. By one of them the leſſee is granted option to prorogate up to 5 years the letting of the field which he cultivates, declaring void of effect any convention that ſhould limit the liberty of the leſſee to diſpoſe of his harveſt, that ſhould oblige him to uſe determinated machines, to buy or ſell his articles or products to a determinated perſon or to contract inſurance in a determinated company.

By the other bill, is extended the article N.º 480 of the proceeding code, declaring property not object of ſeizure the animals uſed to provide for the nourishment of the debtbor and his family, the ſumpter that he has for his proper uſe, the neceſſary implements for preparing the ſuſtenance, the nutritive provisions for a month, the

machinery and instruments and beasts of work, the 15 o/o of the harvest for seed for the new seed-time of prepared fields.

Both bills were introduced by deputy Palacios.

Measures in favor of the tenants.

The socialist deputation in the session of the 20th. of August presented a bill modifying the civil code, disposing among other things, that in the location of houses, departments or rooms, when there was not any time estipulated for the payment of the first period of letting, the tenant have the right to inhabit the house, department or room during two years, and that the locator will no have the power during that time to increase the price or alter some other conditions of the letting and while the tenant pay the rent he could not be disloged if it is not at the request of the neighbours.

The bill was introduced by deputy Bravo.

Civil rights for the women.

The socialist deputation accompanied by same other deputies projected the reform of the civil code, extending the legal capacity of the single, married, widow, or divorced women, in which it refers to country's power, guardianship, disposal of their own property, liberty of exercise a licit proffesion, etc.

This bill was introduced by deputy Palacios in the session of the 3rd. of September.

Divorce.

In the session of the 16th. July the socialist deputation presented a bill that was introduced by Deputy Palacios, establishing the divorce lawful pronounced as a cause of disolution of matrimony. The bill on his 52 articles enumerates the causals and effects of divorce.

MUNICIPAL REGIMEN

The socialist deputation, in the session of 15th. September presented a bill creating for the Buenos Aires, City, the Deliberative Counsel elected on the basis of the actual election law and the proportional representation by quotient. The bill was introduced by deputy Bravo.

DIVERSE QUESTIONS

The 13th. of June the Agriculture Minister was interpellated.

He was requested to inform about the existence of a meat trust and the views of the Executive Power on the best way to protect the breeding cattle industry. To this minute deputy Justo proposed the following aggregate which the chamber did not accepted.

“That he also inform about the views of the Executive Power in relation to the protection of the meat’s consumers. The Minister answered the interpellation in the session of the 2nd. of July.

Deputy Justo exposed the Socialist Party’s views in the matter; in relation with the terms of the aggregate to the interpellation that the chamber did not accepted.

Before the Minister answered deputy Justo’s inquires, the chamber resolved to give the interpellation as finished.

Bags for the harvest.

The socialist deputation by the reasons adduced by deputy Justo rejected a bill from the Executive Power asking authorization to buy bags and sell them to the farmers.

Cereal deposits.

In an interpellation formulated by a radical deputy to the Agriculture Minister regarding the cereal stores in

Railway stations, deputy Repetto explained which interest the socialist Party defend, and that it was the interest of the men who cultivate personally the field which was their own or rent it, expressing his favourable opinion to the decree of the government, which was the object of the interpellation.

Adquisition and distribution of seeds.

The 21st. of January the chamber considered a bill of the Executive Power asking authorization to spend up to the sum of 1 million dollars paper in the adquisition of seeds and also for the expenses that their distribution to the farmers' of the S. E. of La Pampa will cause.

For the reasons that deputy Justo gave the socialist deputation voted againts it.

Capital of the Hypotecary Bank.

In the session of the 24th. of September the chamber considered the report from the Treassury Commission, signed in disidence by deputy Justo, regarding a bill authorizing the Hipothecary Bank to increase his capital in the sum of 120 millions dollars paper in credit schedules.

Deputy Justo gave the reasons for his disidence and the socialist deputation voted against the bill.

Parliamentary Incompatibilities.

In the session of the 2nd. of June, deputy Bravo introduced a bill of resolution asking that the chamber declare whether there is any incompatibility between the charge of deputy and manager or lawyer of private enterprises that work public service.

Decease of deputy Bebel.

In the session of the 20th. August deputy Repetto proposed that the chamber send, by intermediate of its president to the Reichstag a condolence telegram for the death of deputy August Bebel. The chamber rejected the indication.

Homage to Alberdi.

The 20th. August deputy Bravo introduced a bill giving the name of Juan Bautista Alberdi to the Cangallo street in the city of Buenos Aires in homage to the memory of the mentioned publicist.

Lack of guarantees in the province of Buenos Aires.

In the session of the 5th. of November deputy Palacios introduced a minute of interpellation to the Interior's Minister, with the object that he inform about the lack of guarantees in the province of Buenos Aires. The minute was rejected.

Public employees periodists.

The 25th. of June deputy Repetto introduced a minute of interpellation to the Interior's Minister to request information about: 1st. What is the number of national employees which perform any duty in the newspaper's offices; 2nd. If the Executive Power consider that there is or not incompatibility between both charges, and in an affirmative case, which measures have been adopted to normalized the situation. The minute passed to the respective commission.

Women's corruption.

On the 8th. of August deputy Palacios introduced a bill intensifying the penalties for women', corruptors and in-

corporating new dispositions with this object. The bill was discussed, and with some observations, approved by both chambers and converted in the law which carries the N." 91433.

Works of the Congress' Palace.

At an indication formulated by deputy Palacios the chamber designed a commission to take charge of an investigation in the inversion of the funds in the construction of the congress' palace. Deputy Palacios is a member of this commission.

Residence an social order laws.

In the session of the 5th. of September deputy Bravo asked explanations about the bills presented by the socialist deputation in last year period, about reforms to the residence law and derogation of the social defence law. He asked that the respective commissions urge their reports so that they could be considered in the ordinary sessions. The commission did not submit their reports.

Pecuniary favours.

The socialist deputation have invariably voted against all pecuniary favour consented by the chamber when there was not a cause fully justifying it. In this sense have always voted against the leaves to legislators with possession of salary, excessive pensions and subsidies to associations or persons when they were not destined to a purpose of evident public utility.

Letters of naturalization.

The 3rd. of September the socialist deputation presented a bill establishing a secretaryship that shall have to attend alone the tramitation of letters of naturalization in the federal metropolis. This bill was introduced by deputy Bravo.

A catastroph at Peru.

The 11th. August deputy Palacios introduced a bill authorizing the inversion of 50.000 dollars paper to help the victims of an earthquake occurred in Peru. The bill was converted in law and the amount increased to 100.000 dollars paper.

MARIO BRAVO
General Secretary
of the S.P.G. (1913).

ACTUATION OF SOCIALIST SENATOR

The precedent inform, prepared for our Patry's Congress, does not mention completely the actuation of Senador del Valle Iberlucca, because he informed verbally before the Congress.

We give here of his vast labour, a brief extract as follows:

During the year of 1913 the Socialist Senator Enrique del Valle Iberlucca, interviened in the chamber's debates to defend his diploma, that was attacked by several senators; voted against the creation of extraordinary embassies; by his intervention were not converted in laws two bad bills, relating to the sale of railways and national ground; occupied himself of the imprisonment system; made the criticism and an analitic study of the budget for 1913; worked for the prompt sanction of the law of national's census, already dispatched by the chamber of Deputies; propose a law to protect the mastership; project the regulation of work in the fabrics, shops and at home; defend the pensioning bill of the railways' workers and reject all restriction of the right of strike, association and propaganda project diverse laws relative to the organization of public instruction, normal and professional; spoke of parlamentary incompatibilities; asked the federal intervention to the province of Buenos Aires; interpellate the

Ministry of Interior in regard to the political situation of that province; voted in favour of the exemption of custom duties to a certain number of consumption articles; intervene in the discussions of all laws coming from the chamber of Deputies and in accordance with the action of the Socialist deputies; intervene in the discussion of the budget for 1914, etc., etc.

The labour of Senator del Valle Iberlucea has been multiple as well as intense.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES

In the provincial elections held in April last, our Party has obtained, by proportional representation, two seats in the Province of Buenos Aires being elected citizens Adolfo Dickman, dentist, of Russian origin with 25 years of residence in the country and Jacinto Odone, Italian with 15 years of residence.

In the province of Mendoza the party secured the election of citizen Ramon Morey, lawyer student, Argentine.

In the province of Santa Fe the candidates of the Party obtained an important number of suffrages.

The socialist Federation of Buenos Aires concurred lately to the election of governor and vicegovernor of the province with the object of fight and denounce the oligarchical situation and to affirm its programme. This candidates were citizen Alfredo L. Palacios and Alfredo J. Torcelli. The tory party triumphed by means of his official press as well as by the adulterations of the scrutinies.

CAMPAIGNS OF THE PARTY

From 1910 to 1914, the Party have celebrated with special interest campaigns by means of his paper, mitins, conferences, etc., with regard to the parliamentary renovation (1912 - 1913 - 1914); for the derogation of the

residence and social laws; for the electoral reform, (1911-1912) in favour of the secret vote and of the proportional representation; against the outrages of authorities to the working class in occasion of strikes or manifestations; in favour of the railway workers in strike (1912); for the commemoration of the 1st. of May; against the taxation system and in favour of measures against the dearness of life; for the organization of the field's labourers; for the universal suffrage in the municipal elections in the city of Buenos Aires; with regard to unemployment, asking measures to the public authorities; in favour of the general census of the Republic; for the suppression of the worship's budget and of the separation of the church from the State, etc., etc.

Moreover these questions, that have been motive of special agitations in their opportunity, the Party have maintained with intensity the permanent propaganda of his principles and programme in the cities as well in the fields. The collaboration of our party in the agricultural's workers tends to intensify and our militants have contributed in an active form in the task of organizing agrarian corporations and establishing cooperatives of consumption amongst the farmers.

In the provinces, the Sections and Federations of the Party had made their electoral campaigns for the municipality or the Legislature renovation with great enthusiasm and with all opportunity.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PARTY

The enclosed statistics shows which has been the march of the Socialist Party from the year 1912 until 1914, in relation to its financial movement (entries and expenses). to the quotations collected by the Central Treasury, to the number of sections which compose the Party and the number of suffrage obtained by our organization since 1896, chiefly in the city of Buenos Aires.

Our development shows an accentuated tendency of elevation, in every order. Our suffrages now appears with estimables figures in some provinces and the organization of new sections everywhere, make us think that within two years it will be posible to obtain bigger politics triumphs, and always a significative increase in the number of suffrages.

A small and incomplete statistic shows tthe state of our publications. Besides the ones mentioned, there ore others which do not figure, as, although having accentuated Socialistic tendencies, they do not belong to our sections.

Quotations Colected by the Central Treosuvy of the Socialist Party from 1902 untill 1914 (month of March) from the affiliated of Buenos Aires City and Provinces.

Year	N.º of quotations	Observations
1902.....	8.912	—
1903.....	13.303	
1904.....	18.871	
1905.....	17.094	
1906.....	16.031	
1907.....	12.687	
1908.....	15.197	
1909.....	12.893	
1910.....	14.699	
1911.....	11.016	
1912.....	18.418	
1913.....	32.231	
1914.....	8.776 (until 31st. of March).	

CENTRAL TREASURY OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Entries and Expenses from 1902 until 1914 (month of March)

Year	Entries	Expenses	Observations
1902.....	\$ 1.677.50	\$ 1.614.58	
1903.....	" 1.836.68	" 1.811.20	
1904.....	" 3.941.53	" 3.872.53	
1905.....	" 3.371.91	" 3.059.63	
1906.....	" 4.340.52	" 4.212.22	
1907.....	" 4.805.26	" 4.607.34	
1908.....	" 3.144.40	" 3.099.58	
1909.....	" 5.120.36	" 4.856.26	
1910.....	" 5.295.19	" 5.157.64	
1911.....	" 3.277.75	" 3.248.11	
1912.....	" 15.260.27	" 15.022.73	
1913.....	" 45.208.15	" 44.943.37	
1914.....	" 25.517.78	" 25.072.40	(until 31 of March).

**Sections of the Socialist Party in Buenos Aires City and
in the Provinces—from 1902 to June 1914.**

Buenos Aires

Year	City	Provinces	Total	Observations
1902.....	10	14	24	
1903.....	15	21	36	
1904.....	19	29	48	
1905.....	19	24	43	
1906.....	19	26	45	
1907.....	15	26	41	
1908.....	19	24	43	
1909.....	17	23	40	
1910.....	14	22	36	
1911.....	15	20	35	
1912.....	21	39	60	
1913.....	24	55	79	
1914.....	30	103	133	(until June).

Suffrages obtained by the Socialist Party in the elections for the parliamentary renovation in the city of Buenos Aires and some provinces, in March 1914.

LOCALITY	Socialist suffrages
Buenos Aires City (Average term).....	42.951
Province of Buenos Aires (Average term).....	8.700
" " Santa Fe (Average term).....	2.075
" " Córdoba (Solely in the city).....	262
" " Tucumán (In two departaments).....	520
" " S. del Estero (In two departaments).....	527
" " Salta (In the city & in Güemes).....	205
	<hr/>
TOTAL	55.240

SUFFRAGES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

From the year 1896 until 1914

ELECTIONS FOR NATIONAL DEPUTIES IN THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES

Year	Month	Day	Votes	Circumscriptions	System	N.º of parlament. elected	Date that legius and ends the mandate
1896	March	8	134	In 9 circumscriptions	Of list	—	—
1898	April	4	105	" 6 "	"	—	—
1900	March	11	135	" 8 "	"	—	—
1902	March	9	165	" 8 "	"	—	—
1904	March	13	1.257	" 10 "	Uninomial	1 deputy	1 May to 30 April 1908
1904	July	24	26	" 1 "	"	—	—
1905	June	16	92	" 2 "	"	—	—
1906	March	11	1.660	In the whole metropol.	Of list	—	—
1896	November	25	3.495	" "	"	—	—
1908	March	8	5.100	" "	"	—	—
1908	October	18	5.078	" "	"	—	—
1910	March	13	7.006	" "	"	—	—
1913	April	7	18.844	" "	"	2 deputies	" " 1914*
1913	March	30	46.377	" "	"	2 deputies	1 May to 30 April 1916
						1 senator	" " 1922
1914	March	28	42.951	" "	"	7 deputies	" " 1918

* New Law of secret and obligatory vote.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE REPUBLIC

N.º	N A M E	Newspaper	ORGAN OF	PROVINCE
1	"La Vanguardia"...	Daily	Central organ of the Socialist Party.	Buenos Aires City
2	"El Socialista".....	Weekly	Avellaneda Section	Province of Buenos Aires
3	"El Pueblo"	Decennial	Morón "	" " "
4	"El Ariete"	Decennial	Quilmes "	" " "
5	"La Aurora"	Weekly	Gral. Viamonte "	" " "
6	"La Lucha"	Fortinghtly ...	9 de Julio "	" " "
7	"El Universo"	Fortinghtly ...	Madariaga "	" " "
8	"El Despertar" ...	Weekly	Pergamino "	" " "
9	"Lucha de Clases"	Fortinghtly ...	Bahía Blanca "	" " "
10	"Libres"	Weekly	Paso de los Libres "	" " Corrientes
11	"La Palanca"	Weekly	Salta "	" " Salta
12	"Lucha de Clases"	Weekly	Mendoza "	" " Mendoza
13	"El Dardo"	Fortinghtly ...	San Francisco "	" " Córdoba
14	"El Obrero"	Weekly	Maipu and others "	" " Buenos Aires
15	"La Verdad"	Weekly	Mar del Plata "	" " "

NATIONAL CONGRESSES OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

In the period from 1910 to 1914, the Socialist Party have celebrated the following national congresses:

Ninth Congress, celebrated in the city of Buenos Aires during the days 24, 25 and 26 of December, 1910 (in the Worwarts' Socialist Club, Rincon 1141).

Tenth Congress, celebrated in the city of Buenos Aires during the days 13 and 14 of January 1912, in the Vorwaerts Club.

Eleventh Congress, celebrated in the city of Buenos Aires during the days 10, 11 and 12 of November 1912, in the Switzerland's Housse.

Twelfth Congress, celebrated in the city of Rosario, province of Santa Fe, during the days 23, 24 and 25th. of May 1914.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES

The Sections of the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Santa Fe, have celebrated local congresses, with the view to organize their respective Socialist Federations.

—The Socialist Federation of the Province of Buenos Aires, have also celebrated a local congress, for the consideration of internal organization matters and two provincial conventions to resolve electoral campaigns in the province.

LA VANGUARDIA

Our Central organ "La Vanguardia" has amplified his shops with the acquisition of a rotative machine, a shop of Stereotypography and five linotypes machines, having

contributed to this work a popular subscription raised in occasion of the destruction of our shops in May of 1910 by the jingoes of the Centenary, a subscription that amounted to 25.000 dollars paper, and lately by the contribution of our parliamentarians.

Our paper has increased the number of its pages from 4 to 8; appears 6 days by week and his daily edition has increased from 3.592 exemplares in 1910 to nearly 20.000 in March of this year 1914.

The entries and expenses of our paper denounce an identical progress:

In 1910 the entries were of \$ 80.507 and in 1913 of \$ 156.935.39, amounting for the first semestral of 1914 to \$132.599.67.

The expenses in 1910 were of \$ 77.772.46 and in 1913 of \$ 156.402.42 and for the first semestral of 1914 amounted to the sum of \$ 129.080.29.

TRADE UNIONISM AND COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The different trials realized to constitute an unic sindical organization, had not given a satisfactory result. The few organizations that survive, as a testimony of an ephoc of activity and agitation remain autonomous or are affiliated to the Argentine Regional Labour Federation (F. O. R. A.) of anarchist tendency or to the Argentine Regional Labour Confederation (C. O. R. A.) of syndicalist revolutionary tendency.

None of these bodies have besides their names, an effective force of some importance.

The most seriously organized associations remains strange to the idea of federation and have consolidated their progress notwithstanding the crisis that so seriously obstaculate this activity of the proletarian life.

In the days 26th. and 27th. of June (1914) a third con-

gress have been held to resolve the fusion of the labour forces. The congress had no other result than that of appointing a committee that will establish the general lines for a new convention.

The sections of our Party are almost interested and collaborate in every possible way in any tentative of organization and their saloons are frequently occupied by trade-unions workers for propaganda purposes.

The socialist sections of the federal metropolis has constituted recently a committee that works for the organization of the workers.

Our paper "La Vanguardia" publish permanently every notice connected with the labour movement in every country.

As we have said before, the labour movement in our country support and acute crisis due in first term to the intense unemployment and also to the social laws that the government put at the disposal of the capitalist class.

Amongst the autonomous organizations the following are the most important: "La Fraternidad" (The Fraternity) the engine and firemen's Society. It was created in the year 1887 and have actually 8378 members that represents the 90 o|o of the whole workers accupied as machinist and firemen.

"The Bonaerense Graphic Federation" (La Federación Gráfica Bonaerense) with 1732 members and with a social fund in formation that amounts to 20.000 francs.

"The Argentine Telegraphists Association" (A. A. de T.) that only have a year of existence and founded by the national's telegraphists. In the month of June had 1.500 members.

Amongst the oldest and well organized trade-unions is that of the ebonists; a society that had supported great struggles. There are also the "Domestic International League", the Sindical chamber of cooks and pastry-cooks, the conductor's society, etc., etc.

It is not possible for us to offer a national statistic of strikes.

The National Department of Labour only publish the statistic of strikes in the federal metropolis, a statistic to which we give a relative importance.

According to this publication, the number of strikes during the year of 1912 have descended as compared with the year of 1911.

From this official information and from the publications of our paper "La Vanguardia" it is deducted:

That in 1911 there were 102 strikes with a total of 27.992 men involved and in 1912 there were 99 strikes with a total of 8.992 workers involved. Classified per industries:

Nutritives industries.	5
Textile.	2
Dress.	16
Timber.	8
Paper and printing.	8
Mettalurgy.	21
Glass, gypsum and ground.	6
Constructions.	6
Transports.	23
Leather.	1
Various.	3
	<hr/>
Total.	99

Classified by its causes:

Increase of salary.	19
Others questions relationed.	18
Reduction of work-time.	15
Modification of same.	1
Readmission of discharged workers.	22
Expulsion of workers.	3
Solidarity.	2
Manner of execution of works.	6
Various.	13
	<hr/>
Total.	99

These strikes had the following results:

Favourable.	25
Negative.	68
Partial.	6

The favourable strikes benefit to a 18.1 per cent of strikers; the negatives affected to a 74.5 o/o and the partials to 7.4 o/o.

Of the strikes of 1912 the most important was the one of the machinist and firemen, directed and supported by "La Fraternidad". The strike lasted for 52 days and the workeres reassumed their work after having celebrated a pact that modified the previous conditions of the workers.

The cooperative movement is at its begining. It has been initiated with some intensity by the field's labourers, chiefly in the zone of the Pampa, by the establishment of several cooperatives of consumption.

In some provinces there are several cooperative societies established with the intervention of the ministry of Agriculture, but we cannot inform about their march.

In regard to cooperation amongst socialists we can inform about our first cooperative "El Hogar Obrero" of construction, credit and consumption; founded about eight years ago.

Up to June 1914 it has constructed 212 houses for its members and has inaugurated an edifice of departments in this city, situated in streets Martín García and Bolívar. The edifice have 580 habitations occupied by 1279 persons.

Here we give some other details relationed with this cooperative.

Loans to partners by the sum of \$ 699.360.
Suscribed capital until June 1914 \$ 2.854.200.
Realized capital until June 1914 \$ 967.477.57.
Number of cooperators until June 1914, 2.807.
Dividend June 1914, 2.90 %.

CULTURE AND PROPAGANDA

Corresponds to the socialist memberships the initiative of establishing societies of popular culture, that had acquired a significative progress in this later times. Institutions which have the task of spreading the sciences and arts, within the modest appearance of their tasks, they accomplished high social purposes. In the federal metropolis work the "Luz" (Light) Society, the "Popular Athenaeum", "the Worker Atheneum" and the libraries of our Sections which assist effectively in this propaganda.

In the provinces, a great deal of socialists sections have organised libraries or they are going to set them up.

These societies of popular culture had made circulate milliards of pamphlets and propaganda advertising. And in the printing offices of our paper "La Vanguardia" had been edited numerous pamphlets wich enumeration would be very long. This publications are distributed gratuitously or at a price relatively small.

CONCLUSION

Such is, generally speaking, the activity of the Argentine Socialist Party.

We expect that for next congresses our work should be so great that can be compared, in its general results, to the most active and better organized Parties of the International. We are at the beginning of a great work and employ the whole of our efforts and intelligence to realize it. We work for the material, moral and intellectual progress of the proletariat of the Argentine Republic by all means and with all entushiasm. We are, in consequence,

good collaborators of the Socialist and Labour International to which we wish to see every day greater and stronger.

By the Executive Committee.

MARIO BRAVO.
General Secretary.

Translator: *José Luis Pena*, translator of *La Vanguardia*.

Buenos Aires.