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## ENTHUSIASM GROWS TENSE

Second Day of the Great Socialist Convention

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Completes the Organization.

Stand for the Socialists doing something. I maintain that if we get into the legislative bodies we shall go to work and take an active part-in those bodies, but I do affirm that it is not the place of the National convention to describe and

#### STIRRING TIMES ANTICIPATED AT TODAY'S SESSION

Congratulatory Telegram Received From the National Brewery Workers' Union Endorsing the Principles of International Socialism --- Prolonged Applause Greets Its Reading.

At the end of the second day of the convention things have begun to move at a more rapid gait. The machinery no longer creaks at the joints, but is running along with a steady swing. It has been interesting to watch the changing femper of the convention-for conventions, like persons, have their tempers and their temperaments. At first there was a general tendency on the part of, some of the comrades to spring to their feet and dance out into the limelight every time a motion was made. Some of the more exuberant delegates were able to discover infringements of the eternal, established principles of international, scientific socialism in the motion to stop smoking, and insisted upon expounding these fundamental principles and their relation to the subject in hand. Others were filled with a most commendable eagerness to instruct the convention in regard to parliamentary law by raising points of order and appealing from the decision of the chair. These young and enthusiastic delegates were treated with gentle consideration, even though it sometimes did obstruct the course of important business. But by the second day a new consciousness began to appear. The convention was beginning to get its collective mind. The committee on credentials having been adopted and the delegates seated there was really an entity which could be called a convention. It was felt that the exuberance of youthful delegates should begin to cool down,, and that the convention must set its mind upon the tasks for which if had met.

Then came the first signs of division that will probably grow into a fierce debate with fixed lines by Tresday to fade away again into the wider consciousness of the Socialist Party before the convention adjourns. The first thing that could be called a test of the strength of the contending parties was the attempt to strike the order of business providing for a committee on a state and municipal program from the report of the committee on rules. It was decided by an overwhelming majority to retain the committee, and they were elected during the afternoon. Some delegates who were utterly opposed to such a committee refused to vote in their election, but the result showed that the number so abstaining was very small compared with the total strength of those who will oppose

It was noted by some of the delegates that the committee on platform contained but a small minority of those who oppose all statements concerning policies to be followed by Socialist officials, but further than this there was little to decide what was the sentiment of the convention on this subject.

On the question of constitution no clearly marked lines of division have appeared. It seems to be taken for granted that state autonomy will be preserved and that the method of national administration will be radically altered. What the nature of those alterations will be is hard to determine at present.

A separate committee was appointed to consider the relation of the party to trade unions. Delegate Guy S. Miller, of Telluride, moved to have this committee consist wholly of union men, but this was voted down. Many of the delegates were opposed to any special statement of the party in regard to trade unions, but it was finally decided to elect such a committee,

On Tuesday the real work of the convention will be in full progress. The report of the platform and perhaps the constitution committees will be ready to report. The fleodgates of oratory will be thrown wide open and the battle will be on. Then wee to him who attempts to delay proceedings with dilatory motions that serve only to obstruct. Something of the temper of the delegates was shown in regard to this when it was decided that only a majority should have the

That such heat will be developed in the fierce debates of the next few days is certain, but experience has shown that heat in Socialist conventions but burns away the dross and welds the contending parties the more famly together.

nine members."

proposition?

Delegate Gaylord (Committee on Rules): I believe we had reached the tenth item: "A Committee on Municipal

Program shall be elected to consist of

The Chairman: Any objection to that?

Delegate T: ft (III.): "Comrades, as a member of the Committee on Rules who

signed the minority report, recommend-ing the striking out of the appointment

of this committee, I ask your indulgence

for the three minutes' time that is allowed. The striking out of this report

does not involve the question as to whether we go 196re the people simply on a revolutionary platform. I am aware of

the fact that the delegates are largely

in favor of the appointment of a com-

Comrade Herron of New York.

mittee which shall report a Municipal

one desire the floor on this

Chairman Carcy called the convention to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morn-

Secretary Mailly announced that credentials should be filed with the secretary and would be turned in to the Credentials Committee in regular order; and, that the printed list of delegates would be ready for distribution by Tuesday morn-

The first business was the election of a chairman for the day, and the following nominations were made:

Hilquit, of New York, nominated by Herron, N. Y.; Morgan, Ill., nominated by Jonas, Wis.

Morgan declined in favor of Hilquit. cahere being no other nominations Del-Wte Hilquit was then elected, and on

ing his seat, said: a Comrades, I thank you for the honor mferred upon me.

teNo speeches," shouted the irrepres-

ple Carey. No. I hope you will all bear in mind or we have very important business to sact and that you will try to ex-

talisposing of matters as expeditiously baossible. The next order of busines be election of a vice-chairman. Make nominations." legate Woodby, Cal., was the only

date nominated, and was unanisly elected.

he Chairman: The secretary informs that his minutes are not yet ready be read. We will then proceed with order of business left over from erday. The chairman of the Com-

ee on Rules.
Delegate Carcy: If the convention will ermit me I desire to say that our Com ade Katayama, of Japan, is here in the all, and I move that he be given a seat n the platform.

Motion seconded and carried, and Comade Katayama was greeted with enthuasm as he took a place on the plat-

Report of Committee on Rules.

mittee which shall report a Municipal Program. I am aware of that fact, I hold, however, that now is the proper time to discuss the question whether there shall be a program, because if there is not to be the work of the Committee on Platforms and of the Committee on Resolutions will probably be somewhat different if they are to embody certain points that might otherwise The Chairman: We will now proceed th the report of the Committee on We are still under the three min-

have been brought up as a program. Comrade Stedman and some others are in the habit of referring to this Chicago bunch of impossibilists, and I think am charged perhaps with being one of that erowd. But I disclaim being an im-possibilist in any sense of the word. I stand for the Socialists doing something. the National convention to describe and lay out, at this time at any rate, what shall be done in such a body. Now, I ask, what is the nature of a program? Is it bona fide, is it the real intention that this program is simply to define what our representatives in these bodies shall do? If that is true I assert that it will be absolutely futile. We cannot now lay out any kind of a program



Comraco Frank Silverman Rochester,

which will answer the purpose for four years to come. Things are coming up constantly that require at once, and I will refer just now to our own case in the city of Chicago. It is a fact greatly to be regretted that the comrades of Cook County have seen fit to expel from the Socialist Party our member whom we elected as alderman in the City Couneil a year ago. That expulsion was by almost unanimous vote of the County Central Committee, as to the groundupon which that action was taken, without going into them in detail, I assert that there was not a single ground that could have been thought of a year before, or even six months before. To mention the first one, the immediate cause was the failure of our member to take action as directed in regard to the Iroquois Theater fire disaster, and I would like to know if any convention could predict that a great calamity like that would happen or what ought to be done in that case. We directed what should be done, and the ablorum failed to do it. The and the alderman failed to do it. The other charges, if I took them in detail, would require too much time, but they

were of the same character.

Delegate Miller (Colorado): "It seems to me the issue is whether the



Comrade Cobb. of California, has the

Socialist Party is ready to say Socialist Party is ready to say some-thing definite on the questions that con-front the people at the present time. Unquestionably the question of pra-gram, of the farmer, of the negro, and so forth, are going to come before this convention. It is time that the best intelligence in the Socialist Party should express itself along that line in order that we may be able to act with the highest wisdom. We cannot ignore these questions, and the proper thing to do is to go ahead and use our time in the selection of a committee that shall bring the best thought they are capable of bringing to bear on that question, submitting the results of their labor to this convention, and then let the convention adopt, accept, amend or reject as in the opinion of the convention the best iter opinion of the convention to the cord ests of the Socialist Party of the world would be advanced. We may just as well meet the issues as they come. If we are not ready to say something clear and definite upon these issues it is be-cause we do not yet realize the situa-tion. To say that I do not not know is not the final answer to the questionthat confront the people of this country. The day will come when we shall say 'I do know,' and when the intelligen of the Socialist Party shall point way out of the wilderness, when they shall be able to direct the proletarian on every part of the field and point out the sts of the worker at all times. hope that that day has arrived. I hope that we may take the leadership of the world because we are the only party fit to take the leadership, the only party that can win the confidence of the pro letaire by pointing to something definite something that they can take hold o right now, something that shall indicate the course that we shall take in the years that are yet to come. If that hour has arrived, many of the difficulties and stock objections that every Sociality of the state o cialist agitator is met with will be

Delegate Kerrigan, of Texas, made the point of order that the speakers were not speaking to the question before the

The Chairman: "There is a motion The Chairman: "There is a motion before the house that a committee of nine be appointed. The motion is that a committee on Municipal Program shall be appointed to consist of nine. There is an amendment that a committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine. Delegates will please confine themselves to the motion."

Delegate Carr (Ill.): "I do not wish Delegate Carr (III.): "I do not wish at this time to speak on the question, but rise to a point of order which, unless I am mistaken about it, is important. I think the immediate question is the amendment to substitute or add the word 'State,' making it read 'State and Municipal.' That is important because some other motion night come in and take its place later. If I am not right take its place later. If I am not right about that I want to move that amend-

The Chairman: "The amendment has been moved, and both the motion and amendment are now before the house for

Delegate Carr: "That is what I un-derstand, but it was not so stated this

morning."
The Chairman: "It was stated."
Delegate Berlyn (III.): "I am astonished at the drift; that the argument has taken. I made a motion to strike out this committee entirely. My motive is this: I want the Comrades to un-derstand that I am in favor of a program. We are here in National Conven gram. We are here in National Conven-tion, and we are going to make a plat-form and a working program for our Congressmen, and for our President if we should elect him. But here is a question of municipal affairs in a party, in an organization that is based on State autonomy. Where does that come in? Comrade Berger, in yesterday's session, 'pointed with pride,' and he does not take more pride in it than I do,

that they have got nine aldermen in the Milwaukee City Council. I take as much pleasure in that as he does." Delegate Kerrigan, of Texas, raised a point of order that Delegate Berlyn was not speaking to the question, the merits

of a program.

The Chairman: "The point of order is not well taken. We have the broad subject, the necessity of the appoint-



Comrade Mills of Kansas, and his latest

ment of a committee of this kind, and it brings up the entire subject for discussion. We have limited our speakers to three minutes, and I suggest that it would be well for the delegates not to interrupt the three-minute speeches."

Delegate Kerrigan: "I accept the ruling, but I think it is a waste of The Chairman: "I have made my

Delegate Berlyn: "I ask your atten-tion in particular. Now, the charge was made that in Chicago we have got an impossible bunch. I do not think so. Our Comrades in Milwaukee can teach them a lesson by giving them results. We will accept what was learned in Milwaukee. We would accept a program twice as long in Milwaukee, if results warranted. But right at this time I believe we are dealing with national af-fairs, and the question whether we want municipal collar buttons in Chicago or in Sheboygan or in Squedunk should not take up the time of the National Convention. We have got plenty of questions that the convention can deal with, and it is to keep the convention to its own work, and leave this question of numicinal program to the appreciation. nunicipal program to the municipalities, and with the example that we are going to get from Milwaukee we will get an education and the impossibilitie they are called, will be met. I results do not warrant it, the impossibilists very probably will be victorious that is all. In the State Convention of Illinois we had a State program. We adopted it in our convention and we are going to have it in Chicaga. I stood for the program there, but I do not be



Young Soep Box Orator "Dick" O'Harc. Rising

ticular questions that may come up in ticular questions that may come up in a municipal campaign. It is there the phenomenen is met, and there we will be able to meet it, and it is for the purpose of saving time and getting a rule which would keep local programs out of national questions, so that we won't get mixed up. That is the reason I made the motion to strike out and do away with that committee."

Delegate Parks: "I think we ought to local programs of the purpose of saving time and getting a rule which would keep local programs out of national questions, so that we won't get mixed up. That is the reason I made the motion to strike out and do away with that committee."

The Chairman: "All committees will be appointed by this body and this committee will have to report to this body."

Chairman Gaylord (Committee on that very important subject should by all means have all the time necessary in order to state his views on the subject of the program. I move to amend

committee report yes or no, and we will have a minority report and a majority report upon that question, and then we can take it up in due order and decide at that time whether we are going to have a program or not. Now, I am not fully decided upon a program. I believe, rather than saying what we will do when we get elected to office, we ought to set before the people the principles that will be our guiding rules of conduct. (Applause.) Gentlemen, we cannot cross the river before we come cannot cross the river before we come



Comrade Goebel, of New Jersey is an Interested Spectator.

think today or next week. We can only has never been a revolution in the his tory of the world when the form of gov-ernment that went into operation after the revolution was worked out before the revolution took place. Of course we are trying to formulate some kind-of a program, and I hope we will refer this matter to a committee to decide and discuss the questions and bring in a report so that we can debate the thing properly at the proper time. I hold that this is not the proper time and place to take up this discussion of the merits of a State program.''

Delegate Spargo (N. Y.): "I move that the previous question be now put."

Motion seconded and carried.

The Chairman: "The amendment

will be voted on first. The amendment is that a committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members. The motion is that a committee on Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members Amendment is now to be voted on. The motion was made, as I remember now, by Delegate Berlyn, and the motion is a proper motion; it cannot be rejected with propriety, and we will vote on it. I do not suppose the delegates will get mixed up. We will first vote, as a substitute, on the motion of Delegate Berlyn to strike out the recommendation of the committee. We will next vote on the amendment, if the first is voted down, to make a State and Municipal Program. And if that is not carried we



Comrade M. E. White, of Colorado.

will then vote on the original motion to appoint a committee on Municipal Pro only. The vote is on the substi-to strike out the recommendation of the Committee on Rules. favor of the substitute to strike out th recommendation of the committee to appoint a committee on Municipal Platappoint a committee on Municipal Plat-form will please say Aye. Contrary No. The Noes seem to have it. The Noes have it.'' (Applause.) The Chairman: "We now pro-reed to a vote on the amendment of

Delegate Berger, that a committee or State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members. All please say Aye. Contrary No. The Ayes seem to have it; the Ayes have it." (Applause.) it." (Applause.)

A Delegate: "Is that the amendment?"

The Chairman: "That is the amendment, and it disposes of the original motion. We may just as well put before you now the original motion as amended, which now reads as follows: 'A committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members,' That is the original nine members.' That is the original motion as amended. All those in favor of the motion will please say, 'Aye.' Contrary 'No.' The Ayes have it.'' Delegate Irene M. Smith (Ore.): ''I rise to a point of information. Will this committee now have full charge to

gram appointed by the Indianapolis convention shall report to the Committee on State and Municipal Program.'" Delegate Jacobson (Iowa): "I move

Delegate Spargo (N. Y.): "I have a motion of urgency. I desire to move that we proceed at once to the election

of a sergeant at arms and assistant so that we can have some order." After some discussion it was held by

the Chair that membership in the convention had nothing to do with eligibility to act as sergeant-at arms, and Comrade Miller, of the Chicago Committee, was elected sergeant-at-arms, and Com-rade Spears, of Chicago, assistant.

The consideration of the report on rules was resumed.

Chairman Gaylord (Committee on Rules): "The twelfth item was approved, the matter of press committee. Thirteen, 'An auditing committee of five mem-bers shall be appointed by the Chair.'"

Delegate Mills, Kansas, moved the

adoption of the section.

Delegate Barnes (Pa.): "I move that instead of the appointment of an Auditing Committee by the Chair, the Auditing Committee be elected."

The Chairman: "A motion is made that an Auditing Committee of five be clected by this convention instead of be-

ing appointed by the Chair." Motion seconded. Chairman Gaylord: "This matter was discussed in the committee. The point was raised that in the election of a. Committee on Auditing it would be quite possible if not more than likely that men would be selected by ballot who would not be specially adapted for the peculiar work of auditing, while by con-sultation on the floor and appointment by the Chair after suggestions of men who were known to be facile and skilled in this particular work, a better com-mittee could be secured. It is not meant to put the matter entirely in the hands of the Chairman, but appointment by the Chair with the co-operation of delegates on the floor in open session would

secure better committees Delegate Barnes (Pa.): "That mode



Comrade Debs Scores a Point.

of selection of the committee is satisfac If it is provided that the Chair, with the consent of the convention, ap-point, it will probably agree with the proposition I had in mind."

The Chairman: "I desire to state to the delegates that the Chair is not quite clear about the proposition of appointing members subject to the approval of the convention. It needs an election and should be done as an election, and that would be the proper thing."

Delegate Farrell (Iowa): "I move to

amend the amendment that the Chair appoint this committee, and that they providing there is no objection by the delegates." Carried.

elegates." Carried. The original motion, as amended, was then put and carried.

The report of the Committee on Rules was resumed. Chairman Gaylord: "Fourteenth-'A

Charman Gaylord: "Fourteenth—A Committee on Ways and Means shall be elected to consist of nine members." There being no objection the charman put the question of concurring in the recommendation of the committee, and

it was carried. Chairman Gaylord: "Fifteenth—Dis-cussions shall be limited to ten minutes oussions small be limited to ten influence for each speaker. No speaker shall speak a second time until all desiring to use their time shall have had an opportunity to speak."

Delegate Turner introduced an amend-

ment to the report of this committee, to



Comrade Woody tells the Delegates

"What to Do and How to Do It." strike out the words "Ten minutes" and insert "Five minutes." Seconded.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM. Committee Meetings, 9 o'clock. Convention convenes at 1:30.

as to give each comrade who desires to speak upon the question of the pro-gram as much time as he desires." See

Delegate Hoehn (Mo.): I favor the original motion. I believe there are some important questions to come before this convention, at least equally as im-

this convention, at least equally as important as the program.

After much discussion the original recommendation that all discussions be limited to ten minutes was voted on and was adopted.

Chairman Gaylord, of the committee, thereupon read Section 16 of the report,

reading as follows: ... "16. The sessions of the convention



Barney Berlyn and His Home-Made Product.

12 a. m., and from 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m., and a night session as soon as the reports of committees are ready or have been called for. The night session shall extend from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m."

A delegate moved the adoption of the

report of the committee, which motion

was seconded.
Delegate Webster (Ohio): "It seems to me ten o'clock is too late to start the convention, and I move as an amendment that we begin at 9 o'clock instead

f 10." Seconded.

Delegate Gaylord: "In behalf of the committee may I say that some members of the committee who seem to have had a great deal of experience in conventions (excepting your humble servant) evi-dently knew what they were about as did other members of the convention whom I have talked with since. When we have committees at work, as we will have from now on, working until midnight and past now on, working until midnight and past you will find it pretty hard to get any large number together much believed the committee that we would get along better by holding the first session not earlier than ten, o'clock.

#### Convention to Convene at 9 o'Clock.

Delegate Willey, of Ohio, moved the previous question, which was seconded and adopted. Thereupon the question previous question, which was seconded and adopted. Thereupon the question was put on the amendment to strike out "10 a.m." and insert "9 a.m.", and the amendment was adopted. The question recurring upon the orig-inal motion to adopt the report of the committee as to this section, as amended. Section 16 was adopted as amended.

ed. Section 16 was adopted as amended. Chairman Gaylord, of the committee, thereupon read Section 17 of the report, as follows:



Editor Wilshire-the Victor.

"17. Robert's rules of order shall be used, with the exception that when the previous question has been called for three delegates on each side of the ques-tion shall be allowed three minutes each for closing the debate before the ques-tion is put."

After discussion Sec. 17 was adopted. Chairman Gaylord, of the committee, thereupon read Section 19 of the report, as follows: "19. Following shall be the order of business:

"1. Report of the Committee on Credentials.

dentials. 2. Report of the National Secre-

4. Report of the Committee on Mu.

nicipal Platform.

'5. Report of the Committee on Res. olutions. Nonzation of candidates for

President.

"7. Nomination for candidates for Vice President.

'8. Election of Delegates to the Inc. ternational Congress of Socialists.

"10. Report of Committee on Ways
and Means.
"10. Report of Auditing Committee.
"11. Election of the National Campaign Committee."
Delegate Robinson, of Kentucky
moved that the report of the committee

Continued on page 3

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# THE HOUR

BY ERNEST UNTERMANN.

The record of things accomplished by the capitalist government in Washington during the last years was characterized, in the opinion of some professedly non-partisan capitalist papers, "by the caution and conservatism which the country has learned to expect from the dominant party on the eve of a presidential election."

The exquisit humor which pervades this allegedly unbiased opinion, is as refreshing to the Socialist mind as the implied assumption that this "caution and conservatism" of the ruling -party is not expected by the 'fcountry' at other periods not immediately preceding a presidential campaign.

We have had ample opportunity to get intimately acquainted with the fruits of this capitalist conservatism. The Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde role played by this lightning change conservatism has furnished us alternately cause for merriment and for resentment. And we can frankly say, that we don't like it in either role.

Whenever any labor legislation came within hailing distance of congress or of the present incumbent of the presidential chair, this chameleonlike conservatism, with never failing precision, operated against the interests of the working class. It either strove to preserve ness of the worker's existence.

tiously disposed of the two bills, which would have given an insignificant relief hallucination. Their day is over. to the working class.

But when the supreme court decided against the merger of the Northern Securities Company, when it was proven beyoud doubt that George Baer and the divine coal trust were flagrantly violating the anti trust laws, then Attorney General Knox declared with charming ploitation and political terrorism. triotic" duty and the "cautious conthis legalized contempt of the law

from our standpoint, it was absent when solution.

ever the interests of the grabbing corporations were at stake. The conserva-tive timidity then transformed itself suddenly into a pronounced tendency toward a revolution against the liberty and rights of the working class. The capitalist administration fell over itself in the attempt to override the constitution of this country, to railroad all sorts of privileged steals through congress, to squander the resources of the land in perfecting the machinery of murder and

The President even assumed the right to make expenditures of large sums of money without the consent of congress, in pensions for hired murderers, in spe cial funds for fomenting revolutions of the South American continent, and in engineering a new Panama scandal that may in time outstrip the sensational corruption of the Suez and French Panama scandals. At the same time, this revolutionary tendency also manifested itself in enormous expenditures for pomp and display in the White House, in military parades, in the introduction of European codes of precedence and martial display at unwarranted occasions. All these signs point toward a revolution on the part of the capitalist government against the fundamental principles of the American constitution, and hand in hand with these signs goes an increasing and illconcealed desire to disfrancise large

tions and rules With strenuous unconcern for the in terests of the American working class, American capitalism is rampant in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and South America. With the same unconcern, the capitalist government has laid its plans to concentrate the whole coercive power of army and navy in the hands of the capitalist tool in the presidential chair, and to wield this power regardless of law and constitution.

bodies of workingmen by petty qualifica-

And the majority of the politicians of both capitalist parties have not lifted one finger against this revolution from above.

A Conservatism opposing everything that would tend to strengthen the political power and the economic welfare of the working class, and revolution in everything that threatened to obstruct the progress of the great corporations toward a complete overthrow of the law of the land that has been the record of the politicians of both old parties.

A few democratic politicians are now endeavoring to create the impression that the interests of the working class would be safeguarded, if, socalled radical demoerats of the Hearst and Bryan stripe were entrusted with the political power of the nation. But these socalled radthe present subject, and dependent state ical democrats are even more conservaof the working class, or it tried to in- tive than the "cautious and conservatensify the uncertainty and precarious- tive" republicans. The radical democrats have only one aim, that of arrest-We had special opportunity to observe ing the wheel of political and economic the manifestation of this precious con-progress and, if possible, rolling it back-servatism in the treatment accorded to ward toward a stage of society now past the eight hour bill and the anti-injunction, and gone. They dream of a happy state rage Both of these bills were declared of society, in which the little exploiter "arbitrary, revolutionary, and un-q will again have the privilege of fleeeing necessary," by the mouthpieces of the the working class, instead of being National Association of Manufacturers. | fieceed, together with the working class, It was urged upon congress as a "pa- by the great industrial highwayman. And triotic'! duty to prevent any favorable if these conservative-radicals could again action-on these bills. And the conserva- get control, they would but use the pertive congress responded nobly, and in the feeted tool of military - oppression to fulfillment of its patriotic duty it causstifle both the great capitalist and the working class. But they labor under a

Either the republican revolutionaries or the "safe and sane" Parker demoracy are destined to be the rulers of this country for the next few years. In either case, the revolutionary work of the great capitalist will be pushed to its logical end to a headless reign of economic ex-

conservatism, that the administration t. With the progress of this revolution would not run amuck against those capi- I from above, there must appear in the talist lawbreakers, and they are still do- republican party the same signs of dising business at the old stand. . The "pa- integration which have been observed for some time in the democratic party. The servatism" in this case operated in fa- petty pelitician will be pushed to the vor of the capitalist class, and the cap- | wall, and he will fulminate a la Hearst italist politicians of both parties, in against the progress that has wrecked their overwhelming majority, sanctioned This career. And with the growing restlesness of the working class, the petty On other occasions, this caution and politician in both old parties will but conservatism were conspicuously absent, increase the danger that threatens the And, strange to say, but not surprising existing society, without furnishing a



Mr. Capitalism Has a Nightmare.

If the liberties of the working class are to become realities, the Socialist Party must furnish the working class of the United States with an organiza tion and strategical basis that will stand like a rock of adamant when everything else crumbles.

The time of petitioning and begging favors from the master class is gone by. Large bodies of unorganized and organized workers realize it. It devolves upon the present national convention of the Socialist Party of the United States to rise to the great task of welding the working class majority into the steel hand that will grasp the scepter of political control when the rapitalist class will rush toward the abyss of despotism.

#### SOME THINGS WHICH CONGRESS DIDN'T DO.

Washington, May 2 .- Not for a dozen years has the labor interests of the country gotten so little satisfaction out of a Congress as that which has just been closed. During the session, James F. Grimes and Charles L. Nelson, the American Federation Legislative Committee, diligently pressed labor legislation, only to be made a football of by the agents of the National Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Gompers appeared at various times before the various committees having labor bills in charge. The commiftee listened to what he had to say and then practically asked the representatives of the Manufacturers' Association what they wished done about it, and followed instructions.

Six hearings were had before the House Committee on Labor on the proposed eight-hour law. These were held on March 10, 17, 23, 24, 25 and 26, all of which, save one and a half sessions were taken up by the opponents of the bill. The upshot was that, after a secret session, the committee, by a vote of six to three, refused to give the bill a favorable report. To make a bad matter worse, the committee voted to request the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the following points and report at the next session of Congress (after election):

1. What would be the additional cost to the United States of the various materials and articles which it enstomarily procures by contract, which would be governed by the limitations set out in the said bill?

2. What damage, if any, would be done to the manufacturing interests affected by the provisions of the bill, if enacted?

3. Whether manufacturers who have heretofore furnished materials and articles to the government under contract would continue to contract with the government if such contracts were within the peremptory eight-hour limitation provided by the said bill?

4. What would be the effect of the enactment of the said bill upon the shipbuilding industry?

5. What effect would it have on the export trade?

6. Are the laborers of the country, organized and unorganized, who would be affected by the proposed legislation, willing to have taken away from them the right to labor more than eight hours per day, if they desire to do so?

7. What effect will this proposed legislation have, if any, upon the agricultural interests of the country?

The purpose of this action was twofold:

First. To postpone the matter until ofter election, and rake in campaign funds in the interim.

Second. To get an unfavorable official report with which to club future attempts at eight-hour legislation. reference of the matter to the Department of Commerce and Labor to "investigate" is equivalent to referring the matter to the Manufacturers' Association itself. So there you are.

Commenting on the situation, the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L. state that--

"This is the first time in eight years that action so unfavorable was taken by House Committee on Labor."

Congress also left the bars down so that after Dec. 7, 1904, there will be unrestricted immigration of Chinese to the United States. Recently, the Chinese government denounced the treaty with the United States, which terminates on that date. This fact was kept a secret until late in the session. There is a joker in the Chinese exclusion law in a provision reading, "so far as the same are not inconsistent with treaty obligations,' The action of China in denouncing the late treaty with the Government recognizing the anti-immigration law operates to make it of no effect after Dec. 7 next. This will have the effect of reviving the old treaties; which admit of unrestricted immigration. As Congress does not meet until Dec. 5, there is sure to be at least a period of unrestricted immigration.

When the fact that China had denounced this treaty leaked out, a bill was hurriedly introduced into the House to remedy the situation, but nothing was done about it. It might just as well have been introduced, into the T'sung li Yamen of Pekin.

Any bill to which the corporate interests or the trusts could offer the slightest objections had not a ghost of a show. Both the political parties were prostrate before the "vested interests."

The Woman's Trade Union League will hold a propaganda meeting Sunday eve, May 8, at Hull House, 338 S. Halsted street. All the women attending or visiting the convention are cordially invited to attend.

## UNIONISM OR SOCIALISM, WHICH?

BY R. A. SOUTHWORTH.

There is a crisis now on in Colorado that issues a writ of habeas corpus in that is testing and trying brave and true his behalf deny him bail and remand men in a crugible that tortures more than him to the keeping of the military. the fires of an orthodox hell-men that owe allegiance to the unions, to organized labor and to socialism through the socialist locals and their political program. Where does their duty lie in cases where the life of the first appears to be on the verge of collapse-of extinetion-if fealty to the latter is adhered to and live action promulgated by them?

A Republican state administration is proving itself the pliant tool of capitalism as manifested through "The Mine Owners' Association" and "The Citizens'

The voters of the state of Colorado adopted in 1902 by a majority 46,000 strong, an amendment to their state constitution providing for an eight hour law for miners and smelter men.

The mine and smelter owners suborned the members of the succeeding General Assembly or a sufficient number of them to defeat each and every eight-hour bill introduced in harmony with the amendment, leaving the mine and smelter workers at the mercy of the "profit loving" operators of those industries.

Strikes ensued, solely from the corrupt defeat of the people's will, to obtain in this way what the people had said should be given by statute law. These strikes were instituted and sustained without violence to the peace or to the laws of the state.

The Western Federation of Miners believed these strikes would have won in short order each strike instituted, had not capitalism owned a pliant and willing tool that filled the Governor's chair of the state and by virtue of said office was the commander in chief of the military forces who has not hesitated to comply with any and all demands of his makers, the minefand smelter owners.

Martial law was declared without moral or statutory cause. "Right of habeas corpus" dented in violence of state and national constitutions. Men imprisoned in bull pens without cause or warrant of law, and trial denied. Homes forcibly entered and arms taken and home owners deported after being clubbed into help-

Should the courts be in sympathy with unionists and their friends they could not enforce their edicts when the commander in whief of the army presented the bayonets of the state against the edict of the court.

The Demogratic party, defeated in the election of 1902, was sore over the loss of place and the hungry politicians of this wing of capitalism are anxious to regain lost place. They know how to pull "union" strings in order to force "union" aid. They can howl against Peabody. They can push the anti-Peabody racket. Their workers are in the unions and in gatherings of working people everywhere in the state, deftly working "blind labor."

The Denver municipal election comes off the 17th of May. The Democratic machine is in control of election machinery there, and are so outrageously and brazenly criminal in their manipulation of every election that the people are in revolt against a Democratic machine and are crying for a Republican machine.

Now watch. A Republican machine in state control and that includes the Colorado National Guard, with Peabody Commander in Chief.

President Moyer, of the W. F. M., still in the bull pen at Telluride. Two Democrat members of the Supreme bench and no farther shall you go"?

AS MRS. GERTRUDE BRESLEU-

HUNT SEES THE UNION.

It occurs to me that if the W. N. S. U.

never rendered any other service to the

cause of Socialism than the bringing to-

gether of the remarkable and inspiring

group of women who met with us Friday

and Saturday, still it would have given

I am not a member of the Union and

did not wish to become one until I knew

more of its purpose and methods, but the

cheer and inspiration I received will give

me a better equipment for years to come.

Probably the principal theme of Fri-

day's discussion was whether there be

any need of the organization of women's

Socialist propaganda and educational

clubs. Discussion was earnest, even ar-

dent, but no possible body of men could

have been more uniformly courteous and

tolerant. It goes to show how rapidly

women evolve out of the pettiness of

their centuries' long environment. It is

I fell under the charm of Mrs. Simons'

lovely personality, exquisite diction and

good reasoning, as she spoke opposing

the separate organization and gave the

Union some refreshing criticism. She

made a splendid speech, and on most

points many of us agreed with her, but I

discerned soon that her arguments were

against something else, not what we had

in mind. She seemed to feel that women

were thinking of leaving the party and

starting a sort of rival organization.

She spoke of the Union not paying dues

to the party, which made clear the error

of her understanding of the nature of

the Union, the object of which is to reach

and educate women not ready for the

amazing how they can, but they do.

good reason for its existence.

'Still the city Democratic machine is crying "Down Peabody." Peabody is asked for the militia to

keep the Democrats from stealing the election of the 17th of May in Denver. A Democrat sheriff that has power under Colorado laws to deputize every man in the county openly states that if Peabody puts the militia in Denver on election day "he will commission and arm 20,000 deputies and is now preparing and swearing them in.

A prominent union leader was heard to say that 234 members of one union. himself among them, were already enrolled.

Now comes the test of fealty to Union ism or fealty to Socialism. Which shall it be?

The Republican governor with his "military despot" power threatens the life of the unions, and says they shall go. The Democrat machine says your only

hope lies with us. Help us to down

Peabody and you are safe. Peabody is fastened on your throats; we alone can save you if you vote for us." The secretary of the W. F. M. is now in Denver's jail in custody of a Democrat

court and held by the Democratic sheriff behind steel bars to keep the Republican military from taking him to the bull pen in Telluride for the same offense that he is held in Denver court and jail. This secretary of thee W. F. M. is

member of local Denver and by his local was made nomince of the Socialist party for supervisor from his ward. The Den ocrat justice who holds him in custedy said to him in his chambers: "You'll come off that ticket or go to Telluride." A prominent union worker who was al-

so on the Socialist ticket from the same ward the Justice was, and who the Justice is up for re-election and this union comrade was the Socialist party nonlinee for some place was turned upon by the just (?) justice, saying: "You live in my ward; you are the nominee for this place and if you run I will be defeated. I owe you and your unions nothing. You will come off or take the consequences.

Both comrades got off.

The time is here when union leaders will be compelled to choose between al legiance to their unions and their alle giance to Socialism.

Have we a right to crucify them! The great class struggle is at a fierce heat in Colorado.

It is so plain that none can fail to see it who are permitted to know the facts, still many cannot see the way out.

Unions are proving their inefliciency for the emergency.

And their present stampede for the Democratic fold in Colorado that has been skillfully planned and adroitly worked by capitalists who have no party except as they use one or both, as best adapted to the job on hand, is proving their absolute blindness as to any ultimate goal and absolute helpfulness to better existing conditions.

And we as Socialists; where lies our

Shall we continue to plow and cultivate the organized field alone, as we have in the past?

Or shall we enter the unorganized field, which is more promising and contains many fold more people who can be reached and who when reached will have no organization that can say, "Thus far

I party with a view to building up the

All the women there were members of the party, paying dues THERE, and also carrying the additional burden of trying to get others not reached easily by party methods. It seems unthinkable that any body of

Socialist women should think of withdrawing from the party and organize a rival union, with the views to splitting the ranks of the workers-the only class or party standing for the same things they want. The only purpose Socialist women COULD have would be the educating of women into the party. It is known that even Socialist men some times object to their wives joining the branch, that capitalist standards of decorum are against her, that care of children not shared by men makes it hard to follow with her husband to the local and her education is neglected, her influence on her children a retarding one, and she a detriment to the upward movement of humanity, when in reality she should be the greatest factor in its development.

I approve of this effort on the part of Socialist women to reach out and bring into the fold those who might otherwise never come into it. My blessings are with these women and their Gertrude Bresleu-Hunt.

Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE W. N. S. U. OF CALIFORNIA AND HEADS OF DE-PARTMENTS CHOSEN FOR THE COMING YEAR.

President, Josephine R. Cole, San Jose, vice-president; Mrs. Alice Hunt, 1189 Noe street, San Francisco: corresponding secretary, Mary Fair rother, 609 Taylor street, San Francisco; re cording secretary, Mrs. Rose Webster Snell, El Monte; treasurer, Mrs. Ive W. Ford, 910 W. Thirty-fifth street, Los Angeles; librarian, Mrs. Mary L. R. Clifford, 1224 Noe street, San Francisco; organizer, Mrs. Annie Ferry Smith, 3006 L street, San Diego.

Heads of Departments .- Study and Publication of Socialist Literature, Mrs.

Villa D. Reynolds, 1213 Laguna street, San Francisco; Propaganda of Socialism, Mrs. M. M. Burnside, 3373 Twentythird street, San Francisco; Education of the Young in Co-operative principles Ethel S. P. Griffith, "The Palms," National City, Parliamentary Usage; Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, 2110 Ocean View avenue, Los Angeles, Legislation; Mrs. Rose C. S. Walker, 112 Hyde street, San Francisco, Securing Data of Present Social and Industrial Conditions.

#### FROM IRENE SMITH, OF TACOMA,

I have had, during the past few years, very close acquaintance with women, and I find the great majority are easily interested in a movement that promises quick results. Therefore the great ne essity of their grasping the true revolutionary features of this movement and its evolutionary trend also. While we may continue as a party the

educational work, we as a party cannot hasten the Co-operative Commonwealth Forces outside our party are at work on lines that must be developed before we can see Socialism realized, namely, the almost complete socialization of industry, and the centralization of capital. These two features are now rapidly developing, and the climax is fast appreaching. The election of a president or public officials in the present stage of our movement would have a reaction ary effect on the party. As those who have not yet grasped the evolutionary trend of the movement, would expect instant results, which we know could not be at present realized.

Our work, Sister Comrades, at present lies along the line of educating the working class to recognize their class interests, to the end that we may break the bonds of wage slavery, which is the basis of the capitalist system, which in turn festers all the ills from which humanity to-day suffers. All other ideas that take a reform tendency, simply befogs the mind, and delay the accept ance of the fundamental truth.

Time is too short now to dally: w must be up and at this work of education if we would have the majority ready to cope with the final end, which is every day drawing nearer.

Yours, in the class struggle. IRENE SMITH. Tacoma, Wash.

#### **HOW THE DENVER WORKERS ARE BUNCOED.**

M. E. White, of Leadville, Colo., a member of the executive board of the American Labor Union, is in attendance at the Socialist convention. Comrade White is another of the many victims of that creation of workingmen's votes-the present governor of Colorado. He served his time in the bull pen at Cripple Creek. The charge was 'military necessity.'' He was marched through the streets at the point of the bayonet of the militia to make an impression on the citizens. In the bull pen there was no place to lie down. "You should have heard John Mitch

ell's speech at the Coliseum Hall in Denver the other day," said Comrade White to the APPEAL representative. In reply to a request for further information he continued: "It was the rottegest speech I ever heard made by any man who pretended to stand for the interests of labor. Any one not knowing it was John Mitchell would not have hesitated in declaring it a speech in favor of the Citizens' Alliance, which, in fact, is what it was, He was very particular to let his hearers know that he was a Republican. 'I am a Republican,' he repeated nine times in the space of eleven minutes. He advised the men not to vote for Peabody if nominated, but othervote the straight Republicar ticket. And another thing, members of the executive board of the Mine Workers' spent three days trying to get an audionce with this future Republican cabinet officer: the first to get andience with this mighty labor leader (1) was the Citizens' Alliance men-the notorious Craig and Blood. Think of it! Isn't it enough to make a man's blood boil to see the workers made monkeys of by this faker? It was an easily proven fact that he was wined and dined by members of the Citizens' Alliance." "What is the local political situation

in Denver," asked the APPEA. scribe. "It is the greatest gold brick swindle ever perpetrated on the workingmen of Denver. Springer is the Republican nominee for mayor-he runs on the Peabody platform, while Spear, the Demoeratic candidate, is a Citizens' Alliance man. Patterson, that great friend of labor (?), is backing Springer; so you see, no matter which of the old party candidates the worker votes for he gets it in the neck as usual." "Why don't they vote the Socialist

ticket ?" "That's what they will do if they

have any sense."

#### A VINDICATION. The gentle cow looked sadly round,

Her face suffused with shame. "For all the ills which now abound," Quoth she, "I'm not to blame "Good butter of an honest hue, Built by a rustic dame,

The factory may hide from view, But I am not to blame. "The milk takes on an azure tint, Its taste belies its name; The cream is but a passing hint,

But I am not to blame "And when I am set forth as beef, The prices they proclaim Become a source of general grief; But I am not to blame.

"For I have simply done my best, And tried no crooked game, The human being did the test, And I am not to blame.



Does any one suppose there any war between Russia and Japan if the working class of these two countries was made up of class conscious Social-

Are you in favor of cement side

Habeas corpus has been suspended in Colorado; now if somebody would move to suspend Peabody everything would be lovely.

Ex-Cotton King Sulley, who has just

returned from a trip through the south, says that he found his efforts to obtain higher prices for cotton everywhere appreciated. Wonder if the chumps take him for a philanthropist. Sulley is a philanthropist all right but for revenue only. It is a good thing for comrades to

be posted on parliamentary law, but those who are thus well versed should be tolerant with other comrades who perhaps have not had the same advantages. Socialism is a working class movement, and the average worker hasn't the time to commit Robert's "Rules of Order" to memory, he has the bread and butter problem ever with him.

There are others who favor brick walks.

All Socialists have an "immediate demand "-the Cooperative Commonwealth.

What is the difference whether you are robbed of your labor in Italy, France or South Africa? What is the difference whether you

or Spain? What is the difference if you are a tramp in North America or South

starve in the United States, Germany

What is the difference if you seek a job and find it not in England or Amer-

caf There is no difference. That's why Socialism is international.

Roosevelt was a rough rider. Sherman Bell was a rough rider. Birds of a feather, etc.

Peabody says the men deported from Telluride were "merely Socialists." Sure. The mob who did the deporting was made up of "merely republicans and democrats."

#### NOTES

"Woman has left her master's fireside and gone into the factory and shops and she has brought her babies with her."-Ida Crouch-Hazlett.

"The Socialist agitator to-day walks, eats, sleeps and, in fact, lives in the minds of the crucified bodies of his comrades."-James F. Carey.

All the delegates wearing whiskers are not from the populist camp. The Socialist movement is now old enough to have grown them.

"What Happened to Dan?" is a new pooklet by Kate Richards O'Hare, who is visiting the convention accompanied by her great boy, Dick. The booklet is one which you can hand to your neighbor's wife and feel sure that it will start the thought vibrations.

After one has shook hands and talked, with Gene Debs a few minutes it is not hard to understand why he is so popular and why even his enemies love

An argument arose at a dinner affair is to who was the youngest delegate one the convention floor. It was settled in this manner: Nicholas Klein, of Min nesota, proved to be 23 years of age: E. B. Ault, 21 years of age, but A. Gilbertson won the prize, proving to but 20 years of age.

Judge C. C. McHugh, of Anacon Mont., is the tallest man in the cony tion. The Anaconda Standard, in its sue of April 27, has this to say of rade McHugh: "If delegate McH gets the nomination for vice-presiden will in all probably get married." should be a strong inducement to women delegates to favor the nor tion of Comrade McHugh for vice- 1 dent.

The casual visitor would think the delegates were mad. Such is the case. They are simply in earndeadly in earnest. Today in Chisounds the clarion note which rings death knell of capitalism.

That the Socialist convention now ing held in Chicago is a workingm party is evidenced by the fact that great preponderance of delegates del union cards in the union of their crafts

There is a sprinkling of ministers, lav yers, doctors, and editors in the conven tion. But they are so largely outnum bered that their suggestions and advice have to go through on their merits.

Hearst's Chicago American yesterday morning was the only Chicago pape which did not contain some sort of write-up of the convention. Mr. Hears is so busily engaged in boosting his dential boom that he has scarce for other important matters.



the tellers and judges appointed instead of being elected? The Chairman: No, they are to be

Delegate Richardson: Then I move

that we suspend the rules and authorize the chairman to appoint the four tellers and two judges. Seconded.

The Secretary: The rules provide that they shall be appointed for the entire convention.

convention.

Delegate Richardson: Then I with draw my motion. It is superfluous.

The Chairman: It appears that the rule adopted is that tellers and judges of election be appointed by the chair for the entire convention. We will now proceed to the appointment. I will appoint as judges of election, Comrades Gerber of New York and Will of Kansas.

Delegate Carr of Illinois suggested that no one be appointed who is on

that no one be appointed who is on the list of candidates and who would therefore be a judge of his own election.

The chairman held that the suggestion was not a good one inasmuch as the judges are to serve during the entire

convention.

The Chairman: We have also to appoint four tellers. I will appoint Delegate Keown of Massachusetts, Delegate Ufert of New Jersey, McKee of California, and Turner of Missouri.

Committee on Constitution.

The Chairman: We will next proceed to the election of a committee on con-

stitution.
Delegate Heydrick of Pennsylvania

suggested that seconds to the nomina-tions were not required, and the chair-

The following nominations were re-

ceived:
Jacobson, Iowa, by Work, Iowa.
Clark, Neb., by Wilkins, Cal.
McFarlan, Mich., by Menton, Mich.
Oswald, N. J., by Kronenberg, N. J.
Delegate Barnes (Pa.): I suggest that we take the states alphabetically and go through them, and thus avoid confusion. Seconded and carried.
The roll of states was then called for nominations and the following were resembled.

nominations, and the following were re-

California—Bandlow, Ohio; Richardson, Cal.; Patton, Cal.

Massachusetts-Keown and Littlefield.

lass.
Missouri—Turner, Mo.; Mills, Kan.
Montana—O'Malley.
Nebraska—Barnes, Pa.
New Hampshire—Lee, N. Y.
New York—Butscher, N. Y.
Ohio—Bandlow, Ohio; Sievermar

Oregon—Spargo, N. Y.
Washington—Lund, Wash.
Wisconsin—Young, Wis.; Kerrigan,

Texas:

Mississippi—Father McGrady, Ky.

The following delegates declined the nomination: Patton, Stedman, Lucas, Robbins, Dobbs, Keown, Littlefield, Sieverman, Loe and Spargo.

Delegate Butscher (N. Y.): "I do not see how we can proceed to elect the second committee until we get the

second committee until we get the re-port of the tellers on the first, for the reason that a number of the delegates

nominated on this committee have also been nominated and voted for on the other committee. We are liable to elect men on two committees, and I thin we should wait until we get the report of the tallers.

we should wait until we get the report of the tellers on the Committee on Plat-

while we can elect this committee, and if any one should appear to have been

elected on the other committee we can take the next name in the order of

The roll of States was then called

The roll of States was then called and the votes presented by the secre-taries. Pending the counting of the ballots and the announcement of the result the chair called for nominations

for Committee on Resolutions, to consist for Committee on Resolutions to consist of nine members—nominations to be made by States, as before.

Delegate Nagel (Ky.): "I move you, Mr. Chairman, that in case any candidate is elected on two committees he or.

ber of votes on that committee shall be declared elected in his or her place."

Carried.
The Chairman: "We will now pro

ceed to nominations for members of Committee on Resolutions. We will pro-ceed to receive nominations by States."

The secretary thereupon called the roll of the States, which resulted in the

following nominations for members on the Committee on Resolutions: Klein, of Minnesota.

Ida Cromb-Hazlett, of Colorado.

Spence, of Wisconsin.
Reynolds, of Indiana.
Pending the count of the ballots the

reliand to States was called for nominations for the Committee on State and Municipal Program. The following

The Chairman: "The judges of elec-tion are ready to announce the vote for-the Committee on Platform, and if you

will be quiet and good I will read is

Committee on Platform.

Eugene V. Debs, Indiana. George D. Herron, New York. Ben Hanford, New York.

William Mailly, Nebraska.
Herman F. Titus, Washington.
G. H. Strobell, New Jersey.
Thomas E. Will, Kansas.
Victor L. Berger, Wisconsin.
M. W. Wilkins, California.

Delegate Stedman of Illinois moved the suspension of the rules and that the convention remain in session until all

the committees had been elected and thereupon adjourn until tomorrow morn-ing. Motion seconded.

The Chairman: Before we take a vote on the motion of Comrade Stedman

Spargo, of New York. Heydrick, of Pennsylvania.

Burrows, of New York

Lee, of New York. O'Neil, of Indiana.

Comrades were elected. Unterman, of Illinois. Floaten, of Colorado.

Gaylord, of Wisconsin. Steadman, of Illinois. Kraybill, of Kansas.

Atkinson, of New York. Kelly, of Massachuetts.

to you.

The Chairman: "It will take an hour, if you want to wait; but in the mean

Sieverman,

Alabama-Simons, Ill.

Connecticut-Lamb, Mich. Illinois-Berlyn, Ill.; Lucas, Minn.y. Slobodin, N. Y.

Indiana—Kerrigan, Texas. Kansas—Kerrigan, Texas. Kentucky—Dobbs, N. Y.

Oklahoma-Smith, Oregon.

convention.

be adopted as to this section, which mo-

tion was duly seconded.

Delegate Turner, (Mo.): "I move an amendment to the effect that the nom-Ination of candidates for President and Vice President be inserted following the



Haggerty Explains His New Revolutionary Grip.

adoption of the report of the Committee on Plaform.'' Seconded. Delegate Gerber, of New York, moved to amend the section to have the Com-mittee on Credentials report as the first order of business each morning, when it

has any report to make. Which motion was duly seconded.

Delegate Sieverman (N.Y.): "I notice in the order of business there is a pro-vision for the election of delegates to the International Socialist Congress. It appears to me, in order that we might fully appreciate and understand the character of the work that lays before this congress, we ought to have the re-port of the Secretary of the Interna-tional Socialist Congress before us. We ought to have it before us at a time when we want to elect the delegates who are familiar with the nature of this work. I therefore move, as an amendment to the rules, that we insert, immediately preceding the election of delegates to the International Socialist Congress, the report of the secretary of the International Socialist Bureau be heard—that that be made the order of business immediately preceding the elec-tion of delegates to the Socialist Con-

The motion was seconded. Delegate Turner (Mo.): "I want to offer another amendment: I move the amendment that the election of delegates to the International Congress be referred to the referendum vote of the entire membership of the party." The Chairman: Before we consider

The Chairman: Before we consider that, my attention is called to the fact that we have two amendments already. We will have to dispose of them before we entertain your amendment. We will



Comrade Carcy, of Massachusetts Re-

therefore take a vote on the two amend ments before the house, and we may then continue. The first amendment of then continue. fered was that the nominations of can for President and Vice Presi dent be inserted as the fourth order of business, immediately following the re-

port of the Committee on Platform.

Delegate Gaylord: "May I sp for the committee on that point? The commutatee in discussing this matter thought it was better to have all the ideas that are to be presented in the campaign before us well in hand before came to the very important matter of the nomination of the candidates. seemed best to lay out the ground first and then choose the candidates. The matter of resolutions, and other mat ters connected with the program, might possibly affect some of these questions to be settled in the nomination of cangli-

dates, and it seemed to us better to lay out the entire ground first."

Delegate Waldhorst (Ala.): "Comrade Chairman, I think before the nominations of President and Vice President take place that the convention should have settled on every question coming before it and know exactly where we stand before we ask any man to stand



the party will require of him. If we leave it to the last every one of them will stay here, because they think, just as I do, that this is the first real con-vention the Socialists of America have had and they will take great pride in participating in the nomination of our candidates for President and Vice Pres-

Delegate Menton (Mich.): "I am in favor of the recommendation of the committee. I do not see why we should object to making the nominations as recommended by the committee. It has been said that we don't know what sort been said that we don't know what sort of a platform or what principles we are going to stand upon, but this is a Socialist convention and we are confined to Socialistic principles. We cannot change our platform, and I don't see what difference it makes whether we make our nominations first of last."

Delegate Slobodin, of New York, moved that the convention proceed to

moved that the convention proceed to vote on the amendment, which motion was seconded and carried.

The Chairman: "The only amendment to be voted upon now is the amend-ment offered that the nominations of candidates for president and vice-presi-dent immediately follow the report of the committee on platform.'

The question was then put to the convention and the amendment adopted.

The Chairman: "We are now on the second amendment, offered by Delegate Sieverman, to the effect that the report of the international secretary be made an order of business immediately preceding the election of delegates to the Interna-tional Socialist Congress."

Amendment adopted.

Delegate O'Neil, of Indiana, moved as an amendment that immediately fol-lowing the report of the international secretary the report of the national quorum be heard, which motion was duly seconded.

seconded.

Delegate Work, of Iowa, moved as an amendment to strike out from the report the 11th section, providing for the election of a national campaign com-



Comrade Penrose, of Arkansas, Candi date for Governor.

mittee, which motion was duly seconded:
The Chairman: "The question before the house is on the two amendments. The first amendment before the house is The first amendment before the house is that we adopt as the order of business the reading of the report of the Local Quorum 'immediately following the report of the National Secretary.' Amendment adopted.

The Chairman: The second amendment is to strike out the proposed provision for the appointment of a campaign committee. All those in favor of the amendment to strike out such pro-

the amendment to strike out such provision will please say aye. Contrary, no. '' The amendment was duly adopted and paragraph 11 of the report was thereby striken out. Delegate Turner: "I wish to renew

now my motion to strike out from the order of business the election of delegates to the International Congress, and move that this be referred to a referen-dum vote. Second.

Delegate Sieverman: (N. Y.) "I

am opposed to that amendment for this reason. I believe there is such a thing as carrying this proposition of referen-dum vote to an absurdity, and I think this is one of the moves in that direction. If we are going to carry out the referendum proposition to its logical conclusion then we ought to adjourn before naming candidates for President and Vice President. Our object in meet-ing in conventions of this kind is to select people to take care of the inter-ests that we think require immediate at-tention. Delegates are selected who are familiar with principles and acquainted with the men, and nobody is better qualified to judge of the merits or demerits of the candidates for Vice President and President, for National Secretary, for Secretary of the Socialist Bureau, and for



Editor Southworth, of Denver.

delegates to this International Congress, than the assembled delegates. I be-lieve that we ought to do that here. (Applaise.) I believe we ought to vote this amendment down. The great trouble is that in our devotion to an idea or principle we sometimes go to extremes that make our whole course ridiculous and inoperative. How can the various memthe country, sit in intelligent judgment upon the merits or demerits of candidates whom they have never met and whom they have never met and whom they have never met and whom they may possibly never meet? We have confidence of this membership or we ild not be here. We are their free would not be here. We are their free and untrammeled choice as representa tives to this convention, and we, and we alone, are best qualified to say who shall be selected as representatives to the International Socialist Congress.

After discussion of the amendment by Delegates Richardson (Cal.), Deutzman (Cal.), Parks (Kn.), and others the

(Cal.), Parks (Knn.), and others, the following amendment to the amendment was offered by Delegate Goazin (Pennsylvania): "I move to add to Section 8, 'Election of delegates to the International Congress of Socialists,' that such

delegates be elected subject to the approval of the membership at large."

Delegate Nagel, of Kentucky, moved to adjourn until 1:30, and pending the announcement of the vote on the mo-tion to adjourn, the secretary read a large number of congratulatory mes-sages, among which was the following, which was received with great enthusi-

asm:
"The International Union of United Brewery Workmen of America sends greeting and best wishes to the Congress of the Socialist Party now in convention assembled. May the work of the delegates be of everlasting benefit to the proletatiat class and to the credit of the Socialist party of America. "(Signed) Jos. Proebstle, "International Secretary."

Thereupon by a vote of 67 to 52 the convention adjourned until 1:30 p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Hillquit called the convention to order shortly before 2 o'clock and immediately recognized Delegate White (Massachusetts), who stated that the sergeant at arms and his assistant, in the literal interpretation of their duty, had requested the wives of the delegates who had seated themselves with their husbands on the floor of the convention to move without the circle, and Delegate White accordingly moved that for the guidance of the sergeants-at-arms during future sessions of the convention, it be the sesses of the convention that the wives of delegates who are not delegates to the convention be per-

mitted, if they so desire, to sit within the convention circle.

The motion was seconded amid hearty

equally impossible for the Wisconsin lelegation and some of the smaller delegations to do the same thing. I am perfectly willing to be governed by the decision of the majority of the delegates present in this convention, but I am not willing that we shall be at any time placed at the mercy of the minority."

(Loud applause.) Alternate Strobell<sup>3D</sup> (New Jersey):
Mr. Chairman, it seems to be that one
thing is forgotten in this discussion. A
roll call is the weapon of the minority to get fair treatment. (Cries of "Hear, hear! That is what it is," and loud applause.) How is the minority ever to get a majority to call for a roll call? Why, it is perfectly preposterous. You have got to have some kind of a minority call for that roll call. You can't

Delegate Simons (Illinois): It seems Belegate Simons (Illinois): It seems to me that the roll call is not a weapon of defense on the part of the minority, but it is simply the weapon of obstruction. (Applause.) They are robbed of no rights whatsoever by being denied a roll call. If there is any individual here whom they want to put on record, let them ask for him and call him before the convention, if they actually feel that the convention, if they actually feel that they want to pillar some person, and there will be no objection to their makthere will be no objection to their making an affidavit as to the manner in which they vote and support their constituencies. (Applause.) When a question is to be decided, one way or the other, it must be decided by a majority vote, and it can be decided by yeas and nays exactly as well as by a roll call. The roll call in the hands of the minority could be nothing but an obstruction.

do not need any separate committee. I believe the Committee on Resolutions can attend to this question." (Cries of "Hear, hear," and loud applause.)
The question was here called for.
Delegate Sieverman (New York): I want to say upon this subject that I trust that all here are Socialists. That I trust as Socialists we can hear any

trust as Socialists we can hear any I trust as Socialists we can hear any question that has any bearing whatsoever upon the labor question, and that we can have a free and full discussion of it here. I trust also that we will not try to do away with that phase of the labor question which deals with the trades union movement by cowardly ignoring it. (Applause.) I trust that we will have sufficient courage to face this question in a manly manner, and if we think that the trades union movement has sunk to such insignificance as ment has sunk to such insignificance as to not warrant our consideration what-soever, let us say so. (Loud Applause.) Delegate Brower (Illinois): As a

member of the trades unions, and a man who has worked with a class conscious fearlessness in that organization of labor I want to go on record, I want to have a roll call here on this matter.

(Applause.)
Delegate Miller (Colorado): Representing as I do a constituency that are interested in the trades union movement, interested in the trades union movement, I cannot adequately represent them on this floor without calling for an authoritative expression from the Socialist Party in convention assembled upon the question of the trades union movement. It is big enough to demand our attention. We have been too hazy in our attitude on many of these great vital questions affecting the interests the whole people. It is not enough to

Berger, Wis., by Spence, Wis. Richardson, Cal., by Menton, Mich. Simons, Ill., by Lamb, Mich. Leonard, Minn., by Ault, Idaho.

Delegate Gaylord made a point of order, claiming that he had been unable to get recognition, while other delegates standing on chairs were recognized. The chairman declined to entertain the point of order, stating that it was impo

to recognize ten members at once. Nom-inations proceeded as follows: Debs, Ind., by Herron, New York. Debs, Ind., by Herron, New York.
Titus, Wash., by Oneal, Ind.
Will, Kan., by Cogswell, Kan.
Mailly, Neb., by White, Mass.
Lee, New York, by Berger, Wis.
Wilkins, Cal., by Robbins, Cal.
Hanford, New York, by Gerber, New
York. Behrens, Mo., by Brandt, Mo.

Gibbs, Mass., by Spargo, New York.
Phelan, Ill., by Taft, Ill.
Strobell, N. J., by Will, Kan.
Jonas, New York, by Wilkins, Cal.
onas declined.

Carr, Ill., by Hoehn, Mo.
Hillquit, New York, by Stedman, Ill.
Bandlow, Ohio, by an Ohio delegate.
Mills, Kan., by Southworth, Colorado.
Stedman, Illinois, by Miller, Colorado. Stedman declined.

Block, Ill., by Meyer, Ill. Wilson, Cal., by Cobb, Cal. Wilson declined.

Delegate Gaylord: Mr. Chairman: Man after man has got up and got recognition fro mthe floor. I have stood

man stated that unless objection was made the nominations would be received without requiring that they be seconded.



It Does Look Like an Unequal Fight.

The Chairman: "I do not dare oppose that motion for reasons well kno to the friends of the chair.' (Lau (Laugh-

ter.) Delegate Carrie L. Johnson (lowa): "Mr. Chairman, I move you that the motion be amended to include the husbands and sweethearts." (Laughter.) bands and sweethearts." (Laughter.)

The question was put and the motion carried unanimously and the convention then proceeded with the regular order

The Chairman: Delegate Garber, of New York, moves as an amendment to

the rules the following:
"All votes to be taken navs and when division is asked for by a rising vote. Roll call to be had only when asked for by delegates from three different states." Motion seconded.

Delegate Spargo (New York): I desire to amend that clause to make it read that instead of roll call being per-missible on the call of delegates from at least three states, that the roll call may be demanded only by a majority of the votes of the convention. Amend nt seconded.

Delegate Berger (Wisconsin): Mr. Chairman, so as to make it as easy as possible for the delegates to go on record, I believe that if three states de-mand a roll call it ought to be demanded. There are a good many of us who desire to vote, and we desire to show how we voted when we get back home, and I believe that the original report of the committee is all right and that we dught

to accept that report.

Delegate Hanford (New York): I want to call to Comrade Berger's attention and to those of the other delegates, one point, and that is that if you allow three delegates from three different three delegates from three different states to demand a roll call, instead of by a majority, you will place the convention in this position, that at any time that three different men from three different states wish to make the entire convention suspend their order of business and spend their time in calling the roll, those three men have power to do it. (Cries of "Hear, hear!" and applause.) You are in this position, that in order to prosecute your business within any e, let alone any reasonable time, you simply must have some rule to prevent a small number of delegates from consuming the entire time of this conven-tion in roll call."

Delegate Berger: "I want to amend that motion so as to have it read that roll call shall be had only on the call of twenty delegates." Motion seconded.

Delegate Spargo: "We are willing to

go upon record at any time, but com-rades, it is not right or proper that it shall be within the power of any two or three men to place the convention in the position that it will have to fritter away its time. Now, Comrade Berger moves that twenty men, or twenty delegates, may demand a roll call. I am equally opposed to that, because New York York state has twenty delegates present and the New York delegation, if it so de-sided, could compel this convention to

vote for the minority to have the roll call. We saw how it worked down at the Indianapolis convention, although there there was some justice in it, be-cause it was there a question of combining the warring parties, and every side had its own rights. This convention is gathered to do business, not simply to get men together in some sort of an al-liance, and I hope that we will perfect an organization that will enable us to do

business. (Applause.)
A question was then put on the two amendments to the original motion, and the amendments were declared lost.

The question was then put on the orig inal motion that roll call be had on the request or decision of a majority of the onvention, and the motion was carried The entire motion as amended was

#### TRADES UNIONS.

Delegate Miller, of Colorado, moved that a committee of seven be elected from the trades union membership on the floor of the convention, to consider the relation of the Socialist party to the trades unions, and that they report back to the convention. Motion seconded.

Delegate Walderst rose to a point of order that the convention was consider ing the rules and not committees. Delegate Spargo (New York) moved carried.

to table the motion, and his motion being seconded, the question was put. The viva voce vote leaving the Chairman doubt, a rising vote was taken with the following result: Those in favor of tabling the motion, 71; those against, 64, and the Chair declared the motion to table engine table carried.

Delegate Gaylord: I called up the ninority report of yesterday, signed by two members of the committee, Seymour Stedman and W. R. Gaylord, "A com-mittee on Trades Unions shall be elected, o consist of nine members," and I move

its adoption. Motion seconded.

Delegate Stedman (Illinois): previous motion to table shows the dis-position of the delegate, and the attitude of the Socialists to the trades union movement. The Socialist Part in my judgment should have a commit tee upon the trades union movement, and upon that committee we should have members from both the American Labor Union and the A. F. L., and they should bring in a resolution which should be adopted in this body. It should not take the position of trying to bring the trades unions into this movement, but it should bring in a resolution that will state clearly the posi tion of the Socialist Party upon this question and thus prevent confusion. Delegate Stanton (Ohio): I am a

trades unionist, but I came to this con vention to represent my constituents a Socialists and not as trade unionists (Loud applause.) We are here to advo cate a cause that interests all humanity, and I want to say that while we are in this convention we should be for Social-istic principles and matters and those

If you want to vote for an obstruction | tell the workers that you are their friend, that you are for them, and that you are the only party that is fit to live at all. You must show them by the measures which you propose for their relief, your ability to guide them and your ability to receive their trust and to be trusted. Now, the only way in which you can arrive at this point in which you can arrive at this point is to appoint this committee, let them deliberate, and then bring the results of their deliberation before you. Upon the attitude of this convention depend-perhaps more than that of any other convention that committee that will be appointed; the attitude of the trades unionists of this ountry, and though they may not be class conscious politically, they are class

conscious pointically, they are class conscious industrially, (Applause.) And, I want to tell you that they have drafted some of the most splendid ideals of Socialism out of the realins of abstraction into the concrete, where men recognize the truth of their tenets, of their ideas. (Applause.) They are en-fitled to be heard and to be recognized and to have their position and their duties pointed out by the Socialist Party in this country. It is a duty you owe to them and a duty you owe to your-

lives. (Applause.).
The previous question was called for, that a committee of nine be appointed as a committee on trades unious, and the question being put; the motion was Delegate Hanford (New York):

now move you. Comrade Chairman, the previous question on the adoption on the rules as a whole. The question being put on the motion

s carried unanimously.
Chairman: The only thing before the convention now is the motion to adopt the report of the committee as

amended as a whole.

The motion was put and carried manimously and the report declared adopted.

#### Election of Committees

The Chairman: We will now proceed to the election of the various commit-tees provided for by the rules we have adopted. Delegate Richardson (Cal.): I have

been on the canvassing committee of the vote of this convention once, and it is a big job. If we are going to vote by ballot in this matter, I think we had better have a lot more counters, or we will meet with a good deal of delay, and I wish to suggest that it would be advisable and expeditious for each state to canvass its own vote, and then let the Secretary call the roll and just simply give the vote from that state. For in-stance, California makes its note, so many votes for Comrade Smith, and so many votes for Comrade Jones, and on of the delegates from California jus stands up and announces that. I think that will save a good deal of time, and I make that as a motion. The motion was seconded and unan-

imously carried. Committee on Platform.

The following nominations for this committee were made:
Herron, New York, by Hanford, New

now I will not allow the advantage of a votes, or such procedure as the conven-tion may choose. The delegates will now proceed to vote by ballot, as on the former occasion." large voice to rule this convention while

I am chairman. The Chairman: We will have to put the list on the board before we come to vote, any how.

Barnes, Pa., was nominated by Mauer,

webster, Ohio, by Klein, Minn.
Meyer, Ill., by Phelan, Ill.
LeFevre, Ark., by Rose, Miss.
Mills, Kan., declined.
Spargo, New York, by Slobodin, New
ork.

Haves, Ohio, by Waldhorst, Ala., Snyder, Okla., by Hales, Okla., Kraybill, Kan., by Penrose, Ark.

she shall resign from one and the can-didate receiving the next highest num-Delegate McKee, California, moved that the convention now proceed to an election. Seconded and carried.

The list of names placed in nomina-tion was then read, and the following candidates declined: Stedman, Ill. Barnes, Pa.; Jonas, N. J.; Bandlow Ohio; Mills, Kan.; Burrows, N. J.; Le Fevre, Ark.; Lee, New York; Kraybill, Kan.

Delegate Hantord (N. Y.): I would like to make an inquiry, if we have not provided for the election of judges and tellers in the rules that we adopted, and if it could not be arranged that the secretary who is collecting the votes in each state turn them over to the judges and tellers, they to count the votes and port to the convention. I do not make that as a motion, but it seems to me that that is the course that should be pur-

The Chairman: The only objection

The Chairman: The only objection that appears is the following: That there may be some man who is a teller elected on one of the committees.

Delegate Hanford: My point is this, that those judges and tellers by canvassing the votes in that way can furnish us with the result in a much shorter time then we could get it this way. than we could get it this way.

The Chairman: Another point is that though judges and tellers are provided for in the rules, they have not yet been. elected. We will get the vote just as rapidly if you will cast the vote when i is called for. The votes will be counted by the secretaries and verified by the judges of election after they have been elected.

The secretary suggested that the judges be appointed immediately after the vote was taken, and that they could then tabulate the result. A delegate suggested the election of judges and tellers.

The Chairman: Before the vote shall be tabulated, it has been suggested that it would be best to take up next the election of judges of election and tellers, so that we may proceed in a more orderly manner in the subsequent votes. Is the motion seconded? Motion seconded by Delegate Mills, Kan., and carried.

The roll was called on the states and the vote then collected, pending the tab-ulation of the final result the chairman announced that the next business would be the election of a committee on reso-

am ready to announce the result of the election of the COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION.

Hilquit of New York. Barnes of Pennsylvania.

Continued on page 4.

Delegate Dilno (Missouri): "Comrade a candidate before he knows what have a roll call even if other states we Delegte Richardson (Cal.): Are not opposed to it. Now, then, it would be Chairman, I

Comrade Sydeman's motion that the convention remain in session until the election of the remaining committees was

unanimously carried.

The Chairman: There are two more committees to be appointed according to One- is the Committee Press and the other is the Auditing Committee, consisting of five members each. The chair will announce the following

appointments.
Committee on Press: A. M. Simons.
Ill.; Alexander Jonas, N. Y.; Walsh,
Montana; G. H. Strobell, N. J.; Robin-

Auditing Committee.-Gustave Dress Her, N. Y.; Carrie L. Johnson, Iowa; T. E. Palmer, Mo.; A. B. Outrom. Mass.; H. M. McKee, Cal.

The Chairman: Nominations are next in order for the Committee on Ways and Means, for which nine members are to

The Secretary then called the roll of states and the following were elected:

#### Ways and Means Committee.

J. L. Cobb. (California). S. L. Coolo, (California).
Stockell, (Tennesse.)
C. J. Lamb, (Michigan).
Guy E. Miller, (Colorado).
David Rubinow, (New Jersey).
O. Lund, (Washington). John Kerrigan, (Texas).

H. J. Amman, (Wisconsin) and Delegate Hirt, (Montana).

The Chairman: "Nominations for the Trades Union Committee is next in order." The following were elected:

Carey, of Massachuetts. Hayes, of Ohio. Miller, of Colorado.

Hoahn, of Missouri. Collins, of Illinois. Nagle, of Ohio.

Nagle, of Ohio.
Kruger, of Wisconsin.
Delegate Mailly, of Nebraska, then
moved that the Committee on Credentials make its final report before the convention adjourn, which motion was seconded and, the question being put, was carried unanimously.

To the National Convention, Socialist Party of America: Your Committee on Credentials makes

the following report:
The following protest was received against the scating of Comrade A. T.

To the Committee on Credentials.

To the Committee on Credentials.

Comrades: I desire to enter a protest against seating Comrade A. T. Gridley, of Aurora, Ind., in this convention for the following reasons:

1. The Socialist party is opposed to compromise, fusion or political trading of any form and the acceptance of appointment or election from any city government controlled by the parties of capitalism is a violation of this principle of Socialist tactics.

2. It has recently come to my notice that Comrade A. T. Gridley, holding credentials from the state of Indiana, holds the position of city engineer in the city of Aurora. Ind., to which he was elected by a city council composed of Democrats, Republicans and independents, and that this position was accepted and is still held by him while retaining membership in Local Aurora of the Socialist party.

3. If the foregoing statement is true, as I believe it is, A. T. Gridley is unworthy of a seat in this convention.

\*\*WILL BARRETT, Delegate from Indiana. Comrade Gridley made the following.

Comrade Gridley made the following

To the Credentials Committee of the So-cialist party in National Convention As-sembled.

Géntlemen: I have a copy of the com-plaint nied by Comrade Barrett, of Indian-

plaint filed by Comrade Barrett, of Indian apolis, Ind.

The complaint states a truth, but it does the complaint states at truth, but it does the plaint and the truth. I hold that position, which is not a political one, and I hold it as a known Socialist, and I am now a candidate for the mayoralty of the city of Aurora, nominated by the Socialist party of Aurora unanimously.

Further, I am an ex-soldier of the war of 1861-5 and am not able to make a living at any other business that that of civil, engineering, owing to disabilities incurred in the service.

Further, I was elected to the office of city civil engineer of the city of Aurora, Ind., nineteen years before there was a Socialist party in the state of, Indiana and I have performed those duties for that city continuously since.

performed those duties for that city continuously since.
Further, if I had but been elected yes terday, I fail to observe any objection to taking capitalistic money thoustly carned) and spending it for Socialism.
Further, if It is a Socialism.
Further, if It is a Socialism in take pay from capitalists for service rendered, then I prefer the countercharge against Comrade Barrett that he is not competent to sit in the Socialist convention, for he works for a capitalist convention, for he produced in the socialism of the Republican persuasion and is likewise guilty with myself in taking capitalistic money and using it to promote Socialism.
Further, if your committee decide ad-

It to promote Socialism.

Further, if your committee decide adversely to myself, I appeal from that decision to the convention as a whole, where I will make a more extended reply. Yours truly,

ALBERT T. GRIDLEY, Delegate from Indiana.

Recommendation:
In view of teh fact that no sufficiently definite party law has existed, we recommend that Comrade Gridley be scated. We also urge that the con-

vention adopt a clear rule to cover cases of this sort. Comrade Titus dissents from the recommendations in this case and will pre-

sent a minority report. Credentials were received from H. Anielewski, A. Debski, S. Odalski and J. Liss, representing the Polish Social-ity Alliana property.

ist Alliance, who wish to confer with the convention relative to affiliation with the Socialist Party. We recommod that a special committee of five be elected to meet this delegation and

report to the convention.

The request of the Arkansas delega tion to seat T. J. Hagerty in place of a delegate not present is reported to the convention, without recommendation, as no eredentials were presented for your committee to act on.

Algernon Lee, Chairman., H. W. Bistorius, Secretary.

Committee on Credentials. The Chair announced the following members as having been elected to serve upon the Committee of State and Mu-nicipal Program: Messrs. Unterman, Work, Floaten, Gaylord, Stedman, Rey-

**National Convention** 

## Social and Dance

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nolds, Berger, Kraybill and Atkinson.

Delegate Spargo moved that prior to
the adjournment the names of all committees be read and that each delegate who may have been elected to two or more committees be required to decide upon which committee he should serve.

The motion was seconded and carried. Chairman Lee of the Committee on Credentials thereupon read the supplementary report of the committee. Upon motion of a delegate, the report of the committee recommending the admission of delegates, where such report was un-

contested, was adopted.

Delegate Titus of Washington presented a minority report, in the course of which he stated that his state had invariably voted against the admission of persons holding office under capital-

tic governments.

A motion was made to concur in the minority report.

A long discussion ensued, in the course of which the various phases of the question were presented. Among the speakers were Delegates Waldhorst (Ala.), Woodby (Cal.), Mills (Kan.), Strobell (N. J.), Koewn (Mass.), Atheretics, (N. V. Hanking, N. A. and discussion ensued, in the kinson (N. Y.), Hawkins (Neb.), and Mailly (Neb.).

A motion was made that the recommendation of the Committee on Creden-tials be concurred in, and Comrade Gridley be seated, with the explicit under-standing that his appointment was for merit only, and had no political signifi-

#### REPORT OF COM-MITTEE ON RULES

AS FINALLY ADOPTED.

The Committee on Rules met at the Revere House, and Comrade John Work of Iowa was elected Chairman. Comrade W. R. Gaylerd was elected secretary. The committee beg to report as follows:

1. A Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected at the commencement of each day's session. 2. A secretary and two assistants

shall be elected for the entire conven-3. A Reading Clerk and one assistant

shall be elected for the convention. 4. A Sergeant-atArms and assistant shall be appointed for the entire

convention. 5. Five Pages and five Messengers shall be appointed from visiting mem-

bers by the Sergeant-at-Arms. 6. Four Tellers and two Judges to count all ballots shall be appointed for

the entire convention. 7. A Committee on Platform shall be elected, to consist of nine members.

8. Minority report adopted. The Committee on Constitution shall consist of nine members, to be elected by the convention.

9. A Committee on Resolutions shall be elected, to consist of nine members.

10. A Committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected, to consist of nine members.

11. The standing Committee on Municipal Program appointed by the Indianapolis convention shall report to the Committee on State and Municipal Pro-12, A Press Committee shall be ap-

pointed, to consist of five members.

13. An Auditing Committee of fire members shall be appointed by the chair, to stand unless objected to by the convention.

14. A Committee on Ways and Means shall be elected, to consist of nine mem-

15. Discussions shall be limited to ten minutes for each speaker; no speaker shall speak a second time until all desiring to use their time shall have had an opportunity to speak.

16. The sessions of the convention shall begin at 9 a. m. and continue to 12 m., and from 1:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m.; and a night session as soon as the reports of committees are ready or have been called for. The night sessions shall extend from 7:30 to 9:30.

17. Robert's Rules of Order shall be used, with the exception that when the previous question has been called for, three delegates on each side of the question shall, be allowed three minutes each for closing the debate before the question is put.

18. During the sessions of the convention no smoking shall be allowed on the floor of the convention.

#### Order of Business.

1. Report of the Committee on Credentials.

Carry the news to the world that the

climax is being forced on the people by the real anarchists, namely the capital-

ists. Mr. Wardjon is an officer of the United Mine Workers, an ardent Socialist, and a quiet law abiding citizen whose only crime was speaking the truth to the people. When he was assaulted by the Reno ruffians a lady who sat in the adjoining car seat screamed for

to the people. When he was assaulted by the Reno ruffians a lady who sat in the adjoining car seat, screamed for help. She was promptly choked into silence, How long will the American people submit to being deceived by those

in authority who are themselves the paid

hirelings of capitalists. Here in Pueblo the Reno thugs make their headquarters

and can be seen any day hobnobbing with the police and deputies, their pockets are full of money, they do no honest work and are every day ready to murder.

Henry O. Morris.

Comrade Floaten, of Colorado, Probable Socialist Candidate for Governor.

2. Report of the National Secretary.

Report of Local Quorum. 4. Report of the Committee on Plat-

5. Report of the Committee on Municipal Program. 6. Report of the Committee on Reso-

7. Nomination of Candidate for President. 8. Nomination of candidate for Vice.

9. Report of Sceretary of the International Socialist Bureau.

10. Election of delegates to the International Socialist Congress.

11. Report of Committee on Ways and Means. 12. Report of Auditing Committee.

13. Report of the Committee on Con-20. All votes to be taken by ayes

and nays, and, when division is asked for, by a rising vote. Roll call to be had only when asked for by majority.

21. Minority report from the Com-A Committee on Trades Unions shall

be elected, to consist of nine members. HARK, COMRADES.

"GAA PAA," the only Norwegian So-cialist paper in the U. S. that never has fought nor never will fight for other than the doctrines of the Socialist Com-monwealth, needs and is worthy of your monwealth, needs and is worthy of your support; 50 cents a year, weekly. Being published at the Appeal office, it is of course imbued with the same fervor and enthusiasm. Send 10 cents for a dozen copies to distribute and introduce it to your Scandinavian neighbors. Address F. 1. Mengshoel, Girard, Kansas.

## WARDJON MAY RECOVER.

The Wounded Miners' Official Attacked by Thugs, Slowly Improving.

(Special to the Appeal to Reason.) Pueblo, Col., May 2.-Latest advices rom Salida report that Mr. Wardjon who was so brutally beaten up, may recover. He is in the hospital at that point. He has recovered sufficiently to tell who attacked him. The three men are all members of Reno Detective Agency at Denver and Mr. Wardion knows them well. He named the two Gregory brothers and a man named Wolf as the scoundrels. So far the authorities have made no effort to catch the thugs, nor are they expected to do so. In fact, it would be folly to try to have them arrested as the officers are paid to protect the men who assoult union men or Socialists. This sounds incredible, but it is the truth. There have been several cold-blooded murders and hundreds of assaults where union men or Socialists were the victims, but only two arrests have been made, one; Bob Meldrum, who murdered an unarmed miner at Telluride, and Orestes Pagnini, who was one of the Reno gang of kidnapers at Pueblo. In both of these cases the banks furnished the bonds at Telluride. Mr. Wrench, the president of the First National Bank, gave the bond for Meldrum in Pueblo; R. F. Lytle, cashier of the First National, furnished cashier of the First National, furnished Pagnini. So you see that after all the paid murderers are not so much to be blamed as the capitalists who employ them. Go behind the scenes, my comrades, and unearth the Rocke-fellers, Goulds and the thousands of lesser lights who are to blame for the barrible apprehu and lawlessness in Colohorrible anarchy and lawlessness in Colorado. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Com-pany, Victor Fuel Company, Citizens' Al-liance and the Mine Owners' Association are resorting to kidnaping, murder, arson, and midnight assaults. What a howling from the capitalists' press should conditions be reversed. But the daily newspapers will not record events which tend to educate the people on the many crimes inflicted by the capitalists

# THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN CHICAGO

The Picture Frame Workers Refuse to Accept Terms of Employers-The Rieel Trust Dismantles Its Club House.

Picture Frame Makers on strike 2.000 Journeymen Bakers—on strike.... 500 Lime and Cement Teamsters—on Boot and Shoe Workers-locked out ...... 4,000 Miscellaneous workers, previously on strike ...... 5,000

To resist an attempt of the Picture Frame Melding Manufacturers' Associ ation to force them to return to a ten hour day 2,000 workers laid down their tools and walked out yesterday morn ing. For the past year they had been working on a nine-hour basis, and although they asked only for a continua tion of those conditions, the greed of their masters forced them to strike to protect their class interests.

The manufacturers are aided in the retrogressive movement to establish a longer workday by the Chicago Employers' Association, that body of classconscious capitalists which seeks on every hand to destroy the power of the workers through organization. The walking delegate of the Employers' Association, F. W. Job, understands that unless he can stir up strife and occasionally disrupt a union he will not be able to hold down his \$6,000 a year job. and he is doing the best he can to earn his salary.

Through the advice of this same Job the manufacturers fought the picture frame workers through a long strike last year, but the workers triumphed in

He'll take a Fall Pretty Soon.

so far that they established a nine-hour

workday. Under the famous "open

shop' agreement which Job drew up

the manufacturers have been harassing

the organized workers for the past

twelve months, until they forced them

Then the courts were applied to and

an injunction against the union pickets

was granted. The manufacturers be-

lieved that through these various agen-

cies they had the spirit of the workers

crushed, and that the establishment of

a longer workday would be an easy

matter. So they prepared to strike

what they believe will prove the final

blow to break up the Picture Frame

The men declare that the plot of the

manufacturers will not succeed, and

every workers in the factories controlled

by the combine is out to battle for his

rights. Mr. Job is happy, as he is a

thorough believer in the "starve 'em

out" policy advocated by the capital-

The strike forced upon the picture

frame workers was not the only evi-

dence of the fine Italian hand of Job

which was seen in Chicago's labor situ-

ntion yesterday. The journeymen bakers have been working for the past year

under a nine-hour day and with fair

conditions. They had a union shop

agreement with their employers. This

union shop agreement is an encroach-

ment on the individual rights and lib-

erties of American citizens according to

the Job doctrine, so it must go, as Job

Using the demand of the bakers for

an increase of \$1 a we not hight fore- because its dividends on watered stock

is a liberty-loving (1) citizen.

to strike in two or three factories.

men, which in geality affects only a few men, a combination of the larger bakeries in the city was formed to fight the union and establish the "open shop." The new combination will be known as the Merchant Bakers' Association, and was formed under the guidance of Walking Delegate Job at the Sherman House Sunday afternoon. It gave out a statement to the press immediately after it was organized that it was impossible to grant the demand of \$1 a week demanded by the bakers. It intentionally misrepresented the case by making it appear that the bakers demanded the increase for all journeymen, when as a matter of fact it only applies to foremen.

It will also be noticed how eagerly the employers sought the public press with their statement, as they rely on its assistance to help them establish the "open shop." They succeeded in getting it printed in one morning paper. Another noticeable feature of the fight is that all the bakers resisting the demands of the men are the same whose proprietors advertise in the newspapers and street cars almost every day in the year. They cannot afford to pay living wages to their workmen, but they can afford to advertise their products. All the smaller concerns which do only a small percentage of the work done by the members of the combine, have agreed to pay the increased scale and have signed agreements with the Journeymen Bakers' Union,

The firms composing the combination which has been formed to fight the

union and establish the "open shop"

Heissler & Junge Baking Company.

Their products should be left alone

by union men and women until they

Machinists Ask for an Increase.

The men have voted solidly for an

increase in wages to \$3 a day minimum

for machinists and 371/2 cents an hour

It is understood, the manufacturers

will propose to submit the matter to

arbitration. In the meantime the men

will continue at work under the old

The Strike of the Steel Workers,

The Illinois Steel Company, at South

Chicago, a branch of the United States

Steel Corporation, has shown more con-

sideration for the seabs it has in its em-

ploy than most corporations do. When

the steel trust started its retrenchment

movement at the beginning of the year

Schulze Baking Company.

Ward-Corby Company.

Seipp Baking Company.

Vienna Model Bakery.

Robert J. Bremner.

under present conditions.

for tool and die makers.

Heusner Baking Company.

are the following:

H. Piper & Co.

F. E. Coyne.

did not foot up quite as many millions as in the year preceding, the wages of the workers were cut. That is always the first place to start retrenchment. The union men at South Chicago refused to accept the cut and went on strike. Scabs from the East were hired and placed at work. A hotel was built for their accommodation within the stockade erected around the works of the company. Last Sunday the club house at Ninety-second street and Commercial avenue, which has been maintained by the company for several years for the benefit of its steel workers, was dismantled and the library, billiard and pool tables and other gymnasium paraphernalia moved into the hotel where the scabs are housed. The strikers thought this was adding insult to injury, but they were helpless. They might apply to Andy Carnegie for a new library. Or, again, they might ponder over what they have lost and think what a beautiful thing it is to work for

### ON THE SOAP BOX ROUTE

The Supreme Court as a Statistical Bureau.

tionist in an Indiana town that the agitator met his Waterloo, through the citation of a hitherto unsuspected authority on social statistics. The cold-water men from all the farms around had driven into town to see a Socialist butchered to make a Hoosier holiday. Faithfully he had worked to pile column after column of figures to show how little of a fundamental cause interperance is in the great poverty problem. Census documents, charity reports, department of labor bulletins all had been marshaled in evidence, but his opponent knew something which the Socialist with all his soap-box experience didn't know in this particular case-he knew his audience. The prohibitionist arose, and with pon derous mien and thundering voice, announced that "an authority higher than any of those my opponent has quoted has pronounced against him. The supreme court of the United States, the highest authority in America, declares that over 75 per cent of all poverty is caused by intemperance." The Socialist looked up to enjoy the shout of laughter which he supposed would follow, but lo! and behold, there came a roar of triumphant applause, and he went home to read of his overwhelming defeat in an early number of a local prohibition paper, and to sadly meditate on the old saying, that there are lies, d- lies, and statistics.

Comrade E. B. Ault, of Idaho, 21 years old, has been in the movement for eleven years. At nine years of age Comrade Ault was admitted to honorary membership in the S. L. P.

Berlyn in his speech on a "program."

It was in a debate with a prohibi-

"Whether we want celluloid collar buttons in Chicago, Wisconsin or Podunk, should not take up the valuable time in our convention," said Comrade "Barney

ANENT PEOPLE, THINGS There, small employer, don't cry;
They've stolen your business, I know,
And your nice pipe dreams
And your small pet schemes
Are traditions of long ago;
But the TRUSTS hold all for which you sigh;
There, small employer, don't cry! popular booklet, "What to Do and How to Do It," was elected vice-chairman. oungest visitor to the convention. His age is seven months. famous through his "History of Socialism" and a few other things, occupied the "chair" in yesterday's convention.

The average man loses his nerve just

'Democratic Herald," "that it is hoped that this national convention will be a working convention and not a talking convention." The women delegates, at least, are trying to make Comrade Berger's "hope" come true; they haven't talked a bit. But wait until there is "something doing" and we wager they will be there to help the work along.

AND CONDITIONS

Comrade Geo. Woodby, author of a

Comrade O'Hare, Jr., is probably the

Comrade Hilquit, of New York, made

Comrade Victor L. Berger says in the

Comrade Kalayama, of Japan, was given a seat of honor on the platform.

"Did we adjourn, or didn't' we?" were, the last words of Seymour Stedman prior to the disintegration of the morning assembly. Socialists don't make the class struggle,

They couldn't do that if they tried; But conditions have brought the thing about.

And we've got it, cut and dried.

Comrade "Barney" Berlyn denies that the "Chicago Impossibilists" are impos-

It was sad to see Comrade Spargo forced out of the hall during important discussions, but the non-smoking law was relentlessly enforced.

A Chronicle reporter asks us how long we think it will be before "this millenium"-meaning the co-operative Commonwealth-is in full working order. Well, we can't say. Judging from various signs we see in the form of "drunks:" "thugs," "misguided women," blank countenances, rags and other products of capitalism that appear on the city's streets, we are inclined to think that it will take a few years to clear away the debris preparatory to the upbuilding of

Comrade Gaylord, of Wisconsin, said I WILL be heard, Mr. Chairman!" and bye and bye he was.

As chairman, the author of "History of Socialism" is, positively charming in his display of good nature.

Comrade Mrs. Woodward, Chicago, put sugar in her bullion at the banquet. With a toss of the head she says, "Oh, well, I didn't know the Socialist Party had reached the bullion stage. I thought it was tea."

### To the Busy Man

Most men recognize that Socialism is the burning question of the day, and they would like to know something of its aims and objects. The following offer is for the busy man who wants to read up on Socialism but wants something short and to the point: For the next 30 days the following five 10-cent books will be sent postpaid to any address in the U. S. or Canada for 25c.:

> Principles and Program of Socialism by Carl D. Thompson.

> > Introduction to Socialism

What to Do and How to Do It by G. W. Woodbey The Political Economy of Jesus

by A. W. Ricker. Finnegan Stories

by E. N. Richardson.

by N. A. Richardson

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS TAKES THE LOT, or send one dollar and have the above combination mailed to four of your friends whom y interest in Socialism. Men ion the DAILY APPEAL when ordering.

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THE STATE OF THE S

come to realize that the workers have some rights as well as the employers. To Reason The union machinists in Chicago have refused to accept the statements of their employers that they cannot afford to increase wages, and, in fact, that some of them were operating at a loss