

ENTHUSIASM GROWS TENSE

Second Day of the Great Socialist Convention Completes the Organization.

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.

Then came the first signs of division that will probably grow into a fierce debate with fixed lines by Tuesday to fade away again into the wider consciousness of the Socialist Party before the convention adjourns.

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.

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.

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 floodgates of oratory will be thrown wide open and the battle will be on. Then we 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 power to demand a roll call.

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 firmly together.

Chairman Carey called the convention to order at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Secretary Mally 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 morning.

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, there being no other nominations. Del. W. E. Hilquit was then elected, and on calling his seat, said:

"Comrades, I thank you for the honor conferred upon me. I do not intend to make any speeches," shouted the irrepressible Carey.

"No, I hope you will all bear in mind we have very important business to do, and that you will try to extract matters and assist the chairman in disposing of matters as expeditiously as possible. The next order of business is the election of a vice-chairman. Make nominations."

Delegate Woody, Cal., was the only delegate nominated, and was unanimously elected.

The Chairman: The secretary informs that his minutes are not yet ready to read. We will then proceed with order of business left over from yesterday. The chairman of the Committee on Rules.

Delegate Carey: If the convention will permit me I desire to say that our Comrade Katayama, of Japan, is here in the hall, and I move that he be given a seat on the platform.

Motion seconded and carried, and Comrade Katayama was greeted with enthusiasm as he took a place on the platform.

Report of Committee on Rules.

The Chairman: We will now proceed with the report of the Committee on Rules. We are still under the three-minute rule.

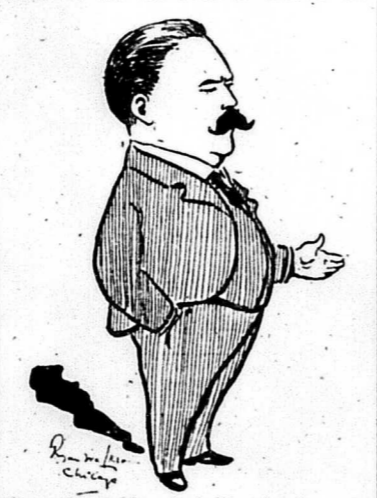
have been brought up as a program. Comrade Stedman and some others are in the habit of referring to this Chicago bunch of impossibilities, and I think I am charged perhaps with being one of that crowd. But I disclaim being an impossibilist in any sense of the word. I stand for the Socialists doing something. 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 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



Comra's Frank Silverman Rochester, New York.

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 Council a year ago. That expulsion was by almost unanimous vote of the County Central Committee, as to the grounds upon 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 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 floor in this sketch.

Socialist Party is ready to say something definite on the questions that confront the people at the present time. Unquestionably the question of program, 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 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 because we do not yet realize the situation. To say that 'I do not know' is not the final answer to the questions that confront the people of this country. The day will come when we shall say 'I do know,' and when the intelligence of the Socialist Party shall point the way out of the wilderness, when they shall be able to direct the proletarian on every part of the field and point out the interests of the worker at all times. I 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 proletariat by pointing to something definite, something that they can take hold of 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 Socialist agitator is met with will be solved."

Comrade Herron of New York.

Comrade Herron of New York. The committee which shall report a Municipal Program. I am aware of that fact. I hope, 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: "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 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 might come in and take its place later. If I am not right about that I want to move that amendment."

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

Delegate Carr: "That is what I understand, but it was not so stated this morning."

The Chairman: "It was stated." Delegate Berlyn (Ill.): "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 understand that I am in favor of a program. We are here in National Convention, and we are going to make a platform 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 book.

ment of a committee of this kind, and it brings up the entire subject for discussion. We have limited our speakers to ten 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 time."

The Chairman: "I have made my ruling."

Delegate Berlyn: "I ask your attention 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 affairs, and the question whether we want municipal collar buttons in Chicago or in Sheboygan or in Squidunk 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 municipal program to the municipalities, and with the example that we are going to get from Milwaukee we will get an education and the impossibilities, as they are called, will be met. If the results do not warrant it, the impossibilities 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 this one. I stood for the program there, but I do not believe it is within the province of the National Convention to forecast the par-



A Rising Young Soap Box Orator--'Dick' O'Hare.

ticular questions that may come up in a municipal campaign. It is there the phenomenon 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 have a committee on this, and let that

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 to it, and we do not know what we will

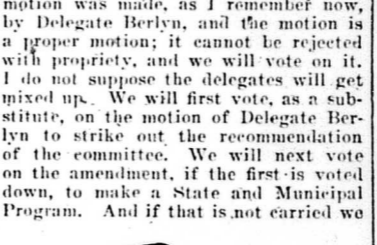


Comrade Goebel, of New Jersey is an Interested Spectator.

think today or next week. We can only decide when next week comes. There has never been a revolution in the history of the world when the form of government 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 Program only. The vote is on the substitute to strike out the recommendation of the Committee on Rules. All in favor of the substitute to strike out the recommendation of the committee will please say 'Aye.' (Applause.) The Chairman: "We now proceed to a vote on the amendment of Delegate Berger, that a committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members. All those in favor of this amendment will please say 'Aye.' Contrary 'No.' The Ayes seem to have it. The Noes have it." (Applause.)

The Chairman: "We now proceed to a vote on the amendment of Delegate Berger, that a committee on State and Municipal Program shall be elected to consist of nine members. All those in favor of this amendment will please say 'Aye.' Contrary 'No.' The Ayes seem to have it. The Noes have 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 motion as amended. All those in favor of the motion will please say 'Aye.' Contrary 'No.' The Ayes have it." (Applause.)

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gram appointed by the Indianapolis convention shall report to the Committee on State and Municipal Program."

Delegate Jacobson (Iowa): "I move that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in." Carried.

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 Comrade 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 members 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 elected by this convention instead of being 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 consultation 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 committee 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 satisfactory. If it is provided that the Chair, with the consent of the convention, appoint, 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 that would be the proper thing."

Delegate Farrell (Iowa): "I move to amend the amendment that the Chair appoint this committee, and that they stand providing there is no objection by the delegates." Carried.

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

The report of the Committee on Rules was resumed.

Chairman Gaylord: "Fourteenth--A Committee on Ways and Means shall be elected to consist of nine members."

There being no objection the chairman put the question of concurring in the recommendation of the committee, and it was carried.

Chairman Gaylord: "Fifteenth--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."

Delegate Turner introduced an amendment 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. Delegate Meyer (Ill.): "I would be in favor of the report of the committee, to give each speaker ten minutes' time except on the discussion on the program. But every speaker that desires to speak 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

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

so as to give each comrade who desires to speak upon the question of the program as much time as he desires." Seconded.

Delegate Hoehn (Mo.): I favor the original motion. I believe there are some important questions to come before 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.

shall begin at 10 a. m. and continue to 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 an amendment that we begin at 9 o'clock instead of 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) evidently 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 you will find it pretty hard to get any large number together much before 9 o'clock. It was the general opinion of 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 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 original motion to adopt the report of the committee as to this section, as amended, 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 question shall be allowed three minutes each for closing the debate before the question 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.

"2. Report of the National Secretary.

"3. Report of the Committee on Platform.

"4. Report of the Committee on Municipal Platform.

"5. Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

"6. Nomination of candidates for President.

"7. Nomination for candidates for Vice President.

"8. Election of Delegates to the International Congress of Socialists.

"9. 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

DAILY APPEAL TO REASON.

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THE HOUR OF TEST.

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 exquisite 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 "country" 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 the present subject and dependent state of the working class, or it tried to intensify the uncertainty and precariousness of the worker's existence.

We had special opportunity to observe the manifestation of this previous conservatism in the treatment accorded to the eight hour bill and the anti-injunction bill. Both of these bills were declared to be "arbitrary, revolutionary, and unnecessary," by the mouthpieces of the National Association of Manufacturers. It was urged upon congress as a "patriotic" duty to prevent any favorable action on these bills. And the conservative congress responded nobly, and in the fulfillment of its patriotic duty it cautiously disposed of the two bills, which would have given an insignificant relief to the working class.

But when the supreme court decided against the merger of the Northern Securities Company, when it was proven beyond doubt that George Baer and the divine court trust were flagrantly violating the anti-trust laws, then Attorney General Knox declared with charming conservatism, that the administration would not run amuck against those capitalist lawbreakers, and they are still doing business at the old stand. The "patriotic" duty and the "cautious conservatism" in this case operated in favor of the capitalist class, and the capitalist politicians of both parties, in their overwhelming majority, sanctioned this legalized contempt of the law.

On other occasions, this caution and conservatism were conspicuously absent. And, strange to say, but not surprising from our standpoint, it was absent when



Mr. Capitalism Has a Nightmare.

ever the interests of the grabbing corporations were at stake. The conservative 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 oppression.

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 special funds for fomenting revolutions on 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 ill-concealed desire to disfranchise large bodies of workmen by petty qualifications and rules.

With strenuous unconcern for the interests 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.

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 so-called radical democrats of the Hearst and Bryan stripe were entrusted with the political power of the nation. But these so-called radical democrats are even more conservative than the "cautious and conservative" republicans. The radical democrats have only one aim, that of arresting the wheel of political and economic progress and, if possible, rolling it backward toward a stage of society now past and gone. They dream of a happy state of society, in which the little exploiter will again have the privilege of fleecing the working class, instead of being fleeced, together with the working class, by the great industrial highwayman. And if these conservative-radicals could again get control, they would use the perfected tool of military oppression to stifle both the great capitalist and the working class. But they labor under a hallucination. Their day is over.

Either the republican revolutionaries, or the "safe and sane" Parker democracy 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 exploitation and political terrorism.

With the progress of this revolution from above, there must appear in the republican party the same signs of disintegration which have been observed for some time in the democratic party. The petty politician will be pushed to the wall, and he will fulminate a la Hearst against the progress that has wrecked his career. And with the growing restlessness of the working class, the petty politician in both old parties will but increase the danger that threatens the existing society, without furnishing a solution.

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 organization 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 capitalist 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 committee 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 customarily 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 ship-building 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 after 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. The 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'ung Li Yamen of Peking. 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 is testing and trying brave and true men in a crucible that tortures more than 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 extinction—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' Alliance."

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 mine and smelter owners.

Martial law was declared without moral or statutory cause. "Right of habeas corpus" denied, 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 helplessness.

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

The Democratic 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 Meyer, of the W. F. M. still in the bull pen at Telluride. Two Democrat members of the Supreme bench

party with a view to building up the party ranks.

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 sometimes 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 work. Gertrude Bresleu-Hunt. Chicago.

OFFICERS OF THE W. N. S. U. OF CALIFORNIA AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS 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; recording secretary, Mrs. Rosa Webster Snell, El Monte; treasurer, Mrs. Ivo W. Ford, 910 W. Thirty-fifth street, Los Angeles; librarian, Mrs. Mary L. R. Clifford, 1224 Noe street, San Francisco; organizer, Mrs. Annie Perry 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 Twenty-third 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, WASH.

I have had, during the past few years, a very close acquaintance with women, and I find the great majority are easily interested in a movement that promises quick results. Therefore the great necessity 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 approaching. The election of a president or public officials in the present stage of our movement would have a reactionary 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 acceptance of the fundamental truth.

Time is too short now to dally; we 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 workmen'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 Mitchell'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 rottenest 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 otherwise to vote the straight Republican ticket. And another thing, members of the executive board of the Mine Workers spent three days trying to get an audience with this future Republican cabinet officer; the first to get audience with this mighty labor leader (?) 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 wine and dined by members of the Citizens' Alliance."

"What is the local political situation in Denver," asked the APPEAL scribe. "It is the greatest gold brick swindle ever perpetrated on the workmen of Denver. Springer is the Republican nominee for mayor—he runs on the Peabody platform, while Spear, the Democratic 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 treat, And I am not to blame." —Woman's Sphere.

HOT CANDERS

Does any one suppose there would be any war between Russia and Japan if the working class of these two countries was made up of class conscious Socialists?

Are you in favor of cement sidewalks?

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 starve in the United States, Germany or Spain?

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

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

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 fire-side 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 booklet 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 him.

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

Judge C. C. McHugh, of Anacon Mont., is the tallest man in the convention. The Anaconda Standard, in its issue of April 27, has this to say of C. C. McHugh: "If delegate McHugh gets the nomination for vice-president will in all probability get married." should be a strong inducement to women delegates to favor the notion of Comrade McHugh for vice-president.

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

That the Socialist convention now being held in Chicago is a workmen's party is evidenced by the fact that great preponderance of delegates hold union cards in the union of their crafts.

There is a sprinkling of ministers, lawyers, doctors, and editors in the convention. But they are so largely outNUMBERED that their suggestions and advice have to go through on their merits. Hearst's Chicago American yesterday morning was the only Chicago paper which did not contain some sort of write-up of the convention. Mr. Hearst is so busily engaged in boosting his dental boom that he has scarcely time for other important matters.

Continued from Page 1.

be adopted as to this section, which motion was duly seconded.

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



Father Haggerty Explains His New Revolutionary Grip.

adoption of the report of the Committee on Platform." Seconded.

Delegate Gerber, of New York, moved to amend the section to have the Committee 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 provision 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 report of the Secretary of the International 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 heard—that that be made the order of business immediately preceding the election of delegates to the Socialist Congress."

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 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 Carey, of Massachusetts Relates a Few Soap Box Reminiscences.

therefore take a vote on the two amendments before the house, and we may then continue. The first amendment offered was that the nominations of candidates for President and Vice President be inserted as the fourth order of business, immediately following the report of the Committee on Platform.

Delegate Gaylor: "May I speak for the committee on that point? The committee 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 we came to the very important matter of the nomination of the candidates. It seemed best to lay out the ground first and then choose the candidates. The matter of resolutions, and other matters connected with the program, might possibly affect some of these questions to be settled in the nomination of candidates, 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



Comrade Waldhorst Asks for the Floor.

the candidate for the Socialist party, would be an injustice to ask any man to be a candidate before he knows what

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 convention the Socialists of America have had and they will take great pride in participating in the nomination of our candidates for President and Vice President."

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 of a platform or what principles we are going to stand upon, but this is a Socialist convention and we are confined to Socialist principles. We cannot change our platform, and I don't see what difference it makes whether we make our nominations first or last."

Delegate Slobodin, of New York, 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 amendment offered that the nominations of candidates for president and vice-president 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 International Socialist Congress."

Amendment adopted.

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

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 provision will please say aye. Contrary, no." The amendment was duly adopted and paragraph 11 of the report was thereby stricken 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 referendum vote."

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 referendum 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 meeting in conventions of this kind is to select people to take care of the interests that we think require immediate attention. 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 believe that we ought to do that here. (Applause.) 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 unproductive. How can the various members of our party, scattered all through the country, sit in intelligent judgment upon the merits or demerits of candidates whom they have never met and whom they may possibly never meet? We have the confidence of this membership or we don't. We are their free representatives and untrammelled choice as representatives 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 (Kan.), and others, the following amendment to the amendment was offered by Delegate Goazian (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 motion to adjourn, the secretary read a large number of congratulatory messages, among which was the following, which was received with great enthusiasm:

"The International Union of United Brewery Workers 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 proletariat 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 sense of the convention that the wives of delegates who are not delegates to the convention be permitted, if they so desire, to sit within the convention circle.

The motion was seconded amid hearty

applause.

The Chairman: "I do not dare oppose that motion for reasons well known to the friends of the chair." (Laughter.) Delegate Carrie L. Johnson (Iowa): "Mr. Chairman, I move you that the motion be amended to include the husbands and sweethearts." (Laughter.) The question was put and the motion carried unanimously and the convention then proceeded with the regular order of business.

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

"All votes to be taken of yeas and nays 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 permissible 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. Amendment 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 demand 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 ought 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 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 time, 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 convention 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 comrades, 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 state has twenty delegates present and the New York delegation, if it so desired, could compel this convention to have a roll call even if other states were opposed to it. Now, then, it would be

equally impossible for the Wisconsin delegation 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 Ströbell (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!" and 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 have a majority."

Delegate 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 they want to pillar some person, and there will be no objection to their making an affidavit as to the manner in which they vote and support their constituents. (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 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 to not warrant our consideration whatsoever, let us say so. (Loud Applause.)

Delegate Broder (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 put 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, 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 of the whole people. It is not enough to



It Does Look Like an Unequal Fight.

tell the workers that you are their friend, that you are for them, and that you are the only party that is fit to do so. You must show them that in the measures on many of these great vital questions affecting the interests of the whole people, it is not enough to

now I will not allow the advantage of a 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 Pichan, Ill. LeFevre, Ark., by Rose, Miss. Mills, Kan., declined. Spargo, New York, by Slobodin, New York. Hares, Ohio, by Waldhorst, Ala. Snyder, Okla., by Hales, Okla. Kraybill, Kan., by Palmore, Ark. Delegate McKee, California, moved that the convention now proceed to an election. Seconded and carried.

The list of names placed in nomination was then read, and the following candidates declined: Stedman, Ill.; Barnes, Pa.; Jones, N. J.; Bandlow, Ohio; Mills, Kan.; Burrows, N. J.; LeFevre, Ark.; Lee, New York; Kraybill, Kan.

Delegate Hanford (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 report to the convention. I do not make that as a motion, but it seems to me that that is the course that should be pursued.

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 with the result in a much shorter time 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 it 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 tabulation of the final result the chairman announced that the next business would be the election of a committee on resolutions.

Delegate Richardson (Cal.): Are not

the tellers and judges appointed instead of being elected?

The Chairman: No, they are to be elected.

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.

Delegate Richardson: Then I withdraw 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 one or two candidates 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 constitution.

Delegate Heydrick of Pennsylvania suggested that seconds to the nomination be required, and the chairman stated that unless objection was made the nominations would be received without requiring that they be seconded. The following nominations were received:

Jacobson, Iowa, by Work, Iowa. Clark, Neb., by Wilkins, Cal. McFarlan, Mich., by Menton, Mich. Oswald, N. J., by Kroneberg, 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 received:

Alabama—Simons, Ill. California—Bandlow, Ohio; Richardson, Cal.; Patton, Cal. Connecticut—Lamb, Mich. Illinois—Berlyn, Ill.; Lucas, Minn.; Slobodin, N. Y. Indiana—Kerrigan, Texas. Kansas—Kerrigan, Texas. Kentucky—Dobbs, N. Y. Massachusetts—Keown and Littlefield, Mass. Missouri—Turner, Mo.; Mills, Kan. Montana—O'Malley. Nebraska—Barnes, Pa. New Hampshire—Lee, N. Y. New York—Butscher, N. Y. Ohio—Bandlow, Ohio; Sieverman, N. Y. Oklahoma—Smith, Oregon. Oregon—Spargo, N. Y. Washington—Lund, Wash. Wisconsin—Young, Wis.; Kerrigan, Texas.

Mississippi—Father McGrady, Ky. Meyer, Ill., by Pichan, Ill. LeFevre, Ark., by Rose, Miss. Mills, Kan., declined. Spargo, New York, by Slobodin, New York. Hares, Ohio, by Waldhorst, Ala. Snyder, Okla., by Hales, Okla. Kraybill, Kan., by Palmore, Ark. Delegate McKee, California, moved that the convention now proceed to an election. Seconded and carried.

The list of names placed in nomination was then read, and the following candidates declined: Stedman, Ill.; Barnes, Pa.; Jones, N. J.; Bandlow, Ohio; Mills, Kan.; Burrows, N. J.; LeFevre, Ark.; Lee, New York; Kraybill, Kan.

now I will not allow the advantage of a 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 Pichan, Ill. LeFevre, Ark., by Rose, Miss. Mills, Kan., declined. Spargo, New York, by Slobodin, New York. Hares, Ohio, by Waldhorst, Ala. Snyder, Okla., by Hales, Okla. Kraybill, Kan., by Palmore, Ark. Delegate McKee, California, moved that the convention now proceed to an election. Seconded and carried.

The list of names placed in nomination was then read, and the following candidates declined: Stedman, Ill.; Barnes, Pa.; Jones, N. J.; Bandlow, Ohio; Mills, Kan.; Burrows, N. J.; LeFevre, Ark.; Lee, New York; Kraybill, Kan.

Delegate Hanford (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 report to the convention. I do not make that as a motion, but it seems to me that that is the course that should be pursued.

Election of Committees.

The Chairman: We will now proceed to the election of the various committees 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 instance, California makes its note, so many votes for Comrade Smith, and so many votes for Comrade Jones, and one of the delegates from California just 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 unanimously carried.

Committee on Platform. The following nominations for this committee were made: Herron, New York, by Hanford, New York.

Committee on Constitution. The following nominations for members of the Committee on Resolutions: Klein, of Minnesota. Burrows, of New York. Lee, of New York. O'Neil, of Indiana. Ida Cromb-Hazlett, of Colorado. Spargo, of New York. Heydrick, of Pennsylvania. Spence, of Wisconsin. Reynolds, of Indiana. Pending the count of the ballots the roll call of States was called for nominations for the Committee on State and Municipal Program. The following Comrades were elected: Underman, of Illinois. Flosten, of Colorado. Gaylor, of Wisconsin. Stedman, of Illinois. Kraybill, of Kansas. Atkinson, of New York. Kelly, of Massachusetts.

The Chairman: The judges of election are ready to announce the vote for the Committee on Platform, and if you will be quiet and good I will read it to you.

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. Strobel, 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 morning. Motion seconded.

The Chairman: Before we take a vote on the motion of Comrade Stedman to adjourn to announce the result of the election of the

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION. Hilquit of New York. Barnes of Pennsylvania.

Continued on page 4.

Butcher of New York. Baglow of Ohio. Slobodin of New York. Stark of Pennsylvania. Berlyn of Illinois. Mills of Kansas. Richardson of California. Comrade Syleman's motion that the convention remain in session until the election of the remaining committees was unanimously carried.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

J. L. Cobb, (California). Stockell, (Tennessee). 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).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE 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. Gaylord 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.

WARDJON MAY RECOVER.

The Wounded Miners' Official Attacked by Thugs, Slowly Improving. (Special to the Appeal to Reason.) Pueblo, Col., May 2.—Latest advices from Salida report that Mr. Wardjon, who was so brutally beaten up, may recover.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE IN CHICAGO

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

Picture Frame Makers—on strike 2,000. Journeymen Bakers—on strike 500. Lime and Cement Teamsters—on strike 100. Boot and Shoe Workers—locked out 4,000. Miscellaneous workers, previously on strike 5,000. Total 11,600.

ON THE SOAP BOX ROUTE

The Supreme Court as a Statistical Bureau.

It was in a debate with a prohibitionist in an Indiana town that the agitator met his Waterloo, through the citation of a hitherto unsuspected authority on social statistics.

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 APPEAL TO REASON

GIRARD, KANSAS

CIRCULATION 300,000 COPIES PER WEEK

50c PER YEAR SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS

In Clubs of Four or over, 25 cents per year

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Thursday Night, May 5th

9 P. M.

Twelve o'clock Hot Lunch will be served.

ADMISSION FREE

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