NO. 5.

FOURTH DAY OF THE CONVENTION

Much Important Work Accomplished—Contitution Adopted with many Changes. "The Official Organ" Proposition Overwhelmingly Voted Down.

Now she is going. Some one kicked off the governor belt, tied down the safety valve (that had been sputtering with suppressed oratory until this time), and with Comrade Sieverman on deck, the throttle was pulled wide open and greater speed was made in almost any half hour than had been made in any entire previous day. Points of "order," personal privilege," and "information" were at a discount, and poor old Robert's "Rules of Order" were treated with as slight consideration as a future Socialist Society will treat Governor Peabody's

After all, the work of the previous days has been by no means so empty as it appeared. The committees were all hard at work and the results so far as submitted show that they have done good work. Besides there was about so much hot air that had to escape and it could do much less damage while unimportant matters were under discussion than when constitution, platform and party policy were

In the matter of constitution there has been a general feeling that the power of the central organization must be strengthened and nearly every-change that has been made from old form of organization has been in this direction. The qualifications for membership have been drawn more closely by the national constitution, leaving less freedom to the states. The national committee has been rearranged so to more nearly reflect membership than states. An executive committee has been created which will be the real governing body of the party and which is constituted absolutely independent of state lines. Provision is made for the ereation of a national lecture bureau and a national literature bureau, giving the latter powers which may easily enable it to develop into a full-fledged publishing house. The expenses of delegates to the national convention are to be henceforth paid by the national instead of the state organizations. The number of endorsements re quired for a referendum have been increased and the methods of taking a referendum rendered somewhat more complex. The salary of the national secretary has been increased and he is given authority to publish a monthly bulletin on party

It is generally felt by the delegates that in the straggle that is now drawing so close upon us there will be need of much executive work and that those who must use the party machinery should not be trammeled by empty forms of democracy which are only empty forms, and conflicting subordinate authority. Nevertheless it will be found that the spirit of democracy and the essentials of state autonomy have been retained.

The next work will be upon the platform, and here again it is fortunate that time has been "wasted," for that wasting has worn off many rough points and brought the delegates into a better understanding of each other and the merits of the questions at issue until it now looks as if this great struggle to which all have been looking forward will simmer down to a calm, considerate discussion in which the whole matter will be reasoned out rather than fought out. After all this is the very best thing about such a gathering that the product which finally evolves is so much a composite that no faction is able to say that they were victorious.

But I am of the opinion that retaining this word 'occupation' will be construed,

necessary. I therefore favor the amendment."

amend by striking out the words in ref-crence to personal character. Seconded.

Comrade Berger, of Wisconsin, Whose Vigorous Articles in the Social Dem-ocratic Herald Make for Social-

ism.

Delegate Ross (Ohio): "I would like

to ask the delegates from Nebraska if it

is true that a local in that State or a body of people willing to form a local,

word out from the constitution I believe

the States will be perfectly in order in

efusing the application of a member or

middle class or capitalist class or pro-fessional class. I think that question was raised in order to prevent the re-currence of such an incident as the one

affecting Comrade Gridley of Indiana. I think the delegates ought to understand

that. It is not a question, so far as I am aware, of what class they belong to, but whether we are going to allow men holding office at the hands of the capitalist parties to be members of the So-

Delegate Gibbs (Mass.) moved to

MORNING SESSION.

Chairman Richardson ealled the convention to order at 9 o'clock, but owing to the smallness of the attendance a

recess was taken to 9:20, at which time a chairman for the day was elected.

The following nominations for Chairman were made; Sievernan, New York; Mills, Kansas; Morgan, Illinois; Smith, Oklahoma; Barnes, Pennsylvania; Heath, Wissonsin

Delégates Barnes and Heath declined, and Delegate Sieverman was elected. For Vice-Chairman, Delegates Morgan, Illinois, and Mills, Kansas, were nomi-tated. Mills declined, and Morgan was

unanimously elected.

The committees on Credentials, Plat-corm, State and Municipal Program, and Resolutions being called on, had no reports to make; likewise the Sceretary announced that he had no further report. REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CON-

The draft of the report of the Committee on Constitution having been print-ed in the Appeal, and being in the kands of the members, the proposed constitu-tion was then taken up for considera-

tion.

Delegate Robinson of Kentucky moved

Delegate Robinson of Kentucky moved that the Constitution be read, section b section, and when no objection was made

the section be considered adopted, and the reading proceeded with. Carried. Article I was adopted as originally

reported by the committee. Article, 2 was read, as follows:
"Every person, resident of the United

States, of the age of 18 years and up-ward, without distinction of sex, race, color, ereed or occupation, who subscribes to the platform and declaration of principles of the party, and is of unobjectionable personal character, shall be eligible to membership in the party."

Delegate Carr, of Illinois, moved to adopt the article. Seconded.

Delegate Oswald, of New York, objected on the ground that maker the second.

ed on the ground that under the wording of the article it would be impossible to exclude any person whose occupation was office holding, and moved to strike out

be word "occupation."

Delegate Richardson (Cal.): "That difficulty can easily be met by a proviso to the effect that anyone holding an office to which he has been elected or appointed

by a capitalistic party shall not be quali-fied to be a member of the party."

Delegate Mills, of the Committee:

The real difficulty that the committee had before it, was not on the proposition as to occupation. The word 'occupation' has a distinct meaning. It means the method by which a man earns his liveli-hood. Now, the question has been raised whether a man who is a farmer or merchant or blacksmith or employer of labor shall be eligible. That is a question that is involved. If we are going to determine that occupation means any line of occu-pation in which a man earns his living pation in which a man earns his living, then that wants to be stricken out. If, then that wants to be stricken out. It however, membership is not to rest upon the line of the trade in which a man is earning his living, then it ought to remain. My judgment is that the Socialist party ought to continue to do what, it has always done, so far as I am incomed. Refuse to determine the money.

has always done, so far as I am informed: Refuse to determine the means and methods by which a man must earn his living before he shall be admitted to membership in the party."

Delegate Taft (Ill.): "I favor striking out the word 'occupation." My reason is, first, that it is wholly unnecessary. No political party or no organized body finds to necessary to make such a provision, and it seems to me that our position is t necessary to make such a provision, od it seems to me that our position is conger if we do not call attention to that there are differences between the control of the co At inpations. Personally, I stand

sincerely hope that part will be stricken out. I think I may say that I have a fairly decent moral character myself, and I think that question ought not to enter into our minds in considering relationinto our minds in considering relationtionship with the party. I do not believe that there is any danger whatever
that the Socialist party will become commonly called a party of immoral persons, but I believe this leaves the door
open for a whole lot of personal prejudices and personal idiosyneracies. That
question has already come up before this
convention. It is not a danger of the
future; it is already here. I recall one
case, and I sincerely hope that that part
of the resolution will be stricken out. I
believe there is so much that is good
in the worst of us and so much that is
bad in the best of us that it will not bad in the best of us that it will not oad in the best of us that it will not do for any of us to talk about the rest of us." (Applause.)

Delegate Ufert, New Jersey, moved as a substitute for the whole that "every

a substitute for the whole that "every person, resident of the United States, of the age of 18 years and upward, without distinction of sex, race, color or creed, who has severed his connection with every other political party and who subscribes to the principles of the Socialist party shall be eligible to membership." Seconded

The discussion was continued at great length, being participated in by White, Mass.; Waldhorst, Ala.; Hillquit, of the committeee; Wilson, Cal.; Cogswell, Kas.; Goaziou, Pa.; Keewn, Mass.; Jonas, N. Y.

Delegate Mills (Kan.): "I am very sure there are no delegates here that are not in favor of the rule we have just adopted, that in order to become a mem-



rado, and His Paper that Bats the Doctors and Preachers to a

ber of the Socialist party the applicant must withdraw from all connection with any other political party. That was adopted practically by a unanimous vote. Now, this new clause was first consid-ered in an effort to secure agreement on the clause which we have already adopt-ed, and comes new before us not as a part of the clause on which we have voted but party is a working class party, although there are many members in it and will continue to be who are not workingmen. and properly and naturally construct, as a bid not merely to bring in persons who are not workingmen—which of course is all right—but it is a movement taking us of the clause on which we have voted, but away or having a tendency to take us away from our position as a working class party. I think it is totally unof the clause on which we have voted, but as a separate proposition. I can see no good reason why the clause now before the convention should be adopted. All that we can reasonably ask for has al-ready been provided for. All that this clause will provide will be a means of making trouble, and further, of bringing into nositions where at the year hour us into positions where, at the very hour when we may need most to act, we will have tied our own hands. Think for a moment of a few conditions which are not at all improbable. We are in a leg-islative body; there are a dozen Socialist members; they constitute the represen-tatives of the Socialist party. In the midst of discussion a man who has been elected as a Democrat renounces his allegiance to the Democratic party, denies that he shall any longer in any way whatsoever have any, connection whatso-ever with the party that "elected him. Must be first resign and go home to be we are acting under the capitalist state, take such advantage of the capitalist or-ganization under which we are acting as will enable us to the greatest effect to fight the battles of the working class. fight the battles of the working class. (Applause.) Again, a judge is on the bench. A case directly involving the rights of the Socialist party under the legal requirements which we have already established, comes up. The judge on the bench hears the case, becomes inter-ested, convinced, and joins the party or offers to join. Must he resign the vantage ground which he already holds for service to the Socialist party and place himself where he cannot serve before he can become a member with us? Let me ask you a question: May a man be a good and regular member of the Social-ist party who wears an old party badge on his coat? No. Again, as to post tions held by political appointment. The comrades in Chicago know—I presume it is equally true in New York, although I body of people willing to form a local, were refused a charter on the ground that a majority of them were not what we call wageworkers? If we strike this word 'occupation' out it will give any State the privilege of doing that. It is not of much importance now, but it may afterward be important, and if we strike this ford out from the privilege. do not know—that rarely is there a man who is a motorman or a conductor on a city street car who does not hold his place on the recommendation of a ward boss or an alderman or a mayor. Shall we tie our hands so that no man can help us until he shall first sacrifice his ability of a body for a charter because of their occupations. Will that not be so?" Delegate Mailly (Neb.): "I am nogoing to discuss the 'proposition. I think it is generally agreed among the delegates that there should be no distinction of countries." to stay alive and then serve us while he starves? We have already covered every essential point when we have demanded that a man shall cease to be a Democrat or Republican or belong to any other organization in order to join ours. If delegates that there should be no distinction of occupation, because after all it remains with the individual. If we can get the working class to join the party and organize the party, upon them depends whether the working class shall control or not. Now, I think that the proposition presented, as far as I understand, is not whether one belongs to the middle class or capitalist class or were we will stand to the end, a unit all the

we will stand to the end, a unit all the time, and having made that provision, we are safe." (Applause.) Delegate Mailly (Neb.): "I hope the delegates to this convention will not al-low themselves to be swayed or carried off their feet by a flood of reactionary sentiment. (Applause.) The time has come when we have got to take a stand on this question. The time has come when we must differentiate ourselves from capitalist office holders and Socialist office holders. It is no argument to say that because a man is a motorman and is forced by compulsion to appeal that. It is not a question, so far as I am aware, of what class they belong to, but whether we are going to allow men holding offlice at the hands of the capitalist parties to be members of the Socialist party."

Delegate Gibbs, Mass., spoke in favor of his amendment to strike out the words relating to personal character. In the course of his remarks he said: "I

would come under the police commissioner. And what happened to the movement? We cannot poll 300 votes in Syracuse to-day. He was expelled from the party, as he should have been, and the party has never recovered from the shock. Now, this is a general rule; you cannot cite individual cases and you cannot cite individual cases as an excuse for not, establishing a genand you cannot eite individual cases as an excuse for not establishing a general rule. We have got to take our stand one way or the other. We have got to announce to the world that we have no affiliation, direct or indirect, with any capitalist party or any one holding a position by virtue of a capitalist party anywhere. (Applause.) I have heard enough of this. This is the sort of talk that is causing trouble the sort of talk that is causing trouble in the movement. Leave that substi-tute out, leave that matter out, and you tute out, leave that matter out, and you will have more trouble than you have ever had before. It is because there is no specific law of the party affecting the case that we have trouble everywhere. Take Comrade Gridley, of Indiana, against whom I could not vote for seating in this convention, not for any personal reason, but because I hate to sit in a Socialist convention with any one sonal reason, but because I hate to sit in a Socialist convention with any one holding a position, whether with large or small remuneration, at the hands of a capitalist party. The Socialist party representing the working class of the world, does not need to yield one jot of our position. We are gaining strength everywhere. Look at Milwaukee, Massachusetts, Montana—look everywhere; we are making an advance along a straight line. We do not need to yield; we do not need to divert ourselves one inch or one jot from our position. We can succeed without yielding anything. The movement is ours if we hold to it, The movement is ours if we hold to it, but let us turn aside and allow our-selves to be swayed by any other con-sideration but that of devotion to the principles of the Socialist movement, and that moment we encounter confusion and invite disintegration, and that is what we must avoid. We must take our position, we must hold it, no mat-ter what individual may be hurt by it; we must hold it against all comers, and we must hold it against all comers, and holding that position, we can go on from Milwaukee to Chicago, from Chicago to New York; from New York to San Francisco, and capture the powers of government in this country without regard to the Democratic or Republican or Independent or Citizens' party, and by virtue alone of the class-conscious ballots of the Socialist workingmen.'' (Applause.)

Delegate Simons (Ill.): "I want to ask the committee in order to get a little

(Applause.)

ask the committee in order to get a little information on this, as to whether they have a proviso for judges of election; whether they will be persitted, although they are appointive officers?"

Delegate Hilliquit, of the Committee: "My construction is that I think they would not be barred from accepting. Wherever judges of election are to be appointed giving representation to hie socialist, party it is by statute, and not by grace, or the assistance of a political party."

Delegate Hillquit, of the Committee: submit the following as a substitute for time, and then desire to speak upon the amendment: 'Any person occupying a position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other party (civil service po-sitions excepted) shall not be eligible to membership in the Socialist party." The amendment was seconded, and the

Chair having stated the motion, Delegate



omrade O'Mally, of Butle, Montana, is a Bully Good Fellow with a Red Hot Paper.

"It is not the time for us to waver in my opinion, but to emphasize our dee laration of separation entire and com-plete from all other political parties. (Applause.) I will read again this proposition I have submitted. Out of the experience of the past in Pennsylvania we present this proposition. We want to say that during the anthracite coal strike, when thousands of miners turned their eyes toward the Socialistic propaganda and found comfort in Socialistic philosophy they sent shivers down the spinal columns of the Democratic and Republican parties, and the minute that they feared the rise of the proletaria they began to offer specious arguments to the working class, and to put them on school boards, and make them petty officers. What for! Because they loved them more, or because they feared us greater! They tried in this insidious manner to undermine our party, to create confusion and enervate our movement. What was it for? It was done simply to confuse and defeat the objects of the Socialist movement, and it has to a considerable extent served the purpose that they have in view. I submit that this is the strongest declaration, the most clean-cut and comprehensive and the least possible to misunderstand, and I want to read it again, so that you may become acquainted with the phraseology (reading the amendment). We don't want any cabinet positions by grace of the appointment of the President. We want in members of our party to occupy positions hor or remunerative, because they don't or remunerative, because they don't want. Socialists, because they are of the working class, but they want Socialists to gain votes. We will find enough of the working class of America outside places of political preferment to carry our grand union to triumphant success." (Applause)

nion to the lause.)
The Chairman: "The Chairman to Chair the

the committee is ready to accept Comrade Barnes' substitute in lieu of their

recommendation."

Delegate Berger (Wis.): "I am in favor of the substitute of Comrade Barnes. We must have a rule of that kind in order to keep our movement in Wisconsin Sinceron visitors last month Wisconsin. Since our victory last month Wisconsin. Since our victory last month almost every politician in Milwaukee has made the sudden discovery that he was a Socialist all his life (laughter) and a great deal better Socialist than Victor Berger ever dared to be. We have a rule in our Constitution in Wisconsin that in the first place no man holding office in any of the old parties can become a member of the Socialist Party—unless it be that his position is held under the civil service. Second, no one can run for office in the Socialist Party unless he has been



Young Comrade Dunn, "Farmer" Dunn's Son, of California, is an Interested Visitor.

(Applause.) And it is those two rules that has kept our union in Wisconsin, clean, progressive and socialistic, and a rule of this kind is absolutely necessary in order to keep up the identity of our order in Wisconsin."

After some further discussion on this section by Delegates Hochn, Missouri, Smith of Oregon and Mills of Kansas, the previous question was called and the substitute offered by Delegate Barnes was adopted as offered, and its adoption received with account of the control of the received with continued cheers and ap-plause of the delegates.

Article 3 of the Constitution was then

read by the Chairman of the committee,

read by the Chairman of the committee, reading as follows:

The affairs of the Socialist Party shall be administered by a National Committee, its officers and executive committee, the party conventions, and the general votes of the party.

Upon motion of Delegate Simons (Ill.)

this paragraph was temperarily passed and the Chairman of the committee thereupon proceeded to read Article 4:

"Each organized state or territory shall be represented on the National Committee by, one member and by an additional member for every thousand members." tional member for every thousand mem-bers-ar major fraction thereor, in good standing in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory is entitled, the National Secretary shall compute at the beginning of each year the average dues paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year.

territory for the preceding year.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by referendam vote of the membership of the states or territories which they respectively represent. Their term of office shall not be more than two years.

Sec. 3. The National Committee shall meet in regular session in all even numbered years when no national conventions of the party shall take place. Special meetings shall be called at the request of a majority of the members of the committee. The dates and places of such meetings shall be determined by the National Committee, Sec. 4. Expenses of the National Committee paid from the national treasury.

Sec. 5. Between the sessions of the National Committee, all its business shall be transacted by correspondence.

Sec. 6. The Netional Committee shall

Upon motion of Delegate Rose (Miss.) Section 1 of Article 4 was adopted as re-

Section 1 of Article 4 was adopted as reported by the committee.

Section 2 of this article was then brought up and Delegate Spargo, of New York, attacked the section in its present form, as did also Delegate Kerrigan, of Texas, stating that the section should specifically provide that no man should be a member of the National Committee except he be a resident of the State which he represents. Comrade Kerrigan moved that the section be amended by adding thereto, to make it read, "The members of this committee shall be elected by ref-

resident of the State he represents."
The Chairman: "I want to say The Chairman: "I want to say for the information of the delegates that the committee has suggested the sugges-tion of Comrade Kerrigan and embodied

erendum vote and shall be a bona fide



Comrade E. B. Ault, of Idaho, the Youngest Delegate.

Delegate Hillquit, Chairman of the committee, said: "As we had it originally it read, 'The members of this commitshall be elected by referendum vote of the membership of the States,' and so on. As we have it amended it reads that 'The members of this committee shall be "The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from members of the state or territories which they respectively represent,' implying that the National Committeeman must be a resident of the state which he represents. The committee sees, however, that this does not meet the objection raised by Delegate Kerrigan. That objection is that the members of this com-

PROF. DEWEY IS KICKED OUT.

His Radical Utterances Cause His Removal from the Chicago University. Rockefeller's Fine Italian Hand Visible.

The same forces that are directing the campaign of murder, rapine and anarchy in Colorado, that are stifling the public marvelously fitted to his purpose. Prof. press and distorting all the sources of information concerning that strike, have laid a blighting hand upon our institutions of learning. We have grown ac customed to hearing of Standard Oil dis customed to nearing of Standard Oil dis-cipline being exercised over the faculty of Chicago University, but the last in-stance is something more flagrantly in violence of all freedom of teaching than anything that has taken place before. For this very reason the capitalist press of America, in obedience to the same power that has molded legislation, blown up oil wells, wreeked railroads, bought up oil wells, wrecked railroads, bought courts and shot strikers has nothing to

For years students of pedagogy all over the world have recognized in Prof. John Dewey, of the University of Co.cago, the ablest constructive worker in the field of education. His work has been not simply destructive of the whole mental foundation upon which capitalism de-pends in its efforts to mold the minds of coming generations, but his thoughts have been broadly and scientifically con-structive, so that he has reared in the very midst of the mental superstructure of capitalism an edifice suited only to the co-operative commonwealth. Because of this fact, because he dared to think, he has been marked for destruction by the powers to whom thinking is death, if that thinking be done by or in the interest of the working class. It has been one of the great triumphs

of Socialism that it has forced upon its worst enemies its method of thought and investigation. By virtue of its value as an instrument of scientific thought the economic conception of society has forced its way into the laboratories and class rooms of the great universities of capi-talism itself. Nowhere had it wrought such a fundamental revolution as in edu-cation, and no one man has done as much in furtherance of that revolutionary thought as Prof. John Dewey. It is doubtful whether he, himself, was wholly conscious of how well be builded. Yet his every work was in accord with and supplementary to the philosophy of Socialism. He showed how industrial life was the basis of education and applied this principle throughout his work. He even dared to show, and this it was that marked him for attack, how impossible of realization the best ideas of modern pedagogy are within a class ruled society. Yet he is one of whom no man dared bring the charge of incompetency. Indeed, his bitterest enemies concede that he was by far the ablest man_occupying a chair in the Chicago University. His a chair in the thicago University. Its experimental school is known wherever men study how best to teach the young. From the beginning, however, he has me with constant opposition. When a few years ago his prominence became such as to attract national attention an attempt was made to eclipse him. Harper, with that "skillful touch" which he shares with the confidence man, secured a gre with the confidence man, secured a great donation-from Mrs. Emmons Blaine for the construction of an experimental school. The condition of the building of this school was that Prof. Francis Parker should be elevated over the head of Prof. Dewey to the direction of the school. At the time this was done I pointed out in the International Socialist Review that

marvelously fitted to his purpose. Prof. Parker was the one man in the whole field of pedagogy throughout the world of heid of pedagogy throughout the world of whom it could be at once said that he was familiar with the principles of the new psychology and its application to educa-tional purposes and who by some strange mental twist remained a supporter of capitalistic institutions. Scarcely, how-ever, was the school completed ere Prof. Parker died. Nothing remained within the scope of common decency, but to elethe scope of common decency, but to elevate Prof. Dewey to the position of head of the school which he had created. This was done and then began a campaign of nagging and petty prosecution which has culminated during the present week in driving him from the institution which his work had made famous throughout the million would be a support that the support of the civilized world. Bemis, Hourwich, Triggs, Dewey; these men, among the ablest in the professional field in America, have been driven out of Chicago University with scarcely more ceremony than that with which the Standard Oil company fires an office boy or buys a supreme court In no other country but America could

such high-handed work as this occur without a revolution. Did the czar of Russia attempt to do what Rockefeller has done in Colorado, his throne would crumble bein Colorado, his throne would crumble beneath the social earthquake that would
follow. When Emperor William barely
suggested imitating Rockefeller in the
discipline of the professorial staff in the
University of Berlin, their was an uprising in behalf of Lehrfreiheit that shook
the university centers of that country to
their foundations and sent Kaiser Billy
hack in affrield at the spectra his atback in affright at the spectre his at-tempted tyranny had aroused. In Amer-ica beneath the folds of that star span-gled banner, on which to print the truth is to desecrate it and to condemn the man who does it to penitentiary, but beneath whose folds murder and tyrauny beneath whose folds murder and tyranny of every form is patriotism if it be but first baptized in holy petroleum. These things may be done and those who are struck so far at least as the struck, so far at least as the professional class is concerned, cringe like curs be-neath the whip of a trainer.

engo University had but the same sol-idarity as is shown by ditch diggers or hed carriers, they would stand together as one man in defense of this attempted prostitution of their intellects. Had the students there one speek of the spirit that goes to make man better than the dog, the class rooms of Chicago University would be deserted until the 3 west fruth should not affright those whose mission it is to expound it.

But no, the cally body of men that has least to rook in this room of art the So.

dared to speak in this regard are the Socialists. Until the faculty and students of that institution shall come to recognize the solidarity which science and truth have with the onward movement of the working class there can be no lib-erty of speech, no freedom of expression, no unbiased investigation, no honest seeking after truth in those great piles of stone beside the waters of Lake Michigan. Until that time they remain but piles of stone, untouched by that inspiration of earnest, unbiased study which is the only true characteristic of a university.

A. M. Simons.

mittee shall be bona fide residents and citizens of the states which they respectively represent, and shall be elected by such states by referendum. The committee accepts this recommendation of Delegate Kerrigan and is ready to embedy it?"

tional nominating conventions and special conventions: to receive and pass upon all reports and actions of the Executive Committee accepts this recommendation of Delegate Kerrigan and is ready to embedd to the conventions.

A Delegate: "I object to that."
The Chairman: "The committee's reort is before us in the manner in which t has been read, and if it is objectiona ble, the proper way to dispose of it will be to vote it down."

The previous question being called for, the question was put and Section 2 was adopted as recommended by the commit-

Section 3 was adopted as read, as were Section 3 was adopted as read, as well also Sections 4 and 5.

Delegate Bickett, of Ohio, moved that to Section 6 be added that the National Committee shall arrange the rules and order of business for all conventions,

subject to approval by the convention, which motion was duly seconded. Delegate Hillquit: "The committee is quite in agreement to accept the amend-ment, but it does not belong in Article 4. If you take up Article 5, covering the

duties and powers of National Commit-tee, you will see that that is where it properly belongs."

The Chairman: "There will be no objections to the committee having the realinement of this putting it in its proper order. The question before us so n the adoption of this amendment." The question was thereupon put to the house and carried.

Delegate O'Mally, of Montana, moved to amend Article 4 by adding, 'The members of the National Committee shall be subject to removal by referendum vote of their respective state organizations, which motion was duly seconded. Secretary Mailly stated that this mat-

ter should properly go into the hands of the Committee on Constitution, and a vote being taken upon the amendment offered by Mr. O'Mally, the amendment

as adopted. Delegate Patton, of California, offered Delegate Patton, of California, offered the following amendment: "The state secretaries shall be members ex-officio of the National Committee," and moved the adoption of the amendment, which motion was duly seconded. Delegate Nagle, of Kentucky, moved that the amendment be laid upon the table, which motion was seconded and carried.

There being no further amendments

There being no further amendments There being no further amendments offered to Article 4, the convention proceeded to a consideration of Article 5.

Chairman Hillquit then read Article 5 of the Constitution, which is as follows:

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES AND POWER OF ARTIONAL COMMITTEE.
Section 1. The duties of this committee shall be to represent the party in all mational and international affairs; to call na-

It was moved and seconded that the article be adopted as read.

Delegate Titus (Wash.): "I want to say that I have a general objection which

I desire to make to this article as well as



to the following article, No. 6, which is that the powers of the National Commit-tee are made less and those of the Ex-ecutive Committee are made greater.

tee are made less and those of the Exceutive Committee are made greater. There is a tendency to centralization of power in the hands of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee of seven, as far as I can see by a hasty reading of Article 6, is not subject to the National Committee at all, except when it is elected. Then it has all the power in its own hands. If there is any provision by which the action of the Exceutive Committee of seven can be suggested by referendum to the National Committee, I fail to see it."

Delegate Mailly: If the commade will look at Section 4 of Article 6 he will see that all acts and resolutions of the Executive Committee shall be subject to the revision of the National Committee.

Delegate Titus: I perceive that, Mr. Chairman, but it does not say or specify in what way it shall be subject to the National Committee. There should be a provision under Section 4 whereby a certain number of that committee could call for a referendum and compel the suspension of activity until the National Committee had acted. I object absolutely to the removal of power lodged in the membership. The Continued on page 3. Continued on page 3.

six days during the convention of the Na-tional Socialist Party, from May 1st to May 6th, inclusive.

J. A. WAYLAND. FRED D. WARREN, Managing Editor.

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CIRCULATION STATEMENT. Monday, May 2......28,500 Tuesday, May 3......29,000

Wednesday, May 4......29,500

Today is the fifth day of the convention, and there is little probability that the work will be finished by to-night. In case the convention continues its work over until Friday, the last edition of the Daily Appeal will be held until Priday morning or afternoon, as the



By E. N. Richardson.

There is always room at the top, but the fellows that are on top now seem to have pulled the ladder up after them.

"You are a wage worker. . What good will the city ownership of electric lights

An exploited working class presupposes an ignorant working class. Educate the workers and they will soon de mand their rights, and get them.

You can't establish socialism on the installment plan.

The Chicago Chronicle devotes more space to Socialism and Socialists than any other capitalist paper in the city. It never has anything good to say about Socialism, but it at least keeps the subject before the people, and that is worth a good deal.

Peabody doesn't care who makes the laws as long as he is allowed to interpret them.

Everybody has a hobby; some have

The Chicago Chronicle opposes, abuses and misrepresents Socialists and Socialism. This should be evidence enough for the trade union workers of Chicago that their interests lies with the Socialist party.

The German speaking comrades were not the only delegates who cheered when the Brewers' Union sent congratulations.

Wonder why Hearst doesn't jump onto the paper trust? Carey still wants to go home.

First Delegate-"I say we can leave it to the good sense of the committee.' Second Delegate-"Let's see, are you on that committee?"

National Secretary Mailley says in his report that the literary and spiritual qualities of the Socialist press have been improving. True, quite true. We've noticed it ourselves.

"Will Comrade Simons read that resolution again?"

"Once more." Dalton must like to hear the sound of Simons' voice.

"Simons is so earnest he's funny," on

delegate was heard to remark. Mills thinks it should not be neces

sary for a man to be half starved before he can be allowed to join the Socialist party.

The rank and file may not always be right but they get right.

. The line between Parryism and Gomperism is very faint.

The way a man makes his living has a good deal to do with the way he does his

Oh, no, we musn't discuss politics in our unions, but our leaders can do so in the "headquarters" of the boss.

Even the capitalists are slaves to the

wvstem.

Let us fight it out, but, when we have fought it out, let us stand by the majority of this convention.

There can be no real justice under capitalism

I saw a man this morning who was very drunk. He was well dressed and wore a diamond in his shirt front. After making several attempts to walk he gave it up and fell sprawling on the floor. Did anyone call the police? Oh. no, the man was well dressed, I told you. He had money. They don't arrest well dressed men with money, ex

cept on rare occasions. This man was picked up and carefully stowed away. Police courts are for working men.

Socialism is just common sense put into practice.

The whole program of Socialism is the only thing that can or will do the farmer any good. That's why the farmer Socialist stands for the whole cheese-he isn't interested in publicly owned street cars

We all know about the expose of "The Spies in the Unions." . What we want now is an expose of the scabs in the

If I have a right to vote as I please, I have a right to work as I please,

· Mighty funny unionism that bars me from protesting in my union against polities and politicians that threaten to take the bread out of the mouths of my wife and little ones.

I stand for anything that will give us the co-operative commonwealth.

We all want the same thing-we only differ in the way to get it.

Get together. Stand together. Work together. Vote together. And then we may enjoy this old world together.

John Brisben Walker declares Judge Parker is a creature of the trust makers. Well, who of the old party candidates

An old fellow down in New York, a life long democrat, committed suicide because his only son voted the republican ticket. That's a sample of the prejudice that is enslaving the world.

Chicago has a bread makery' strike. Bread is being shipped in from other cities by the train load. Bakers are also being imported. The bread comes in freight cars, the bakers in smoking ears. Both are commodities.

There is no law compelling a man to not the fool because his father may have

The man who says there is a job for every man who wants one doesn't dare ome to Chicago and say it above a whisper when the police are not looking.

"We want and must have a platform which means what it says," declares President Roosevelt. Does Teddy mean that former republican platforms have not meant what they said?

CONVENTION WHIMS.



I love my pipe as you love your grog; I hate your chewing as you hate my

with your "quid," but you like a dog Snarl at my pipe-Do you see the joke?



THE PENCIL-FIEND.

Mr. Chairman and comrades, I strongly feel That our reputations we should defend And tell the pencil-fiend of the APPEAL That to nether regions he should descend



PARKS OF KANSAS. Delegate Parks, of the lovely hair, Frighten'd us all by a mighty roar:

With splendid courage he beat the air
And well-nigh broke the convention flo

Delegate Hillquit from the chal-Welcomed Katayama with zest; Then we were left in blank despaty-We could not tell chairman from guest

WOMEN INSIDE THE FENCE. them sit inside with the men, Husbands and wives as well as wives t

be: sweethearts side by side, and then There are priests to marry-and take the fee!

-THE INEGLINGER.

ANENT PEOPLE, THINGS AND CONDITIONS

"The Record-Herald is the only paper in Chicago that dare publish its circulation."-R. H. How about the "Daily Appeal" Mr. Record-Herald?

But Chicago has some beautiful spots. Have you visited the art gallery?

Any way, the Chronicle thinks Socialism is worth a good deal of its "valuable space."

Every mother's son and daughter of them are Socialist agitators all right.

They used to call Mills the Cicero of Chicago. There is nothing short about Comrade Mills' voice, at least.

But they can't stop smoking.

Lair: "The comrade from Maryland has talked already. He has talked too much: we will listen to him now, aber nit."

"Don't try to reduce the services of the National Secretary to a material basis," pleads Comrade Mailly.

And still the female delegates wait. Carey is a natural born jollier.

What's the matter with Floaten? He voted both ways on an important amend-

Still Wilson may not be as inactive as he appears; nobody knows what he is

doing in the way of thought vibrations. When Comrade Mills speaks, he mounts a chair-not to be heard; the audience always hears him-but to be

Suvder from Oklahoma is keeping peculiarly quiet.

Katayama says "Sometimes we can nake this much noise in Japan."

Ever try to pay house rent and Chicago gas bills, and support a family on \$18 a week?

Sieverman laid the question of personal privilege on the table so hard that its teeth chattered.

The mallet talks when Seiverman is annexed to the handle.

Ever vote both ways?

No. \$1.500 a year isn't as big in Chiago as it is in some other places.

Berger doesn't believe in exploiting our own people, at least.

The Constitution was somewhat strained, but it got through.

But a man won't buy many automobiles on \$1,200 a year. "Hear the rearing of the mills," Listen

now: How the sound the big doom fills-What . a row!

When the mists have rolled in splendor From the summit of the hills, And the capitalistic system, with its Death damp and its chills

Is driven down the hatchway, To seek the underground, Then the freed voice of the freedman Will be heard the world around.

--J. C. MAY TIME. The green earth is throbbing with life; Laden with perfume is every spray. And blossoms are shaken By birds that a heart from its frigid life

The blue sky is peacefully clear; The air hath a silence of bliss, Broken only by bees In the flower-blown trees; What season more dear,

M. Josephine Conger.

Into its May.

FROM KANSAS. Things ain't slow in Kansas; Things is stirrin' there; Though not in the same old way They used to rip and tear.

Or more charming than this.

The cinch bugs did a monstrous sight Of biz at their old stands; But now they've took their devicus ways And made fer ferrin lands.

Cyclones sorter busted up. And dwindle to small gales; Drouths and hoppers vanquished, And Carrie's ceased her wails.

Jerry's went to Mexico, To recuperate his stocksEr perhaps the climate's suitabler To a feller 't don't wear socks.

The suffrage move is weary like, And Pops ain't doin' much; Prohibition's restin' on its oars In a way to beat the Dutch.

That used ter buck and tear, Is sorter still in Kansas. But we ain't sleepin' there.

That's got its roots deep set In the virgin soil of Crawford, And it's spreadin' out, you bet.

From Washin ton to Georgie: From Maine to Californ; From the Great Lakes to the Florida

And its holdin' high its head, And its citin' you to this one fact, That KANSAS air NOT dead.



Who Is It sings his fittle song To captivate the passing throng, And jars you as you pass along? The scap box orator.

Who is that the thoughtless jeer And think his wheels are running queer, And tell him he is full of beer? The soap box orator

Who is it in the fierce class strife Goes forth and leads a vagrant's life, And shamefully neglects his wife? The scap box orator.



At whose head are tin cans sent To give the only answer vent Of those who have no argument? The scap box orator.

Who is it when the heathen race Stands forth with neither price nor wage As prophet of a grander age?

Who is it when the scorners sit Gets up and tells with ract and wit. The working class the straight of



Who is it filts from ugh winter's cold and summer's drouth And often lives from hand to mouth?

Who when he keeps his last long date Will meet St. Peter at the gate And find his halo is on straight? The scap box orator.

Still with persistence goes about Although it by the box-car route? The scap box orator.

THE FAMOUS 4X5 MERGER DECISION.

The Merger decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case has many furny sides to those who have read the disserting justices' opinions.

In the first place to understand properly the joke we must never lose sight of the fundamental cause of the merger: viz., over-production of railroads. There were too many roads in the Northwest and unless they combined there would be a scramble for freight, a cutting of prices, general demoralization and bankruptcy. We must remember that this terror of rate cutting was the cause of the merger, and that there exists today the very same necessity for combination that there did when the merger was formed. The Supreme Court' decision cannot alter that condition in the least. Either a new method of combination must be arranged or the roads will soon be fighting again like Kilkenny cats and the fight will continue till the deathdeath meaning the absorption of the dead by the living. As a matter of fact, when we remember that the fight is between Morgan on the one side and Rockefeller on the other hand and that neither one of these giants would dare engage in any serious encounter one with the other for fear the fall of the vanquished would bring down the whole financial firmament, we can see how absurd it is even to conceive of any real fight startting up. Men do not commit suicide, financial or physical, at the order of Congress, or even of a 5 x 4 Supreme Court. The fact of the matter is that there

are more than enough roads in the west to do the business, and this must result either in a suicidal cutting of rates or a combination-either life or death. If we are to have railroads we must have a combination, and whether it takes the temporary form of a "gentlemen's agreement"-we say temporary, for such agreements never last long-or whether it takes the form of a permanent holding company, such as would have been the Northern Securities Company had it been allowed to live, is of no great mo-Just now it looks to us that inas-

much as the Securities Company must part with the control of either the Northern Pacific Railway or the Great Northern Railway because it was formed to take over competing and parallel roads, that the simplest way out of the difficulty would be for the Union Pacific Railway to issue bonds and take over all the securities now held by the Securities Company. The Union Pacific Railway Company has been in existence for years, and no one could allege that it had been formed to effect the combination, and as the Supreme Court seems to base its decision largely upon what the intent of the incorporators of the company was at the time of the incorporation the purchase of the assets of the Northern Securities Company by the Union Pacific would be legal from that point of view. The Union Pacific already owns one fifth of the Northern Securities Company. Why should it not own the whole issue? However, we make no charge for this advice to Rockefeller, Morgan & Co., so they are at liberty to disregard it.

A similar view is held by our old friend Walter S. Logan, President of the National Bar Association, a manconsidering the position he holds, a corporation lawyer-who is probably the greatest radical we know. He talks the talk of a Socialist when it comes to denouncing wealth, but when it comes to suggesting a remedy Logan is as great

a child as Hearst. Logan says that the decision will cause re-adjustment of political lines, but when he adds that after all it amounts to nothing because the law can be so easily evaded we do not grasp his logic. Logan says:

"But the law does not go far enough If Morgan and Rockefeller adopt one of the several ways that are open for evasion of the law the people will have no remedy. Any trust company, for intance, that has been in existence for some time and that was organized for general business, could buy the assets of the Northern Securities Company at a receiver's sale, and that method, it seems to me, will be the one adopted as being most simple. The Erie Railroad could also, I presume, buy it if its charter is broad enough to permit of such investments. But there would be no loubt about such a company as the Union Trust Company, for instance, havng the power."

If this, then, is the true state of the use, and the vaunted decision simply means an auction of the Northern Se curities Company to some Trust Company, to what end has been all this rejoicing of the Hearst journals, and whyhas it been necessary for Attorney-Gen-

eral Knox to hasten to announce that he and Roosevelt were not going to "run amuck?" One would think au tions were dangerous. The great advance in the price of the Northern Securities stock after the decision does not seem to indicate any great fear of either auction or amucks.-Wilshire's Magazine.

TO CHANGE REPRESENTATION.

A proposed amendment to the national constitution of the Socialist party, will be presented by the 16th, 17th and 18th assembly districts of Kings county, state of New York, as follows:

Article X-Representation

Section 1. The basis of representation in any national convention shall be by states, and each state shall be entitled to one delegate-at-large, and one additional delegate for every one hundred members in good standing.

Sec. 2. The expenses of delegates to all national conventions shall be paid by the national organization, and shall include transportation by the most direct route, maintenance, and a daily wage of two dollars for the actual time consumed in travel and attendance in the convention.

Sec. 3. The national secretary is directed to increase the price to state secretaries of dues stamps from five cents to six cents, and to set aside such increased sum for the purpose of meeting the expenses to be incurred under section of this article.

Sec. 4. The national secretary may, by majority vote of the national quorum, increase to seven cents the charge for dues stamps to state secretaries, if such action shall, by such national quorum be deemed necessary to comply with the provisions of section 2 of this article.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the national secretary to forward to each state secretary, at least thirty days before the date set for the national convention, the amount of transportation and estimated hotel bills. And within thirty days after adjournment of convention wages as per section 2 of this article.

Sec. 6. On receipt of moneys men tioned, and on the issuance of credentials to delegates elected, the state secretary shall transmit to each of such delegates the amounts provided for in section 2. Sec. 7. All portions of the national constitution in corflict with this article

or any section thereof, are hereby re-

I had thought Gaylord of Wisconsin as gentle as a lamb (not, Lamb of Michigan.) But when aroused he exhibits a voice with volume enough to awaken the slumbering proletariat of seven surrounding counties.

Who are those two men sitting isolated with knitted brows, tense .lips. strained posture, peering into each others' eyes as they speak in inaudible tones? Oh, it's merely Mahlon Barnes and Max Hayes settling the trade union problem.

Every man has a tender spot-mostly n the vicinity of his pocket book.

It is easier to touch a man's heart than his pocket.

Carey's excuse for being humorous: 'I laugh not because I like to laugh, but because I want to live long enough to collect what is coming to me and my člass."

On the subject of "Our Editors," Comrade Titus, of the Seattle Socialist, gave the audience a good idea of a few of the many troubles that the Socialist editor has to contend with.

RUSKIN UNIVERSITY.

A cordial invitation is extended to the delegates of the National Socialist convention to visit Ruskin University at Glen Ellyn, twenty-two miles west of the city. Take the Garfield Park car on the Metropolitan Elevated anywhere on the loop. At Fifty-second street get round trip ticket-35 cents-on the Aurora electrie and get off either at Ruskin Station or Glen Ellyn.

.This institution, with 140 acres of land, including mineral and pure water springs, and forty-acre lake, a \$100,000 milding, sanitarium, suspender factory, botanical gardens, publishing house and bank, with a store and other business and industrial enterprises in process of development, furnishes complete preparatory, college and university courses, and provides employment to students sufficient to cover expenses of board and room rent. Complete technical and professional courses are given by the affiliated schools and colleges in Chicago by means of evening classes, and special rates of transportation are being secured for industrial students living at Glen Ellyn. Special e urses in economics, industrial history and socialism are now being given by correspondence and in residence by A. M. Simons and May Wood Simons.

Delegates who can not come to Glen Ellyn are invited to call at the city office of the university, 1101 Ashland block, and receive information and printed matter concerning the institution. Those coming to Glen Ellyn will be entertained without expense during their visit. It will be worth your while to stay over a day or two, if necessary, to visit the only nstitution in America offering complete college and university courses and giving courses in sociology from the socialists' standpoint of view an't by social Fraternally yours, ists.

GEORGE MCA. MILLER, President

OFFICIALLY WHITEWASHED

The Tragedy of the Battleship Missouri and the President's Telegram.

(Special to the Appeal to Reason.) Washington, May 4.—The cat is grad-ally getting out of the bag as to the about the famous telegram sent to the Naval Court-martial trying Com-mander Cowles, whose ship, the Missouri, mysteriously rammed the Illinois some months ago. The Court-martial was os-

It was widely advertised in the trust newspapers that Teddy was indeed a bold and brave man who would not hesitate to punish his own brother-in-law who went wrong.

In the midst of the Court-martial the Army and Navy Journal charged that a telegram was sent from Washington to a member of the Court-martial, asking

tentatiously ordered to try Cowles, who is brother-in-law to President Roosevelt.

a member of the Court martia, it to go easy with the President's brother in-law. This raised a furore in the camp. Secretary of the Navy Moody and Secretary to the President oeb talked the mat-ter over with Mr. Rodsevelt—each put out "denials." Loeb loudly announced that no such telegram was sent out from the White House, and Moody announced that no such telegram was sent out from the Navy Department.

the Navy Department.
With these denials as a text, the plu-tocrat papers denounced the Army and Navy Journal, and praised the President for refusing to call off the Court-martial on his brother-in-law.
At any rate, the Court-martial liberally

nd enthusiastically whitewashed Cowles. Now it has become an open secret in Navy circles that such a telegram was enthusiastically whitewashed. Now it has become an open secret in Navy circles that such a telegram was actually sent, but not directly from the

White House or the Navy Department. It was sent by Senator Lodge, after a consultation with the President, and addressed to Commander Davis, a membe of the Court, and brother-in-law to Mr. Lodge, Senator Lodge is commonly regarded as the alter ego of the President, and has again and again been used to give utterance to wisdom that would not look dignified coming direct. So anything of this sort coming from Senator Lodge

is equivalent to coming direct from the President, and the Court-martial re-sponded with whitewash in liberal quan-Since then came the terrible accident Since then came the terrible accurate to the Missouri, in which the turret was blown up, and everybody in it killed. Only the heroism of an unknown gunner saved the whole ship. A new Courtmartial of Cowles and a new telegram may result.

No; thank you, I don't care for any

Anyone who doubted that John Spargo could be eloquent should have listened to his ringing voice charged with inspiration, as he rallied to the defense of the Socialist press. One could catch. something of the spirit of the struggling revolutionary editor, overburdened, overtaxed, misunderstood, sometimes half starved, as he battles with a world in his educating mission.

Ben Hanford rather objected to Toastmaster Morgan referring to him as "the next number." He insisted that he had never had any number but that as long as there is life there is hope he thought he might possibly yet be able to break into jail. There is one thing sure, Comrade Hanford is not a back number

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9 P. M. ADMISSION FREE GOOD SPEAKING

How the Fight Ord the Program Will End

And all these agitators

They's a mighty tellin' movement

Keys, It's tootin' of its horn.

And in this Windy City It's come to set its seal, And with pure Kansas confidence It runs the DAILY APPEAL.

And it don't expect no vanquishment, M. J. C.





The soap box orator.

Who is it when his funds run out

THIRD DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

Continued from Page 1.

Executive Committee, as it stands here, has too much power and it should be made subject to the National Committee, which represents the membership.

Delegate Mailly: I want to call

Brother Titus' attention to the fact that the Executive Committee, being subject to the revision of the National Committee, is therefore subject to the rule National Committee, and the National Committee can adopt any rules it sees fit, so long as they are not inconsistent with this constitution, to sub-ject the Executive Committee to its control. (Applause.) So, the National Committee can adopt rules governing a referendum of the committee at any time, and I submit that any clause specifying what rules the National Com-mittee shall adopt will not be flexible enough for the work of the committee. The National Committee should be left free to adopt its rules, and I think it will adopt sensible rules once it gets together and they come to understand each other.



Compade Lund, of Washington, Keeps Company with Comrade Titus.

Now, Comrade Titus, is opposed to the centralization of power; I am, too. Those who think that by my report I favored a centralization of power are mistaken. The fact is that during the past year, since the selection of the ones whose terms expire at this convention, the actual work of a national of fice has been supervised and controlled by the quorum, and the very fact that behind the quorum was the National Committee, who were liable to change the rules or acts which they adopted, unconsciously made the quorum more particular about its actions. So the fact that you have a national committee behind the executive committee will tend to make the Executive Committee more careful in what it does, so I do not believe that it does centralize power. It does this: It facilitates business. It enables us to go along and transact the ordinary details and routine of the party organization without having to wait three or four weeks for the Nawait three or four weeks for the National Committee to act upon it. During the past year at different times Comrade Berger and members of the quorum will testify that the work of the national organization was held up for three weeks at a time simply because some member of the National Committee did not like the rules or actions of the onerum.

Committee did not like the rules or actions of the quorum.

Now we want to provide against that. We don't want to invite any more of that kind of business and while I am not altogether satisfied with the report this committee I accept it at present at we must provide for the organization of our party mechanics in such a way of our party machinery in such a way as to insure democracy and efficiency at the same time and that is why 1 am willing to accept the report of the com-mittee because I am certain that the executive committee will not exceed itpowers which are becoming more and ore limited with the growth of the or-

ganization. The chairman then announced that the hour for adjournment had arrived and further discussion of the question before the house would be taken up at the heginning of the afternoon session. The floor was then given to Delegate Dobba who announced that immediately after adjournment if the delegates would go north side of the building they would find seats arranged there and a photographer who would take a group photograph of the delegates.

On motion the recess was then taken until 1:30 o'clock p. m. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Sieverman called the convention to order at 1:30 o'clock sharp, and requested the reading elerk to read to the convention the point at which the delegate had arrived previous to the morning adjournment. The Secretary The Secretary report of the Committee on Constitution, and upon the question being put, the same was declared adopted.

Section 2 of Article 5 was then read

Section 2 of Article by the Secretary, as follows: "Section 2. The National Committee

shall neither publish nor designate any official organ.

The adoption of the section as read was moved, and precipitated a spirited debate among the delegates. Delegate Toole, speaking in eposition to the sec-

tion, said:
"The question here presented in this resolution although i uslightly a different form, that we had up last night for discussion; the question here is not shall we publish an official organ, but shall cussion; the question here is not shall we publish an official organ, but shall we be bound for four years not to publish an official organ. If we pass this section we will find ourselves for four years, Comrades, that we shall not publish an official organ. I say that we should have the authority to publish an official organ as a club to hold over the heads of the newerful paners in this heads of the powerful papers in this country. I want to call your attention to the fact that the Appeal to Reason has failed to publish the report of the Press Committee which was brought in last night, and which was against it. There is nothing in the Appeal to Rea-There is nothing in the Appeal to Reason's report of what occurred last night, and that is why we should have something to hold over a paper like this. (Applicate) I don't want the national organization to have anything to do with Wayland's paper, or anybody else's paper, but I do say that the National Organization ought to have the power if on the first the National Orition ought to have the power, if
fit to do so, to publish a paper
own, and I say that this does not
that we shall publish an official
but it reserves to us the power
the next four years to do so if

nees should arise rendering that cessary. Therefore, Mr. Chair-

man and Comrades, I hope that the convention will vote down this section."

(Applause.)
Delegate Phelan (Ill.): "The Comrade seems to overlook the language of this clause. It does not prevent the or-ganization from publishing anything its sees fit to at any time, but simply speci-fies that the National Committee shall not publish it. I think that we should adopt this as reported back by the com-

mittee.' Delegate Rose (Miss.): "Mr. Chairman: I wish to say that there is a great deal being said in denunciation and condeal being said in demunciation and con-demnation against newspaper men by men who know nothing about newspapers. Now, I know nothing about the Appeal to Keason; I haven't been in its office since I came here to this convention; but I am a newspaper publisher, and I know that at the time we closed this meeting last night it was too late for the Appeal to Revison to get the matter in shape for to Reason to get the matter in shape the printer so that it could be published this morning. I want to say further that if we can get some of these men wh know nothing about newspapers, but who seem to believe that they could get who seem to believe that they could get out a newspaper in five minutes, if we could get hold of them, we are in favor of having them publish the papers for the party, and we will resign our posi-tions. I submit that these-condemnations that are being made here, and denuncia-tions against the newspapers, are not right, and some consideration should be had of the matter before we condemn a paper or any set of papers. The Appeal to Reason, if it does not come out tomorrow morning and give the proceedings of the convention then, why then it is time-to condemn it."

Delegate White (Mass.): "It does not seem that the question for discussion here is the Appeal to Reason or any other paper. It seems to me that the question which should be discussed is whether the National Committee should have the right to publish a paper if they so desire. The gentleman on the other side, in my opinion, has absolutely stated it. It is another danger that we should avoid, unless we want a repetition of De Leonism again. I believe that if there is any one thing that has kept this man De Leon before the Socialist movement in this country it is the publication of that paper called The People, and it is within the possibility htat if you give that right to a committee that we would have a repetition of that again."

have a repetition of that again."

Delegate Wessling (New York): "Mr. Chairman and Comrades: I think this is only a repetition of what we said last night and I believe that the overwhelming sentiment then was that we cannot financially afford an official organ nor do we want to do so. I think that in the future if you want an official organ you all knew that it will only take you three months to have a referendum, and therefore I move you that the provision be adopted.

Delegate Toole: "I want to repeat again what I stated, Mr. Chairman, that I do not see why the National Commit-tee should be bound in this matter. I want to say that while I have nothing personal against the Appeal to Reason, there is no organization, the National Committee not excepted, that has the power that this paper has. I know in my own town that this paper has more influence than any other organization in the Socialist Party, and I believe that it needs a competitor.'

The question was then put on the adoption of Section 2 of Article 5, as reported by the committee, and the motion carried, and the article was declared adapted, by an almost unanimous vote.



Comrade G. H. Strobell, of New Jersey.

Chairman Hillquit then read Section 1 Section 1. Executive Committee of the National Committee shall be composed of seven members to be elected by the National Committee from the membership of the

pacty. Chairman Hillquit: "I am just informed by my colleagues of the com-mittee that they have agreed upon an addition to be made to this section. We

addition to be made to desire to add the following: The majority of the said com-ot reside within the city in

eadquarters are located.

A number of amendments were offered to this section, one of them by Comrade Carr (Illinois), being offered as a sub-stitute for the whole and reading as fol-

Section 1: The Executive Committee of the National Committee shall be composed is National Committee shall be composed a seven members to be elected by the National Committee from its coan members.

Delegate Carr's amendment brought on a lively discussion among the delegates

who seemed about evenly divided on th proposition.

Delegate Smith (Illinois), speaking in

Delegate Carr's amend-

'I am opposed to that amendment be-

cause it will make the work of that committee almost impracticable. We ought to have a sub-committee or a representative body in that sense, inasmeet only once in four years, and it would be better and far safer for the largest body to elect that Executive Committee in National Convention. Since the National Committee is to meet but once in four years it means that the business that will come before that Executive Committee will be of such importance that it, would be safer to leave it to seven men selected from the rank and file of the membership of our party. I submit that should we decide of this amendment it would be the easiest thing possible for dissensions to creep in, as every time that these men would not want to toe the mark as laid down by the National Committee they would immediately start a war and it would result in dividing the party into factions. I therefore am opposed to the amendment and in favor of the

original question."

Delegate Stedman (Illinois): "Ubelieve some amendment should be made so that upon the request of three members of the committee they would have a right to bring their action by referendim to the National Committee and there have their actions reviewed."

Delevate Jacobson (Jewa) stored that

Delegate Jacobson (Iowa) stated that he desired to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that the members

of the National Committee had already been elected by referendum vote and that, therefore, they should not be given the privilege of selecting any one except these members who have been thus selected. He was, therefore, in favor of Delegate Carr's substitute amendment as heart the only recommendation of the being the only proper solution of the matter.

or the general vote of the party." Delegate Thams (N. D.): In article 5 section 1, you already have defined the duties of the national committee, and you have said it is their duty to repre-sent the party in national and international affairs. Now, you propose to take away the right of the national commit-tee to elect their executive committee who will represent them in national af-fairs to a very great extent; you don't give the national committee any right to annul the election of the members of the executive committee. In other words you ereate an executive committee that will be independent to a very large extent of the national committee, but still you make the national committee responsible for that executive committee. as a member of the national committee I protest against that; it is not fair. If we are responsible then give us the right to elect them and give us the right to compel them to quit if they don't do as we want them to, and as they should. (Applause.)
Delegate Mills (Kas.): I wish to

speak for the position of the committee and I think the only words that need to be spoken are to be sure that the position of the committee is understood. The effort that is in hand in this mat-ter of the organization of the executive committee is simply to provide an efcommittee is simply to provide an eigenfective machine for doing the work of the administration of the affairs of the Socialist party. Now, there are three alternatives we could pass: First, that this executive committee shall be elected by this convention. Then immediately the committee elected by the convention is turned over to the national committee whose members are elected by states. There is a further provision that members of this committee, as it now stands. under the report made by the constitu tion committee, that they shall be subject to removal by the members of the national committee. Does this convention want to place the members of the national committee in a position where, acting under the constitution, they may be called very soon to put out of office a man or a company of men elected by this convention? Do you wish to place them where they will be responsible for the actions of the executive com-over whom they have no control. again, if the executive committee is to be elected by a referendum then it ought to be subject to removal only by a referendum. How can you make the mem-bers of the national committee responsible for the actions of an executive body, and then make that executive body only answerable in its tenure of control to an entirely different group? The election by states is simply a renewal of the old local quorum proposition ex-cept that it has this one advantage: It states is simply makes it an executive committee instead of the quorum only of a larger committee. Now, in contradistinction to all this here is what the committee have done: If you will read carefully through their report you will discover that in the administration of the affairs of office the national secretary alone is made responsible for the employment of his office help and for their discharge and he alone will be responsible to the executive committee. No member of the executive committee will have any scice in the national headquarters through any sub-ordinate. The only way the members of the executive committee can reach the central office is through the recognized administrative chief of that office, but this chief is made responsible not only for his own acts but for those of the em-ployes who assist him. He is respon-sible to the executive committee and the executive committee in turn is answer-able to the whole national committee of the country. You thus have the most complete machine for the administration of the central office, with no possible complications of authority in the admin-

istration of affairs. (Appause.)

The various amendments before the house were then put to vote and lost. The question was then put upon the original section as returned by the com-

mittee together with the addition accepted to that section, and the same was Section 2 of article 6 was then read by

Section 2 of article 6 was then read by Chairman Hillquit as follows:
Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least once in three months. It shall supervise and direct the work of the National Secretary, organize unorganized states and territories, receive semi-annual reports from the State Committees, receive and pass upon the reports of the National Secretary, and transact all current business of the National Committee expressly reserved for National Committee expressly reserved for the National Committee.

On motion duly seconded and carried the section was declared adopted as read. Chairman Hillquit then read section 3

Chairman Hillquit then read section 3

Charman trinquit theo read section of article 6, which is as follows:
Section 2: The Executive Committee shall adopt its own rules of procedure not inconsistent with this constitution or with the rules of the National Committee.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the section was declared adopted.

Chairman Hillquit then read section 4

of article 6, which is as follows: Section 4. The Executive Committee shall causmit copies of the minutes of its meet-ges to all members of the National Com-ities, and all its acts and resolutions shall the revision of the Nationa 'ommittee."



of the "Scrapping" on the Floor.

On motion duly seconded and carried, the section was declared adopted. Chairman Hillquit, of the Constitution

Chairman Hillquit, of the Constitution Committee then stated that he had been requested by the committee to present one section to article 6, which had been omitted through oversight and which was to the effect that between sessions of the Executive Committee all its busines hould be transacted by correspondence. The committee's recommendation hav-

ing been put to vote it was carried and rdered adopted. Comrade Ufert then called up article III, which had been passed at the morn-ing session, and accordingly the chairman requested Chairman Hillquit, of the com-

mittee, to read the same. It is as fol-

The affairs of the Socialist Party shall be administered by a National Committee, its officers and Executive Committee, the party conventions, and the general votes of the party.

The question being put the article was conviced and the chair ordered its adopton.

upon read article 7 of the report, as follows:
"Section 1. The national secretary

shall be elected by the national commit-tee; his term of office shall be one year. The national secretary shall receive as compensation the sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually." Delegate Young (Md.): I move to

strike out the words "fifteen hundred" and substitute "twelve hundred," and I

desire to speak on the subject.

In the resolution which has been presented to this body, and which I believe will be adopted, it is resolved that this body declares itself opposed to paying speakers or other workers employed by the party exorbitant fees or salaries, placing them above the standard of the working class the party represents. The national chairman may have duties added from time to time, but at such times he has the privilege of employing more assistants. Comrades of Maryland during the hot summer as well as during the chilly winter blasts receive for their pay \$1 to \$1.50. The teachers of Maryland during their monotonous routine of duties receive \$50 to \$75 per month, nothing to vary the monotony of their duties, no rest for their weary brains, and receive therefor the sum of three or four hundred dollars a year. From the comrades among this class the money is de rived which pays the salaries of our of pays the salaries of our of ficers, and I think \$1,200 is certainly suf-



ficient to recompense the national secre fary for the work that he does, inasmuch as the salary received by the members of the party is so much below that.
Delegate Dalton (III.): "According to the reasoning of the last speaker, if the wages were to fall to \$113 a year we shall also reduce the compensation. we should also reduce the compensation our officers in accordance therewith. the wages received by the workers he speaks of the chances are we would raise it above \$1,200-\$1,500 a year, Comrade Chairman and delegates, is not too much to pay to the national secretary of the party. The work he has to perform, the work for which he has to be fitted, is certainly worth \$1,500 a

"I am certainly not in favor of this association establishing a lower rate of pay. Fifteen hundred dollars appears to me to be a reasonable medium between the exerbitant salaries of some of the labor fakirs and the starvation wages, that some Socialists would to give to the men who work for them.

opplause.) Delegate Menton, of Michigan, spoke n favor of the amendment making the salary \$1,200, and Delegate Kerrigan, of Texas, offered the following substitute motion:

"Moved, that the report of the com-mittee be amended as follows:

mittee be amended as follows:

Article VII.—Section 1. The National Secretary shall be elected by referendum of entire party. His term of office shall be one year; his compensation, beginning June 1, 1904, shall be \$125 per calendar month. He shall be required to give bond in the sum of \$5,000, payable to the National Committee in case of delinquency.

That a first assistant National Secretary be elected by the National Committee to hold office for one year at a compensation of \$7.5 per calendar month and be required to give bond in the sum of \$2.500, payable to the National Committee in case of delinquency. And his duty shall be to assist and supplement the work of the National Secretary, and be under the direction and take his instructions for his work from the National Secretary. Mational, Secretary. In case of death or disability of the National Secretary he shall lit to effice until there is an election of a National Secretary by the National Committee

Delegate Berger, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of making the salary of the secretary \$1,500, and was followed by Delegate Webster, of Ohio, opposing the

granting of the larger amount.

Delegate Knowles, of South Dakota, pposed Mr. Kerrigan's substitute and an extended discussion followed, par-ticipated in by Delegates Miller, Titus, Spears and others, when the previous question was called and defeated, and Secretary Mailly was recognized by the

Delegate Mailly: "Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry to see that the tendency on the part of the delegates is to degrade the position of National Scere-tary to a material basis, to a question of how much it is worth in so much money. Now, the position of national secretary is worth nothing to me in secretary is worth nothing to me in terms of money. I did not accept it because the salary was \$1,000; I was getting more than that when I was elected. I am perfectly satisfied with getting more than that want I was elected. I am perfectly satisfied with the decision of this convention, whatever it may be. I do not hold the office because I get \$1,000 a year, and I would not seek it if you increased my would not seek it if you increased my salary. You can do what you please on the question, but do not degrade it to the point of talking about a man getting so much for serving you. That is what I object to."

Delegate Hillquit, chairman of the committee, briefly explained the reason that actuated the committee in fixing that amount, and deprecated the fact that the matter had taken a somewhat personal trend. He stated that if the committee could be assured that the of fice would be filled during the next four years by its present incumbent the necessity of increasing the salary might not arise; but the mere fact that it might be necessary to secure a man to might be necessary to secure a man to fill the place now held by Secretary Mailly made it advisable in the minds of the committee to place the salary at a sufficiently high amount to justify of fering the position to competent to perform its ducies.

Delegate Lamb, of Wisconsin, stated that he could not go be the people in the local Socialist organization of his locality and justify to them the action of this convention in making the salary \$1,500 a year, which was four times the amount of money that most of the members of the party were themselves carn-

ing—and was more than he himself with the assistance of two men and two women could earn in a year from the working of his farm. "I can't ask those men to pay that sort of a salary," he said, "and I am pleased also to believe there are dozens of members of the Socialist party who can do that business creditably and well and keep everything creditably and well and keep everything up to date and in good order, who are working to-day for \$40 to \$50 a month. I believe that, and believing that I favor the amendment and am opposed to the report."

Delegate Brand, of Missouri, said in part "I am really serve to have set

part, "I am really sorry to have sat here this afternoon and heard what I will call bitter personalities injected into the debate upon this question. And before this is settled, or even after, I would like to ask Comrade Titus, what did he mean when he said 'Don't do like the labor unions are doing about their fakirs.' I see a number of people in the trade union movement in the hall, and I see a number of them who have been leading spirits in that movement for years and years, and I don't see any of them nor have I ever seen any of them living on fat salaries—and perhaps some of them have smaller and cheaper salaries than the gentleman himself. In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, that I want to say that an expression of that kind is born in hatred or lack of conception of the labor movement and Socialistic principles."

The previous question was then called

for and carried, and by the rules the subject was open for discussion by two delegates, one for and one against.

Delegate Spargo, of New York, spoke against the substitute motion and in favor of the \$1.500 salary, and was opposed in the debate by Delegate Gou-zaion, who spoke in favor of the substitute motion.

During this debate a dozen delegates tried to secure the recognition of the Chair upon points of order, questions of privilege, appeals from the decision of the Chair, etc., but the Chair sternly held to the rule which he had adopted from the beginning of the sessions presided over by him, and stated that he would not permit anybody under the guise of a question of personal privilege to secure the floor for further remarks on the question so long as there were others desiring to speak who had not yet been heard upon the subject under discussion. Delegate Toole appealed from the decision of the Chair after many futile attempts to secure recognition on points of order, and cited the rulings of the Chair on the preceding day as au-thority. The Chair refused to be bound by the rulings of the Chairman of yester-day, and stated that that Chairman was guilty of many things that the present Chairman would not be guilty of, and doubtless the rule would work both ways, "And doubtless I will do many things that he would not be guilty of doing." He further stated, "I am interpreting the law as I understand the law to be. Every delegate in so far as it is possible shall be heard, and the delegate from Maryland has been heard-and is frequently heard," and the delegate from Pennsylvania was permitted to continue his argument against the \$1,500 salary

proposition.

Secretary Mailly attempted to secure recognition of the Chair at this point, as did also Delegate Titus, of Washington. But the Chair would recognize neither of them until after the close of the debate upon the substitute motionboth having already been heard upon the question.

The question then came up upon the adoption of the substitute motion offered by Delegate Korrigan, which was lost; then reverted to the amendment offered by Delegate Young, of Maryland, which was also lost, by a vote of 74 to 65.
Whereupon the original recommendation
as submitted by the committee was

adopted by the convention.

After the adoption of this section of the report Secretary Mailly obtained the and addressed the convention as follows:



The Floor as it Appears to the Chair.

Delegate Mailly: "This is my question

of personal privilege, and this is what I wanted to say before the vote was up, Mr. Chairman. For some time I have had under consideration a proposition which would take me out of the national office. and would not require me to retain the position of National Secretary. I have consulted with my most intimate friends upon the proposition. It is a position hich offers in every way a more agreea ble work than the position of National Secretary. My friends have counseled me in the interests of the party to remain in this position, but after the debate here this afternoon I should feel that I would lacking in-self-respect, after the remarks that have been made on this floor. if I accepted your increased salary and retained the position. I want to say that at the conclusion of this convention I shall accept the proposition made to for other work in the movement. I l consulted with my wife, and she is per-fectly in accord with the program, and I shall at the close of the convention offer my resignation as National Secretary.

state this before, I believe in the fifteen hundred dollar salary, I believe that you cannot afford to keep your national officers, whether assistants or general officers, in the position that you have. If you employ men and expect them to give their time and their ability to your service, you must expect to remunerate them in a way that will exable them to not decently. (Applause.) That is my posi way that will exable them to live "As one who will go out of the office

I am speaking for my successor, whoever he may be. I want my successor to be able to live better than I have, or than my assistant secretaries have in the of-fice. I intended to say this before the fice. I intended to say this before the vote was taken, and that was why I asked for the question of personal privilege—so that the vote could be taken on the question of the fifteen hundred dollar salary and the delegates could vote without having my personal self in mind, and could vote according to the principle which is at stake—which was at stake in the vote that was taken. It is a question of principle—not of me; not of

John Smith, who may succeed me, or of John Brown. It is a question of whether you are going to have men who can do your work, and whether you are going to pay them so they can keep in physical and mental condition to do the work. You want to put your officials in a position where they will be able to give themselves to the movement; where they will be free from economic worry and economic care; where they won't be wondering whether they can pay the butcher's bill, or the house rent, or the insurance, or anything of the kind. That is what you have got to protect your-selves against. You have got to enable

your officials to live decently.

"This is all I have to say. I did not vote on the proposition, because it would be taken personally. If I had been allowed to make this statement before the vote was taken I would have voted for the \$1.500 a year although I have had the \$1,500 a year, although I have had absolutely nothing to do with that proposition being in the sition being in the constitution."

Delegate Titus (Wash.): "I wish to say, as a matter of personal privilege, first I protest against the insinuation of the Chair that I wished to take advantage of personal privilege to washe of personal privilege to make a speech which I had no right to make. The Chair had no right to make that insinuation against a delegate on this floor. In the second place, I wish to answer two questions asked by the Comrade from St. Louis, with respect to the high salaries paid to labor fakirs. I did not suppose there was a labor fakir on this floor. (Applause.) In the third place, I wish to say, as a matter of personal privi-lege, that any suggestion that I was talk-ing against William Mailly is the further-est possible from the truth. There is no man on the floor who regards William Mailly with higher friendship, respect, loyalty, than the delegate from Washington. (Applause.) William Mailly knows that, and I regret that we were not allowed by the Chair in a parliamentary way to make these same and the control of way to make these answers of personal privilege before the vote was taken. We might, except for that ruling, have changed the decision of Mr. Maily in reference to his resignation, which has just been presented. It is a misfortune to the party William Maily in to the party William Mailly should resign." (Applause.)

sign." (Applause.)

The Chairman: "Before this incident is closed I want to say for the information of the delegates that so long as I am chairman I shall enforce parliamentary procedure in conformance to the rules of order that we have adopted—and that method will be pursued without the slightest regard to whom it strikes and whom it does not. I do not need to say to you that I have listened to the speeches in which the personality of the speeches in which the personality of our national secretary has been discussed with a great deal more disfavor and disgust than perhaps any other delegate on the floor. There is not a sincerer friend a better well-wisher, of our self-sacrific-ing secretary than your humble servant who sits in the chair. But he does not sit in the chair as a friend and well-wisher of Secretary Mailly. He sits to enforce rules of order, and he will recognize no friend for any reason while he occupies this seat. I recognize that it would be a calamity for Delegate Mailly to be permitted to carry out his intention, and there are men sitting on this floor that owe him and this convention an apology for daring to insinuate that he is on the low level of a salary seek ing labor [fakir. (Cheers.) Secretary Mailly is not called upon to resign be cause of anything the chair did. Delegate Mailly was called upon to do what he has done or intends doing because his self-respect makes it necessary. W

ADD B — . — . — . — . — . — . Section 2 of article 7 was read by the chairman of the committee, as follows: chairman of the committee, as follows:

The National Secretary shall have charge
of all affairs of the National Office subject
to the directions of the Executive Committee and the National Committee. He
shall receive the reports of the state organizations and of local organizations in
unorganized states and territories. He
shall supervise the accounts of the National
Office, and the work of the lecture bureau,
the literary bureau and such other departments as may hereafter be established in
connection with the National Office.

On motion adopted as read.

Section 3 was read and on motion

On motion adopted as read.

Section 3 was read and on motion adopted as read. It is as follows:

The National Secretary shall issue to all party organizations in such way as the Executive Committee may direct, monthly bulletins, a report on the financial affairs of the party, a summary of the condition and the membership of the several state and territorial organizations of the principal business transacted by his office, and such other matters pertaining to the organization and activity of the party, as may be of general interest to the membership. Such bulletins shall not contain editorial comment. Section 4 was read as follows:

Moved to adopt the recommendation f the committee. Seconded, Carried, The convention then adopted Section of the committee. Seconded.

The convention then adapted

5, as follows:

The National Secretary and members of
the Executive Committee may be removed
from office at any time by a majority vote
of the members of the National Committee.
Section 1 of Article 8 was read:

There when commented in connection it the control of the pure of arranging tours for legers on them call socialism only.

Some discussion ensued as to the

meaning of the term "theoretical So-cialism only." It was explained tha It was explained that the intention was to confine lecturers to an exposition of the principles of So-cialism and prohibit them from going into local factional questions.

Delegate Berger moved an amendment to substitute the words "for the propaganda" of Socialism." Substitute.

dopted.

Section 2 was read, as follows:
"The lecture bureau shall have r onnection with the work of organizaion; and it shall have the right to make arrangements for the lecturers under its auspices with all state or local organ-izations of the country."

izations of the country."

Motion to adopt as read.
Delegate Berger moved to amend by striking out the words "or local" organizations.

The question being put on Delegate Berger's amendment, it was lost and the question recurring to the section as originally reported back by the committee a vote was taken and the same vote was taken and the same was declared adopted.

Section 3 of the article was then read.

section 3 of the article was then read, as follows: Section 3. The National Committee shall establish a uniform rate of compensation for all iseturers and organizers working un-der its auspices. On notion the section was adopted as read.

Section 1 of Article 9 was then and declared adopted as reported back

by the committee.
Section 2 of Article 9 was next called up and read, as follows:

up and read, as follows:

Section 2. The literature bureau shall keep for sale to the local organizations of the party and others a stock of Socialist books, pamphlets and other literature, and shall have the right, with the approval of the committee, to publish works on theoretical Socialism for the purposes of Socialist propaganda, but this clause, shall not be construed as authorizing the bureau to publish any periodicals.

Delegate Meyer (Ill.) moved to amend the section by striking out the word "theoretical," and, the question being put, his motion prevailed.

The question was then put on the adoption of the section as amended, and

it was carried.
Section 3 of article 9 was then read and upon motion duly seconded adopted

Section 1 of article 10 was next read and adopted upon motion duly seconded. Section 2, article 10, being then read the question was put and the same was adopted as also was section 3 of the same article.

Section 4, article 10, was next taken up. It reads as follows:

The basis of representation in any na-tional convention shall be by states, each state and territory being entitled to one delegate at large and one additional dele-gate for every 200 members in good stand-ing.

Delegate Dalton, (Ill.) moved that the section be amended by striking out the figures "200" and inserting the figures Motion seconded.

1,000. Motion seconded.

Delegate Berger moved to amend the section by adding as its conclusion the following: "But in every case the delegate shall be a resident of the state which he or she represents."

Delegate Hillquit: 1 wish to state for the length of Convenie Berger that the the benefit of Comrade Berger that the committee have decided it advisable to add the following to this section: "Provided, however, that no delegate shall be considered eligible unless he is a resident.

of the state from which the credential is presented." The Chairm Chairman: If there is no objec-

The Chairman: If there is no objection this addition will be embodied in the committee's report.

Delegate Langworthy: I move to amend the amendment by striking out the figures "200" and inserting the figures "100." We are represented here on the basis of 100 and if we were to be represented on the basis of 1,000 i nsome states we would not have bad any idea. states we would not have had any delegates from those states in these conven-

The motion was seconded and the pre-The motion was seconded and the previous question was called for. The question was then put on the amendments before the house and they were both defeated. Whereupon a vote was taken on the section as originally reported back by the committee together with the ad-dition embodied therein as announced by Chairman Hillquit of the committee, and the same was thereupon adopted. Delegate Gibbs moved that the follow-ing by inverted in section.

ing be inserted in article 10 as section 5.
"Section 5. The national committee shall provide a special fund for the payment of expenses of the delegates in attending the national convention."

The motion was seconded.

Delegate Mailly: I want to offer as a substitute for that amendment the folsubstitute for that amendment the following: "The railroad face of the delegates going to and coming from the convention shall be paid from the national treasury and such expenses shall be raised by a percapita assessment on the entire membership."

The motion was seconded.

Delegate Gibbs: I accept that amendment

ment.

In answer to insistent calls for the question the secretary at the request of the chairman then read the pending question, being the amendment offered by Delegate Mailly and accepted by Dele-gate Gibbs, and after some little discus-sion the question was taken on the amendment and it was carried and adopt-

ed as section 5 of article 10.
Section 1 of article 11 was next taken up and read and Delegate Toole of Mary-land moved to amend it so as to read that action should be taken "Upon the request of five states or territorial or-ganizations or of ten local organiza-tions," and to eliminate the remaining por-tion of the section reading as follows: "Or any smaller number of such or-

ganizations having a membership to at-least 2,000 in the aggregate."

Delegate Webster (Ohio) moved that the section be amended to read "twenty locals" instead of "five states." Both motions were seconded.

The question was then put on the amendment offered by Delegate Webster, Delegate Toole having withdrawn his amendment, and Delegate Webster's amendment giving authority to twenty

Delegate Mailly moved that the word "committee" be substituted in place of the word "organization," in the phrase "five states or territorial organizations," but upon the question being put the amendment was lost and the question then recurring to the original as reported back by the committee and as amended by Delegate Webster, the vote was taken and it was declared carried, and

the chair ordered its adoption.

Section 2 of article 11 was then read and declared adopted.

Section 3 was read as follows: "All propositions or other matters sub-mitted for the referendum of the party shall be presented without preamble or com-ment." Motion to adopt.

Delegate Oncal moved to amend by

adding after the word "comment" the words "by the national secretary or national executive committee," Seconded.

The amendment was lost and the or-

iginal section adopted. Article 12 was taken up, and section read, as follows:

I read, as follows:

The formation of all state or territorial organizations or the reorganization of state or territorial organization which may have lapsed, shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in conformity with the rule of the National Committee. Adopted.

Section 2: Section 2: No state or territory may be organized unless it has at least ten locals with an agregate membership of not less than 100, but this provision shall not affect the rights of states or territories organized prior to the adoption of this constitution. Delegate Toole (Md.) moved to amend by substituting "five" instead of "ten."

Several delegates spoke against the original section on the ground that some of the states were so small that although the membership in the party might con-stitute a large percentage of the total stitute a large percentage of the total vote in the state yet it would be impossible to recognize ten separate locals.

The amendment was lost and the original section adopted.

The hour of adjournment having arrived. Delegate Richardson moved to suspend the rules and continue the session antil the constitution was disposed of.

Section 3: "The platform of the Socialist party shall be the supreme declara-tion of the party, and all states and numicipal platforms shall conform thereto." The adoption moved.

Delegate Oneal moved to amend by adding the words "and no state or local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization or refrain from making nominations in order to favor the candidates of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist party accep nomination from any other party or political organization."

The committee counted the amend-

ment, and the section in its amended form was adopted.

form was adopted.
Section 4 was read?
"In states and territories in which there is one central organization affiliated with the party, he state or territorial organization shall have the sole jurisliction of the members residing within

SYMPATHETIC LOCKOUT IS DECLARED.

their respective territories, and the sole control of all matters pertaining to the propaganda, organization and financial matters within such state or territory. matters within such state or territory. Their activity shall be confined to their respective organizations, and the national committee and sub-committees or officers thereof shall have no right to interfere in such matters without the consent of the respective state or territorial or-ganizations." Adopted.

Section 5. The state committee shall make monthly reports to the National Secretary concerning the membership, financial condition and general standing of the party. believe that, here in America, in the dawning of the Twentieth Century, such Adoption moved.

gate Kerrigan (Texas) moved to amend by striking out "monthly" and inserting "quarterly." Amendment lost. The original section was then adopted. Section 6 was read: "The state committees shall pay to the national committees shall pay to the national committees.

mittee every month a sum equal to five cents for every member in good standing within their respective territories." prevailed in three counties in Colorado,

Adoption moved.

Delegate Stedman (Illinois) moved to strike out the word "five" and insert the word "three." He argued that with the reduced monthly dues and the large inreduced monthly dues and the large increase in the total membership which was sure to ensue, there would be an increase in the national revenues.

The proposition was argued by Delegates Nagle (Kentucky), Hazlett (Colorado) and others.

Delegate Bickett (Ohio) moved an appropriate to make the dues ten cents.

Delegate Bickett (Ohio), moved an amendment to make the dues ten cents, but the proposition was not received with favor.

The question was then put on the three-cent proposition and this amendment was defeated. The question then recurring to the original section, a vote was taken and it was declared adopted. Section 7 was then read and adopted.

Section 7 was then read and adopted. Article 13 was next read and adopted as read. Article 14 was then read and adopted

Delegate Hillquit: I am just formed by my comrades on the committee that the majority of the members of the committee recommend that section 2, article 2, under the heading "Not Constitution of the committee that the committee recommend that section 2, article 2, under the heading "Not Constitution" by the discussion of the committee of th sidered by All of the Committee" be dis-

pensed with. Section 3, article 2, under the heading "Not Considered by All of the Com mittee, as well as section 6, article 4, under the same heading, were then read

and adopted as read.

Delegate Stedman (Illinois) called upsection 2, article 2, under this heading and moved its adoption, but on motion duly seconded his motion was tabled.

and moved its adoption, par of his duly seconded his motion was tabled. It was then moved by Delegate Mor-gan (Illinois) that the convention delay voting on the constitution as a whole until information had been received from the committee on municipal program, which motion being duly seconded was

motion the convention then adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock this evening (Wednesday)...

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION.

The report of the Press Committee being unfinished, business, was taken up, Chairman Simons being in charge. The monthly bulletin being included

in the constitution, was passed.

The establishment of a Socialist press
bureau by the National Committee was recommended. It was stated that the matter might be arranged so as to be

The suggestion was adopted.

The Committee on Platform was Physical The Committee on Program reported

Progress. Chairman Spargo presented the report of the Trades Union Committee. The resolutions called attention to the dangerous growth of the domination of the powers of government by capital, through which the fundamental princi-ples of American liberty had been vio-lated, courts overawed, military despot-ism and virtual slavery established, the habeas corpus destroyed, and a more than Russian autocracy established. Be-tween the two classes, the masters and the workers, an irrepressible conflict is being waged. Only political methods can dislodge the class placed in power

neing waged. Only political methods can dislodge the class placed in power unwittingly by the victims.

The committee called attention to the fact that the conditions in Colorado were kept from the knowledge of the people. Other resolutions were reported, which will be published later.

PRESS COMMITTEE REPORT.

A resolution was presented at Tues-ny night's session by the Press Committee from Local San Francisco and other urging the Convention to provide for a party organ, daily or weekly. After a heated discussion the resolution was voted down by an overwhelming ma-

The following resolutions were adopted: The following resolutions were adopted:
Recognizing the 'necessity of 'informing the-membership theroughly of party affairs, we recommend, in accordance with the suggestion of the National Secretarry, a monthly bulletin contined exclusively to official matters, excluding all questions relating to tactles and other editorial comment.
We believe that this bulletin should have the nominal price of, say, 25 cents a year. If, however, the convention, should decide that this bulletin should be supplied gratultously, we recommend that such gratultously, we recommend that such gratultous circulation be confined to party secretaries.

unitously, we recommend that such gratuitous circulation be confined to party secretaries.

We would recommend for the consideration of the convention the proposition of establishing a bureau under the control of the National Office of the Socialist Party for the purpose of furnishing plate matter on Socialism, such matter to be of an educational character treating Socialism from a scientific and propagnada point of view, and not entering into questions of party tactics.

There are, at the present time, a large number of papers that are willing to publish Socialist matter, but either because of fack of editorial of financial ability are not able to secure the same. In many places, also, Socialists are already considering the desirability of establishing weekly papers, but are handicapped by the same difficulties. This plan will assist in solving this problem in two ways, either the matter can be purchased for an existing paper, or if it is decided to establish a paper directly under Socialist control, it, will reduce the expenses of publication.

MEANING OF "TELLURIDE," COLO.!

Denver, Colo., May 3 .- Perhaps your many readers would like to know the meaning of the name of an infamous town in our "many-colored" State, called "Telluride." Well, it is said to have originated in a playful remark to Senator Henry M. Teller, of this State; namely: "Teller-you-ride," and he has been doing it ever since, as "Tell-u-ride," commonly known as Telluride, like most capitalists and he should keep on riding until "capitalism" gives place to Social-

There being a much larger crowd than was expected, the con assary department of the banque, went broke before all had lined up to the table. "But," as one comrade expressed it, "the speakers gave us a feast of good things,

"Let them try to pass our sentries, and we'll turn them into fertilizers. says General Bell of Colorado; "to hell with habeas corpus, I'll give them postmortems instead."

It seems incredible. We can hardly

words could fall from the lips of an

American cifizen-much less an officer

But such is the fact, nevertheless.

During the past year martial law has

and the state troops have been constantly

in the field, governing those counties by

military force, and without the sem-

blance of civil law. The governor of Colo-

rado has ordered a suspension of the

writ of habeas corpus, and the validity

of the governor's action is now to be

tested in the supreme court of that

And this brought out the interview

with General Bell. "To hell with the

habeas corpus!" What a sentiment for

Perhaps when General Bell was a pri-

vate citizen, and before he became a poli-

tician and a state officer in Colorado,

he thought as much of the institutions

It is exceedingly dangerous to place

deadly weapons in the hands of any man

and send him forth to kill his fellow

citizens. The moment he engages in a

work of that kind, the finer feelings of

human nature are stifled, the primeval

instincts of the savage reveal themselves,

and the old tiger heart begins to beat

"To hell with the habeas corpus!"

That sentence embodies the military

spirit. And that is a dangerous spirit;

one which should at all times be dis-

couraged in a free state, rather than

Colorado gives us a valuable lesson.

She is showing us what might be. She

is showing us what can very easily hap-

pen, and her example should teach us to

be constantly on guard. She is showing

us the danger that lurks in shoulder-

Colorado is 'suffering from lawless-

ness-a lawless governor and a lawless

soldiery-and lawlessness is expensive.

Colorado has found it so, as will any

other state which cares to try the ex-

periment. Labor unions cannot be shot

into obedience. Civil conditions must

be dealt with by civil measures. Law-

lessness cannot exterininate lawlessness.

For every social maladjustment there

must be a social remedy. We must deal

with the causes that lie back of the

union, the strike and the boycott. Two

wrongs do not make one right, and never

"To hell with the habeas corpus" is

a befitting sentiment for those who would

rule by force, but it is not the sentiment

of true Americanism .- Cole County

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Whereas, The conflicting commercial

interests of the ruling classes in Russia

and Japan have induced the governments

of those countries to bring about war

between the Russian and Japanese na-

Whereas, The working people of Rus-

sia and Japan have no interest in waging this campaign of bloody warfare, bo

Resolved That this convention of the Socialist party of America sends greet-

ings of fraternity and solidarity to the

working people of Russia and Japan, and condemns the Russo-Japanese war

as a crime against progress and civiliza-

Resolved. That we appeal to the wage

workers of Russia and Japan to join

hands with the International Socialist

novement in its struggle for world-peace

Submitted by Delegate Hochn, of Mis

souri. Amended by resolutions commit

lecturers and organizers to engage with

organizations of the Socialist party, at an indefinite compensation, dependent

upon their success in collecting funds or

selling literature, or else engaging with

out understanding as to compensation;

Whereas, Under such conditions the

ability of a Comrade to remain in the

field depends upon circumstances other

than usefulness in the propagation of

Resolved, That this convention de-

clares itself opposed to speculative

methods of compensating lecturers and

organizers, and in favor of the pay-

ment of a definite predetermined salary

Whereas, Exorbitant salaries or fees

have sometimes been paid to speakers

and organizers for their services; and, Whereas, Such practices are altogether

unwarranted and unjust in a preletarian

movement; therefore be it Resolved, That this body declares it

self opposed to paying speakers or other

workers employed by the party exorbi-

tant fees or salaries placing them above

the standard of the working class the

Recommend, That, as far as pesible,

locals of the Socialist Party should en-

gage their speakers and organizers

through the national or state organiza

tions, thus discouraging the abuses aris-

ing from the unsatisfactory methods at

Marx, but have you ever read the time

"The most of you have read

Committee reports favorably.

party represents. And we .

present pursued.

tables of the country!"

Committee reports favorably.

clean-cut Socialism; therefore be it

tee. Committee reports favorably. Whereas, It is the practice of some

tion. And be it further

(Mo.) Democrat.

of his country as did any man.

an American citizen!

and pant for blood.

encouraged.

of an American commonwealth.

"TO HELL WITH HABEAS COR-

Stone and Lime Dealers Organize and Strike Blow at Teamsters for Asking This is an interview that comes from Colorado, an American state, and the Higher Wages. words are from an officer of that state.

> Another strike of workingmen was | met with a lockout in Chicago yesterday. Were evidence needed to show that employers are alive to their interests and are fully aware of the power of combination, it was furnished in the lockout of members of the Stone, Lime and Cement Teamsters' Union.

The teamsters demanded an increase in wages from \$2.25 to \$2.50 a day. They work ten hours a day and because of the nature of their employment there are several months in the winter season that they do not work at all. They believed under those circumstances that their demands were modest.

Two large firms, the Artesian Lime Company and the Union Lime Company, were singled out as offering the best advantages to make a successful fight against. Those firms have to depend on teamsters entirely for the distribution of their products, while most of the other concerns have railroad facilities in addition to teamsters.

As soon as the teamsters called a strike in the two plants the other employers in the same line of business who

been the least ready of all unions in the city to recognize the truth of that statement, for they have repeatedly refused to assist another section of workers in trouble with their masters. The lockout may prove a valuable lesson to

Machinists' Strike Likely.

A strike of all the union machinists in the city is likely to be called next week. The men have voted solidly for an increase in wages and a reduction of the hours of labor to fifty a week. The employers declare that business conditions do not warrant the increase in wages, and that it is impossibe for them to grant the reduction in hours because of the competition from other cities where longer hours prevail.

Accordingly they have proposed to submit the question to arbitration. The machinists, however, declare that they did not vote for arbitration. They voted for more wages and shorter hours and they are ready to fight for it if neces-

Now let us see just how much there

plant of the Allis-Chalmers company, known throughout the country as a firm that likes to fight unions. A meeting between representatives of that firm and the various unions will be held this afternoon, and unless the demands of the men are acceded to there will be something doing at the works Monday morn-

President O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists will be in Chicago tomorrow to take up the local situation but his presence is not likely to have much effect. The men are determined to stand by what they voted for and will not be turned aside by O'Connell or anyone else. Considering the skill required the machinists are the poorest paid class of mechanics in the country.

Shoe Workers Firm:

Several of the shoe manufacturers in the city who have locked out their help in a fight for the "open shop" have offered to return the union stamp to the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Florsheim & Co. offered to return the union stamp yesterday as the firm said it was no use to it. The workers, however, decided not to return to work except under union conditions, so that the surrender of the stamp will not establish the "open shop" as the company will soon learn. So far the workers are standing solidly together and have refused to sign indi-

Demand Shorter Workday.

Blacksmiths, boilermakers, machinists,

TOUGH, BUT HE DID IT

Gave Up \$23.00 Treasure Trove, Though Mother Needed It For Rent:

[From the New York Times.]

The Tenderloin police station was all agog last night over the case of "Jakev" Weisman, the newsboy. Policeman Hefferman was on post at Fourteenth street when he noticed a ragged boy sitting on a bench in Union Square, apparently lost in thought. Every now and then the boy looked at something he held in his hand, then got up and started to walk away, only to return to his "brown study" on the bench in the rain.

Hefferman soon forgot about the news boy, but presently he was reminded when some one tapped him on the arm.

"Here, Mister Cop," said a husky voice, "this thing don't belong to me." Hefferman recognized the speaker as the newsboy on the bench. The boy gave the policeman a chatelaine bag containing a number of greenbacks and trudged up Broadway with the big policeman in silence. The little fellow's hands were stuck in his pockets and he made only one remark on the way to the station house.

"Wish I hadn't found dat money," he said in a doubtful tone.

He repeated the remark at the police station when Sergeant Boettler asked him where he found the bag, and he burst out crying.

"What's the matter?" asked the Sergeant, kindly.

"Wish I hadn't ever seen dat green stuff," sobbed the boy. "I lives wid me mudder down on de east side, an we'se poor an' can't pay de rent an' dey're goin' ter trun mudder out."

The Sergeant scratched his head with his pen and said thoughtfully:

"I shouldn't like to think what I'd have done if I'd been in this kid's

They finally got it out of Jakey that he lived at 193 Stanton street with his mother, of whom he was the sole support. The chatelaine bag he found in the park, he said, and was delighted, for \$23 was enough to help his mother out of her difficulties. But he realized afterward that the money was not his, and that, as he said, "wus luck would come to me mudder if I kep' it."

"Say kid," said the Sergeant, "you go home and tell your mother what you found and what you did with it, and why you did it. She'll be a great deal prouder of that than of \$23."

Willie-What is graft, pa?

Pa-When you get the best of the other fellow it's business; when the other fellow gets the best of you 'it's

HARK, COMRADES.

"GAA PAA." the only Norwegian Socialist paper in the U.S. that never has fought nor never will fight for other than the doctrines of the Socialist Commonwealth, 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 E. L. Mengshoel, Girard, Kansas.

THE MAN WITH THE DOUGH.

Crowhed by the weight of centuries, he gathers in the dough,
And gazes round for more. The greediness of ages in his face, And on his back the broadcloth of the world.

What made him dead to laboring man's

despair?

A thing that grieves not and that never gives (Ten dollars to a preacher till he sees

where fifty will return.)
Sordid and grab-it-all, a brother to the hog who bloated and made big this brutal man a Whose the hand that crowned this beetling

Whose breath blew out the conscience in this skull? Is this the brute the Lord made and gave

To trace star-routes and haunt the lobbles for more votes;
To feel the passions of a Baer?
Is this the dream he dreamed who shaped

the gold-bug legislation
And pillared the White House with the strenuous cowboy?

Down all the stretch of hell to its last gulf. There is no soul more brutified than this—
More tongued with praises of the world's
blind greed—

More filled with lies and promises for the fool voter.

More fraught with menace to the universe.

What gulfs between him and the seraphim! Slave to the golden dollar, what to him Are justice and the Golden Rule? What the long hours of the slaves of In-

The moans of babes, the ruin of the ho Through this dead soul the fires of brimstone shoot;

Time's tragedy is in that heartless brute; Through this dread soul humanity betrayed, Plundered, profaned, and disheartened Cries protest to the judges of the courts,

A protest answered by injunctional O Roosevelt, Edward and Bill, the wouldbe great,
Is this the handiwork you give to God?

This monstrous hog, distended and swillstuffed? How will you ever anti-fat this shape:

Train it again to human form; Give back the honest looking and the light! Rebuild in it the honor and the man; Make right its immemerial debaucheries, Perfidious swindles, immedicable licertious

O Teddy, Wilhelm, Edward and St. Nick, How will your campaign managers reckon with this man? How answer this brute hoggishness in that

When campaign and agitation shakes the world?

How will it be with politicians and ward,

When this Holy Terror shall refuse to "divvy up,"
After you've bled him till he bolts?

LEON E. BEALS, Pasadena, Cal.

American Pauperism

By Isador Ladoff. This book is full to th brim with incrimi-

nating evidence against capitalism. Perhaps you do not know the extent of poverty in this country. Perhaps your friend who has a \$12 a week job now thinks prosperity is everywhere. In either case this book is the most valuable one you can get on the subject. 'It has some of the best statistics on the subject of poverty obtainable. Excellent material for everyone who speaks or argues

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not discuss the illegality of the sympathetic strike which worries the employ-

Although in active competition, at least ostensibly, with the firms against which the strikes were called, the other employers at once went to their assistance and decided to lock out every teamster in their employ. The lockouttook effect yesterday morning and the employers declare it will continue until

Now, there is a good lesson in the would be much more effective in secur-

bringing about those conditions. Chicago manufacturers, many of them, are members of the National Metal Trades' Association which is fighting the employers are doing all they can to prevent them. If the local manufacturers they can crush out the unions in those should be no increase in wages or reduc tion in hours here. They would do the

INATELY. Pueblo, Colo., May 4.- During the past 24 hours no murders or assaults have been committed in Colorado either by the militia or hired assassins, but there is no certainty that the calm will prevail long. The citizens of Ridgeway, cannot grant improved conditions until near Telluride had a mass meeting last night and denounced the actions of the militia for its indiscriminate shooting through the stores and dwellings when lock them out as they have done in the train bearing Moyer passed through, several women and children narrowly escaping death. Mr. Wardjohn continues to improve, but the authorities refuse to arrest his assailants fearing the wrath of the capitalists. Henry O. Morris.

BANQUET CRUMBS.

SOLDIERS SHOT INDISCRIM-

had never had an association before is in this talk of the employers about and case workers employed on the Illinois at once met and organized. They did the competition from other cities. They demands for a shorter workday. At say to the officers of the Machinists union here, "Bring up the wages and represent the ten-hour day prevails but the ers so much, but they at once took duce the hours of labor in other cities men are working as a unit to establish steps to declare a sympathetic lockout. and we will grant your demands here. nine hours. The demands have been approved by the joint council of all the But we cannot grant them until you have done this.' workers in the Burnside shops of the That appears a plausible argument uncompany and will be presented to the company officials within a few days. The less one knows exactly what the employpresent wage agreements expire June 1.

the teamsters come to their senses. incident that should not be overlooked by the workers. Were they, as classconscious as the employers their union ing improved conditions. But they declare against sympathetic strikes and so divide their strength when it comes to a contest. One union or one section of the workers is left to fight its battle alone while others preach about the sacred inviolability of wage agreements and help to defeat their fellow wage

The newly-formed association known as the Association of Manufacturers and Dealers in Building Material has set the unions an example that they should profit by and recognize the truth of what the Socialists are daily preaching, namely, that the interests of one is the concern of all. But the teamsters have

ers are doing to prevent the men from

Machinists' union in Joliet, Quincy and other nearby cities. The men there are fighting to bring up their conditions to a level with the Chicago men and the they have been secured in other cities also, why do they not assist the men Joliet? Why fight them as they have months? Simply because they believe cities and use the argument that there same thing here except for the reason

About 900 comrades attended the banquet Sunday evening at the convention

to bring about those eq.ditions? Why done in Quincy for the past twelve

that they are affaid of the strength of

the Machinists' union ir The first trouble may occur at the