PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. FOR THE OWNERSHIP OF EARTH AND THE FULLNESS THEREOF BY ALL THE PEO-PLE AND NOT BY PART OF THE PEOPLE. The Appeal is Navez sent on credit; if you re-ceive it, it is paid for. Not dy owes a cent on subscription. A Entered at Girard, Kansas, Postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Debs' Stirring Speech of Acceptance

In the councils of the Socialist Party the collective will is supreme. Personally, I could have wished to remain in the ranks, to make my record, humble though it might be, fighting unnamed and unhonored side by side with my comrades. I accept your nomination, not because of any honor it confers-because in the Socialist movement no comrade can be honored except as he honors himself by his fidelity to the movement. I accept your nomination because of the confidence it implies, because of the duty it imposes. I cannot but wish that I may, in a reasonable measure, meet your expectation; that I may prove myself fit and worthy to bear aloft in the coming strife the banner of the working class (Applause); that by my utterances and by my conduct, not in an individual capacity, but as your representative, I may prove myself worthy to bear the standard of the only party that proposes to emancipate my class from the

thraldom of the ages. It is my honor to stand in the presence of a very historic convention, and I would that Karl Marx might be here today; I would that Lassalle and Engels, the men who, long before the movement had its present standing, wrought and sacrificed to make it possible for me to stand in this magnificent presence. I wish it were possible for them to share in the gleries of this occasion. We are on the eve of battle today. We are ready for the contest. We are eager for the fray. We depart from here with the endorsement of a convention that shall challenge undisputed the approval of the working class of the world.. The platform upon which we stand is the first American utterance upon the subject of International Socialism, Hitherto we have repeated, we have reiterated, we have followed. For the first time in the history of the American movement we have realized the American expression of that movement. There is not a line, not a word in that platform which is not revolutionary, which is not clear, which does not state precisely and properly the position of the American movement We leave this convention standing on this platform, to throw down the gauntlet to the capitalist enemy (applause), to challenge the capitalist oppressor, to do battle for the perpetuation of a system that keeps in chains those in whose

There is a republican party; the dominant capitalist party of this time; the party that has its representatives in the White House; the party that dominates both branches of the congress; the party that controls the supreme court; the party that absolutely controls the press; the party that gives inspiration to the subsidized pulpit; the party that controls every force of government; the party that is absolutely in power in every department of our activity. And as a necessary result we find that corruption is rampant; that the congress of the United States dare not respond to the demands of the people to sources of corruption from which the lava streams flow down the mountain sides: that they adjourned long before the hour struck for adjournment in order that they might postpone the in-

evitable. (Applause.) There is a democratic party-(A Voice: "Where?")-a party that has not stock enough left to proclaim its own bankruptev (laughter and applause); an expiring party that stands upon the crumbling foundations of a dying class; a party that is torn by dissention: a party that cannot unite: a party that is looking backward and hoping for the resurrection of the men who rave it inspiration a century ago; a rarts that is sopraling to the cemeteries of the past (applense); a party that is trying to vitalize itself by its ghosts, . he there who cannot be heard in their own defense. Thomas Tefferson would scorn to enter a modern democratic convention. He would have as little husiness there as Abraham Lincola would have in a modern republican convention. If they were living today



tion. (Tremendous applause.)

The Socialist Party meets these two parties face to face. Without a semblance of apology, without an attempt at explanation, scorning to compromise, it throws down the gage of battle and declares that there is but one solution of what is called the labor question, and that is by the complete overthrow of the capitalist system. (Applause.)

You have honored me in the magnitude of the task that you have imposed upon me, far beyond the power of my weak words to express. I can simply say that obedient to your call I respond. Responsive to your command I am here. \$ shall serve you to the limit of my cas pacity. My controlling ambition shall be to bear the standard aloft where the battle waxes thickest. I shall not hesitate as the opportunity comes to me to voice the emancipating gospel of the Socialist movement. I shall be heard in the coming campaign as often and as decidedly and as emphatically, as revolutionarily, as uncompromisingly, as my ability, my strength and my fidelity to the movement will allow. I invoke no aid but that which springs from the misery of my class; no power that does not spring spontaneous from the prostrate body of the workers of the world. Above all things I realize that for the first time in the history of all the ages there is a working class movement perfectly free from the sentimentality of those who riot in the misery of the class who are in the movement. On this occasion above all others, my comrades, we are appealing to ourselves, we are bestirring ourselves, we are arousing the working class, the class that through all of the ages has been oppressed, crushed, suffered, for the one reason that through all of the centuries of the past this class has lacked the consciousness of its overmastering power that shall give it the control of the masters of the world. This class is just bethere goes forth for the first time in history the first gleam of intell first sign of the premise that he is awakening, and that he is be scious of his power; and when he, through the inspiration of the Sc movement, shall become completely actions of that power, he will everth the capitalist system and bring the emancipation of his cla

To consecrate myself to my an of this great work is my st mrades, when the final verdict is rendered, will say, "He was not a candihold office; he did not try to his name with the pas be did prove himself w proved his right to a place in the world" (applause). If, when this little work shall have been comp be said of me, my acc when the fight has been fo task, that my acceptance of the you have conferred upon me will been made and that your and your judgment will have cated by the membe throughout the country. From the depths of my heart I thank

you. I thank you, and each of you, and through you I thank those you represent. I thank you not from my merely. I thank you from the depths of a heart that is responsive to your consideration. We shall meet again. We shall meet often, and when we meet finally we shall meet in much larger numbers to ratify the coming of the Sacialist Republic. (Great and prolonged applause.)

This edition of the Appeal to Reason will be posted up in every avaliable place in the U. S. I estimate that the Appeal Army will need at least one million copies of this number to carry out the plan to familiarize the American voters with the principles of the Socialist party and our candidates for President and Vice-President. Concerted, prompt action is necessary. The Socialist party is always first to the bat---we know what we want, and it is not necessary to wait until after the other parties have framed their platforms and nominated their men, in order to find an issue. The Issue is Already Made! It is the abolition of wage slavery and the dethronement of organized capital. On these lines will the fight be waged until victory is won. Before that is possible, every American voter must know why it is necessary and how to do this. The Socialist declaration of principles tells the story. Read it carefully, Mr. Non-Socialist; and line up with the party which proposes to give every man the full product of his labor. To want more is to be a thief---to accept less is to be a slave.

CLOSING DAY OF CONVENTION

State and Municipal Program Adopted --- Other Important Work Transacted---Plans for a Great Campaign.

The Socialist National Convention met in Branc's Hall, Chicago ills, May let, and continued aix days. Care of Massachusetts, was challenged permanent secretary, with Frost, Cross and Waldnorst assistants. The first day was largely taken up with the work of perfecting the convention organization and the election of committees. Tuesday meeting the committee of rules provided for the election of the rule provided for the election of committee of rules provided for the election of the rules along the constitution.

This was amended by adding the rule was rule adopted, together with The result of the manufacture of the committee of rules of rules along the party of the conditions hased on his experience during the past year, for the future government of the party, many of which were incorporated in the past, year, for the future government of the past, was passed by a vote of 107 to 62.

Thursday merning the new constitution was adopted with a few milor, changes, as to be adopted the all public works and such work to be done by the

MORNING SESSION-Friday, May 6. Delegate Stedman, of Illinois, was elected chairman for the day, and Dele-gate W. M. Wilkins, of California, vice-chairman.

Report of Committee on State and Municipal Program.

rman Untermann, of the State ard Municipal Committee, presented a report from that committee. In preuting it he spoke approvingly of the ork done by the similar permanent numittee appointed by the Indianapolis investion, the result of whose labors embodied in the present report. Fol-

To the National Convention of the Socialist arty assembled in Chicago, Ill., Mar. 1904. Commence: Your committee on State and matchal Program beg leave to submit the

STATE PROGRAM.

for the Activity of Socialist M.

to a price not exceeding the cost of produc-tion and maintenance.

The contract system to be abolished in all public works and such work to be done by the state directly ensures.—All persons above the sac of 60 to be exempt from labor, and to be entitled to pessions of not less than the cur-runt minimum wage.

Bick and Disabled.—Adequate facilities to be provided, at public expenses, for the care and maintenance of all sick and disabled per-sons.

Chairman

Taxation.—A graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax to be imposed, such revenue to be used solely in the interest of the working class, not to relieve the middle class of taxation.—Public control of the entire

Liquer Traffic.—Public control of the entire liquer traffic.

Regulation of Corporations.—Ratiroads and all other corporations operating under public franchises to be placed under state control, and to have rates fixed by law.

The Courts.—The abolition of all court coats and sherif's fees in the commencement of suits, and the abolition of all coats for appealing cases to the courts of last resort.

The establishment of free legal departments. Sufficient courts to accure speedy trials.

The establishment of free legal departments. Sufficient courts to secure speedy trials. Prison System.—The present bruial system of treating criminal persons to be replaced by a system of pathological treatment. This includes the abolition of the prison contract system, death penaltics and isolated confinement, and the substitution therefor of santariums in rural localities with adequate healthful openeir employment, and treatment corresponding to modern psychological pathology. Suffrage.—The right to rote not to be contingent upon the payment of any taxes, either is money or public labor.

Women to have equal political rights with mee.

MUNICIPAL PROGRAM.

making courts free to all and securing, as far as possible, the limitation of those powers, financial legal, social and political which have accumulated in the hands of the capitalist class will tend of course, to make the victory of the working class more easy at every step.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

for adults. (7.)

for adults. (7.)

cor adults. (7.)

cor adults. (7.)

cor the law.

II.—Changes Affecting Teaching Ferce.—(1.)

Adequate number of teachers (small classes in all schools). (2.) Normal schools (raining required as minimum qualification for teaching (2.) Right of trial for teachers before the missat. (4.) Pensions for teachers when supermissat. (4.)

disabled.

(1.) Uniform for

(ii.) Right of trial for teachers before dis-missal. (4.) Pensions for teachers when super-annuated or disabled.

III.—Care of Children.—(1.) Uniform free text-hooks for all schools, public and private on demand. (2.) Free meals and clothing. (3.) Free medical service, inspection for eyes, sars. mental faculties for 'educational pur-poses), and for contagion.

IV.—Equipment.—(1.)

Adequate buildings, numerous, not now large. (2.) Ample play-greeneds, with physical instructor in charge. (2.) Museums, art guileries. libraries, etc., en-larged and accessible to all children through requient visits becompanied by teachers. (4.) Baths and gravasiums in each school. (5.) All school buildings open evenings, Sundays and buildays for public assemblages.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

I. Principles of Management.—(1.) Reduces of heats and increase of wages to correspond to the improvements in production. (2.) No offits to be used for reduction of taxation.
(1.) Pension for all city employees when sick

or disabled.

II.—Industries Suggested for Ownership.—

II.—Industries Suggested for Ownership.—

II. all industries dependent on franchises, such as atreet cars, electric and gas lightings, telephones, etc. (2.) Elskeries, ice-bases, etc. (2.) Elskeries, ice-bases, etc. (2.) Elskeries, ice-bases, etc. (2.)

unblishment of useful works and extension of public functions to give work to unemplayed. (2.) Free toedical service, including free medicine. (3.) Adequate hospital service with no tants of charity. (4.) Homes for aged and invalide (5.) Night lodgings for men out of suployment and without homes. (6.) Pensions for all public employes. (7.) Free public crematory.

Department of Mealth—(1.) Inspection of food, pupishment of all harmful and inspection of

health denands. (4.) Adequate system on parks, public play grounds and gymnasiums. Factery Legislation—(1.) Special laws for protection of both women and children in both mercantile and industrial pursuits. (2.) No shild under 15 may be permitted to work at any painful occupation, including selling papers, blacking where self-

child under 18 may be permitted to work at any gainful occupation. Including salling papers, blurking shoes, etc.

Kousing Guestion.—(1.) Strict legislation against ore-crowding, provision for light and ventilation in all rooms. (2.) Building of monicipal apartments to rent at cost of care of building and depreciation—no return for ground rent to be demanded. (8.) Condemnation and destruction by the city of all tenements not conforming to proper standards of light, ventilation and over-rowding.

Public Employment.—(1.) Direct employment by the city—abolition of contract system. (2.) Fixing of uninnum wage not lower than atandard trade union rate.

Taxation.—(1.) Progressive income tax, such revenue to be used solely in the interests of the working class, and not to relieve the middle class of taxation. (2.) Taxation of ground rects. (3.) Exemption of household furniture and laborers' homes up to \$2,000.00 Missedianoc.t.—(1.) Rection of "Labor Temple" by municipality as headquarters, meeting place and educational center for workers of the city. (2.) Publication of a municipal bulletin, containing complete news of all municipal activity.

Committee.—R. Unterman, Chairman; John

bulletin, containing complete news of all mu-nicipal activity.

Committee.—E. Unterman, Chairman; John W. Work, Secretary; Courades Stedman, of Illinois, Gaylord of Wisconsin, Reproduc of Indi-ana, Kraybill of Kansan, Kelly of Mamacha-settia, and Aktineon of New York.

the report. Motion seconded.

Delegate Ford (Minn.) moved that
the whole subject be laid on the table.

Motion seconded. A discussion ensued, in which all the various phases of the subject were presented. Among those who took part in the discussion were the following delegates: Hayes, Dalton, Sieverman, Ker-

rigan, Taft, Meyer, Unterman.
The discussion was interrupted in order to announce the vote on delegate to the International Congress, resulting as follows: Unterman, 57; Hillquit, 52; Simons, 32. No candidate having a majority, the name of Simons was dropped and a new ballot ordered, resulting in the election of Unterman as delegate to the International Socialist Congress.

Discussion of the municipal amittee's report was again taken up after Comrade Deb's speech of accept-ance, which will be found on the first page of this issue.

The debate was resumed by the fol-

lowing delegates: For the report: Mrs. Cogswell, Parks, Unterman, Carr, Rose, Waldhorse, Titus, Steadman, Berlyn, Work, Ufert, Miller, Flouten, Will, Kraybill, Hazlett

Against the report: Irene Smith, Dalton, Heydrick, Hillquit, Walsh, Gay-lord, Spears, Berger, Carey, Riley, Meyer,

Features of the Debate on the Municipal Program.

CHAIRMAN UNTERMANN, of th program committee, in anticipation of possible criticism, made a few remarks in justification of the report. He said that many Socialists would be elected to office this fall, and in many localities difficulties had arisen in the past owing to the fact that comrades elected did not have a program and did not know how to proceed along proletarian lines. The question is, shall we give them a certain set of instructions now, or shall we wait till we have elected a large number and give them a program when they ask for it? "To me it seems much they ask for it. To the to seems much better to provide in advance for the de-mand for instruction which we know will come, instead of waiting until the necessity arises. We in convention as-sembled are much more likely to agree sembled are much more takeny to agree on a general outline of suggestions by which our candidates may be guided than the membership at large, scat-tered over an enormous territory with all the difficulties attending such a sit-uation. All the positions contained in the report of the committee are nothing but suggestions, are not mandatory or binding, and this convention has no power to make any of these outlines mandatory. The reason for making this taking of water works profits for the perfec-tion of fire department and extension of parks, all other measures are to be considered in the light of their bearing upon the working class as such. Those which will prepare the working people for their part in the class strug-gle by increase of intelligence, strengthening of their bodies, securing independence or cer-tainty of livehood for them, are to be con-sidered as so many weapons making for their victory. On the other hand the taking away from the capitalist class of exclusive privileges, making courts free to all and securing, as far was this: We realized that we would not come before this convention until late, and we did not want this work to be considered in a rush. It is important that every passage of the report should be well considered because it must stand at least four years unless amended by referendum, which would amended by referendum, which would be very difficult, and for this reason the committee took great pains to go mi-nutely over every section, discussing it sentence by sentence, position by posi-tion, until all are unanimously agreed. And the fact that we could agree, al-though we represented so many different eyements of the party, it seems to me should be an indication that this conven-tion should also be able to agree unani-

mously on this report." DELEGATE WALSH, of Montana, offered as a substitute for the whole re-port the following: "The National Con-vention recommends that in the event of any Socialist being elected in any localities on any state or municipal tickets, they be guided thereafter in all their legislative acts by the principle, 'Is the legislation in the interest of the laboring class? If so, I am for it, if not, I am opposed to it."

Delegate Walsh, in speaking in

Delegate Walsh, in speaking in favor of this substitute, said that the report of the committee read like the last page of one of Hearst's newspapers. He regarded it ridiculous to recommend such a program as that of the committee, to go over the United States, repretee, to go over the United States, representing as it does the inconsistencies and feelish whims of a variety of people. He denounced the report as a sort of political hat-rack on which all sorts of cranky notions were to be hung, and as a string of stuff as long as the Chinese bible. "If we are going to elect men that don't know what to do for the laboring people, for God's sake let the old parties elect them; we don't want to

relephones, etc. (2) Rekeries, Re-houses, coal ord wood yards, department stores, slaughter-houses where they are meded.

III.—Manicipal Autsmenny.—(1.) Municipal autsonuty for the ownership and operation of all enterprises with to the numicipality as such (2.) Instance at bends for this purpose up to 10 percent of the aksessed valuation. (3) Instance of debenium bands secured by plants to be sequired or built.

Working Class Georgement.—(1.) Police out to be sequired or built.

Working Class Georgement.—(1.) Police out to be sequired or built.

Working Class Georgement.—(1.) Police out to take control of the government of this great country, this program then strikers. (1.) Free legal advise. (3.) Abolition of the property of the property of the great country, this program then the strikers. (1.) Free legal advise. (3.) Abolition of the property of the great country, this program then the strikers of the property of the great country of the government of this great country, this program then the property of the great country of the government of this great country, this program then the property of the great country of the government of the great country of the great country

that we are new a little minority faction in the great political field, with no
possibilities of having any work; to do
what? Patch up this old system? No,
the work of the Socialist party of the
world is not to patch up the old system; it is to inaugurate a new system. You
do not say here anything about the system being wrong, but you go to work
and give us so many plasters to put on
to the feak spots of the old system.
What we want is a complete new system, and all of these things will follow
as a matter of course."

DELEGATE COGSWELL, (Kans.)

DELEGATE cogsWELL, (Kans.)

DELEGATE COGSWELL, (Kans.): "I stand for immediate demands, or rather for the immediate demands in rather for the immediate demands in our program. In the past I have opposed immediate demands because they were only here and there enforced or thought of in many places. Without any direct program the most ridiculous claims were written out for us as workers to take up and advocate and stand for I hitterly oppose a constitution claims were written out for us as workers to take up and advocate and stand
for. I bitterly oppose a constitution
in a state a short time ago because it
went beyond what I thought was fair
or what would be possible to have the
people understand or stand for. I opposed it, not because it was a program, but because it was simply one state. Therefore I advocate strongly that we as a national convention should take some stand that will guide us in the future in our state and municipal work.

DELEGATE DALTON, (III.): "

thought yesterday when I read the plat form that we had become a thorough platform. I think today we have be-come American and international be-cause we have got the International En-cyclopedia added to our program. I do not know whether they recorded to know whether they seriously meant this or not. They come to us and say this is neither mandatory nor obligatory, and they are afraid to add that it is not purgatory. What does it mean if it is not obligatory nor mandatory? What has this convention got to do if it is merely suggestive? We are not a sug-gestive body. We are here to legislate, to make laws, to lay down the law for the party: so much so that it has been said on the floor here that we are the compesent ones to decide everything from international delegate down to what kind of public bath houses we shall have in Podunk."

CHAIRMAN UNTERMANN, in an swer to a question from Delegate Bertha Wilkins (Cal.), stated that he had not changed his position on the question be-fore the house, but had always been in favor of a program which would not form a part of the platform. He gave an interesting resume of the work ac-complished in Europe.

DELEGATE CARR (III.), spoke in DELEGATE CARR (III.), spoke in favor of the report. "It has been stated by one opposed to the program that this program would be favored by her if we were about to elect a president, senate and house. I submit that this program would be very insignificant in such a sit-uation as that."

DELEGATE ROSE (Miss.): "I am in favor of this program because I have frequently heard it said, 'Aha, they don't frequently heard it said. Ana, they don't agree on what they want, themselves. When out lecturing I have had the question asked. What are you going to do to replace the conditions that we have? Some of our speakers have said that we have not sense enough to know what to do when elected. But when you answer do when elected. But when you answer the question, and someone a little sharper than someone else asks you if that is the position of the party, and you say, 'No, that is only my personal position,' your position falls to the ground. So we want in the state of Mississippi a guide something like this, so that we can show that all Socialists have some semblance of harmony on have some semblance of harmony these questions of local issues."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When the convention reassembled at 1:30 p. m., the debate on the municipal program question was resumed.

DELEGATE LUCAS (Minn.), said

that 98 out of every 100 Socialists in Minnesota were in favor of a program. and to refuse to adopt the report of the committee would be to turn the Socialist ship adrift on the sea of politics with-out chart or rudder.

DELEGATE KERRIGAN (Texas), ar gued in favor of the program, citing his experience in a municipal campaign in Texas where he had resorted to a scrap

DELEGATE HEYDRICK (Pa.), spoke in favor of Delegate Walsh's substitute. He said that in the last analysis the test for our position on any measure of legisation was, "Is it for the interests of the working class?" If we pledge our-selves to that position, we can rest as-sured that any power conferred upon candidates elected will be properly used. The program submitted was merely a vote-catching program.

DELEGATE STEDMAN (III.): "There DELEGATE STEDMAN (II.): "There are 546 cities in the United States of over 8,000 inhabitants, and in the next year or two hundreds of Socialist aldermen will be elected and a great number of members of state legislatures. You must have some defined method of instructing them, or at least of pointing out what shall characterize their action in a legislative hear. It is according out what shall characterize their action in a legislative body. It is argued by some who seem to be proud that they are not intellectuals—in other words, proud of their own ignorance—that it is only necessity to declare ourselves in favor of promoting the interests of the working class. Every democrat and republican politician will declare his devotion to the interests of the working class. Bath House John and every other corrupt politician will say. I am for

APRIL MONTHLY.

ong Will the Republic Last!" by or of Artuness.
y First Veters Should Be Socialists."
Wus. P. Masson.
ro vs. Chattel Slavery," by A. M. Ernest Untermanh.
The above splendid propagands criticies have been printed in a 32-pag pamphlet and is now ready for malling.
Every farmer albuild read the article by Constale Penyses. 31 is clear, concise and convincing.

votes this fall.
The erricles by Simons, Hibrer and In-termann are all thought starters. It's about the best all-round propagants booklet ever retained.

DELEGATE TITUS (Wash.) spoke in favor of the report. He said: "The judgment of the party is better than the judgment of any one or two men. I do not believe in any procrustean law by which the party will say how you shall do these things when you get into power, but I do believe in our suggesting and intention. have the chance. It would be irrational to leave our representatives without the benefit of some such guide."

DELEGATE BERLYN (III.), spoke in favor of the report. He said that there were some who called themselves revo-lutionists, but who did not know what a revolutionists was. The propositions in the report were simply suggestions, and might be adopted or not according to circumstances. "The delegate from Ore-gon said these things would be good after we got into power. After we get the power we are going to do something en-tirely different. That is the history of all revolutions."

DELEGATE WORK (Iowa): "We have a platform. That is a national program. If you are willing to have a national program, why are you not willing to have a state and municipal pro gram when we are beginning to elect state and municipal officers?" DELEGATE UFERT (N. J.): "I am

in favor of this program because when we adopt it we are not adopting a platform of the Socialist party. It merely gives our representatives whom we may elect a guide when they are chosen to office, and we will have no more of the occurrences that have been referred to where our party has been made more ridiculous in certain localities."

program is an attempt to give a local interpretation to the philosophy of Marx in the language of the working class. It is a practical demonstration of the fact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation of the sact that we know what the interpretation is an attempt to give a local interpretation to revise and refer was carried.

The motion to revise and refer was carried.

RESOLUTIONS. the workers is. Before we have a right to be entrusted with the work of legislation, we should be permitted to tell what we would do in a municipality."

DELEGATE FLOATEN (Col): was a time when I thought little of a program and did not know whether it was necessary or not. I am very well satisfied that the party should express itself positively one way or the other. The point is not what we will do after we gain control of the nation, but what we will do while we are a minority party in the nation, state or municipality. This program is to tell us so that we may act with uniformity on questions that may come up."

DELEGATE WILL (Kans.): "The question, to my mind, is just this: When we are in power in the state of Kansas and have control of both branches of the legislature and of the executive power and judicial department, shall we be prepared to do something or shall we not! If we go before the people saying that we cannot do any-thing and do not propose to do any-thing until we get complete power, it will be disastrous to the Socialist mo

DELEGATE KRAYBILL (Kansas.) "Conditions have evolved to the point where they demand that this municipal where they demand that this municipal program be made practical, and if the Socialists do not inaugurate it the republicans and democrats will do so. There are those who say that we should not cross the river until we get to it. We can never cross the river if we do not build a bridge to do so. We cannot handle the entire situation at once. handle the entire situation at once. We shall have to take up one thing at a

DELEGATE RILEY (N. J.) said that DELEGATE RILEY (N. J.) said that the opposition to the program was based on an honest fear that by adopting a working program it would tend to cloud the real issue. In other nations where the powers have tried to steal the Socialist thunder by adopting measures supposedly in the interests of the working class, that has not been the effect.

DELEGATE HAZLET (Colo.): "The opposition claim that they take a scientific and revolutionary standpoint. It tific and revolutionary standpoint. It seems to me that their position, instead of being scientific, is the position of the anarchists as a class." She contended that the opponents of the program construct the word "revolutionary" to mean letting everything go until complete power is obtained. The revolutionary propositions were indefinite, and for that reason she favored the report of the com-

DELEGATE MEYER (IIL): "The first DELEGATE MEYER (III.): "The first functions of the Socialist party is the education of the men and women of the working class, such education con-sisting of a knowledge of the fundamen-tals of Socialism in order that econom-ic conditions may be properly interpreted by them, so that our fellow wage slaves, men, women and children, may know the cause of such conditions and the only remedy—the abolishment of the system of rent, interest, profit-competitive wage slavery.

DELEGATE BRECKON (III.): "We DELEGATE BRECKON (III.): "We hear a great deal respecting the improved tools of production and what wonderfai things they have accomplished. It seems to me that we fail to recognize an improved tool of propaganda that has come into our national convention in the shape of a working program that makes us logical revolutionists, able to be a united body on the important questions that are before us." DELEGATE SIMONS (III.): "I am

DELEGATE SIMONS (III.): "I am a militant, revolutionary Socialist, and am not afraid to say where I stand on anything. I am for this report because I am a class-conscisous Socialist, and because you cannot fight the battle of the class struggle anywhere but today and here. I am a democratic Socialist, and believe that the rank and file of the party in convention should determine the policies of those who are three elected servants of the party. I am for this report because I am a proletarian Socialist, and because I believe that elected Socialists ought to be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be caused the first part of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible by an outline of the limits within which they must be controlled as far as possible within the limits and because I believe the

work, and not be subject to the auto-cratic dictation of some committee un-trammeled by rules."

DELEGATE HERRON (N. Y.) stated that there seemed to be an impression that to refer the platform to the na-tional committee was equivalent to a re-jection of the report. Such was not the case; to refer would amount practically to an adoption of the report, but it would be revised by a committee appointed by the national committee, freeng it from elements that might be mis-

ing it from elements that high sides of dangerous.

DELEGATE SPEARS (III.) opposed referring the report to the committee and advocated leaving it to the member-

ship of the party.

DELEGATE BERGER (Wis.) stated that while there was not a warmer friend of the working program than himself, the committee had not given a working pro-gram; that it was an impossible pro-gram, containing some things that he thought ridiculou DELEGATE MILLS (Kans.) stated

that the question seemed to be how the admitted mistakes in the program as submitted should best be remedied; whether the report should be revised by this convention or left to the hands of the standing committee of specialists on that subject or referred to the national committees made up of men from 30 states. He favored leaving the subject in the hands of the municipal com-mittee proposed under the resolutions before the house. DELEGATE CAREY (Mass.) favored

referring the report to the national com-mittee or to a standing committee on municipal program for revision, because he did not like to be understood as endersing some of the propositions con-tained in the program.

The Walsh substitute was lost.

Delegate Hillquit moved that the re-

port of the committee on state and mu icipal program be referred to the na tional executive committee for revision and adoption, the said report when so revised and adopted to have the force of a recommendation only. A motion by Delegate Carr to amend

by adding that the revised report of the national committee be sent to the party on referendum was accepted by Delegate

Among the resolutions was one sub-mitted by Local San Francisco to the effect that the Socialist party condemns all propaganda organizations not con-nected with the Socialist party doing Socialist propaganda; that no men of the party shall be a memebr of organization not affiliated with party if such organization is doing cialist propaganda, and that mem ship in any such organization shall be sufficient cause for expulsion from the the Socialist party. The committee re-ported unfavorably and the resolu-tion was rejected.

tion was rejected.

The committee also reported unfavorably on a resolution prohibiting any county, state or national official in the Socialist party holding any editorial or other literary position on any capitalist or other paper not in harmony with the program of the International Socialist party and the Socialist party of America, provided that the holding of America, provided that the holding of America, provided that the holding of such position shall not affect any mem-ber's standing in the party. Rejected. Another resolution which caused con-siderable discussion, and on which the committee reported unfavorably, was

one favoring propagands work among the militia. Rejected. Resolutions of thanks to the local

committee on arrangements, to the offiofficers were adopted.

committee on ways and means, pre-sented the following recommendations from that committee: "That the platform and other literature emanating from the national committee, as well as a badge and flag to be adopted by the and any to be adopted by the national committee, be copyrighted and sold exclusively by the national secretary at such prices as shall be fixed by the national committee, all profits arising from such sales to be placed to the credit of the national agitation and organization fund. Also that the ganization fund. Also that the practice of sending letters and circulars to local or sending setters and circulars to local secretaries appealing for funds be discontinued, appeals for funds to come through the state organizations. Also that three per cent of the profits on entertainments, picnics, etc., given by local or branch organizations be paid entertainments, picnics, etc., given by local or branch organizations be paid to the national secretary and credited on the national organization fund. Also that a label after the plan of the Typographica! Union label be put on Socialist literature. The report was referred to the national committee.

Secretary Mailly, by consent, introduced a resolution recommendate.

duced a resolution recommending mem-bers of the party to donate, during the month of June, 1904, each a half-day's wages; one-third to go to the respec-tive locals, one-third to the state, and one-third to the national organization.

arried.

The auditing committee reported the correct of the national office to be corrected to the correct of the national office to be corrected to the correct of the national office to be corrected to the national office to be corrected to the national office to be corrected to the national office to the national offi books of the national office

Delegate Herron referred to the intention expressed by the secretary at a former session to resign his office at the close of the convention, and m that Secretary Mailly be requested to withhold his resignation at least until after the close of the campaign.

Delegates Berger and Hanford spoke

in complimentary terms of the val services rendered by the present sec The motion was unanimously carried

Secretary Mailly then briefly an tion, in view of the wish of the convention, which he interpreted as the com mand of the party. (Continued on Page Three.)

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year after year for a moderate income without getting ahead or making provision for your old age.

YOU CAN

Double Your Salary

now with an investment of only \$5.00 per month. A larger monthly sawing will give you A Life Income of \$3,000 per year.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weak-ness, lost vitaitly, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full



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"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and had no trouble in making use of the receip as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved."

All correspondence is strictly confidential.

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same and address on a posts we will send you full na World's Fair Central Co.,

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Cancer, Tumor. Catarrh. Piles. Pistula. Ulcers.
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riage and parentage. Tells what you'd dector, but don't like to 240 pages, illust 22c; but to introduce it we will send out to say adult for postage. 10 cents. M. 17UB. CO., 120 E 25th street. New York.

MORPHINE, OFIUM AND DRINK HAB

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RUPTURE Cured while you work. You pay a whole cared. No cure no pay. Alex spiers. Box 26. Westbrook, Major.

a new era in the life of the party. Dating from this event will be seen a marked growth in the movement, unprecedented energy in propaganda, and mobilizing of forces such as the cause has never before witnessed in this country.

Granting that this convention was representative of the Socialist party in America, we must admit that there is more solidarity and harmony, especially upon matters of vital importance, throughout our ranks, than we had hoped to find. This is a good omen. When once a movement becomes so conclous of itself, and of its real needs, that its supporters stand together as a man, here is no longer a fear of disintegration, of giving away at any point. This solidarity is what we have been hoping for, working for. We have realized that without it, we are anarchic, disorganized in spite of our claim of organization, you have a world to gain."

The late Socialist Convention marks practically helpless. Dissention within a new era in the life of the party. Datour ranks has been the one hope of capitalists. Until we should become solid,

The Last Day.

(Continued from Page Two.)

The committee on foreign-speaking organizations, through Chairman Gaylord, moved that the subject of foreign speaking organizations be referred to the national committee or executive committee. Foreign-Speaking Organizations. ing organizations be referred to the na-tional committee or executive committee, and by them to a referendum as to au-amendment to the constitution provid-ing that when endorsed by their re-spective state organizations locals may be organized among those who cannot speak the English language.

Delegate Hillquit moved as a substi-tute that hereafter the national com-mittee give special attention to agitation and organization among non-English

and organization among non-English apeaking residents of the United States. The motion to refer to the national

committee was carried. Trade Union Resolution.

Chairman Hayes of the committee on trade unions offered a supplementary report, submitting resolutions warning the unions to guard against attacks against their funds; against the open shop in governmental institutions; in favor of inserting union conditions in public contracts; against the effort to destroy the unions by means of injunctions and legislation, and inviting wage workers to ce-operate with the Socialist party as the only means of securing political control. A motion was made to lay the resolutions on the table. Lost.

On motion the resolutions were refer-Chairman Hayes of the committee on

On motion the resolutions were refer red to the national committee for revision and submission to a referendum.

Constitution.

Delegate Hillquit, of the committee on constitution, called attention to the fact that the constitution had not yet been adopted as a whole, and moved that it be now so adopted. Seconded.

Delegate Richardson offered an amend-

ment to article VI, section 6, of the conment to article VI, section 8, or the con-stitution, to the effect that on the com-plaint of the committeeman of any state or of locals representing an aggregate of 100 members in any state, as to any violation of the platform or constitution of this organization on the part of such local or state organization, an investiga-tion shall be undertaken, acting under tion shall be undertaken, acting un-the rules of the national committee, the end that such organization shall the end that such organization shall be brought into conformity. Also that the following be added: "But no such state shall be denied representation in the na-tional organization as the result of any such investigation, unless a national ref-erendum shall first be ordered, and such referendum must include the vote of the state in question."

referendum must include the vote of the state in question."

Delegate Berger moved to strike out the entire section. Carried.

Delegate Spears offered an amendment that no one shall be eligible or recognized as a candidate of the party for any political office unless he or she is and has been continuously a member in good standing for one year or more.

A point of order being made by Delegate Hollenberg that the provision, if adopted, would be in violation of state autonomy, the chairman held the point of order good. An appeal being taken, the decision of the chair was sustained. Delegate Sparge offered an amendment providing that no person shall be elected to the national committee or nominated for any position on the national ticket unless he or she shall have been a member in good standing continuously for one year or more.

The chairman, on a point of order be-

The chairman on a point of order being raised, ruled that the amendment was out of order.

The proceedings of the National Convention of the Socialist Party, in permanent form, suitable for preserving, will be found in the May number of the International Socialist Review. Every party member should have it, and every one desiring to knew just what the Socialist Party of America stands for, will find this the clearest and best statement of the present position of the party. Sixty-four pages, ten cents a copy, postpaid. To stockholders, five cents. If you want to know how to become a stockholder, ask for free booklet, "A Socialist Publishing House." Address CHAS. H. KERR & COMPANY, 56 Fifth Avenue. Chicago, III.

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intire stock of second hand square Planos of overal large Chicago Houses to be sold at a temperhale Sacrifica. 250 to 875 for Planos fat cat \$200 to \$800. Each one thoroughly over-suled and tuned. Why pay \$200 to \$400 for no no better. Organs at \$10 to \$35. WALLS one no better. Organs at \$10 to \$33. WALLS TODAY for particulars. SQUARE PIANO CO., \$1 S. Claus St., Chicago

icads Pader Co-spective Prigation

Delegate Titus claimed recognition to speak on the question but was refused on the ground that the claim was made too late. On an appeal being taken the chair was not sustained.

elegate Titus offered an amendment providing that no candidates shall be endorsed who are not members of the party.

Delegate Titus then added to his pro-posed amendment, "Except in new lo-

the suggestion of delegate Spears, Delegate Titus accepted an amendment adding "or endorsed" after the word "nom-

as to provide that the constitution should go into effect immediately. Car-

Delegate Hillquit made the point of order that as the provision in the present or old constitution providing for referendum has not been changed, there stitution to a referendum. Point of order held good.

Delegate Carr moved to refer the con-

stitution seriatim to the party.

The chairman: Under the provisions of the last constitution endersed by the party, this constitution will go to the constitution will be to the constitution will be to the constitution of members upon a referendum as a whole.
After disposing of a number of minor
matters, among them providing for the
conduct of the coming campaign, the
convention at 7:30 adjourned sine die,
with the singing of the "Marsellaise"
and three cheers for Socialism.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE SO-CIALIST PARTY.

The following is a corrected copy the constitution as amended and adopt the constitution as amended and adopted by the convention. It will be submit-ted on a referendum as a whole to the Sociality Socialist party membership. Every member should read it carefully and fa-miliarize himself with its provisions be-

The same of this organization shall be the Socialist Party, except in such states where a different name has or may become a legal requirement.

Sec. 2. This constitution shall satisfied be in force from and the supproval he girls.

ARTICLE II.

Membership.

Section I. Frery person, resident of the United States, of the use of eighteen years and upward, without distinction of sex, race, ecler, creed or occupation, who has severed his connection with all other political parties, who subscribes to the platform and declaration of the principles of the Party, and is of unbijectionable personal character, shall be eligible to membership in the narty.

Sec. 3. A member who desires to transfer his membership from a local in one start to a local in another state may do so upon the presentation of his card showing him to be in good standing at the time of saking for such

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 office, ex-

red for the National Committee of a vote of the party.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall only its own rules of procedure not inconsist with this constitution or with the rules the National Committee. Sec. 4. The Executive Committee shall transit copies of the minutes of its meetings to members of the National Committee, and members of the National Committee, and

ARTICLE VII.

Covered, facing a present world power.

We cannot evade this; we cannot back down now. There is but one thing to do; continue our mobilization of forces, hold the class struggle as a central theme, realize the importance of our situation—and face it.

"Workingmen of all countries, unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, you have a world to gain."

Delegate Hanford moved to adopt the constitution as a whole, Motion declared carried.

Delegate Titus claimed.

ARTICLE VII.

National Secretary.

Section 1. The National Committee his term of office ashall be one yes. The National Secretary shall have clarge of all affairs of the Executive Committee, and the National office and the state organizations and of the local organizations in energanized states and territories. He shall supervise the accounts of the national office, and the National Secretary shall states and the National Secretary shall states and the National Secretary shall states and the National Secretary shall be cleared to the Proceedings of the Executive Committee. He shall receive the reports of the state organizations and of the local organizations in energanized states and territories. He shall supervise the accounts of the national office, as many hereafter be established in connection with the National Secretary shall be decicted by the National Committee. It is the National Secretary shall be decicted by the National Committee. It is the National Secretary shall be of the Executive Committee. He shall receive as every because the state organizations and the National office.

Section 1. The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of office shall be one yes? The National Committee his term of off

endorsed who are not members of the party.

The chair decided the motion out of order, but the decision was not sustained.

Delegate Titus then added to his proposed amendment, "Except in new losses of the members of the National Secretary may be recovered to secure such help as may be necessarily for the proper transaction of the business of his office.

Sec. 5. The National Secretary may be removed from effice at any time by a majority vote of the members of the National Committee.

The motion to adopt as a whole was then lost.

Delegate Titus moved an amendment that no candidate shall be nominated by any subdivision of the party unless he is and has been a member for at least one year, but this provision shall not apply to organizations which have been in existence for less than a year. On the suggestion of delegate Spears, Delegate Titus accepted an amendment adding "or enders."

ding "or endorsed" after the word "nominated."

Amendment carried. The constitution as amended was then adopted.

The motion to refer seriatim was lost, and the constitution was referred as a whole.

Delegate Mills moved to reconsider so as to provide that reconsider so
constitution
diately. Carshall go into the general funds of the Party
treasury.

SOME THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

tion of the United States lived on or near the

near utopia as one could expect to get in this world of strife on the one hand for the jobs

SOME OF THE DELEGATES, AND tactica.

WISH that every man and wo man who reads the Appeal-and many others besides-might have attended the great Chicago convention. There you would have met various moving spirits in the Socialist party, would have seen the faces and heard the expressed thoughts of our representatives, and would have been better able to measure your own general movement. But since it was impossible for all to be there, we who had the privilege and the plessure will no cease talking about it, probably, through our gossip you may be able to form a clearer idea of the personnel of the individuals who are foremost in the

Eugene Debs was there If you have met this man you cannot know what it means to be in at audience with him; but I hope that most of you have seen him and heard him spenk; then you all the rest. He ttands alone, and yet be is not alone, because he crags along the sympathy and wonder and admiration his vicinity. When he spake the whole convention stood on its tree and waved working class, nobody doubted him. When he said he was in the movement in his peculiar, slow way. "I will be slow way. "I will be ing convention ination," there were tears in the eyes of many, and the glad shouts must have ascended to the New Jerusalem and oved the angel to write in his book of gold something about the an honest man. For whatever other faults Eugene Dels may have, one cannot believe that there is one flaw in his sincerity, or one weak spot in his sense of honor. In short, he is true to the

A bundle of ro copies each week to one address until the election for \$1.00.

nated for president, said, "Good! Debs is the ONLY LABOR LEADER THIS COUNTRY EVER HAD." And there are

Irene Smith, organizer for the State of Oregon; is a strictly class conscious.

Thursday, May 5, 30,000 pers out to the comrades, and in this scientific Socialist, who draws the line.

Friday, May 5, 38,000 work we had the hearty co-operation of scientific Socialist, who draws the line hard and fast, and admits of no innovations. She is small and delicate in appearance, but when she speaks her eyes flash fire, she holds her shapely black head high, and the general intense ear-nestness of her whole person makes one think of a revolutionary character out of a volume of ancient classics. She always holds the attention of her hearers, even though they disagree with her in

Ida Crouch Hazlett, organizer of Colorado and delegate from that state, is a splendidly built woman with a strong personality, wise in ideas and clear in her presentation of a subject. As a com-rade said, "She was as deeply wise as any man in the convention, but withal

from Kansas, has long been known to readers of advanced literature as a scholarly writer and a broad thinker. Prof Will is a clean, intelligent gentleman a graduate of Harvard, was forcollege at Manhattan, is self-made, and can tell you a few things about the class struggle from personal experience. cialism gaines something when he joined

Comrades Luella Kraybill, of Kansas Bertha Wilkins, of California, Ines Forbes, of Pennsylvania, and Carrie L. Johnson, of Iowa, are all good women who are a credit to the movement they after him, of all the people who are in represent, and to the constituency which to the national convention. its hands and yelled. The most modest is well known in her state for her labor women in the audience ciapped their work. Miss Wilkins is business manawomen in the audience ciapped their work. Miss Wilkins is business mana-hands vociferously and were not afraid per of the Los Angeles Socialist, Mrs. When Debs said he would be true to the Kraybill is state organizer for Kansas. and Miss Johnson is associate editor of the Iowa Socialist. By the way, it is not Miss Johnson any more, but Mrs. to serve it, not to be served, the people not Miss Johnson any more, but Mrs believed him implicitly. When he said. Triller The happy event occurred dur-JOSEPHINE CONGER.

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THE CONVENTION AS A NEW LANDMARK.

No one who was present at the national convention of the Socialist party 1904, will deny that it was the most important convention of Socialists ever held in America. In a number of senses of Socialism in the United States. It was the beginning of constructive work in the whole working class. At first the SENT FREE TO ALL WHO Its actions were indicative at every point of the fact that the time of preparation of the fact that the time of preparation was past and the time of accomplishing was past and the time of accomplishing the result of the same bench, beneath the same master, in this country these with discussions of the country these with discussions of the country these with discussions of the country these with discussions at the country these with discussions are the country these with discussions are the country these with discussions are the country these with the country the country these with the country the country these with the country these with the country the country these with the country the country the country these with the country the country these with the country the cou it marked a turning point in the history of Socialism in the United States. It was past and the time of accomplishment at hand. It marked the rise of a real Socialist party instead of the merely propaganda society that had hitherto bourne the name. The question was not so much, "How can we best cry the message of Socialism in the wilderness of capitalism?" but "What shall re do with the instruments of positival and with the results and received to introduce the capitalism?" but "What shall re do with the instruments of positival and company interests so preponderate that past and the time of accomplish-at hand. It marked the rise of a

with the instruments of political and governmental power that are even now within our grasp?" At previous conventions the great questions have been concerning our attitude toward each other; henceforth the only questions will be those concerning the best mathods of using our strength for the realization of the fruits of proletarian victory.

As Comrade Debs said in his magnificent speech accepting the nomination for president, we have for the arst time broken with European traditional forms in writing our pistform. The form of organization evolved at this convention is more suited to the demands of Austrian, is more dispatched their work of the working to the working to the working to the working to the a state and municipal platform, which collective opinion of the convention itlaid the foundations for systematic, consistent scientific handling of the problems that are even now pressing apon us.
When we realize that within one year
from now the Socialist party will almovement throughout the working class.

DAN THE OR APPENDED

DAY THE OR APPENDED

TO RECEIVE THE OR APPENDED

THE OR APPE most certainly have at least one thous and of its measures in municipal official positions, the far refiching effect of such a program will be apparent. It is well that this program was sent to a refer endum before adoption. Its main effect must be educative and in no other way could it be brought to the attention of as large a number as by sending it to a referendum. This will require that it be discussed in every local throughout the country, and will give its provisions many times the efficiency that would have been attained had it been adopted by the convention alone. out certainly have at least one thous | when victory will have be

have been attained had it been adopted by the convention alone.

The position of the party with relation to metters of policy remains practically unchanged. This is as it should be. The principles of Socialism have been fixed too firmly by the multitude of workers and writers that have gone before to offer much opportunity for improvement at this time. The manner of statement, however, is wholly new and it is hoped will be found more easily comprehensible by the working class of America.

The authorization of the formation of

The authorization of the formation of The authorization of the formation of a press bureau to supply matter in plate form to the Socialist press is enother step which should go far to improve the Socialist papers, and also to assist them in maintaining their existence where it would otherwise be impossible. It is hoped that this will secure supervision of the press without the slightest trace of centorality, since there will be no compulsion whatever upon any paper

loved and respected by that class. A conductor on a Chicago street car, when he heard who the Socialists had nominated for president unid Socialists had nominated for president unid Socialists.

The circulation of the Daily for the six ing list which had to be in Chicago on days was as follows:

Sunday, May 1, 26,000 passed the 20,00 mark. After the lists Monday, May 2, 23,000 closed, nearly 5,000 names were received.

Tuesday, May 3. 29,000 which had to be turned back. The Apthousands who will second his remark. Monday,

of the Daily. He gets the souvenir watch.

It is a foregone conclusion that when the Appeal Army starts after anything it usually gets it. Every effort of the Appeal backed by the comrades throughout the country, to spread the principles of Socialism before the American people, has, without an exception, met with success. This is true of the Daily Appeal. When the project was first an announced it seemed dubious, It was a big undertaking, and many of the more knowing ones shook their heads doubtfully. But the bigger the enterprise, the greater the enthusiasm and the more earnest the the enthusiasm and the more earnest the once, so long as the number lasts.

work. The following week after the announcement, the subscriptions commenced numbers of the Daily through the missing subscriptions. Prof. Thos. E. Will, of the Wichita nouncement, the subscriptions commenced to roll in by the hundreds—then the from Kansas, has long been known to When the mailing list was closed at nouncement, the subscriptions commenced

Extra editions of May 1, 4 and
5, 3,500
Total number printed, six days. 134,000
Average for the six days. 30,666
Comrade D L. Burger, of Orange, Calif.
guessed 20,701 as the average circulation of the Daily. He gets the souvenir watch.

It is a favorage and a favorage class division class.

roll in by the hundreds—then the carriage through the mails, will at once od was increased to the thousands, advise the office and the missing number the mailing list was closed at her will be mailing. When the mailing list was closed at bers will be supplied. No copies of the Girard un the 25th, in order to give Daily will be sold until after all the the busy force of subscription clerks wants of the original subscribers have time to arrange the names for the mail- been filled.

incidental. Since then a wast body of workers had rallied to the standard of THE 1904 CAMPAIGN COMBINATION. Socialism who happily knew nothing of the fights that had been left behind. The tools are new ready for use. The organization is perfected for action. The principles are formulated for propa-rands. Let us now use them to accom-10 copies 'Introduction to Secialism, "Methods of Acquiring Pos-of National Industries," Richardson Trinciples and Program of Societism." Thompson 10 copies "What to De and How to De 1," Woodber 10 copies "Finnegue Stories." gapda. Let us now use them to accom-pitch the task befose us. A. M. SIMONS

Refer to the "1904 Campaign Combina-tion" and the above 50 appended preparanda becks will be sent year, postpand for \$2.00. TWO DOLLARS TAKES THE BUNCK.

to accept the matter furnished, and it

struggle of factions that would surely

come over the adoption of the plat-form. But as the first days passed by each one discovered that after all every

other delegate had more points of agree

platform was read there was a moment's

pause, and then it was adopted with out a single amendment or any debate

Case After Case of Seminal Weakness and Varicocele

being cared to my methods. This treatment when he made abject to examination, to be returned to me. It made a block to examination, to be returned to me. It made if not precepted, caredon, this is no labe. Write me in our cert condency your class conscious restricted in focialist blocking, ering and doing. Feature to the label Tricking and doing. Feature WAY, Profession of Biochemistry, Physical Culture Hydrone and Hydro-Therapeutics, 117 Sammit St., Toledo, Chin.

This was but typical of the

sured elsewhere.

On Your Own Terms In the UPPER PENINSULA OF MICHIGAN

BUY A FARM

We are selling our land \$5.00 to \$10.00 a street. Good markets, high prices, barne la plenty of wood for building and fast. Class followed. Soil fertile and predictive.

We guarantee employment in our own at and camps to particle burging our lands, and them innier at wholesale prices for building a deliver it fee over our milmod. Write me day for full perticulars, booklets, maps, etc. will only be accepted when, in the opinion of the editors of the individual papers, it is superior to what can be se-The most interesting feature of the entire convention was to watch the man-ner in which the body as a whole grew DANIEL WELLS Land Co into a consciousness of its own solidar ity. At first there was antagonism in plenty. There was a general feeling of approbefision concerning the terrible

Weakness in Men

A Michigan Specialist Finds an Easy ment than of disagreement with every other one. So it was that when the Way to Cure Any Case of Vital Weak-ness Even in the Oldest Men. This Wonderful Cure Has a Most Marvelons Record of Successes.

APPLY IN WRITING.

It now remains for the great mass of this me





WATCH Prices Slaughtered Ten Days Offer

gate at large, and one additional delegate for every two hundred members in good standing, provided, however, that no delegate shall be considered eligible unless he is a resident of the state from which the credentials are pre-

ARTICLE XIL

ARTICLE III.

Management.

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

ARTICLE IV.

Mational -Committee. The party conventions and the general vote of the party.

ARTICLE IV.

Mational -Committee.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The formation of all states or territorial organizations. Which may have lapsed, shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee, and in conformity with the rules of the National Committee.

Sec. 2. No state or territory may be organized or the National Committee of the National Committee of the rules of the National Committee or the purpose of determining in the party. For the purpose of determining the representation to which each state or territory may be estilled, the National Secretary shell compute a time beginning of each rear the average dues paying membership of such state or territory for the preceding year.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states or territory will be represented by referendum vote of and from the membership of the states or territory way be ended to the party of the preceding year.

Sec. 2. The members of this committee shall be elected by referendum vote of and from the committee of the states or territory way be ended to the party of the socialist Party accept any nomination of the Socialist

ARTICLE RIV.

Amendments.

tution muy be amended tion or by a referend manner above provided.

Case No. C2 is a institute 16 size Dueber. 20 years gold filled. 25.0b higher than case No. 10.

Case No. 50 is a 14K. E3 year filled Dueber. Fahra or Crown: £7.30 bigher than case No. 10. Fills politable or disely hand engraved.

On the Fahra or Crown: £7.30 bigher than case No. 10. Fish politable or disely hand engraved.

The second filled: Fahra or Crown, open face like No. 2. \$4.43 higher than case No. 10.

Case No. 5 is sme as No. 7. except it is 14K. 25 year gold filled, instead of 20. Price £6.75 higher than case No. 10.

Price with following morements fitted complete in case No. 10.

I "Century" Sein Thickness. \$2.50

I J. "Century" Sein Thickness. \$2.50

I J. Elgin or Waltham ... \$0.71

I J. Higher grades. \$4.00

I J. Buttham ... \$50

II J. R. W. Raymond Elgin. 15.00

II J. Butber-Hampden. £10. E. F. 17

Watch. Thickness of the Section of the Section of the general state of the year latter, and with a Malladon. \$1.00 to Millerin or Wiltham T J. \$10.00. 15 J. Elgis. Weltham or Hampden. £10.00. 20 year 14K. case and £1.75 to above prices. () size or small ladles watch, \$1.30 higher than 6 size.

Bernember-Every One or these watchers are of the very latest, my-date models, practically direct from the factor?

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81 South Clark Street

CHICAGO.

The Platform of the Socialist Party of America.

The Defender of Individual Liberty.

We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole society.

To this idea of liberty the republican and democratic parties are utterly false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degrada-

tion of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

By controlling all sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of the protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching

into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths in which our institutions were founded. But under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings to ever become possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which

renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable.

Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

International Socialism vs. International Capitalism.

II. As an American Socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of International Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international in both organizations and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The Socialist movement therefore is a world-movement. It knows of no conflicts between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations: and, in so standing, it

makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Workers vs. The Shirkers.

III. The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertanity, and physical and intellectual misery as its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social, or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes, and from it has sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

Socialism the Only Saving Force.

IV. The Socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of this developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehension of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in Common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creaters and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To Secure Immediate Interests of the Workers.

V. To the end that the workers may scize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, and of franchise and land values, the proceeds to be applied to public employment and bettering the condition of the workers; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end—the Co-operative Commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to soize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge our elves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be intrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we belive that we are but preparing the soil of the economic freedom from which will spring the breedom of the whole man.