



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

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FIFTH YEAR



NOTES AND COMMENT.

Emperor William has decided to adopt new tactics to fight the workingmen who insist on sending their own representatives to parliament. After years of persecution of Socialists in which they were thrown into prison, their press confiscated and their speakers and writers exiled the only result has been to strengthen the Socialists till today the throne is on the verge of collapse. The Socialists boast that the coming June elections will give them three million votes, and credit the emperor with being instrumental in giving the party the increase.

The emperor has now decided persecution will do no good and will start a labor paper and secure a staff of writers who are "safe" to give the workers some fatherly advice as to what they should do to better their conditions. This advice will certainly lay emphasis on the necessity of retaining the parasites mounted on the workers' backs and the emperor who is their official representative. We can predict with assurance that this new departure of the emperor will be as meager of results as any other he has adopted and that it will strengthen the Socialist Party and the labor movement in general.

But a few short months ago the emperor in order to check the political revolt of the workers had to resort to the methods of the ordinary politician by taking the stump in defense of his privileges and now he must edit a "labor" paper for the same purpose. The next step will see this "king by right divine" enter the bar rooms of Berlin like an ordinary gutter politician and treat the "moochers" to cigars and beer. Verily the days of class rule are numbered when our "superior" must associate with the "lower classes" in order to save themselves.

The Socialist Party of Indiana should display better political sense than to call its convention on Sunday. There are a good many thousands of people in this state who regard such an act as profanation and without the votes of these people the Socialists can never hope to succeed in an election. But the disregard of the Sabbath is not the only particular in which the party shows a woeful lack of political foresight and acumen. To be candid, it is based on the idiosyncrasies of failure.—Terre Haute Tribune.

We quote with pleasure the above editorial as it gives an opportunity to dissect the reverence for religion and foster by those who stand for existing conditions. In the first place the Socialist Party is composed in the main of wage workers and if they are to meet in convention to discuss questions which affect them and their posterity Sunday is the only day—if they have work at all—on which they can meet. Second, if the Tribune was sincere in its desire that Sunday be observed it would aid in securing such observance by advocating a Sunday holiday, but as profits would be affected by such a change morals are relegated to the background.

Now note the hypocrisy of the above editorial. It is a notorious fact in this and other cities that the chief reliance of the politicians, for whom the Tribune speaks, is on the amount of beer which they can dispose of to win elections. A train of "moochers" follow their candidates from one saloon to another and each has his trusted agent who aids in the "campaign of deception." This is the high "moral" upon which their campaigns are conducted and these are the representative types of morality whose "morals" are shocked when a few workingmen gather in conference on Sunday to discuss matters which may improve their conditions. This is the "political foresight" which they adopt and over which they are amazed because the workers do not adopt the same refining and elevating methods.

Truly it is a shame that the "idiosyncrasies" of the Socialists do not prompt them to follow the example set by the parties of capitalism. The religion of Christ will be fortunate if it maintains its identity while in the hands of these eminent "moral" guardians.

Judge Foster, of Evansville, has rendered a decision that labor unions may be sued by individuals when questions that affect the public are at stake. The decision grew out of the local furniture strike. Thus one state after another falls in line in adopting this method of plundering the treasuries of union men whose rebellion against a system of plunder.

However, the workmen of Evansville will have their say in the elections next year and judging from their last protest at the polls they will in no uncertain tones notify Foster, and the class he represents, that they are former residents of Mizzeria.

The Socialists predict that they will not only elect men to the city council but send one or two down to the legislature at Indianapolis next year to notify our "friends" that others are coming to pay them a visit. Judge Foster, please take notice.

Socialist State Convention.
The state convention of the Socialist Party which adjourned Sunday was the largest ever held in this state and testifies to the growth of the movement. The proceedings and the debates which ensued while spirited at times indicated that but many prevailed throughout the state and all came with the desire to promote the interests of the movement.

To those who attended the first convention of the old Socialist Democratic Party the present convention just closed was a revelation in the average clearness of the delegates who were present. All the delegates took special interest in the proceedings and those who spoke on the various questions which arose demonstrated that the movement has shaken off the old Pop-

ulist notions which necessarily attach themselves in a more or less degree in new states.

At the close of the convention a mass meeting was held in the convention hall which was addressed by S. M. Reynolds, Matt Hollenbarger and James Oneal.

The future is bright for the movement in Indiana and as soon as the pending referendum on the proceedings is closed the work of agitation and organization will proceed and be pressed with vigor.

DEBS AT EVANSVILLE.

Addresses An Audience of 1,500 People.

Eugene V. Debs spoke to a large audience at Evans hall, Evansville, last Friday, his subject being "Labor and Liberty." The speech was punctuated time after time with rounds of applause which indicated that it was appreciated.

Following are some extracts from the speech:
"There can be no peace while we have one class owning the machines and the other class depending upon them. There will be strikes, lockouts, injunctions and riots just as long as the present conditions exist."
"These miners in Pennsylvania are fit for something better," said the lecturer, "just like the woodworkers of Evansville. You men in Evansville are fit for something better than to produce wealth for the furniture manufacturers. I have just read this application for a restraining order. I want you all to read it. If you do there will be 500 more Socialists in Evansville. The woodworkers here have committed no violence and there is no reason why they should be enjoined. Whoever heard of a manufacturer or coal operator being enjoined? No one. This class look upon courts as a convenience. Now the place for you men to strike is at the ballot box."
"The only class in every age is the ruling class. Courts are always on the winning side. Now the thing for working men to do is to get on the winning side and then you will make the laws and you will dictate to the courts. When election comes you should remember this and strike at the ballot box. You should read and think for yourself and you will become the ruling class. It matters not what the issues are, remember there is only one issue for you. The machine must be owned by the people. Is it right that a man who owns the machine should close down his factory and say when you please to any lady upon what conditions..."

UNION LABEL LEAGUE.

Local Organization Growing and Already Doing Good Work.

The meeting of the Woman's Union Label League at C. L. U. hall last Friday evening was well attended and much routine business was transacted. Several new members were admitted, and the league will soon be in a position to do a vast amount of work for organized labor in this city by creating demand for union labeled goods.

The part the women can take in extending the use of the union label corresponds to the function of the commissariat of an army of invasion. The duke of Wellington was taken to task once for giving three-quarters of his flour reports of his Spanish campaign to telling how he got the food supply for his men. He grimly said, "Give me good rations and the men will take care of the fighting." Let the women get together and agitate and demand the union label and the unions will take care of the wages and hours.

The national convention of the league will be held in Bradford, Pa., June 21 to 25th. Important questions will be considered at the convention, among them being whether the sick and death benefits shall be retained. There are now ninety-two locals represented in the W. I. U. L. L. and prospects are bright that over 100 will report by the time convention opens.

Union men and women, and all friends of organized labor should not forget to look for the union label before purchasing goods. Organized labor is beginning to realize the importance of putting its trade mark on every article which it makes. It practically makes a very union man a member of a great cooperative society whose members trade with one another.

The laboring man who buys a label article to that extent makes a market for union labor. As soon as manufacturers and dealers find that there is a special demand for labeled goods they will hunt for union labor to make these goods, thereby improving labor's condition and assisting in labor's struggle for emancipation from wage slavery.

Printer Notes.

The Typographical trust meets Sunday afternoon.

James Britt, operator on the Milwaukee Sentinel, has been visiting his mother here this week.

Olan Bronson, for 12 years with Joe Groerer, is now working in the Moore & Lugen job rooms. Chris Roderus, one of the old timers, has gone from C. W. Brown to Groerer's.

Delegates to the I. T. U. convention, which will be held in Washington, D. C., in August, will be elected on the third Wednesday in this month. Billy Terrell and Jack Edmunds "are in the hands of their friends."
The new "mill" for the Tribune is expected by the middle of this month.
The Gab Gazette has not secured any new subscribers lately. At least it has made no double-headed announcement of such an event. The manager of the Gazette has announced that he would like to

use the union label, and thinks "the trust" is a mean, hateful old thing because it insists on the employees of the shop being members of the union before allowing the label to be used.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union met last night and was called to order by Vice President Hampe. James Logan of the Barbers and Edward Bruening of the Painters presented credentials and were seated as delegates. Bills to the amount of \$17.05 were read and ordered paid.

President Mike Kelley of the Iron & Steel workers sent in his resignation, stating that he would be on night shift continually and would be unable to serve. The resignation was accepted with regret.

Communications were read accepting the invitation of the Central Labor Union extending the use of the hall to the Powder Workers and Glass House Employees National Conventions which will meet here this summer.

The Machinists reported that they had been on strike since last Friday and there was no immediate prospect of a settlement. They had presented a new scale to the bosses demanding a 20 per cent increase which had been rejected and a counter proposition was offered by the bosses offering an increase of 10 per cent. The Machinists then offered a compromise of 15 per cent to which they received no reply and the men are still out.

Holders reported that Springer's shop was still on the unfair list and urged the delegates to make it widely known. They also presented a communication regarding an unfair shop in Baltimore which was referred to the grievance committee.

Painters and Decorators reported that the Terre Haute Decorating company was still on the unfair list.

Carpenters reported that John W. Slayton would deliver his lecture in June, but the exact date is not known yet.

The Barbers reported having 34 members and that the union was progressing nicely. The Fibek house and Ehrenhart's shop is still unorganized.

Lathers are progressing and took in one new member.

The special committee on the L. L. League urged that more interest should be taken in the organization and that a large meeting was anticipated Friday, May 8th.

George Hampe, of the Cigarmakers, and Fred Williams, of the Iron and Steel Workers, were each nominated for president and the election will take place at the next meeting, May 4th.

LABOR MEMORIAL DAY.

Logansport Unions to Hold Services in Memory of Labor's Dead.

LOGANSPORT, April 28.—The Trades Assembly at the last regular meeting selected a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the observance of Labor Memorial Day. The committee will select some Sunday in June, and will make special effort to make the occasion an impressive one. All fraternal orders have their memorial days and services in honor of their departed brothers, and why not labor unions? I hope to see the day that this worthy undertaking will become general throughout the country.

Organization is on the boom here, especially among the laborers. The Federal Labor Union is taking in new members at the rate of twenty and thirty at each meeting, which occur every Sunday.

The Home Telephone Co. of Logansport and Cass county has signed an agreement to the effect that all its employees in every department must be members of organized labor, and as this company is making extensive additions to its plant, the order will mean the addition of from 200 to 300 members to the Federal Labor Union.

The Woman's Union Label League also reports increased membership. The league will give a supper in the near future, the proceeds to be applied to defraying the expenses of a delegate to the national convention, which will be held in Bradford, Pa., in June. Mrs. J. L. Merz will represent Logansport at the convention.

O. P. Smith is in Huntington, Ind., where he will be located during the present week, in the interest of the American Federation of Labor. His special work is devoted to the troubles of the Retail Clerks and Carpenters.

Trade is brisk. **MILES O'REILLY.**

The May National Magazine.

The National Magazine for May contains its customary variety of interesting topics, and in addition gives its readers some brightly stories and a forty-page World's Fair Dedication Souvenir—this latter the most complete and authentic advance story of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition that has ever been put into print. The souvenir reviews the history of the Louisiana Purchase, tells what has been done in that vast region during the last century, and forecasts its future greatness. It also shows in broad outlines what will be the chief charms of the great world's fair to be held in St. Louis in 1904.

D. M. Parry believes in organized capital, and unorganized labor controlled by organized capital. The Socialist Party believes in organized capital controlled by organized labor. Take your choice.—Socialist Voice.

INDIANA SOCIALISTS MEET.

Proceedings of State Convention, at Indianapolis, Saturday and Sunday, April 25 and 26.

The state convention of the Socialist party of Indiana was held in Reichwein's hall, at Indianapolis, Saturday and Sunday, April 25th and 26th, with twenty-three delegates present representing twenty cities and towns and 295 votes. The convention was called to order by Wm. Barrett, of Indianapolis, who after a few remarks, welcoming the delegates, called for nominations for temporary officers, which resulted as follows:

Sebastian Fieser, of Alexandria, chairman; W. Barrett, of Indianapolis, secretary, and Barney Navin, of Brazil, assistant secretary.

A committee of three on credentials consisting of James Orval, Brose Horne and Christopher Hulsman, and on rules, J. F. Essex, Willis Shaw and Wm. Mahoney, after which the convention adjourned till 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order by Chairman Fieser, who called for the report of the credentials committee which, on motion of Mahoney, was amended to read that any member represented by proxy should appear later the proxy be surrendered. The report follows:

Comrades of the Convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana:

Your committee on credentials submit the following report of delegates who are entitled to seats in this convention and the number of votes each are entitled to:

- Brose S. Horne, Marion; 13 votes.
- George B. Connors, Marion; 2 votes.
- Wm. Mahoney, Marion; 17 votes.
- B. F. Smith, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Perry Wyatt, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- James Oneal, Terre Haute; 19 votes.
- Charles F. Suter, Alexandria; 1 vote.
- John N. Miller, Clay City; 6 votes.
- Barney Navin, Brazil; 7 votes.
- Sebastian Fieser, Alexandria; 11 votes.
- J. F. Essex, Indianapolis; 3 votes.
- James S. Lynch, Alexandria; 1 vote.
- Christopher Hulsman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Charles N. Huddleston, Washington; 15 votes.
- Adrian Babcock, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Harry Gray, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- R. H. Wilson, Anderson; 1 vote.
- Emil Huffman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- C. P. Hawley, Anderson; 1 vote.
- Wm. Bowlen, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Willis N. Shaw, Elkhart; 38 votes.
- Matt Hollenbarger, Evansville; 24 votes.
- Ed H. Evinger, Terre Haute; 17 votes.
- C. E. Kingery, Terre Haute; 17 votes.
- S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute; 12 votes.
- Wm. Barrett, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- G. W. Sharp, Frankfort; 2 votes.
- A. L. Grindle, Marion; 4 votes.
- Fred Sweetman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- F. E. Allen, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Henry Webber, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- W. A. Sweetman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Dillon Myers, Bluffton; 11 votes.
- Gus Hoffman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Joseph Matz, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- J. M. Samuels, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Mik Steffel, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- John Sorhel, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- J. F. Ankenbrock, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- David Z. McClure, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- W. Blenko, Kokomo; 14 votes.
- W. Z. Hillis, Cloverdale; 1 vote.
- E. G. Brooks, Anderson; 1 vote.
- John W. Kelley, Marion; 1 vote.
- Meyer Salisbury, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Ed Henry, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- Wm. H. Henry, Indianapolis; 1 vote.
- C. A. Gains, Anderson; 1 vote.
- T. H. Wilson, Alexandria; 1 vote.
- Georgiana Kotsch, Terre Haute; 1 vote.
- Martha Biegler, Terre Haute; 1 vote.
- W. J. Manne, Gas City; 1 vote.
- Herman Krauter, Connersville; 1 vote.
- Joe Brockman, Connersville; 1 vote.
- Clarence Cavanaugh, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Edward Simonton, Columbus; 1 vote.
- John Cooper, Columbus; 1 vote.
- J. H. Arnold, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Emma Pie, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Wm. T. Noel, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Charles N. Kaiser, Columbus; 1 vote.
- R. Gilker, Columbus; 1 vote.
- James Boyer, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Otto Schulz, Columbus; 1 vote.
- Henry Ackley, Fort Wayne; 4 votes.
- Fred Rolf, Fort Wayne; 4 votes.
- T. J. Macomber, Anderson; 1 vote.
- A. Bettman, Indianapolis; 1 vote.

C. A. HULSMAN, BROSE S. HORNE, JAMES ONEAL, Committee.

Committee on rules submitted their report which, on motion of Evinger, was amended to strike out the word five and substitute the word three for committees, excepting the committee

on constitution and municipal platform. The report as amended follows: To the Convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana:

We, the committee on rules and order of business submit the following:

1. The officers of this convention shall consist of a chairman, who shall be elected each day.
2. A secretary and an assistant secretary, who shall act during the entire convention.
3. A sergeant-at-arms, and six committees of five members each, namely:
 - (a) Committee on constitution and laws, which shall revise the constitution.
 - (b) A committee on municipal declaration and platforms, which shall submit to the convention a draft of a platform suitable for uniform use throughout the state.
 - (c) A committee on officers' reports, which shall audit the books of the treasurer and pass on the reports of the various officers of the party.
 - (d) A committee on grievances, to whom shall be referred all controversies and grievances that may come before this convention.
 - (e) A committee on resolutions, to whom shall be referred all resolutions submitted to this convention, and which shall submit resolutions on such subjects as they may deem proper.
 - (f) A committee on ways, means and organization, which shall devise and suggest methods of raising revenue and extending the work of education and organization.

The sessions of this convention shall be: 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. April 25th, 8 a. m. to 12 m. and 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. April 26th.

No comrade shall speak for more than five minutes on any question, and no comrade shall speak twice on the same subject until all who desire have spoken.

Cushing's Manual shall be the guide on all elementary rules.

The order of business of this convention shall be as follows:

1. Reading of minutes at the beginning of each session.
2. Roll call of delegates.
3. Report of credentials committee.
4. Report of committee on rules and order of business.
5. Election of convention officers and committees.
6. Hearing reports of state officers.
7. Reading communications and bills.
8. Reports of convention officers and committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election of party officers.
12. General discussion.
13. Adjournment.

J. F. ESSEX, WILLIS N. SHAW, WM. MAHONEY.

Comrade Fieser was then elected permanent chairman for the day. Wm. Barrett secretary, Barney Navin assistant secretary and Dillon Myers sergeant-at-arms.

The following committees were then elected:

Constitution—Brose Horne, James Oneal, Willis Shaw, G. W. Sharp and Charles Suter.

Municipal Declaration and Platform—A. L. D. Grindle, Wm. Mahoney, C. E. Kingery, Dillon Myers and Matt Hollenbarger.

Officers' Reports—Christopher Hulsman, Charles Huddleston and John Miller.

Grievances—J. F. Essex, John Miller and Fred Rolf.

Resolutions—S. M. Reynolds, Gus Hoffman and James Lynch.

Ways and Means—James Oneal, R. H. Wilson and George Connors.

James Oneal, state secretary, and S. M. Reynolds, treasurer, read their reports which, on motion, was referred to the committee on officers' reports.

W. Mahoney submitted his report as national committeeman, which was referred to the same committee. The reports follow:

To the Comrades of the State Convention:

The progress of the Socialist movement in Indiana since my last report has been gratifying, and great strides have been taken in the organization of the state. Much has been accomplished in overcoming the difficulties to a strong and harmonious movement, and the future is bright with promises though much remains to be done.

The months immediately following the state convention of July 4, 1902, were marked by the most systematic and thorough agitation yet undertaken in this state.

AGITATION.

Comrade John Ray, the state organizer, began a tour of the state covering a period of three months—August, September and November—and visiting every section of the state where we could secure the name of a Socialist to announce a meeting. During these three months seventy-six cities and towns were visited and meetings held every night, mainly in the open air. The results of his efforts demon-

strated the value and necessity of placing a man in the field to speak and organize in cities and towns where we have reason to believe Socialist sentiment prevails. Many of the comrades in these places are timid regarding their convictions, and hardly anything can be done in the way of public agitation with their co-operation unless a man is sent into their midst and boldly undertakes the work himself. This inspires confidence, enthusiasm and boldness and awakens them to the necessity of constant and more vigorous work for the movement.

As a result of Comrade Ray's work, thirty-two locals of the Socialist party were organized by him, and agitation soon at other points that will later crystallize into the organized movement.

Unfortunately, owing to the large field which he had to cover, Comrade Ray could not stop long enough at each place to instruct new locals as to the reason and necessity of continuous organization and agitation, and as a result but eight of the thirty-two locals organized by him have survived. I am confident that every one of these can be revived, and this convention must provide ways and means to accomplish this work.

My last report showed that 27 counties had been organized with a total of 37 organizations in these counties. The number of counties chartered since the last convention are 24 and the total number of organizations in these counties 38, making a total of 51 counties and 75 organizations since the organization of the state. Forty-three of these have expired, leaving the total number of 32 organizations who are still active and carrying on the agitation. It will thus be seen that of the 91 counties in the state we have invaded over half of them.

This progress in agitation and organization finds its expression in the increase of the vote from 2,233 in 1900 to 7,124 in 1902, giving the Socialist party of Indiana official standing.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

In the organization of locals the local quorum has recognized the first local organized in a given county as the county organization, and charged them with the further organization of their respective counties and furnished sub-local charters for this purpose. When two or more locals were organized we urged the holding of a county convention with all locals represented to form a county organization to replace the local which had acted in that capacity. In this way we have avoided the difficulty complained of in my last report, where sub-locals felt discriminated against in not receiving a charter.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Our future work is organization, and no comrade should consider his work completed till every professed Socialist is a member of the party. At the last convention a report was adopted that each local elect one member whose sole duty should be to collect pledges for an organization fund payable monthly to the state treasurer, but little was realized from this source. This should be enforced and locals be constantly reminded of it in blank forms, which should be adopted for monthly reports or contributions could be taken once each month by the locals at their meetings and the amount forwarded for this purpose. The monthly reports furnished by the national organization are not adapted for this purpose and we should provide our own. This will increase our revenue and aid us in the work that awaits us. I would also recommend that new members should be charged an initiation fee of 25 cents, which would also increase the revenue of the state organization and not be felt by the old membership.

The reports mentioned should be of such form that the number who are members of the party can be ascertained at any time, which information could be imparted to the membership each month. Thus far I have been unable to tell the number of party members in the state, and the purchase of due stamps provides no basis by which this information can be secured, as many locals buy stamps in quantities which will last for two or three months.

In my judgment our immediate work should be confined to the reorganization of every local that has expired, and these together with the active locals now existing will form the basis which will enable us to invade the unorganized counties. The organizer who shall undertake this work should spend not less than two days with each expired local in order that he may have ample time to impress and instruct them regarding the necessity of continuous organization. Some locals that are hastily organized do not realize this, and believe their work is done when paying their initiation fee to the organizer. This work cannot be delayed and should be immediately undertaken after the adjournment of this convention, as a national election will be upon us next year, which will tax our resources and skill to the utmost.

In this connection, I regret to report that Comrade Ray, who has rendered such valuable services to this state, has resigned and will work under the direction of the national organization.

The movement has grown to such proportions in this state and the work of the state secretary accumulated to such an extent that, in my judgment, makes necessary some provision by which the secretary can devote his whole time to the work, and if this is done then the offices of secretary and treasurer should be combined in the interest of economy and efficiency.

In conclusion, I again thank the comrades for the honor twice conferred on me in selecting me as your secretary. A vast and important field lies before us in this state, and all the tendencies and forces of capitalist society beckon us on to the control of political power by the workers.

Fraternally yours, JAMES O'NEAL, State Secretary, Socialist Party of Indiana.

We, the undersigned committeemen, beg leave to recommend the adoption and report of the state secretary as read.

C. A. HULSMAN, C. N. HUDDLESTON, J. N. MILLER.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 25, 1903. To my Comrades of the Socialist Party of Indiana:

I herewith submit to you my report of the moneys of the Socialist party entrusted to me from the date of the last state convention, held at Terre Haute, July 4, 1902, to the date of this convention at Indianapolis, April 25-26, 1903:

Balance cash on hand July 4, 1902 \$109 55 Receipts from dues, contributions and supplies sold to locals 461 81

Total receipts, all sources \$571 76 Total expenditures for national dues, organization meetings, supplies, printing, etc. \$467 16

Balance cash on hand April 25, 1903 \$104 60 Elkhart dues added (paid at Indianapolis) 3 80

Total \$108 40 The items of receipts and expenditures will be submitted to your auditing committee for inspection and approval.

Fraternally yours, S. M. REYNOLDS, State Treasurer, Indianapolis, April 25, 1903.

We, the committee on auditing officers' report, do hereby report that we have examined the books of the state treasurer and have found same to be correct.

C. A. HULSMAN, C. N. HUDDLESTON, J. N. MILLER.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 25, 1903. To the Representatives of the Socialist Party of Indiana, in State Convention Assembled, and to the Membership at Large:

Your national committeemen submit the following statement of matter coming within the sphere of his duties since the last state convention of the Socialist party of Indiana, held at Terre Haute, July 4, 1902:

WE are catching your eye with our display of Parlor Chairs, Rockers and novelties in our east window. Different goods displayed every day.

Remember that we do not sell the class of furniture handled by the half dozen installment stores in town.

If you are worthy and want time on your purchases, come and see us.

Foster's Carpet and Furniture House

national organization and the duty each state owes to support this national body.

The indifference and non-support that many states have treated the national organization with have greatly crippled the work of such, and as a result the work of propaganda and organization has not been prosecuted as energetically as it might otherwise have been.

There exists an indebtedness of about \$1,800, most of which remains over from the old debts of the organizations that formed the Socialist party.

A plan was adopted to pro rate the debt among the different states and endeavor to liquidate these old obligations during the forthcoming year.

Although the national secretary and the local quorum were greatly handicapped in their work through want of funds which should have been forthcoming from the states, they administered the amounts they did get in a judicious and effective manner.

While their work in this direction was praiseworthy, the cramped financial condition at national headquarters, together with the circumscribed sphere of observation they had, influenced them to issue a statement in the midst of the last fall campaign that was extremely erroneous regarding the condition of the movement at large and was, in addition, a very injudicious move at the critical time it was issued.

The issuance of this statement caused much ill-feeling towards the quorum and the national secretary. The election results showed that the state incomes were used in local work and it bore abundant fruit in an increased vote and membership. This semi-annual statement was not submitted to the different national committeemen for approval or suggestions before issuing.

The American Labor Union, at its convention in Denver, declared for Socialism and its officers subsequently demanded an expression from the national party regarding its attitude. The local quorum issued a circular expressing approval of the action of the American Labor Union in embodying the Socialist principles in its program, but declining to be a party to an attack on the A. F. of L. This position was practically sustained by the national committee at its annual session.

Owing to certain industrial disturbances in California, the trade unionists went into politics as an independent working class movement, and many of the California comrades deemed it best to enter into an alliance with the Union Labor party. This action on the part of some created much agitation, and it finally resulted in a discussion through the party press. Except Comrade Hoehn, all the members of the local quorum together with the national secretary, took the part of the fusionists in the discussion.

This attitude of a majority of the executive officers of the party was looked upon as committing the party to the policy of fusion, and it caused widespread censure of the local quorum and national secretary.

This strong feeling was manifested and reflected at the national conference of the national committee when the members of the local quorum were summarily removed without any charges being preferred against them, or any opportunity given them to defend themselves.

Pronounced resolutions were adopted at the national conference, condemning fusion and a penalty was provided for all such acts.

Resolutions defining the attitude of the Socialist party towards the trade unions were also adopted.

It becomes my painful duty to report to you that much ill-feeling was aroused at the national conference over the selection of national secretary and headquarters; and an unfortunate and a successful move was made to divide the conference on geographical lines. Several of the committeemen emphasized sectional division and spoke of the west and east as hostile sections. This kind of cheap political bombast aroused the provincialism of not a few, and by something more than mere coincidence we found the conference actually divided on geographical lines when the matter of headquarters was up for selection.

and at the time it was decided to submit Omaha to the referendum, according to the express provisions of the constitution; but the majority of the committeemen, representing only a minority of the membership, were fearful that their selection would be defeated, and decided, in flagrant violation of the law, to summarily move the headquarters without waiting for the referendum vote.

This precipitate action greatly incensed the minority, as it was looked upon as a dangerous precedent to permit representatives to give an inverted construction to the law.

As a result numerous demands from all over the country were received calling for referendum on headquarters, and there is now pending the referendum on Omaha and on Chicago. When the question of headquarters is settled and the work can be taken up, we have promise of an era of great activity. Your representative opposed Omaha and worked for Indianapolis. He also opposed the illegal and unfair method of removing the headquarters before the membership could vote on the matter.

Your representative favored the removal of the national secretary and the quorum because they were not in accord with the policy of the party, but he opposed the manner of removing them that was resorted to.

PART VI.

Secretary Mally reports plans for extensive work, and many organizers are already in the field. Nearly every state is in good standing and new ones are organized every month.

The last year has been fruitful of state controversies, but happily all are now adjusted and the utmost harmony prevails.

Indiana has never been in arrears to the national organization and has in the fullest and most prompt manner fulfilled its obligation. For this our State Treasurer Reynolds and State Secretary O'Neal deserve great credit. If all states had maintained the attitude of Indiana toward the national organization the result would be different.

CONCLUSION.

The future is very promising. Many vexing problems have been met and disposed of, and the indications are that we are building up a solid, united and harmonious organization, each and every part of which is mutually sustaining. And it is well that we are for the duties of the future demand that we have a compact and powerful organization to meet the foe and avail ourselves of the opportunity to advance the Socialist movement.

The results of the late congressional election shows that the Socialist sentiment and the Socialist votes are far in excess of Socialist organization, and it not only behooves the national organization to push the work of organization with greater vigor than ever, that this large number of persons who vote for Socialism may be drilled in party work, which is the first requisite to the successful triumph of the Socialist movement.

As the national affairs are reported through the party press, all party members are acquainted in a general way with the situation at large, and it is needless to go into a detailed report of past and present matters other than those mentioned. However, I shall be pleased to answer any questions pertaining to matters omitted or to those herein mentioned.

Fraternally submitted, WM. MAHONEY, National Committeeman, Indiana. C. A. HULSMAN, C. N. HUDDLESTON, J. N. MILLER.

A letter from Walter T. Mills regarding the transactions of the national committee was read, and on motion of Essex was referred to the committee on officers' reports. The following communications on the Marion controversy were read and referred to the grievance committee.

Indianapolis, April 25, 1903 To the State Convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana:

Comrades—At the request of Comrade Ernest Malott, whose proxy I hold, I present in his name a statement bearing on the Kelly-Croke controversy which broke up the movement in Marion and which is not yet satisfactorily settled, even to many of those who are now active in the re-organized movement of Marion.

In view of the fact that only one side of the controversy was heard, many of the old members refuse to join the new organization, and some of those who have joined think the case should be re-opened so that a fair and full presentation of the facts involved may be made and an authoritative and final decision be rendered.

This is not a question of personality, as the re-instatement of Comrade Kelly is not assailed, but the principle involved in the respective positions of Comrade Kelly and Comrade Croke should be definitely settled.

The question to be decided is whether Comrade Kelly or Comrade Croke was right in the positions they took. As I understand, the standing of no one is assailed, but many of the members desire a declaration from this convention on the question here set forth.

I personally favor some action on this matter, as I think the course pursued at the last convention was hasty and incomplete, and without regard to the decision, the proceedings were irregular and not satisfactory. Furthermore, I have been accused of trying to cover up this affair and that I did not execute the mission I was sent on when I went to Marion to revive the organization. I believe if we can send forth a resolution covering the points involved as our position we will, in a large measure, heal the soreness that

afflicts the Grant county movement. I respectfully move that the statement herewith be referred to a grievance committee for a report and a resolution presented to this body. raternally submitted, WM. MAHONEY.

Relative to Comrade J. W. Kelly's actions while he was councilman, representing the First ward of Marion as a Socialist.

On July 22, 1901, John W. Kelly voted against a fifty-year franchise for the C. R. & M. R. R. Co., and immediately moved to reconsider the vote, and then voted in favor of the same in the face of the fact a remonstrance signed by 219 resident citizens was before the city council, and a franchise was then granted the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. by a vote of 4 to 3, Mr. Kelly voting with the majority, and Mr. Kelly voted against postponing final action till the next meeting of the city council.

The said franchise was for a period of fifty years, and plainly stated that all streets should be left clear of all obstructions.

September 17, 1901, Comrade Croke notified the city council that the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. were preparing to violate their franchise by placing obstructions in Adams, Washington and Galatin streets; and Comrade Croke moved the city attorney be instructed to secure an injunction against the said C. R. & M. R. R. Co. and to notify them (C. R. & M. R. R. Co.) they must live up to the requirements of their franchise.

Comrade Kelly moved to amend said motion to have the same referred to the street committee, of which Mr. Kelly was a member.

The said amendment was adopted by a vote of 6 to 2, Mr. Kelly voting with the majority, and the following meeting voted in favor of permitting the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. to place obstructions in Washington, Adams and Galatin street.

During the month of October, 1901, numerous complaints were made about the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. obstructing other streets in the city, and Comrade Croke moved the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. be notified to cease work immediately and remove all obstructions placed in the streets by said C. R. & M. R. R. Co., and Comrade Kelly voted in favor of an amendment to have the entire matter referred to the street committee and the civil engineer. At a meeting held the following evening, the street committee being unable to agree, Comrade Croke repeated his motion made at the previous meeting (to compel the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. to remove all obstructions now in the streets), and on this particular occasion Comrade Kelly voted in favor of this motion.

Thursday evening, October 3, 1901, the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. officials came to Marion and gathered up the street committee, of which Mr. Kelly was a member, and the result was that Mr. Kelly voted, on November 5, 1901, in favor of a motion to reconsider the motion passed on the evening of October 29, 1901, to compel the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. to remove all obstructions in the streets, and then voted to allow the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. to do just the opposite of removing the obstructions in the streets in consideration of the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. filing an indemnity bond for \$50,000.

Whereas, in considering the appeal of Comrade Kelley from the decision of Branch Marion, which had expelled him for voting for a fifty-year franchise to the C. R. & M. R. R. Co. and other privileges voted to the said company at that time, and Whereas, the said branch through some misunderstanding had not sent their side of the case to the convention which considered and rendered a decision in the face of these facts and

Whereas, the said case has been discussed by other branches, and the opinion seems to be that a more thorough investigation of the matter should be had and a decision rendered which would settle the question of principle involved in this case once and for all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chair appoint a committee to investigate and hear both sides of the case and a decision be rendered by this convention on the principle involved.

A motion prevailed that Comrades Croke and Kelley, of Marion, be tele-

One Carload Fancy Eating Potatoes 50c bushel

20 lbs Granulated Sugar \$1.00 1 bu Early Seed Potatoes .50c 25 lbs Domino Flour .50c 25 lbs Big F Flour .50c 6 quarts Onion Sets .25c 1 dozen Cans Tomatoes .95c 1 lbs Country Made Peach Butter 25c 3 lbs Good Bulk Coffee .25c 1 lb Good Tea .25c 1 gal Table Syrup .25c 1 gal Catsup .25c 2 cans Best Pumpkin .15c Our Best Lard—home rendered— in 50-pound cans, per lb. .11c

BRESETT THREE STRICTLY CASH STORES Eleventh and Main.....Tel. 275 Second and Farrington.....Tel. 301 Seventh and Deming.....Tel. 343

graphed for to appear in the convention at the Sunday session. Ed H. Evinger introduced the following resolution, which was adopted: Whereas, Comrade O'Neal, state secretary, has devoted his entire time for several weeks to the work of the party; Resolved, That he be allowed the sum of \$25 as recognition of faithful services to the party. E. H. EVINGER.

A blank form for monthly reports by members to their locals was submitted by local Indianapolis, which was referred to the committee on ways and means.

On motion made by Mahoney the globe with clasped hands across the globe was adopted as the official emblem of the party in this state.

On motion made by Mahoney for suggestions on constitution and municipal declaration and platform, the following comrades responded: Horne, Mahoney, Essex, Barrett, Reynolds, Grindle, Bowlen, Fieser, Evinger, Rolf, Connors, Hollenbarger McClure, Suter, Wilson and O'Neal.

On motion of Hoffman, a collection was taken up for payment of telegrams sent to Comrades Croke and Kelly.

Convention then adjourned to meet Sunday at 8 a. m.

SUNDAY MORNING SESSION.

Convention was called to order by Chairman Fieser, and on motion the reading of the minutes of the previous session was dispensed with and the reports of committees were taken up.

1. Committee on officers' reports submitted a report approving the reports of the national committeeman, state secretary and treasurer, which was concurred in by the convention.

On motion the credentials committee was instructed to take up the case of John W. Kelley, who appeared without credentials, and the comrade was seated on recommendation of the committee.

Chairman Fieser called attention to the fact that the convention failed to elect another chairman, as provided for in the order of business, and nominations being called for, Comrades Fieser and Reynolds were nominated, the ballot resulting in 16 votes for Reynolds and 11 for Fieser, and Comrade Reynolds took the chair.

A motion prevailed that the names of those making motions be eliminated from the printed minutes, but used in the convention. Minutes of the previous session were then read and approved. Roll call then was ordered, and the same not being complete the credentials committee was instructed to complete the list, whereupon their report was accepted as read.

2. A motion prevailed that the report of national committeeman be reconsidered and that the letter of Walter Tof So... read to the convention. After reading the Comrade Mahoney was extended the floor to reply to the statements of Mills, and on motion the report of the committee on officers' reports, concurring in the report of the national committeeman, was adopted. On motion the position of Comrade Mahoney on the question of national headquarters was endorsed by the convention.

3. The ways and means committee then submitted the following report, which was adopted as read:

Comrades the State Convention—Your committee on ways and means submits the following report: We recommend that the state secretary shall arrange a number of summer circuits in various parts of the state and secure pledges from Socialists and locals to take speakers once each month, or as often as possible, on the following plan:

That pledges be collected from each city and town where organized or unorganized Socialists reside, to the amount of \$1.25 payable to each speaker sent to these towns and cities.

That the points between cities shall not be more than thirty-five miles and the speaker shall pay his own car fare and in return be entitled to entertainment and privilege of collections and sale of literature.

That said speakers will speak in halls or in the open air as comrades deem best. That these speakers shall be empowered to organize locals of the Socialist party.

That the state secretary shall compile a list of speakers who will volunteer to undertake this work at various times when a circuit is completed.

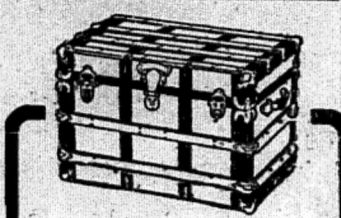
That should any speaker suffer a financial loss while engaged in this work and the state organization is unable to reimburse him, the state secretary shall make the facts known to the party membership and appeal for special contributions to make up the loss thus sustained by the said speaker.

That each speaker undertaking work under this plan shall on completing a circuit submit a report to the state secretary covering his work, including all receipts and expenditures.

That in the event of this plan not proving successful the state committee shall modify or make such changes or adopt any new plans they may deem necessary to secure effective agitation and organization.

JAMES O'NEAL, R. H. WILSON, GEORGE CONNORS, Committee on Ways and Means.

Committee on constitution submitted their report and Comrade O'Neal submitted a minority report. Motion made that the majority report be adopted. Amendment carried that the party emblem, consisting of clasped hands across the globe, be incorporated in the constitution. Motion carried that the report of the committee on



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exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$11 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

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constitution be re-submitted to them for revision and classification. Roll call being demanded, the motion to re-submit was carried by 153 to 110.

4. Committee on municipal declaration and platform submitted their report, and Comrade Kingery submitted a minority report as a substitute for the majority, which follows:

MINORITY REPORT.

1. The Socialist party, in convention assembled, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of International Socialism as expressed in the platform adopted at the National convention of the Socialist party at Indianapolis, Ind.

2. We call the attention of the wage-workers to the fact that the Socialist party came into existence because of the division of society into two opposing classes—capitalists and wage-workers.

3. The capitalist class owns all the wealth, and receives all the benefits of wealth production, while the wage-worker produces all wealth, performs all useful labor, and has for its share poverty, want, and fear of want.

4. In this class society, the Socialist party is fighting the political battle of the working class to end their oppression, and to emancipate them from capitalist robbery through the system of private ownership of productive property, and finally to make them the master of their own products.

5. None of the other political parties—Republican, Democratic or Reform—openly stand for any one class. They pretend to stand for all classes, but their actions following the election have invariably been in the interest of the capitalist class.

6. Despite alleged political equality members of the working class are wage slaves dependent upon the capitalist for a livelihood, and political reform, such as municipal ownership, the referendum, election of senators by direct vote, proportional representation and such like propositions will not make them other than beggars who, to exist on this earth, must have a master.

7. The Socialist party is a party of the working class—composed of workers, organized by workers, and solicits your vote in order to secure for this class the law-making power in order that this power may be used in the interest of this class, and thus secure true industrial liberty—that is, Socialism—a condition of society in which the laborer will own and control the means of production and distribution and receive the full social product of his labor.

8. Recognizing that the power to be obtained even by success in the present campaign is limited, nevertheless we pledge our candidates, if elected, to do all in their power to further the interests of the working class.

Convention then adjourned till 1 P. M.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention was called to order by Chairman Reynolds, and the report of the committee on municipal declaration and platform called for. On motion Comrade Croke was extended the floor for five minutes, and devoted his time to a discussion of franchises.

The report of the committee was then taken up seriatim. Comrade Reynolds offered a resolution as a substitute for the committee's report.

5. Substitute was offered by Comrade Ackley, which was lost.

If the state or national laws make it impossible for the city to own and operate the industry in question the Socialist officers shall strive to secure the best terms possible for the working class.

Roll call being demanded the Ackley substitute lost by 186 nays to 76 yeas. The following substitute, offered by Comrade Arnold, was adopted in place of the first clause or plank in the municipal platform as submitted: "The representatives of the Socialist party shall in no case vote for the

granting of a franchise to any individual, corporation or class."

6. On motion the last clause or plank in the municipal platform was stricken out and the report was adopted as a whole. The following is the report as adopted:

Indianapolis, April 25, 1903.

To the Members Socialist Party in State Convention Assembled:

We, the undersigned, respectfully submit the following draft as a platform for municipal use.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY MUNICIPAL PLATFORM.

The Socialist party advocates the abolition of the present system of wealth production which permits a few individuals to own and control the means and sources of wealth and to despoil the many; and it seeks to establish in place thereof, socialism, or a system of industry whereby the means and opportunities will be collectively owned, and managed democratically by the workers.

The right of private ownership in the means of wealth production, such as land, machinery, factories and the means of transportation and communication has operated to concentrate the greater part of the wealth of the country in the possession of a small number of individuals known as the capitalist class who have the power to decree how, when and where the great mass of the people shall work and what they shall receive for their labor and likewise this small class sets the price on everything the workers buy.

Through the development of machinery and improvement in the methods of producing wealth, the things that minister to our material wants are no longer made in small shops occupied by a few skilled hand workers, but are now produced in great factories with complicated and expensive machinery, operated by many workmen, each doing a small part of the work and all cooperating to produce the finished product.

This improved and expensive machinery and complex method of wealth production has destroyed the independence of the workers and they now must sell their labor power to those who own the factory and other means of employment. Thus society has become divided into two hostile classes with opposing interests.

The working class, deprived of the power of self-employment, must bid against each other for the chance to work, and as the number of workers under capitalism must always exceed the number of opportunities, wages always tend to the point of a bare subsistence.

The capitalist class not only control the opportunities of wealth production but also control the government and use its power to protect and advance their material interests. The schools, the public press and the pulpit are used to foster and defend the privileges of the capitalist class, while the stores and factories are filled with women and children toiling long hours for a miserable pittance while stalwart men are idle or half-employed all over the land.

To prevent the corruption of government, and the prostitution of the schools, the press by the unscrupulous rich, to abolish the idleness, poverty and degradation of the working class, and to establish a condition in which the cause of vice and general demoralization will be banished, the governmental authority must be secured by the working class to convert the means of wealth production from privately owned and controlled capital into public property and every individual be given a free and equal opportunity to work and be given the full proceeds of his labor.

But before this change can be completed the Socialist party must be in control of all the departments of government; and the capitalist class and the capitalist parties must be dislodged from all their intrenchments. During the transition from capitalism to socialism, whenever the Socialist party obtains control of the government of cities it will use the powers so secured to advance the interests of the working class.

While the control of a city will give the Socialist party and its representatives only a small opportunity to put into effect the principles of socialism there are certain measures which redound to the benefit of the working class, which tend towards socialism and will be adopted to the fullest degree the state law will permit.

As progressive measures towards the concentration of industry in the control of the government and as a program for the guidance of Socialist representatives in municipal offices and councils, the Socialist party in every city and town where its representatives are elected pledges itself to put the following platform in force as far as the state law will allow:

1. All public utilities such as water gas, heating and electric light works, telephone and street railway facilities and all industries requiring a special grant of power shall be established, maintained and controlled by the municipality.

2. Socialist representatives will endeavor whenever possible to have all special privileges revoked and the functions so vacated assumed by the municipality.

3. Socialist representatives will oppose the doing of public work by contract and will have all work done by direct employment of the workmen by the municipality.

those made under fair conditions shall receive the preference.

5. Rigid inspections of factories and dwellings shall be provided that the lives and the health of the working people may be protected.

6. Ample school facilities will be provided for those desiring to attend school, and where parents are unable, the municipality will provide books and meals and clothes for children. Night sessions will be maintained for those who must work during the day.

7. The municipality will have public works established to furnish work for the unemployed and will give in payment of such work drafts on the products of such public industries, each worker to receive the full value of his product.

8. In the event of a conflict between the capitalists and the workers the power of government shall be used to sustain the workers.

9. That Socialist representatives put the principles of direct legislation into force wherever possible.

10. In advocating municipal enterprises and pledging its representatives to put these measures into effect the Socialist party forewarns the working class that but little substantial and permanent benefit can be procured for the working class until the Socialist party has control of the sovereign law-making power. As long as the capitalists have control of the means of wealth production and wages are based on the cost of living, the capitalist will either reduce wages or raise the price of the things the workers must have, such as rent and articles of necessity.

But the Socialist party wishes to explain to the working class that the municipal ownership offered by the capitalist parties will not benefit them in the least. While the government is controlled by these capitalist parties, they use its powers to advance their class interests, and industrial enterprises conducted by capitalist government become cesspools of bribery and corruption, or, if they should be successful, the employees do not enjoy the advantage. Their wages are no higher and the hours of labor are little if any shorter. The income, if any, is applied to the reduction of taxes.

Municipal ownership under a Socialist administration would result in improved service, shorter hours and higher wages for the employees, and the cheapening of rates to the consumer, and every advantage would be given the working class. Socialist representatives will at all times give the welfare of the working class pre-eminence, and if in doubt will vote for no measure without consulting the party membership, and action on all measures shall be determined by the question whether it subserve the interests of the working class.

"The representatives of the Socialist party shall in no case vote for the granting of a franchise to any individual, corporation or class."

A. L. D. GRINDLE, Chm.
DILLON MYERS,
MATH. HOLLENBARGER,
WM. MAHONEY,

The committee on constitution submitted their report, which was accepted and taken up seriatim. After a number of amendments and additions, the following was adopted as the state constitution:

ARTICLE I.
Name.

Sec. 1. The name of this organization shall be the Socialist Party of Indiana, and shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America.

Sec. 2. The emblem shall be a globe with clasped hands across the globe.

ARTICLE II.
State Committee.

Sec. 1. There shall be a state committee, composed of one representative from each of the county organizations and one additional representative for each fifty members of such county organizations.

Sec. 2. The state committee shall have general supervision of the party's affairs and shall conduct the work of general propaganda.

Sec. 3. The state committee shall meet as may be arranged by request of a majority of its members.

Sec. 4. Expenses of committeemen in attending committee meetings shall be paid from the funds of the county organizations represented.

Sec. 5. All actions and decisions of a judicial nature of the state committee and state conventions shall be subject to the party for a referendum vote before the same shall become final or operative.

ARTICLE III.
Officers.

Sec. 1. The state officers shall consist of a secretary-treasurer, national committeeman, alternate national committeeman and such organizers as may be secured, all of whom, except the organizers, shall be nominated in state convention and elected by referendum vote of the party.

Sec. 2. The term of office for all officers shall be for one year, or until their successors are elected and qualified, and they shall take office immediately on their election.

Sec. 3. Any or all state officers may be removed and their successors nominated by a majority vote of the state committee and elected by a referendum vote of the party.

ARTICLE IV.
Duties of Officers.

Sec. 1. The secretary-treasurer shall carry on all correspondence connected with the state organization, submit all questions to referendum, supply counties with application blanks, membership cards, constitutions, due stamps, etc., and perform all other duties consistent with the welfare of the party.

Sec. 2. He shall collect from each county organization 10 cents per month for each member enrolled, 5 cents of which shall be used to defray the expense of the state organization and 5 cents to be paid to the national organization, as provided by the national constitution. He shall submit monthly reports to the county organizations regarding the financial standing of the party, and shall provide monthly due stamps, which shall be sold at 10 cents each.

Sec. 3. The national committeeman shall represent the state in the national organization as provided for in the national constitution.

Sec. 4. The organizers shall act under the direction of the state committee, and their duties shall be to organize unorganized counties and strengthen existing organizations where such aid is required.

ARTICLE V.
County Organizations.

Sec. 1. Socialists desiring to organize under the Socialist party of Indiana shall form general county organizations composed of all Socialists in their respective counties by direct affiliation. Such county organizations may be subdivided into such subordinate bodies as may be deemed advisable, but such subordinate bodies shall be connected with the state and national organization only through the general county organization.

Sec. 2. The local first organized in a given county shall have charge of the work of organization and agitation in their county, and shall assume the powers and duties of a county organization and charter of other locals organized under their auspices or with their sanction.

Sec. 3. When two or more locals are organized in a given county the acting county organization shall call a county convention, and after electing county officers the old organization shall cease to exist and the new assume its powers and duties.

Sec. 4. No member of the party shall be eligible to political office who has not been a member for one month; provided, that this shall not apply to new locals.

Sec. 5. The secretary of the general county organization shall conduct the work of correspondence between the organization and the state committee.

Sec. 6. County organizations shall hold stated business meetings, and where impossible for subordinate organizations to send delegates they shall have the power to choose a representative from another subordinate body.

Sec. 7. No affiliated body shall consist of less than five members.

Sec. 8. Each county organization shall determine its own initiation fees, dues, etc; provided that it shall include 10 cents per month for each member to be paid to the state treasurer.

Sec. 9. The county organizations shall submit monthly reports to the state secretary-treasurer regarding the financial condition and general progress of the work in their respective counties.

Sec. 10. Any person sixteen years of age or over may become a member of the party by signing an application blank for membership, which shall certify that he severs all connection with all other parties and endorses the platform and constitution of the Socialist party of the state and nation, using the form of application regularly in use by the party.

Sec. 11. The application so signed must be reported to the county or local organization of which the applicant seeks to become a member at a regular meeting, and if objection is made to the person so applying he may be elected by a majority of all the members then present.

Sec. 12. All members must sign the party roll and pay dues before being permitted to vote or hold office in the local or county organization.

Sec. 13. No county organization or any subdivision thereof shall be eligible to vote on any matters pertaining to the state organization or be entitled to representation in conventions of the party if one month in arrears in dues; provided that this shall not apply to the membership of any organization whose members are delinquent because of lack of employment or sickness.

Sec. 14. Members accepting nominations for political office shall sign their resignations which shall be placed into the hands of the local to be accepted by them, if in their judgment they prove unfaithful to their trust.

ARTICLE VI.
Members at Large.

Sec. 1. Applications for membership in localities where no local of the

party exists shall be enrolled as members at large on payment of dues to the nearest organization or to the state secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.
Grievances.

Sec. 1. Any member violating the laws or principles of the Socialist Party of Indiana may be reprimanded, suspended or expelled by a two-thirds vote of a local; provided that any charges made against a member shall be preferred in writing by a member in good standing. Any member having been reprimanded, suspended or expelled may appeal to the state committee, and if the decision of that body is not satisfactory he may appeal to the membership of the state, whose decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII.
Headquarters.

Sec. 1. The headquarters shall be selected by the state convention and referred to the party membership for ratification or rejection by referendum vote.

ARTICLE IX.
State Conventions.

Sec. 1. The call for state conventions shall be made by the state committee, subject to a referendum vote if demanded by two or more county organizations.

ARTICLE X.
Amendments.

Sec. 1. This constitution may be amended by a state convention, subject to a majority referendum vote of the party, or by a referendum vote without the action of such convention. It shall be the duty of the state committee to submit an amendment to a referendum vote within thirty days after being requested to do so by two county organizations.

ARTICLE XI.
Miscellaneous.

Sec. 1. All matters submitted for referendum of the party must be presented without comment.

Sec. 2. This constitution is to be in full force and effect immediately on its adoption as presented or amended, by a referendum vote of the party.

While the constitution was being read it was moved to suspend the same and the floor be extended to Comrades Croke and Kelley for fifteen minutes each to discuss the Marion controversy. Comrade Croke was granted the floor, and his time was extended in order to complete his statements, and Comrade Kelley took the floor and presented his views on the matter.

(NOTE.—The report of the grievance committee on this case fell into the hands of several delegates who desired to read it carefully, and it was thus lost, as in the papers turned over to me by the secretary of the convention I was unable to find it. The substance of their report was that Comrade Kelley had violated the principles of Socialism, but as the party had not issued any specific declaration on matters of this kind he should be exonerated.—James Oneal.)

7. Comrade Mahoney offered a substitute for the grievance committee's report which, after an amendment striking out one clause, was adopted. The substitute follows:

Whereas, During the year 1901 Comrade J. W. Kelley, while acting as a councilman for the city of Marion, Ind., voted for the granting of a franchise to the Cincinnati, Richmond & Muncie railroad to enter and pass through the city of Marion, Ind., over a certain route which had been remonstrated against; and

Whereas, The Marion branch of the Socialist party expelled Comrade Kelley from membership in the Socialist party for his action relative to the Cincinnati, Richmond & Muncie railroad franchise; and

Whereas, At the last state convention of the Socialist party, held at Terre Haute, Ind., July 4, 1902, Comrade Kelley appeared before said convention asking for reinstatement in the party; and

Whereas, After hearing Comrade Kelley's statement and without a presentation of the Marion branch's side of the controversy, the convention decided that Comrade Kelley should be reinstated, and a letter was addressed to the Marion branch to so act; and

Whereas, The result of this controversy and the action of the state convention was to disrupt the Marion branch, and it was found necessary to reorganize the movement in Marion. But many of the members of the old branch refused to affiliate because the party, by its action, implicitly sanctioned Comrade Kelley's course and disapproved Comrade Croke's attitude in the subject of the controversy; and

Whereas, Many of the Socialists in the party and many outside consider it imperative on the Socialist party in view of the uncertainty and doubt attending the decision on this question to issue a declaration definitely setting forth the position of the Socialist

party in reference to the granting of special privileges and franchises to private individuals and corporations; and

Whereas, It is a cardinal principle of international Socialism to oppose the granting of special privileges to any individual or class; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention, held on the 25th day of April, 1903 do emphatically declare against the granting of special advantages to any individual or corporation under all circumstances whatsoever.

8. Resolutions committee submitted one resolution, which was adopted as read. The resolution follows:

To the Socialist Party of the State of Indiana, in Convention Assembled at Indianapolis, April 25 and 26, 1903:

Your committee on resolutions submit the following:

Whereas, We, as Socialists, having full faith in the fundamental goodness of the natural man, and believing that all contrary manifestations of ill will and hatred are the results of environment and the lack of truthful teaching; recognizing the fact that for ages we have ignorantly taught and wrongly been taught that private property in the sources of wealth is right and necessary, and now knowing that such an hypothesis is wrong and contrary to natural law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the first and foremost object of the Socialist party is to educate ourselves and all the people accessible to truth, that the natural law contravenes and denies the right of private property in the things we socially need and should collectively own, to the end that there may be abundant wealth in property which should naturally be obtainable to all who, being guaranteed the right to work, are willing to work and be neither dependent nor willing to live upon the industry of others without contributing to the general welfare of humanity; and, further, we pledge ourselves to be tireless in our efforts to promote intelligent discussion and in inquiry into the problems that are hurrying the industrial world forward to the great revolution which may be peaceful if the laws of industrial evolution are understood, or if not so un-

derstood, may result in general disaster, and that this peaceful end can only be attained by an intelligent exercise of the ballot; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will not vote for any, compromise or platform other than that assures a full restoration of the right of the people who inhabit the earth, to own it and its exhaustless fruitage to the end that humanity may at last attain its true destiny, physically, intellectually and spiritually.

Respectfully submitted,

S. M. REYNOLDS,
JAMES S. LYNCH,
GUS F. HOFMANN.

9. Motion prevailed that Comrade S. M. Reynolds shall act as state chairman.

Motion made that the secretary-treasurer be paid nine dollars per week for his services. Motion withdrawn.

10. The following motion prevailed: "Resolved, That the salary of the state secretary-treasurer be referred to the incoming state committee, the elected state secretary-treasurer shall notify the state committee the minimum wages and every county shall contribute to the extent of their ability."

The following nominations for party headquarters were made: Terre Haute, Bluffton and Marion.

Following nominations for secretary-treasurer were made: James Oneal, Winfield Silver and Brose S. Horne, but the latter declined.

Following nominations were made for national committeeman: Martin H. Wefel, S. M. Reynolds, Matt Hollenbarger, Wm. Mahoney and James Oneal. Mahoney and Oneal declined.

The nominations above are submitted to a referendum vote of the party membership. A motion prevailed that in the election of national committeeman the candidate receiving the second largest number of votes shall act as alternate national committeeman.

A motion prevailed that locals appoint a press agent, who shall forward to the secretary-treasurer important news regarding the movement in their respective localities and the latter furnish the same in press bulletins to the Socialist papers in the state.

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MERCHANT TAILOR

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TERRE HAUTE

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As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentry, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

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PERFECTION FLOUR
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GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

THE TOILER.

Official Paper of Terre Haute Central Labor Union, Brazil Central Labor Union, Clinton Central Labor Union, Cayuga Central Labor Union, Clinton Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 7, and reaches all the two hundred unions in the Indiana Coal Fields.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by THE TOILER COMPANY.

ED H. EVINGER, MANAGER. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$2.50.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.



LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The Bartenders will meet Wednesday afternoon at Washington Hall.

Brewers meet Saturday evening at C. L. U. hall.

A state convention of stationary firemen was held at Indianapolis last Saturday.

A street car struck a freight wagon from one of the distilleries at Fourth and Main, Wednesday.

The Citizens' Mutual Heating company has filed a petition with the board of works for a fifty year franchise for the construction of a plant to manufacture and distribute steam or water for heating and power purposes.

The directors of the Merchants' Ice and Cold Storage company held a meeting and decided to extend the time for the closing of bids for the work of building the new ice plant until 9 o'clock Friday evening.

The Order of Red Men is actively preparing for a big "Moon" to be held here May 19.

Abraham's Second Name Was Spelled That Way.

The members of the Smith family in this city are in receipt of postal cards notifying them of the establishment of a monthly magazine at Detroit which will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the members of this numerous family.

The national secretary has issued a call for a state convention of the Socialist Party locals in Alabama, to be held in Birmingham, Ala., on Sunday, May 3rd.

The Socialists have been having a hot time in Omaha this past week. Eleven of them have enjoyed the exhilarating experience of being arrested for daring to speak upon certain street corners.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Contributions to the special organizing fund up to Saturday noon, April 25th, are as follows: J. LaVigne, Beverly, Mass., 20 cents; Leonard D. Abbott, New York City, \$5; Clarence Smith, Butte, Mont., \$5; D. Jenkins, Camden, Ark., 50 cents; M. Hillquist, New York City, \$10; F. M. Miller, Colfield, Colo., \$2; L. D. Mayes, New York City, \$1; E. D. Howe, Table Rock, Neb., \$1; Thos. Elmer Will, Trenton Mo., \$1; a friend in Cincinnati, \$5; M. E. O'Brien, Laurium, Mich., \$2; local, Washington, D. C., \$2; T. McGrady, Bellevue, Ky., \$5; and Branch 2, Twenty fourth Assembly District, New York City, \$2. Total \$41.70.

National Lecturer and Organizer, John C. Chase, will close his Texas tour on May 6th; after speaking in Marrietta, I. T., on May 7th, will enter Oklahoma territory, where he will spend two or three weeks, returning by way of Arkansas and southern Missouri to Tennessee.

National Organizer, M. W. Wilkins, opened his work in Oregon at Ashland on April 16th, speaking to a large meeting at Medford on the 17th and Gold Hill on the 18th.

National Organizer, John M. Ray, started his work in the South with a large open air meeting on the public square in Nashville, Tenn., going from there to New Decatur, Ala., there he reports four large open air meetings, also selling a large stock of literature.

National Lecturer, John W. Slayton, addressed a successful meeting for the Socialists at McMechen, W. Va., on April 16th, spoke twice for the striking carpenters of Wheeling on the 17th, wrote an article for the strikers for publication in answer to the bosses, spoke for Wheeling Socialists on the 18th, made the first Socialist speech ever delivered in Moundsville on the 19th, and with Comrade H. A. Leeds of M. C. P., addressed a new local.

The Indiana state convention opened April 25th at Indianapolis. State Secretary Oneal, of Terre Haute, submitted an interesting report of the work done during the past year.

Harry McKee, will hold meetings in Colorado, Wyoming and California on his way home to San Diego, under the direction of national headquarters.

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Saturday and Saturday Night at



The Store of The People

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