

the Socialist party will show up a million and a half or two million strong, will be a historical fact which will lay the foundation for a new society, for a new life in this country. My thoughts involuntarily revert to the first convention of the Socialist party, likewise held in Indianapolis. It is just eleven years ago, a very short, insignificant span of time, but within that time the Socialist movement in this country has grown so marvelous in extent, in significance, and in substance, that the convention meeting here today represents an entirely different movement from what was represented eleven years ago. We have within the last few years finally succeeded in demonstrating to a very large portion of the working class of this country that the Socialist party is the only party that truly, fully and at all times represents their interests and fights their battles, and Labor is coming into our ranks in larger and larger numbers every year—aye, every month and every day. It is not merely upon our physical growth, however, or upon our large strength that we congratulate ourselves in assembling at this convention. It is the fact that the Socialist party has at all times remained true to its trust and carried the red banner of international Socialism unsullied, unstained and aloft in this country.

Most of the first day was spent in making nominations for committees provided by the Constitution. It was decided that delegations shall not vote as a unit unless instructed by State referendums, that the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States shall take place on Friday afternoon, the 17th, and that the convention adjourn not later than Saturday night the 18th. Nominating speeches for candidates on the 17th were prohibited by a vote of 162 to 36.



An order of the local authorities of Indianapolis forbidding the carrying of the red flag of Socialism in the reception parade of the 12th was rescinded at the instance of a committee of the convention, but the storm prevented any parade at all. A mass meeting was held in the evening, however, in the convention hall which was decorated with red flags and the American flag intertwined.



Presidential Possibilities.

A furious intra-party campaign for Presidential nominations is raging in Ohio. President Taft and ex-President Roosevelt are repeating there their Massachusetts campaign against each other in the Republican party; and Senator LaFollette is about to lead his own campaign. All are supported by bands of vigorous and experienced campaigners. On the Democratic side Governor Harmon is campaigning for his own nomination and Wm. J. Bryan against him. Mayor Baker of Cleveland is opposing Governor Harmon and supporting Governor Wilson. [See current volume, pages 395, 418.]

In Maryland, it is now settled that ex-President Roosevelt carried the preferential vote for the Presidential nomination, and the Taft managers there concede his right to the vote of the delegation at the national convention. [See current volume, page 443.]



During the current two weeks the States of California, Ohio and New Jersey—with a total of 102 members of the national conventions—will hold Presidential preference primaries. In addition nine Republican States will name 92 delegates, namely, Idaho 8, Kansas 6, Michigan 2, Minnesota 24, Montana 8, Utah 8, Washington 14, West Virginia 16, and Wyoming 6. Six Democratic States will in the same period elect 86 delegates, namely, Arkansas 10, Arizona 6, North Carolina 20, Oklahoma 2, Tennessee 8, and Texas 40. An analysis of the delegations chosen up to the 12th, made by the Chicago Record-Herald (anti-Roosevelt) of the 13th, and apparently fair and well considered, is as follows:

Republican—

Taft	*411
Roosevelt	265
Cummins	10
LaFollette	36
Uninstructed	64
Necessary for nomination.....	540

*Roosevelt supporters concede to Taft, says the Record-Herald in connection with its analysis, only 169 delegates.

Democratic—

Clark	223
Wilson	126
Harmon	8
Underwood	86
Burke	10
Marshall	30
Baldwin	14
Uninstructed	105
Necessary for nomination.....	720



Tariff Agitation in New York.

In New York on the 11th the Reform Club gave a dinner at the Hotel Astor, at which Governor Wilson of New Jersey, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Congressman Henry George Jr. of New York and Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, were the principal guests and speakers. Calvin Tomkins presided and letters of regret at inability to attend were read from Governor Foss of Massachusetts, Governor Harmon of Ohio, Speaker Clark and Congressman Underwood. The subject of discussion was the tariff question in the pending Presidential campaign. Senator Gore declared that "no government has the right to give a man the power to charge more for an article than that article is worth," and argued that if protected industries

"must have alms," they should "come as beggars and not as hypocrites pretending that they are beneficiaries of the people." By Governor Wilson "the whole tariff policy" was denounced as "a huge scheme of make believe." Saying that "there was a time when the theory of protection was useful and attractive," he declared that "all this has changed with the development of the country," and that "laws that were meant to stimulate everybody are now plainly seen to redound to the advantage of a smaller and smaller number of persons in whose hands the larger masses of capital have steadily accumulated." Proceeding, Governor Wilson urged that—

the small manufacturer fights for his life and goes down before competitors combined against him. The farmer has an abundant market for what he produces, but finds that he does not get very much more for it than he used to get, and that the little he does get will purchase much less than it once would have purchased in prosperous America. The laborer finds that his wages do not rise with the manipulation of tariff duties. It begins to dawn upon the country that the tariff is no longer a statesmanlike plan of protection, but a privately managed game for profits. A big game, a huge scheme, carried out through the votes of enormous numbers of men who are deceived by the old phrases and do not face the new facts, a game in which the powerful, the subtle and the unscrupulous are more likely to prevail than any others. It stands as ugly and as full of unwholesome secrets and hiding places to which the light has never penetrated as the old Bastille. The beneficiaries of the government's policy have become its masters, and the government itself is as much under their guidance and control as the stock market and the prices of staple goods. The government is dominated and the opportunities of politics are determined by the men who get great private fortunes out of the tariff policy. The tariff is the chief issue of this Presidential campaign, and until that question is settled no other question can be. We should address ourselves to the question of the tariff with a determination, first, to strip it of all make-believe and then calmly, prudently, but without hesitation or fear, deal with the facts themselves if we are to acquit ourselves like true Americans in seeking to establish once more a system that will be for the benefit and encouragement of all.



Democratic Politics in Pennsylvania.

In the war between the democratic Democrats and the reactionary Democrats of Pennsylvania, there was another battle on the 7th. It occurred at the State convention at Harrisburg. Both factions had endorsed Governor Wilson for the Presidential nomination, but J. M. Guffey (reactionary) asserted rights of leadership and the two parties were opposed on the question of Initiative and Referendum policies. The factions met in one convention to nominate candidates for Treasurer and Auditor and twelve delegates at large to the national convention. They agreed on William

A. Glasgow for temporary chairman, but for permanent chairman the reactionaries named James Gay Gordon, and the "reorganizers" (as the democratic Democrats are called in Pennsylvania) named Joseph O'Brien. O'Brien was elected. The platform adopted endorses the Initiative and Referendum, and demands that the judiciary be stripped of all legislative and executive powers. Delegates to the national convention were instructed for Governor Wilson for Presidential nominee; and William H. Berry, one of the most distinguished democratic Democrats of Pennsylvania and formerly State Treasurer, was nominated for that office at the head of the ticket.



Progressive Duluth.

By the largest vote ever polled in Duluth (Minnesota) at a special election, an amendment to the city charter was adopted on the 7th which adds provisions for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall to its system of local government. The adoption was by a vote of four to one—5,331 for the amendment and 1,296 against it.



Testimonial to Margaret Haley.

At the dinner given by the Chicago Singletax Club to Margaret Haley on the 10th at Kimball's Cafe, Chicago, as a testimonial upon her return from the Pacific Coast and especially in recognition of her service in the Singletax campaign of last March in Seattle, a verbal tribute to Miss Haley was formally paid by the diners whose guests she was. It was in part as follows:

For nearly twelve years Margaret Haley has been a thorough-going and useful Singletaxer, and in respect both of what she has tried to do and what she has actually accomplished she has been one of the best citizens of the city of Chicago. Her service in connection with taxes for the use of the public schools is too well known to call for more than mention. But that is by no means her only nor her best public service in this community. Since she began to take an active interest in public affairs she has been an efficient factor in more than one great struggle, and always on the right side. By no means least important in the list of her public services is that of having created a civic spirit among the teachers in our public schools. Not only in our view of the matter, but upon the assurances of one of the most distinguished educators in the United States—perhaps the ablest and the best—the bringing of the public school teachers of Chicago into active participation in public affairs has had the effect of making them better teachers as well as better citizens. For this result the credit is largely due to Margaret Haley and Catharine Goggin, her coadjutor in the management of the Teachers' Federation. We of the Chicago Singletax Club, in common with all others holding our views regarding the normal relations of the people to the planet upon which they live and the social opportunities of the community