

SOCIALISTS COUNT ON ANTI-WAR VOTES

asked for Miss Hughan in order to make an explanation, but Mr. Hillquit ruled that in the circumstances no explanation was necessary. The front of the visitors' gallery was draped with a red banner on which were inscribed in Russian the words, "Russian Federal Soviet Republic." An American flag hung above the speakers' platform. The convention will continue at 9:30 this morning.

State Convention Hears That "Profiteering" Will Be an Issue in Fall Campaign.

IN CONTROL AFTER THE WAR

Morris Hillquit Predicts That His Party Will Have Charge of Na- tional and International Affairs.

When Morris Hillquit called the annual convention of the Socialist Party of New York State to order yesterday at the Rand School, he declared that after the war the Socialists would be in control of national and international affairs. He also referred to the trial of the I. W. W. members in Chicago as a "court-martial" and called the men charged with obstructing the draft "types of idealists." He also said the bringing of them to trial was "a triumph of the capitalistic class."

Otto F. Branstetter, a member of the National Socialist Committee, declared that one of the arguments in the Fall campaign would be the "great profiteering" which, he said, had been admitted by the Government. The Socialists, he declared, would maintain that the industries which have been taken over by the Government should not go back to the capitalistic class. The Socialists, he added, would receive the anti-war, the I. W. W., and the "protest" votes, as well as the votes of all radicals and liberals of all shades of opinion.

While the drafting of the platform and the naming of candidates were left for today, it was evident from the utterances of the speakers and by the character of the resolutions that the line of appeal to the people would be with respect to what was termed "the abrogation of civil liberties, including free speech, freedom of the press and of assemblage." Branstetter made a long address for contributions toward a "million dollar campaign fund." He said: "You are asked to contribute to this fund. The Republicans and the Democrats beside you on the workbench are giving until it hurts and sacrificing to the cause from which you Socialists are largely exempt. Now is the time for you to contribute."

"A million dollars is not a very large sum," he continued. "We must reach into all Congressional districts. The whole future of socialism depends on this campaign this year, and you can rest assured that it will be made. We lost the chance in Wisconsin to send a Senator to Washington. That vote was a vote against war, and there is a strong latent sentiment for a change in the direction of the things we stand for."

The crisis in Russia, Morris Hillquit said, marked the birth of a new proletarian republic, the first in the history of the world. Referring to the trial of the I. W. W. members in Chicago, he told of being present while some of the testimony was being presented and of being accosted on leaving the courtroom by "an aggressive reporter," who asked if it were true that the Socialist Party was supporting the I. W. W. "I pleaded guilty," Hillquit said. "After saying that the defense had the 'power of the whole Government arrayed against it,' he promised that the Socialists would stand behind the I. W. W. men 'with all their hearts and souls.'"

Caroline Loew made an appeal for funds to defend the I. W. W. members, and said that \$50,000 was needed in order to call as witnesses miners, farmers, ministers, and forest rangers. She added that "great profiteers" would also be subpoenaed. Eighty-five per cent. of the witnesses called for the prosecution, she said, turned out to be really witnesses for the defense. She said that the I. W. W. movement was spreading rapidly, and added that the "red card" in some parts of the country allowed the I. W. W. men to ride free on railroad cars. She charged the "trusts" with attempting to crush the movement. The more than 200 delegates and visitors contributed \$205.

Alexander Trachtenberg, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported three resolutions. One was an expression of sympathy for the three De Witt Clinton High School teachers who were dismissed last Winter on "charges unbecoming a teacher" and whose case is pending before the State Commissioner of Education. The resolution said that the evidence showed that the Superintendent in charge of high schools "had held an inquisition at De Witt Clinton High School." The resolution pledged the Socialist Party to support the Teachers' Union in its fight "against reactionary influence" in the schools. Because of the extreme length of the resolution it was referred back to the committee for revision. It was also decided that the specific cases of all teachers recently dismissed would be mentioned or none would be referred to.

A resolution protesting against the "restriction of free speech, free assembly, and free press" was passed. The resolution contained a reference to the Espionage Act, which made it possible to prosecute persons "for utterances of any kind" and which encouraged "jingo organizations," which seek to have "everybody conform," making easy "personal animus and ill-directed zeal."

During the course of the proceedings one of the delegates questioned the nomination of Miss Jessie Hughan of Kings, saying that she knew that Miss Hughan had been actively engaged in the sale of War Savings Stamps. Chairman Hillquit refused to recognize the complainant, who later withdrew the statement after a talk with Miss Hughan. The privilege of the floor was