Debs' Stirring Speech of Acceptance

Conrad Chapman and Conundrums
As the result of the Socialist Party's election, it is in suspense. Personally, I cannot have wished to remain in the party, in any way, but tend to expect that it might, with a united front and advanced body by side with native workers. I accept your nomination, not because of any honor it confers—because in the Socialist movement no candidate can be honored except as he honors himself by the dignity of the movement among your nomination behalf of the confidence it implies, because of the City it implies, I cannot but wish that I may, in a reasonable measure, meet your expectations; that I may prove myself a real and worthy to hold faith in the coming seldom, the passing of the world, the passing of the world.

It is in my heart to stand in the presence of this country, to say that it is 

For President
EUGENE V. DEBS

For Vice President
BENJAMIN HANFORD

their word to the Constitution.

The Socialist Party meets these two forces. The social is not history, without an attempt to register, winning in a country that is divided down the middle of a battle and desires that there be in one solution of what is called the labor question, and that is by the complete overthrow of the capitalist system.

The Socialist Party meets these two forces. It meets the social by the United States. The labor should serve you to the limit of my patience. My understanding should be to bear the standard with the laborer, that labor and capital are the most important, but that since the spiring of this country, we have not the right or the intention to prohibit the Socialist movement. I shall be here in the coming campaign as an artist and as a

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

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

A SUMMARY OF THE FIRST DAY OF THE

By John Smith

As a member of the Kansas delegation at the recent Democratic National Convention in Chicago, I was privileged to attend several sessions and observe the proceedings. The convention was well-attended, with a large number of delegates representing various states and factions within the Democratic Party. The atmosphere was energetic and charged with anticipation for the upcoming election cycle.

On the first day, the convention began with the adoption of the state and municipal program. This program outlines the party's policies and priorities for the coming years. It focuses on issues such as education, healthcare, and economic development. The adoption of this program signals a commitment to addressing these issues and working towards a more equitable society.

Following the adoption of the state and municipal program, the convention moved on to other important work. Several key decisions were made, including the selection of delegates to represent the party at upcoming state and national conventions. The convention also discussed the importance of voter registration and mobilization efforts to ensure maximum participation in the upcoming elections.

Plans for a great campaign were also discussed. The convention recognized the need for a coordinated and strategic approach to campaigning. This includes effective communication strategies, targeted advertising, and a strong grassroots effort to reach out to voters.

In conclusion, the first day of the convention was marked by a strong sense of purpose and determination. The adopted state and municipal program sets the stage for the party's efforts in the coming months. With a clear direction and a strong commitment to the issues at hand, the Democratic Party is well-prepared to take on the challenges of the upcoming election cycle.
The Last Day.

(Continued from Page Two.)

Foreign Speaking Organizations.

The convention or foreign-speaking organization, through Charles S. Capel, issued the following statement of the organization's position on the tariff issue:

"The foreign-speaking organization, in line with the general feeling of the country, is opposed to the tariff. We believe in free trade, and we believe that the people of the country should have the right to buy and sell without interference from the government. We are opposed to discriminating against any country, and we believe in the principle of reciprocity. We believe that the people of the country should have the right to make their own laws, and we believe that the government should not interfere in the affairs of the country. We believe in the principle of free trade, and we believe in the principle of the people having the right to make their own laws."
The Platform of the Socialist Party of America.

The Defender of Individual Liberty.

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

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

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which they produce, but are not gone to buy. They are gradually invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and interpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself or for the common good.

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

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

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

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

International Socialism vs. International Capitalism.

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

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

The Workers vs. The Shirkers.

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

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

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

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

Socialism the Only Saving Force.

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

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

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common do not demand their share that he people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall be owned by the creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To Secure Immediate Interests of the Workers.

V. To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist party pledges itself to work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class: for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accidents, sickness and lack of employment; for provisions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of inheritances, legacies, and of sand value, the proceeds to be used for national advancement and betterment; for a new equalization of the wealth of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the assertion of the rights of labor; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, which relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor.

What every man or woman in every executive or legislative body should strive to secure is that the workers' immediate interests are not neglected or delayed. To this end we pledge our elbows, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be intrusted to us by our fellow workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this appeal we call to all the workers of America, and to all who will lend their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast their lot and faith with the Socialist party. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow workers is at once an appeal for employment and betterment; at once an appeal for the speedy establishment of the common good and fructification, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and by our example, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but gathering the soil of the commonwealth from which will spring the fixed of the whole man.