

# OUR PLATFORM

## OHIO FOR THE WORKERS THE NATION FOR THE WORKERS THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS

# The Ohio Socialist

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### THE I. W. W. TRIAL

The third week of June opened with the promise of a speedy passing as the prosecution had announced a purpose to close their case by Wednesday, the 19th.

With the closing of the prosecution's side in view, the interest became heightened as all looked for "surprises" and expected some tremendous broadsides at the finish. It was a real disappointment when nothing of the kind occurred, when no climax came and everything merely fizzled out, like a bad fire-cracker.

Comparatively few witnesses appeared, the most important ones taking the stand Monday, the 17th. To illustrate what was left of them after Vanderveer's grilling, let us pick at random from the record, let us examine the testimony of Elton Watkins, special agent of the Department of Justice, stationed at Portland, Oregon, and sent from there last July to the lumber strike district at Astoria, Oregon.

On direct examination Watkins told of his Sherlockian methods with some pride. He didn't go to Astoria to settle the strike, to ascertain the cause or to confer with both sides. He did talk with the bosses, he did ask the postmaster who the I. W. W. secretary was, and he did spy upon the strikers' meetings through a crack in a partition to hear what A. E. Soper, then secretary, now a defendant, said in speeches.

Vanderveer: Q.—Did you make any effort to gain access to those meetings by the regular door provided for that purpose?  
A.—No, no.  
Q.—You wanted to be sure that nobody would be warned of your presence, and thereby be guarded in their talks? You wanted to hear what they said among themselves, didn't you?

Q.—Didn't Mr. Soper say that violence was a sign of weakness? When people became industrially impotent they became violent?

A.—I don't remember, but he did say that was the method of the A. F. of L.

Q.—You did not hear anything about the war, did you?

A.—No, I don't recall anything.

Q.—Nor anything about conscription?

A.—No.

Q.—You say Mr. Soper explained direct action. Do you remember his explanation of that?

A.—The way I remember—direct action was in presenting their demands or grievances directly to the fellow who owned the place.

Q.—And if they could not adjust it, force it by strike?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Or by industrial methods?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Mr. Soper or anyone else at the meetings advocate the driving of spikes in logs or the breaking of saws?

A.—No, I never heard that.

Q.—That is all, said Vanderveer. The prosecution tried hard to make this "spikes in logs" theory stick, but to no avail. Two knives, broken from a rotary planer machine, were made much fuss over; Nebeker tenderly fondled them in ostentatious display before the jurors as he examined a witness on "direct." These planer knives were brought from a mill at Aloha, Wash., by the mill superintendent, Mr. Frank Milward, who knew the knives were broken but did not know what the cause was or who if anyone was responsible, yet, of course, testifying that it "must have been the I. W. W."

Vanderveer:—Did you ever see a spike knot (a natural growth) in spruce?

A.—Yes, considerable.

Q.—Did you ever see it break a planer knife?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Very often?

A.—Quite often.

Q.—One might comment here how unfortunate it was that the I. W. W. did not exist in George Washington's boyhood, else he might have responded to the question of who cut the cherry tree by saying: "Father, I cannot tell a lie—the I. W. W. did it."

But Vanderveer was not through with Mr. Milward and while the hundred defendants leaned forward in hushed expectancy the little lawyer with the fighting jaw launched an attack that carried the prosecution off its feet and caused Nebeker to go white and red by turns—uncovering in a few minutes the depravity of our oppressors.

Vanderveer:—You say you are the Superintendent of the Aloha Lumber Co.?

A.—I am, yes.

Q.—That is located between Aberdeen and Moclips, Washington?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you on the 20th of May (1918)?

A.—Well, I could make you a pretty good guess.

Q.—Where were you on the 20th of last month?

A.—I would make the same guess.

Q.—You were at Aloha, Washington?

A.—That is the best of my knowledge.

Q.—How far do you say your

plant is from the Joe Creek Shingle Co.?  
A.—Two and a half miles, probably.

Q.—Do you know the foreman of the Joe Creek Co., Mr. Campbell?  
A.—I know Mr. Campbell, yes, well.

Q.—I want to ask you whether, on the 20th of last month—your name is Frank, is it?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Mr. Campbell came to you and told you that a certain man who had formerly been employed in their mill, had quit work there; that they wanted him to stay and he would not—just that much?

A.—I remember a conversation something of that kind.

Q.—And whether that man did not come to Aloha? Wasn't he sent down there to get his pay ostensibly?

A.—I don't know anything about that.

Q.—He came down there?

A.—I saw—  
Q.—And you and some other gentlemen took him and locked him in a car from about 8 o'clock in the morning until about noon?

A.—Well, you wish then, probably to make me instrumental in that, other than just being a spectator.

Q.—Oh, I am trying to find out—were you there?

A.—I saw it transacted.

Q.—And then you and some soldiers took the man out about noon—tarred and feathered him, didn't you?

A.—I saw it done.

Q.—You had nothing to do with it?

A.—Well, no, more than being a spectator. I never laid hands on the man or put any tar on the man.

Q.—Did you say anything to the men to encourage them?

A.—I don't know if I did in particular.

Q.—Did you say anything to discourage them?

A.—No.

Q.—What?

A.—Well, I did nothing to discourage them.

Q.—Nothing to discourage them, although some of them were your employees?

A.—They were all.  
Q.—Except the soldiers.

A.—The soldiers were also my employees.

Q.—The soldiers were also your employees? You didn't order them to stop that?

A.—No, sir.

Q.—You thought he was an I. W. W., but was not, isn't that a fact?

A.—How do you know I thought that?

Q.—Well, didn't you?

A.—I think he probably was.

Q.—Is that the reason you tarred and feathered him?

Nebeker:—I object, if the court please, the witness has not said he tarred and feathered him.

Landis:—Objection sustained.

Vanderveer:—Well, is that the reason you watched the others tarred and feather him?

A.—Put that as one reason.

Q.—You approve of what that crowd did to that fellow, did you?

A.—Well, did you?

Q.—I did not disapprove.

A.—You believe in that way of handling things, don't you?

Witness (to the court):—Would I be compelled to answer a question of that nature?

Landis:—Yes.

Witness:—Well, I don't believe the man got anything he did not deserve.

Q.—Well, then, you believe that is all right?

A.—In that particular instance.

Q.—You made a nice, loyal citizen of that man, of course?

Nebeker:—I object, as not proper.

Landis:—Objection overruled.

Q.—You made a good, loyal citizen of that man?

A.—I don't know anything about that man.

Q.—You made him dearly love the soldiers? You made him love the flag and everything, didn't you?

A.—I don't know what he loved.

Q.—Nor was this the end of Milward's stand next morning, June 18th, and after finishing with questions from counsel, Judge Landis took a notion to do some investigating on his own account—and waving aside the anxious objections of Nebeker, he spoke to the now-worried lumber boss:—"Just a moment. Sit down. You mentioned a figure of \$33 a thousand in talking about lumber, didn't you?"

A.—I haven't any recollection.

Vanderveer:—Was it spruce or fir?

A.—Spruce.

Q.—When was this price of \$33 in force?

A.—Your honor, I don't like to go back into the things—it has gone up. I think in 1916 we got about that much for spruce.

Q.—For aeroplane construction?

A.—Yes.

Q.—What do you say it is now?

A.—Spruce has gone up in price if you will let me explain—we are getting on an average today, about \$75 a thousand.

Continued on Page Two.

### Notice to Readers

This paper is paid for. If it opens your eyes to some economic facts help on the work by contributing to the Ohio Socialist Propaganda Fund. This fund supplies the means of sending the paper to workers who, like you, are looking for economic light.

### Socialist Party Backing Debs

The entire Socialist Party of America is standing solidly behind Eugene V. Debs with a firm resolve that he shall lack neither finances nor moral support in the fight to walk this country a free man. The National Office has volunteered him the fullest co-operation in conducting his defense. It is now arranging a country-wide defense agitation which will stir the party to a full realization of its duty to Comrade Debs. Attorneys for the defense have been secured and have the case in hand. Seymour Steadman and other noted Socialist attorneys will conduct the defense. Such legal talent as these well known comrades are known to possess, is the best guarantee that no stone will be left unturned in an effort to keep Comrade Debs the remaining years of his life in freedom.

Funds for the defense are being received daily from all parts of America. Comrades are rallying to the defense in full appreciation of the work and sacrifice Comrade Debs has made for our party and the labor movement. The movement for Comrade Debs has given his best years to uphold with stand staunchly with him in this his hour of need. Comrade Debs has committed no crime. He has long been a fearless Socialist and a true comrade. It is up to every comrade to his best in Comrade Debs' defense. Send all funds to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

### World Federation

Two years ago the outlook for a realization of the social revolution was dark and despairing. In March, 1917, it broke upon the world in Russia. The definite idea of working class emancipation had been germinating in the womb of society for nearly 70 years at last burst forth into actuality—with the groping insecurity of new birth. In the labor pains of a world wide cataclysm, the first proletarian government was born—the foundation of the United States of the world was laid.

Despite the gloom and uncertainty which temporarily hover over the great people's movement of Russia, the revolution can not be crushed. The idea of Socialism could not be killed in nearly three-quarters of a century of oppression, persecution and terrorism by the despots of Europe in their alienated and degenerate condition. The vitalizing fact of a rising proletarian power broken by the frenzied defenders of a dying system.

The long suffering masses of Russia have tasted the elixir of freedom. They have experienced an awakening, and can never again be forced back into the burning chains of bondage. But more than this, the revolution they started will grow. It is growing. It spreads throughout Europe—and, more slowly, throughout the world. The desperate arrogance of decadent nations cannot stand against the irresistible, inevitable upheaval that impends. The spark will soon be furnished to loose the general uprising. Then will commence the great emancipation—the socializing of society, the democratizing of industry, the humanizing of man.

The ultimate United States of the World will be the work of tomorrow, as it was the dream of yesterday. The beginning has been made. The job is big. But remember what two short years have brought, and who will dare deny the workers their rightful heritage?—William J. Fielding, in "The Internationalist."

### TRUE TO FORM

True to its innate instincts the Pirate Press has condemned Debs to prison without a trial, the formalities of a trial. This is the settled policy of the lie-for-hire press when a workingman or woman is on the pillory. Born of an insatiable desire for plunder with the instincts of a thief and the morals of a hyena, what else could be expected that it should constantly aim to pull down to destruction all those who may differ with them in opinion or who may seek to lift humanity and the workers from the degradation of slavery in which it wishes to keep them.

The supposition that a person is innocent until proven guilty is a presumption altogether too magnanimous for the brutal instincts of these murderers of working men. Being congenitally incapable of an act of thought inseparable from the service of the exploiters of labor nothing else can be expected than lies, slander and the most violent antipathy in the Debs case.

### A TRAGEDY

By JESSE JASON RUFNER

Acres and acres ago, a prehistoric ape From the top-most branches of his tree Declared the world was out of date. So he scratched his ugly cranium And dug up something there. We know it was his think-box But he didn't know nor care.

Said he, "I am tired of shinning Up here for everything I eat." And then he began a-grinning. For reasons I shall state.

Underneath that ancient tree He blinked and blinked and scratched his head, Too ludicrous to see.

And soon that cub he wielded At the cocoanuts in the tree. The other monkeys blinked in silence At this monstrosity. And while they were a-blinkin' Bewildered as could be, A wise old grand-dad monkey Climbed down from out his tree.

He scurried beneath the branches And picked up all the clubs, He didn't leave a single one For the rest of the Henry Dubbs. He kept them guarded there A-waiting for the rest of them To get next to this affair.

At last they came a-running Each hunting for a club. There was none as you know, Ah, here then is the rub That has bothered all the monkeys From that day down to now And soon they began to argue And then there was a row.

Joak said, "What right had He To corner all the clubs? Let's make a mob and grab 'em, Let's not be a-ry Dubbs."

One wise old lawyer monkey And a preacher-monkey, too, (Who had each received a club As being his just due).

Scratched their hairy chins And preached of private property. They didn't quite understand, But the preacher told them to be good For after they should die, The Lord would rain down cocoanuts From somewhere in the sky.

The lawyer monkey scratched his head And wisely puffed his cheeks He prayed of 'incentive' And held them up for weeks. Agreed, as they always do, To leave it to the preachers. And the rascally lawyers too.

And all the other monkeys As in conference they sat Called poor Joak crazy. Said he didn't know what he was at. They penned him in a hollow tree And dubbed him a Socialist. They beat him and they starved him. But still did he persist.

Now here comes what bothers me And I'm sure it bothers you; To think those monks could be such fools. It would make old Satan blue. Now weren't those monkey's fools, The great need of Henry Dubbs, To let the lawyers and the preachers Corner all the clubs?

### SOVIET IS PERMANENT

News Direct From Russia. Special to "The World."

By TANNIA SOLLOGUB.

The Soviet of Russia is positively permanent and a great deal of freedom is prevalent throughout the nation. None are in jail for their opinions, and, barring the necessity of an iron hand to keep the bourgeoisie in order, the rule of the workmen and soldiers is free from dictatorship.

The people are exceptionally well fed out in the agricultural districts and although there is some scarcity of food in the large industrial centers, still the conditions are not nearly so bad as painted by designing American newspapers. The great need of Russia is more seed. There are great acres of the best land in the world, and all that is needed now is the seed to plant them. The new spirit of freedom born in the peasant class is glorious to behold. Freedom carries with it inspiration, and the inspiration of the peasant seems to be to show the wonderful power within him to build the new republic.

The Soviet, under Lenin and Trotsky is rapidly building railroads and making other internal improvements. All's well in Russia and the comrades there send greetings to comrades everywhere.

Are you retarding the forward march of Socialism? Square up your Dues

### A Letter from Comrade A. L. Hitchcock

June 16, 1918.

I arrived here yesterday (Saturday) at 2:30. Had a very interesting trip down from Toledo. Was quite surprised to learn that I was going so soon. I suppose you will be anxious to know of how I am and what conditions are here. So I will say, for the present I am in a large ward with about 60 others. We are in quarantine, to wait until all danger of bringing any disease in here is passed. Everything is scrupulously clean. We are fitted out with clean and disinfected clothes from top to toe. We have shower bath twice a week. The food is good and there is enough of it, so there is no kick from the care I am receiving. There are men here of all descriptions and professions, for all the different kinds of wrongdoing imaginable. However, I must not discuss those who are here, but it is all very interesting to me. This paper is not adequate to hold all I should like to write, but as you are mostly interested in my welfare I will reassure you that there is absolutely nothing to worry about.

My time will peter out in a little over six years, so I am told, so that it amounts to much. So long as I am good I can write once per week, but can receive all the mail that comes. All mail is read both ways, in and out, so you will not write anything so intimate that it could not be read by the officials here. The officers, or those I have come in contact with, seem like very decent fellows. You will have to pass this letter along and send it to Cleveland, too, so the friends there will know that all is well.

Atlanta is quite a large city, near 200,000, also it is the home of the state office of the Socialist Party, I believe.

We are furnished with enough tobacco for our own good. I can tell you that penal institutions are not what they are generally understood to be; this is an exceptionally well managed one, on most progressive lines. We are allowed to have visitors but I don't know how often or how many, but if any of our friends here want to see me they can find out. It may be that while we are held for observation we will not be allowed to see any one on the outside. Was up to the doctor this morning and he said my heart is normal and that I am in good health. I was vaccinated and sent back. We have such dishes as we need, including knife, fork and spoon, plate, bowl and cup. We fare five times better than the boys in Canton or in Lucas county jail at Toledo. The boys here get the daily papers, magazines and books from the library. I might get books from outside but am not well enough posted to know yet. Later on I will know what is allowed and let you know for I don't mean to break any rules. Although I look for no pardon or parole, I might get out here, if for no other reason than my own satisfaction. No place I have been yet have I had any but a good, clean record and the same shall obtain here.

There are dominoes and checkers here, but I rather look at the other men and study them than waste time on time killing. I have not yet seen any one I know, though there are Cleveland people here. I may not see any one here for this is not a pleasure resort but still no on can complain.

Address me  
A. L. HITCHCOCK,  
Box 1733, Atlanta, Ga.

### PILING UP THE CAMPAIGN FUND

What has your local done the last week to build up the Campaign Fund? Is it doing or just dallying? Campaigns are financed with funds not with froth. In order to get funds it is necessary to go after them. The State Office has supplied all locals with Campaign Contribution blanks. Use them. They are good for nothing except the purpose for which they were printed. Get busy with them, comrades, we'll need a large fund to print literature, engage speakers and do other necessary campaign work.

We have received this week the list circulated by Comrade Alois Havelka, secretary of Neffa.

There are eighteen names on the list as the sum remitted is \$9.00. If every comrade in the party would do as well as Comrade Havelka, we would have been able to make a campaign which would make the enemy sit up and take notice.

### GET ON THE JOB

Don't wait for the referendum on the Constitutional Amendments to be lost or carried. There are some of them which can be put into practice right now. One of them is to elect an Ohio Socialist correspondent. Do this right away. The news of your local's activities are of interest to other comrades throughout the state.

Therefore, elect your correspondent at your next business meeting and get on the job of getting news to your paper.

### Triumphant Russia

By EUGENE V. DEBS.

The world stands amazed, astounded, awe-inspired, in the presence of Russia's stupendous historic achievement.

The Russian revolution is without a precedent or parallel in history. Monumental in its glory, it stands alone. Behold its sublime majesty, catch its holy spirit, and join in its thrilling, inspiring appeal to the oppressed of every land to rise in their might, shake off their fetters and proclaim their freedom to the world!

Russia! Russia!! Thy very name thrills in our veins, throbs in our hearts and surges in our souls! Thou art, indeed, the land of miracles, and thy humble peasants and toilers stand forth the world's triumphant liberators!

Russia, domain of darkness impenetrable, transformed in a flash into a land of living light!

Russia, the goddess of freedom incarnate, issuing her defiant challenge to the despotisms of all the world!

Think of the ages Russia groaned in the agony of her travail, the deluge of blood and tears poured out in the long night of her persecution and exile, and the costly sacrifices laid by her daughters and sons upon the holy altar of freedom!

And now, as if by command of God Himself, she rises from her bondage, stands erect in her supreme majesty, and breathes her benediction of peace and love upon the world.

The heart of humanity disentranced; the soul of her triumphant revolution is the soul of a new-born world.

Russia, the most cruelly oppressed, the most bitterly persecuted, the most brutally crushed nation on earth, stands monumental today in her sympathy and love, her generosity and magnanimity toward the oppressed and down-trodden of every land beneath the skies.

Verily, the last are now first, and the world's most pitilessly plundered and shamelessly exiled have become the world's revolutionary redeemers and supreme liberators.

Russia, triumphant in the rise of her peasants, toilers and soldiers—in the supremacy of her common people, the real people, the only people—glows with infinite compassion for the spirit of world-wide brotherhood.

Not a trace of national selfishness has stained Russia's revolutionary regeneration. The Bolsheviks demanded nothing for themselves they did not demand in the same resolute spirit for the proletariat of all the world, and if history records the failure of their cause it will be to the eternal shame of those for whom these heroes offered up their lives and who suffered them to perish for the lack of sympathy and support.

But the revolution will not, can not fail. It may not completely fulfill itself without reaction, but the mighty change that has been wrought is here to stay, and because of it every throne is tottering, every bourgeois sees the handwriting, and the old order throughout the world is being shaken to its foundations.

All the forces of the world's reaction, all its dynasties and despotisms, all its kingdoms and principalities, all its monarchies and imperialism, all its ruling, exploiting classes and their politicians, priests, professors and parasites of every breed—all these are pitted openly or covertly against the Russian revolution and conspiring together for the overthrow of the victorious Russian proletariat and the destruction of the new-born democracy.

But, whatever may be the fate of the revolution, its flaming soul is immortal and will flood the world with light and liberty and love.

Fight? Certainly. But we have fought with words too long. We have tried to make the vocal organs do the work of the whole body. We must fight by doing, instead of by talking. On the political and industrial battlefield action is what counts. And our propaganda will be a most useful auxiliary to our politico-industrial fighting machine when we substitute vigor for bombast.—Alec Watkins, in "The Western Comrade."

Now that the scope of our criticism of others is restricted, we Socialists may gain something by criticizing ourselves.

For instance, consider our propaganda.

We scold too much. People who are Socialists, and know it, are still help many who are not yet Socialists. But often we treat these people as if they were our inveterate enemies, instead of prospective co-workers. We expect too much from them. We imagine that forming a belief is a very simple matter. At least in practice we underestimate the power of personal inclination, of training and of association in determining opinion. We assume that it is as easy to choose between Socialism and capitalism as between good apples and bad ones. And because he does not at once see as we see we dub a man a fool who, in a general way, may be vastly more intelligent than we ourselves. Our own classic literature, revealing, as it does, the slow and painful process of the race, should make us more patient; and if it does not, our own experience must.

We too often allow discussion to degenerate into argument—a very human falling. An argument is a fight—a verbal brawl. And truth does not thrive in the atmosphere of fight; indeed, when the fight is most acute, as in the case of a great war, lying becomes a virtue and truth telling a vice. An argument is an exchange of blows, and its purpose is to administer a personal defeat, to win a barren victory; a discussion is an exchange of ideas, and its purpose is to establish the truth.

We denounce too much; or rather, too crudely. Our voice is too shrill. We

# NEWS

## of the International Labor Movement

From Socialist Committee on Information. 811 E. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Julian Pierce, Chairman

### ABSOLUTE RIGHT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY IN LAND CAST INTO THE DISCARD IN ENGLAND.

The following item appearing in the London, England, papers of May 30, is indicative of the revolutionary surrender of property rights caused by the war.

"At Rochdale yesterday Luke Utterly, farmer, of Molmrow, was fined five pounds (\$24.33) and ordered to pay five guineas (\$25.54) costs for failing to comply with an order issued by the Lancashire County War Committee, to cultivate land. The defendant's excuse was that he could not get anyone to plough the land."

When the Carranza government passed a decree that title to agricultural land should be contingent upon its use, and in case the owner did not use it should be available for anyone who would, capitalist exploiters charged that the decree was socialist and confiscatory. The British Government must, however, have taken lessons from Carranza.

### COMMON OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION AND POPULAR ADMINISTRATION OF INDUSTRY TO BE THE METHOD OF SECURING TO THE WORKERS THE FULL PRODUCTS OF THEIR INDUSTRY.

A conference of the London Labor Party was held on Saturday, May 25. The "London Labor Party" is the name of the British Labor Party's branch in the territory made up of London and the suburban area.

Fred Bramly, who was chairman, announced that the membership had increased from 134,951 in 1914 to 224,196 in 1918. He said that the present work of the party is to build up a strong labor force in order to influence social reconstruction after the war and to maintain at present freedom of action and speech. Bramly criticized the Wandsworth Borough Council for leaving building operations to private enterprise which, it was claimed, maintained high death rates due to the construction of unsanitary houses.

Apparently the slaughter of the innocents would continue, said Bramly, and as an alternative to healthy homes he should have well dressed cranks of the middle and upper classes (some of whom had never nursed anything more precious than a pampered poodle dog) lecturing the mothers of the Grenadier Guards on how to nurse their babies. Would the mothers could take care of their young quite as well as rich mothers if they were given a chance. (Hear, hear.)

Bramly hoped that when peace came we should honor the memory of the men who had fallen in the war not by erecting expensive monuments or reciting poetry, but by pulling down the slums and erecting healthy houses fit for their wives and children. (Hear, hear.)

It was announced that fifteen Parliamentary candidates had been selected for the London area. One of the objects set out in the Constitution was "to secure for the producers by hand or brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production and the best obtainable system of popular administration of each industry or service."

### THE "SILENCE RULE" IN JAIL CONDEMNED BY BENNER BROCKWAY, INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY SOCIALIST, SERVING SENTENCE FOR BEING A "CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR."

Benner Brockway, serving a sentence in Walton Prison for refusing to perform military service, has written a letter to the Home Secretary of Great Britain condemning the rule that "prisoners shall preserve silence" and declares that hereafter he will not observe it. It is reported that more than one thousand members of the Independent Labor Party have been sent to jail as conscientious objectors to military service or any service to help the war. (See "The American Labor Year Book," 1917-18, page 251.) The British papers publish the following portion of Mr. Brockway's letter to the Home Secretary:

"The rule in itself is inhuman and immoral. A prisoner who steadily observes it would go mad in a few months. I actually know one case where a prisoner conscientiously thought he ought to observe it, and he largely lost his reason within four months, so that subsequently he had to be sent to a nursing home for the

### INSANE.

To speak is as natural as to breathe, and to attempt to enforce on men who are in frequent contact with each other the rule of silence is sheer cruelty. It is true that conscientious objectors who have served twelve months are permitted to speak for two periods of forty minutes daily, but I am not prepared to have silence imposed upon me in the presence of my friends and comrades at other times. Nor can I forget the conscientious objectors who have not served a year, and the ordinary prisoner. For them, too, I feel I must protest against this rule by declining in future to recognize it."

"In practice, of course, the rule is not kept. No system of discipline, however rigid, could enforce so unnatural a regulation. But the fact that prisoners are not allowed to talk openly leads to surreptitious talking and encourages deceitfulness. In this respect, as in most others, the prison system invites the growth of those characteristics which find expression in crime. I am conscious in my own person of the development of an adaptability for deception which I know to be bad. Whilst I do not consider that an attempt to evade discovery in breaking this and similar rules is necessarily wrong, I have decided in the future when I talk to talk quite openly."

The Manchester Guardian makes the following editorial comment on Mr. Brockway's letter:

"When good men get into prison in large numbers it is a sign that something is wrong with the State. But it is as much good in it, that light is thrown on the worst things in the prison system and reforms are made possible. In the last eight or ten years more men and women of high character have found their way into prison than at any other time, we should suppose, since the days of the religious persecutions. They report to us—and whatever we think of their cause or of the justice of their imprisonment, we shall do well to listen to their report—several things which are wrong in the prison administration. One of them is the subject of a letter from Mr. Fenner Brockway to the Home Secretary, of which we give some passages. This is the 'silence rule' forbidding prisoners to talk to one another. Mr. Brockway points out that the badness of this rule lies in the simple fact that it is against human nature. People talk, he justly says, as naturally as they breathe. Forbid them and you achieve one of two things. Either they obey it, and gradually lose their reason, which he declares to have happened to one conscientious objector who was conscientious in this also, or they disobey, talk surreptitiously, and get into habits of deceit. This, of course, is the normal result."

"A prisoner's only outlet is to be founded on the conception of criminals as outside the pale of humanity. If they were so, capital punishment would be the only punishment. It should be founded on the knowledge that whatever be the sins of which they are convicted, they are just as human as the rest of us, and that it is by treating them as humans, and not by so treating them, that we can hope to restore the self respect which is the only possible foundation of a better life. Prison must include punishment, but not the punishment which degrades man to the level of the brute. We hope that one result among others of the experience of the conscientious objectors may be the abolition of this degrading rule."

"The Socialist Party is often asked what will be done with the people who refuse to work under the social order of the Socialist Republic. The Queensland, Australia, 'Worker' answers the question with this terse paragraph: 'For the benefit of those who may be worrying about what we are going to do about the man under Socialism who would not work, let it be understood here and now that the man who won't work under Socialism will be cheerfully given the full product of his toil.' And the editor of the 'Worker' adds this paragraph: 'Every man who has worked all his life until he is fifty is entitled to a rest. Socialism will give it to him, and not by sending him to the poorhouse, or giving him a little pension upon which he can just manage to make ends meet. Socialism will give him a pension equal to the earnings of his last working days. This will not be charity, but just plain everyday justice applied.'

### THE REWARD UNDER SOCIALISM OF THE I WON'T WORKS.

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### ALLIES SHOULD RECOGNIZE AND ASSIST SOVIET GOVERNMENT POLICY AND AIMS OF BOLSHEVIKS MISREPRESENTED IN ALLIED COUNTRIES PURPOSELY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY.

"Investia" is the official organ of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets. It is thus the official organ of the Soviet Government. In its issue for May 17 it declared the policy of Soviet Government was misrepresented in the countries of the Allies either purposely or unconsciously. According to a dispatch from Moscow, published in the London Morning Post of May 17, the article goes on:

"The Allies are beginning to realize that the Russia of the Soviets cannot be the ally or agent of the German military party. But if the Allies realizing the real political situation, would assist Russia in her struggle for independence, their first action must be the sincere recognition of the absolute power in Russia of the Soviets. France, having offered no further resistance to this plan, must finally recognize the advantage to herself of recognizing the power of the Soviets. The Allies must correct their mistakes toward Russia, and press above all their loyalty to the Government of the Soviets. Any delay in doing this would lead the aggression of German Imperialism to fresh triumphs. It is now time for the Ambassadors of the Allies to evacuate their residences in Volodga and enter into useful business relations with the Council of Commissaries of the People. There is no other choice for the Allies, for otherwise it is only the military party in Germany which will be benefited."

### SOVIET WARNING AGAINST MILITARY INTERVENTION BY THE ALLIES TO RESTORE TO POWER THE RUSSIAN BOURGEOISIE.

"The attitude of official circles in the Allied Powers with regard to Revolutionary Russia continues to be a general policy of abstention. While the authority of the Soviets is recognized by a large majority of the Russian people, it is so far unrecognized by the Allies. The Allies have not their hopes for return to a saner and more reasonable policy of abstention. While the authority of the Soviets is recognized by a large majority of the Russian people, it is so far unrecognized by the Allies. The Allies have not their hopes for return to a saner and more reasonable policy of abstention."

### FORGETFULNESS IN REGULAR DUES PAYMENTS MEANS A MONKEY WRENCH IN OUR PARTY MACHINERY.

Don't be an encourager. Don't be a drag. Don't lag behind. Regular dues payments makes you a lifter instead of a leaner.

### FORGETFULNESS IN REGULAR DUES PAYMENTS MEANS A MONKEY WRENCH IN OUR PARTY MACHINERY.

Forgetfulness in regular dues payments means a monkey wrench in our party machinery.

## OUR PLATFORM

### OHIO FOR THE WORKERS THE NATION FOR THE WORKERS THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS

We, the Socialist Party of Ohio, reaffirm our adherence to the principles of International Socialism. Our whole aim and purpose is democracy, both political and industrial. We believe that neither can truly exist or long survive without the other; and as no man, or class of men, should own or control the votes of other men, neither should one man, or class of men, own or control the means of life of others. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

First. The taking over by the State of the coal mines of Ohio as a war measure. The elimination of profiteers in this basic necessity to avoid further fuel famine.

Second. Similar appropriation of other natural resources and public utilities to end profiteering and protect the homes of the men in the trenches from the grasping hands of the exploiters.

Third. War is rapidly shifting to the shoulders of women the burden of industrial service; we therefore advocate their immediate political enfranchisement and laws requiring equal pay for equal work.

Fourth. We recognize the warning in President Wilson's recent statement, widely quoted as follows: "The men in the trenches, who have been freed from the economic serfdom to which some of them have been accustomed, will, it is likely, return to their homes with a new view," etc. The boys who come home will deserve economic freedom. Therefore we urge the immediate enactment of timely and intelligent measures to pave the way for industrial democracy.

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### BOLSHEVIK ORGAN WARNS AGAINST THE ALLIES BOLSTERING UP WITH BAYONETS THE MORTONED BOURGEOISIE—ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE IS WELCOMED.

According to a Reuter dispatch, "Pravada" the organ of the Bolshevik Party, touched upon the question of Allied intervention as follows in its issue of May 24:

"The violation of Germany of the Brest-Litovsk peace will inevitably place before the government the necessity of taking advantage of the military aid of one Imperialist group

against the other. Communists profess themselves not at all opposed to this method of strife; nevertheless these tactics, in event of Germany engaging in open warfare against the Russian Soviets Revolution, have nothing in common with the daily appeals of the Russian bourgeoisie press for Allied bayonets to crush the power of the Soviets. These tactics are distinctly entirely opposed to the hopes of the suffering Russian bourgeoisie, who zealously propose to the Allies that they should apply in Russia methods by which the Germans have profited in the Ukraine."

"The Soviets find cause for mistrust from their own experiences of Japanese policy. Russia is not in a state of war at present. This does not mean that we are closing our eyes to the dangers threatening Russia from Russian Imperialism. Let some power come to our aid honestly to help us combat successfully the threatening dangers. Russia would appreciate in the highest degree any assistance given towards the improvement of her means of transportation, communication facilities, and the cleansing of her economic life. The Russian Government has told Germany in the most unequivocal manner that she as a neutral country will direct her efforts to entering into economic relations with all countries. If the Allies really wish, rather than to drag Russia into war for purely strategic reasons, to give her really practical help in her tragic situation, let them discuss to the exclusion of everything else her urgent need of economic aid."

"The Allies are beginning to realize that the Russia of the Soviets cannot be the ally or agent of the German military party. But if the Allies realizing the real political situation, would assist Russia in her struggle for independence, their first action must be the sincere recognition of the absolute power in Russia of the Soviets. France, having offered no further resistance to this plan, must finally recognize the advantage to herself of recognizing the power of the Soviets. The Allies must correct their mistakes toward Russia, and press above all their loyalty to the Government of the Soviets. Any delay in doing this would lead the aggression of German Imperialism to fresh triumphs. It is now time for the Ambassadors of the Allies to evacuate their residences in Volodga and enter into useful business relations with the Council of Commissaries of the People. There is no other choice for the Allies, for otherwise it is only the military party in Germany which will be benefited."

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## OHIO STATE TICKET SOCIALIST PARTY

- GOVERNOR SCOTT WILKINS
- LIEUT. GOVERNOR CHAS. BAKER
- SECRETARY OF STATE AL. WAGENKNECHT
- TREASURER OF STATE F. E. WILT
- ATTORNEY GENERAL JOS. W. SHARTS
- Judges of Supreme Court J. C. MADDEN HORACE C. SHANK

### THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS YOUR PARTY AS LONG AS YOU HELP FINANCE IT. PAY DUES REGULARLY!

He is a Fun Maker. He is a Money Maker.

Did you see the capitalist ball game at the picnic at Canton? Then you will realize the advantage of securing his presence at your local outing. He is a money maker from start to finish. The state office will rent him out to locals for the reasonable price of \$1 and postage to and from the picnic. Locals will make money on this proposition and afford amusement to all the young comrades, and some of the older ones who still desire to appear young. Write us for him for your next outing.

### OLD MAN CAP

He is a Fun Maker. He is a Money Maker.

Did you see the capitalist ball game at the picnic at Canton? Then you will realize the advantage of securing his presence at your local outing. He is a money maker from start to finish. The state office will rent him out to locals for the reasonable price of \$1 and postage to and from the picnic. Locals will make money on this proposition and afford amusement to all the young comrades, and some of the older ones who still desire to appear young. Write us for him for your next outing.

## THE I. W. W. TRIAL

(Continued from page 1)

Vanderveer—You said \$90 yesterday.

Landis—What I want to know is, what has happened to your spruce to make it worth \$90 today, where it was worth \$33 two years ago?

(After much evasion, which vexed his honor, the witness finally had a happy thought.)

A.—Well, Jogs cost two and a half times as much.

Q.—Why is that?

A.—Why, I only know that the increased cost of production—

Q.—Well, now, tell me what that is?

A.—Well, labor is double in price. After much verbal stumbling Milward stated that labor previously paid \$2.00 for ten hours, now cost \$4.00 for eight hours.

Q.—Now, when was this \$4.00 for eight hours fixed?

A.—I do not like to tell you the date, because I have forgotten it.

Q.—Well, about when was it?

A.—This spring (1918)—cannot be taken from the record—I don't remember.

Q.—Well, if you don't know—you were there can't you tell within thirty days of it when you went on the eight-hour shift?

A.—I would say it was about the first of April.—(1918, after the I. W. W. strike on the job.)

Landis—All right. Anybody any questions?

Vanderveer—And for your specification spruce you get \$105.00 and \$110.00 a thousand, don't you?

A.—We do.

Two or three slant-eyed persons who had as before the lumber strike were brought in to tell their misfortunes. Said misfortunes consisted of exceptionally itchy underwear noticed after refusal to participate in walkouts made by whole crews—non-union men as well as I. W. W. crews. Nebeker contended it was a powder called "cow itch," while Vanderveer suggested that the bunkhouse vermin had merely concentrated upon the scab because he was the only victim remaining after the walkout. In any way, the scabs didn't know otherwise what the cause was—so the trial for seditious conspiring went merrily on and the story of the pro-German lice is a matter historians and solemn judges may review and ponder over.

At 4:50 p. m., after a long day of reading I. W. W. arguments against "militarism" (which is the way both Nebeker and Porter pronounce it), that Nebeker returned to Landis and said, "Your honor, the government rests. The jurors were told to spend the following day as they pleased as they would not be needed and court adjourned until 1:15 p. m. the next day, when counsel for defense was expected to make motions for dismissal."

At the appointed hour, on the 20th of June, the defendants being present, Vanderveer made a motion for dismissal in toto. "Overruled," said Judge Landis. The prosecution "non-suited" eight defendants and they were released. Early justice was thus afforded to Roger Guiler, A. Rodriguez, Harrison Height, W. E. Mattiny, Otto Justh, Joseph Landis and Walter Reeder.

Vanderveer moved the complete dismissal of eighteen more. "Overruled," said Landis.

Next Vanderveer offered a motion to dismiss the third and fourth counts against some sixty defendants—being the "anti-conspiracy" counts—and the contention made that no testimony connected them with such a charge. "Overruled," said Landis. Vanderveer fought over some individual cases. "What has Ben Fletcher ever shown to have done," said he, "except that he got married and wrote in for his week's wages?"

"Overruled," said Landis.

"Whatever Charles Ashleigh might have done last year not one word of evidence is brought to show it and your honor knows as little about it as the Angel Gabriel," said Vanderveer.

"Overruled," said Landis.

Another question fought over was Vanderveer's motion to expunge from the record certain so-called "disloyal" acts and utterances under claim that they were acts of individuals not in furtherance of any possible conspiracy. "These acts," said Landis, in overruling the motion, "although not criminal in themselves, nor apparently carried out by any plan, may tend to show a state of mind and therefore are admissible as evidence to be considered by the jury." In comment Vanderveer said, "If this theory holds, nobody is safe and I, for one, want to take to the woods."

Vanderveer read a judicial decision to the effect that connection "must be proved not assumed," continuing, "and Mr. Nebeker must prove his theory that when Haywood says 'No' he means 'Yes' as he has asserted—the liberty of these defendants cannot be left to the guesswork of counsel—this is the law," he shouted.

"Overruled," said Landis. The writer is beginning to wonder if the I. W. W. are the only ones that may be accused of "disrespect for the law."

There are now 101 defendants. Friday, June 21st, Pietro Nigra was sick and no court was held. The day following Albert Prasher sent down a doctor's certificate declaring illness and further action was again delayed until Monday, June 24th.

### Living Up 100 Per Cent

The average American family spends as much today for food alone as it did in 1900 to maintain the entire household.

The cost of living has doubled since the beginning of the century, according to a report issued today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average cost of household maintenance in 1900 was \$769. During 1917 the same commodities cost \$1,401.

Food alone in 1917 cost only \$53 less than all items combined in 1900, when \$327 represented the expenditure for food in the average workman's family. By 1911 it had grown to \$490 and in 1917 to \$716.

The landlord's toll has gone up 59 per cent. Clothing has doubled, rising from \$108 to \$210. Fuel and light have increased from \$40 to \$82.

### It's better to pay dues ahead than to be behind.

## PIQUA SOCIALISTS OUST SHADY POLITICIANS

### Reveal Duplicity of Old Party Gang

Piqua, Ohio, July 6th, 1918.

In acting on the advice of the State Convention at Canton, Ohio, June 15th, 1918, Local Piqua has selected me to act as respondent for the Ohio Socialist.

I shall with the help of my husband Comrade L. H. Neff, endeavor to give in concrete form the activities of our elected Comrades in this city.

Upon receiving of my respective duties as elected officials the Comrades encountered several obstacles which the Democrats and Republicans before them had intentionally allowed to exist to the detriment of the citizens of our Fair City.

First among these was the habit of monopolizing offices.

In looking over the list of appointments to be made by Comrade Mayor Hamilton the advisory committee found that Councilman Hartley had held the office of Park Commissioner and Councilman of Fourth Ward at the same time. Promptly at the first meeting of Council in January, the Mayor declared this seat in council to be vacant. The Council ignored the Mayor's declaration and failed to fill the vacancy within the thirty days allowed by law. The Mayor appointed Comrade Frank Strauss to fill the vacancy. Council refused to seat the comrade, but immediately got busy. Feb. 4 was the date of the Mayor's appointment and Feb. 5th Hartley presented his resignation as Park Commissioner. On February 6th there was a special meeting of Council when they declared the seat of Hartley vacant and nominated the same Hartley to fill the vacancy and, of course, with but two Socialists out of seven Councilmen, Hartley was declared elected.

Comrade Strauss immediately filed quo warranto proceedings against Hartley for the seat. This case is still in the court of appeals progressing finely.

Later on the seat of Spiker was contested on the same grounds and appointment made by Mayor. This case is awaiting its fate with the other.

Our Director of Public Service, Comrade Frank C. Priller, upon entering his office found it to be void of records and the interior of the office was packed with filth and unfit for habitation by a decent respectable working man.

The object of the removal of the records from this department or their whereabouts was not known until the State Inspector of Water Works, Mr. Moul, came to investigate the records of Piqua, when he came across a proposed filtration system for a source of water supply. Wishing to know the full details of the case he sought the records of the Service Department. Mr. Moul called Mr. Luckey, the former Director of Service by phone and gave him one hour to return the records. In just 30 minutes Mr. Luckey stepped into the Service Director's office with both arms taxed to the limit with Record Books. This gentleman had the "gall" to demand a receipt for these records, but Mr. Moul asked him if he really thought he was entitled to a receipt for stolen goods, to which Mr. Luckey answered that he and the City Solicitor wanted to go over them together, evidently we suppose, if possible to correct some of the blunders and to make some of the contracts look presentable to the State Inspector, who is in the City Building now, and no doubt sooner or later we will have more to say in regard to this case. This sudden removal as well as return of the records of this department has much to do with what I am about to say in regards to activities of our Comrades in Council.

Before going any further in this department it may be well to state that the "bone of contention" and most vitally important issue in the minds of most of the citizens of Piqua and especially of those worthy gentlemen connected with the former administration was the installing of a filtration system for the city of Piqua.

This proposition shall be known hereafter as the Hazen, Whipple & Fuller proposition. It was put to the vote of the people of Piqua two years ago and defeated. But members of council and others deeply concerned in this affair were not content with the decision of the people. They began letting contracts and making ordinances in harmony with their own ideas.

In January, 1918, when Council met and seated the new members of that body, including Comrades L. H. Neff and S. B. Keyton, there was a budget presented allotting funds to the different departments of the city to take care of the various improvements, etc., and further providing a fund to pay to the consulting engineers, H. W. F., \$2772.37, also \$5000.00 with which to purchase lots preparatory to a site for the proposed filtration system. The Socialist Councilmen voted to strike out these two appropriations, but they were again brought before council and passed over the Mayor's veto by five yeas against two nays. Mr. Moul upon his return to Columbus, Ohio, took this matter up with the Attorney General who rendered his decision that the legislative acts as well as the contract for this work were no doubt illegal and advising that these bills be not paid and so the matter still stands.

Another important matter with which the Socialists were confronted was the building of a new city hall. Council had appropriated \$2500.00 to this fund which is but a small portion when it comes to erecting a new building of stone, brick or cement. So the Socialists proposed to the council plans for the building of the jail in the rear half of the Central Fire Station, which space has been vacant since the motorization of the Fire Department. Council refused to hear to this in spite of the fact that this proposed plan cost about \$7000.00 as against the \$17,000.00 bid they had received one year ago. The present administration caused a petition to be circulated calling for a special election to install an ordinance authorizing the building of a city jail in the Central Fire Station as well as an ordinance asking a bond issue of \$250,000.00 for the erection of a Water Works getting our water supply from the wells belonging to the city.

I herein submit these two ordinances for publication stating that we received about 40 per cent voters as petitioners, which is enough to prove that Piqua had not been represented in their city council.

MRS. L. H. NEFF,  
622 S. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio.  
Correspondent to the Ohio Socialist.

### AN ORDINANCE

An Ordinance to provide for the acquiring, constructing and equipping a Water Works plant and the laying and extending water mains in connection with said City wells, for the City of Piqua, Ohio, and to provide for the issuing of mortgage bonds to pay therefor.

Whereas, said City now owns wells between the great Miami River and Rush Creek, north of said City, which wells produce water pronounced by the State Board of Health to be pure and satisfactory for municipal purposes; and

Whereas, the plan of water-works extension by the erection of a filtration plant at a cost of \$380,000, as heretofore submitted to the Board of said City, is expensive and impracticable, and was rejected by said voters; and

Whereas, the need of a new water works plant for said City is imperative and it is the duty of the City to acquire and the installing of mains in connection with said wells, is the most economical, feasible and sanitary; therefore

Be it ordained by the qualified engineers of the City of Piqua, Ohio, as follows to-wit:

Section One. That there be issued and sold mortgage bonds to the amount of \$250,000, to be secured upon the property and revenues of the water works of said City, including the improvements herein provided for.

Section Two. That said mortgage bonds shall bear upon their face the words: "Water Works Mortgage Bonds of the City of Piqua, Ohio, secured upon the property and revenues of the water works of said City, under an ordinance entitled 'An ordinance to provide for the acquiring, constructing and equipping a water works plant and the laying and extending water mains in connection with said City wells, for the City of Piqua, Ohio, and to provide for the issuing of mortgage bonds to pay therefor.'"

Section Three. That said mortgage bonds shall be dated 1st day of January, 1919, and shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer in such annual instalments, with interest thereon at the rate of not more than six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, as the Council of said City may designate. Said mortgage bonds shall be executed by the Mayor of said City in the manner provided by law.

Section Four. That in the event of foreclosure on default of payment of said mortgage bonds at maturity, the purchaser at the foreclosure sale shall have a franchise for a period of not more than fifteen years from the date of the confirmation of such sale; said franchise shall entitle said purchaser and to collect all the revenues therefrom, upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the foreclosure proceedings as instituted, may prescribe; provided, however, that said purchaser, or his assigns, shall maintain said plant in good repair and shall not increase the rate of water rates to the consumer more than twenty-five per cent above that established prior to such sale.

Section Five. That the proceeds of the sale of said mortgage bonds, excepting the premium and the accrued interest, shall be placed in the City Treasury and disbursed upon proper vouchers in payment of the cost and expense of the improvements herein provided for.

Section Six. That the Service Director is hereby authorized to employ engineers for the purpose of drafting plans, and to enter into contracts for the purpose of acquiring, constructing and equipping a water-works plant and the laying and extending water mains in connection with said City wells, and to provide for such additional wells, and the acquiring of such additional land as may be necessary for the proper installation and operation of said plant as a means of adequate water supply to the inhabitants of said City.

Section Seven. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent with the provisions hereof, are hereby repealed.

Section Eight. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

### ORDINANCE



# THE CONVERSION OF JOHN ERWIN

By JESSE JASON RUFNER  
Chapter Seven

## Summary of Previous Chapters

Johnathan Crane, pastor of the village church of Friendsburg, in order to arouse his congregation to activity decides to hold a revival and calls in his evangelist friend "Bob" Chalmers, to assist him.

John Erwin, a landlord of many acres, is the main support and pillar in the church, a conscientious but grasping man. Among his several tenants are Bill and Sally Long and their brood of youngsters.

Sis daughter, Lucy, a sincere church worker is secretly in love with Erwin, the blacksmith, a hearty, sharp-tongued and sincere friend of the poor who is in love with Lucy, too too difficult to speak of it.

Chalmers arrives and in conversation with Rev. Crane is told to speak guardedly of such subjects as might offend the rich members of the church. Chalmers replies with the story of his poverty-stricken childhood and struggles.

When Chalmers reached John Erwin's, it was nearly three o'clock. He quietly repaired to his room and to bed, but not to sleep. The events of the day crowded fast on his mind, and when the breakfast bell sounded he was just beginning to doze. He hurriedly donned his clothes and went down stairs where he met Miss Erwin in the hallway. She shot him an inquiring glance.

"I hope I have not disturbed you," he apologized. "I came in as quietly as I could. You see your friend Shane needed me last night and I went with him over to the Perkins farm. His daughter came home last night, and little Joey ran all the way over after Mr. Shane. I happened to see him as he passed and went with him."

"Did Sis Perkins let her stay?" asked Lucy. "Is he such a hard man. I am afraid he won't. My heart aches for that poor child, she is only seventeen, and a frail little thing at that. What did Ned do about it? I'm sure he found some way out. He always does."

"Well," replied Chalmers, "the upshot of it was, he brought the girl home with him. That man Perkins is as hard as a rock, he refused to see his own child. Shane and I did all we could with him, and that was next to nothing; so Shane went after the doctor and they brought her over to Shane's."

"I tell you that Ned Shane is as square a man as I ever met. There isn't one man in a thousand, who would do what he did last night, and he did it as a matter of course, and thought nothing of it."

"That is Ned's way," returned Lucy, "he never leaves for others anything he can do himself. I wish I could go over there and help them. I would just love to, but father would not let me. I know. He does not like Ned Shane and he does not like to have me talk to him at all. Do you think I ought to do as father says and never see Ned at all, Mr. Chalmers? I—I want to do just what is right."

"That depends on yourself, Miss Lucy. You are of age, and if you think enough of Shane, stick to him in spite of everything. On the other hand, if you do not love him well enough to marry him, let him alone."

"Oh, Mr. Chalmers, I don't suppose Ned wants to marry me. He has never said so. I don't think he cares for me only as an old friend. He has always been like a big brother to me. I was just a little thing when we went to school together and he always fought my battles, and I sort of learned to lean on him."

"Miss Lucy, may I tell you something in strict confidence? That man Shane is eating his heart out for love of you. No, he did not say so in so many words. He does not need to put it in words, it is plain enough without that, and if you don't love him, make him understand it. You do love him make him understand that, too. He is too fine a fellow to keep dangling at the end of a chain."

Lucy blushed, "I wish I could be as sure of that as you seem to be, Mr. Chalmers. I think a lot of

gle for life. With his meeting with the nurse at the hospital, Eulalie Malcolm, the daughter of a once wealthy and high minded man, too scrupulously honest to remain rich, who became a beacon light in his life he had never seen met her.

Chalmers meets Shane and strikes a friendship with him, recognizing his strength of character. Shane, though not a church-goer, is influenced to assist in getting a crowd of non-church attendants to hear Chalmers' first sermon.

and would not be back until time for evening services. Bob Chalmers was not sorry for it. To say he was disappointed in his friend, would be putting it mildly; he was heartily disgusted with him. "He has just lain down on his job, been afraid to preach the truth, and took the easy way out. I expect now he is worried for fear I have quarreled with him. I do not care very much if I have. He has plenty any way. If he was in my place now, without a home and without money, my conscience would hurt me. As it is, he can take care of himself. He is better out of the pulpit than in it. Foreign missions, indeed, when this village is dying for home missionaries. I believe I know these people better right now than he will ever know them," soliloquized the Reverend Bob.

Bob Chalmers was at the station when the car came in, that was to bring the nurse. She was the only one to get off at Friendsburg, and Chalmers introduced himself to her. She was very competent little person, one could see at a glance, and also a very lovely one. So thought the Reverend Bob, as he walked along beside her. She did not look more than twenty, but Chalmers knew she was having a hard time of it. Mother isn't well enough to do the work, and Doc sent to the city for a nurse. I expect she will be here in an hour. You don't want to go up to the station and meet her, do you? I'd go myself but Mother would not let me. I hate to trouble you so much, and if we wasn't such a darn good fellow I wouldn't do it. Did you see Lucy this mornin'?"

"Yes, I'll go to the station for you, Shane. I saw Lucy, of course, I ate breakfast with her."

"Lordy, I wish I could," sighed Shane.

"Haven't you had any breakfast, man?" smiled Chalmers.

"I ain't hungry for breakfast, I'm jest hungry for Lucy, jest a sight of her, man."

"Why don't you marry her and eat breakfast with her every mornin', old fellow?"

"She wouldn't wipe her old shoes on me. She is educated and a lady, and I'd never do for her, besides I ain't no Reform church member either. I dassen't hardly tackle that proposition, Chalmers."

"Stuff and nonsense, man, what a fool you are. That girl loves you, I know it. I would not encourage you to this way if I did not."

"Lucy didn't say so, did she?"

"No, but she said she liked you, and—Oh, well, I know how she feels about it."

"Sometimes I've thought maybe she liked me a little bit, then I'd go and look in the glass and shake my fist at myself and say: 'Ned Shane, you are one plumb ol' fool. That gal don't care nothin' about you, she is jest interested in savin' your soul. She's been mighty persistent about it though, I must admit.'"

"If I go to meet that nurse, I will have to brush up a bit. I'll see you later, Shane." With that, Chalmers swung off up the street to Erwin's. The Reverend Johnathan Crane had taken an early car for home.

The sermon he preached was a fear less one and a source of inspiration to the poor and of criticism to the wealthy members.

Si Perkins, a hard man who has developed his farm at the expense of the happiness and welfare of his family, has turned his daughter, Allie, from home upon the discovery that she has been led astray. Allie returns and is befriended by Ned Shane and his aged mother. A nurse from the city is sent for to care for Allie and her little daughter.

Sally hastily brushed off a chair with the edge of her apron, and pushed it toward Chalmers. Bill wiped the noses of the two youngest, and Rebecca sat in a far corner, trying to hide the numerous rents in her dress, which was three sizes too big for her.

"We are awful poor folks, Mr. Chalmers," apologized Bill, "it takes everything we can make to keep these youngsters eating. They sure do stow away a pile of grub."

"Tell Bill," put in Sally, "we'd orto be thankful we are all alive. I am, but Bill and Matthew and Rebecca are always grumbling. Folks orto be contented wherever they are at, Mr. Chalmers. Don't you think so? I never was one to set around school this winter. I would like to see how still that was and I quit it. Ain't no use being miserable over what ye ain't got."

"If one does the very best he knows, wherever he is placed, that is all that is expected of him, I am sure," said Chalmers. "I was just looking at Matthew's pigs. Those are some porkers, Mr. Long, the finest I have seen for many a day. Matthew tells me he is planning to make one of them pay his way through school this winter. I would like to see how Mr. Erwin see those hogs. May I bring him over to look at them?"

Bill and Sally exchanged glances. "Ye see how it is, Mr. Chalmers," began Sally. "We owe Mr. Erwin money. We didn't mean to git in debt to him, but when we went to settle up last week, we owed him almost twenty dollars for milk and flour and stuff. If he'd see them hogs, we'd have to sell 'em and settle up with him. Then I don't git in debt to him this winter, fer Bill ain't got no job, and we all got to eat somehow."

"You leave that to me, Mrs. Long. If I bring him over to see those hogs rest assured he will not take them away from you."

"Are you coming over to church tonight?" I shall certainly be disappointed if you do not. Matthew was an inspiration to me last night. That boy has a great head on his shoulders. You ought to be proud of him, Mr. Long."

"He's allus been a good boy, Mr. Chalmers. He ain't like the rest of 'em. He's allus been quiet and thoughtful like, and he is mighty fond of his books. I wish he could stay here in the school, but he'll go. I'll bet he'd make something big," bragged Sally.

Chalmers took his departure after shaking hands all the way around. The Longs were highly elated, for Chalmers had purposely sowed the seeds of ambition in their discouraged souls, and they were unconsciously making ready for a great awakening.

A new plan was evolving itself in the brain of the Reverend Bob, and he could hardly wait until the opportunity should come to try it out. (To be continued.)

curity in return will be extended for the development of farm properties.

"With this specious program, the Nonpartisan League was launched only a little more than a year ago in North Dakota by one A. C. Townley, a self-confessed Socialist who made a failure of time has absolutely swept that state. It now controls everything but the vote of one state senator whose term has not yet expired.

"And it now seems to be spreading through the other states of the northwest, through South Dakota, Nebraska, Minnesota, Montana, Oregon and Wisconsin. Its leaders are confidently predicting that it will sweep Montana at the next election, and sweep North Dakota at the last election. In this campaign it is plainly allying itself with the I. W. W. and the worst type of German sympathizers. Townley, it should be recalled, has already been arrested for sedition; and in this crisis in the world's food supply the league's organizers are openly urging farmers to delay planting until the price of wheat is at \$5 a bushel.

"The Bolsheviks of Russia have made the experiment of discounting by legislative fiat individual thrift, initiative and energy, and reducing all to a common level. And in consequence the world now has before it the sad spectacle of a country, naturally rich and prosperous, slowly dying of inanition. The Nonpartisan League is beginning to have the same effect upon North Dakota. Already the blight of a rotten economic system is beginning to be felt there; business concerns that were prosperous a year ago are now unable to sell out at 50 cents on the dollar.

PRIZES! PRIZES! PRIZES!

Are you arranging a picnic for your local? If you are, there will be sports of all sorts and kinds. This means that you will be looking for articles that will make acceptable prizes.

Don't go searching for just any thing that takes your eye, and then run the chance of getting something that is not wanted. When a comrade wins a prize give him something that he will really be pleased with.

The state office can supply you with some of the finest books. These are more acceptable as prizes than anything we know of. Anyone is pleased with a good book. These can be had for just a trifle over the wholesale price.

Make the winners of your sports happy by giving them something really worth while.

the United States. Labor recognizes economic law. Won't it then urge the policy of government control which has meant high wages and coddling, and turn still more blindly to those political leaders who have been responsible for the establishment and maintenance of those artificial standards?"—New York Times Magazine.

## A BUDDING POLITICIAN

Occasionally a joke finds its way into the State Office. When this occurs all is joyful. The day's work slips aside for a moment and we become human, which is a very good thing. The other day we received the following letter. We shall not publish the name of the writer, who is evidently sincere in spite of his woeful ignorance. Perhaps some day he will learn more of democracy as applied by Socialists in the management of their party affairs and become willing to serve instead of to lead. Any way, we are sending him a copy of the Ohio Socialist to help him toward the light.

Frazeyburg, Ohio, June 21, 1918.

Gentlemen:

What shall I do to be nominated for Governor on the Socialist ticket? How much money is required by campaign committee?

I am a poet. (He confesses it.) I am twenty-one years old, and my policy is, Government by consent of the governed.

I am known in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio. My poems have been published in the leading papers of these states. (You're wrong, there, boy. We haven't printed a single one.)

May I have the honor of being nominated for Governor or some other office, by the leaders of Socialism, for I assure you that that I will receive votes which hitherto were cast for Democratic and Republican officials.

Your obedient servant, etc.

References:

Daniel Brice Baughman, sculptor.  
F. J. C. Chaney, farmer.  
Adolphus Chaney, farmer.

These men are wealthy and well-known.

## S. O. S. FOR YOU

While many would-be Socialists are flying for the tall timber, while many people are lamenting about the awful system under which we live, while thousands are weeping or becoming insane, we the real patriots must stand together as we never have stood together.

There are those who are exerting every effort to split our party so that we can defeat us at the fall election, and if we are foolish enough to believe the lies they are printing in the capitalist press about our comrades, then there is no hope for the Socialist party.

Let us not support the capitalist press but work night and day for our own papers.

Glad to get the People's Press in our own county and it had to be suspended for lack of funds. Think of that, comrades.

Every evening after working hours you will see hundreds of workmen and women reading the Cincinnati Post Times-Star. The poor dubs want sensational dope.

The other day I saw one reading the Saturday Evening Post which has long articles on the labor question lately, so full of bull, it is disgusting to even glance at it.

The articles make the dubs believe he ought to be glad the capitalists let him live on their earth.

Now comrades, I will sound the S. O. S. alarm. Save, Oh Save or in other words, Subscribe Ohio Socialist. Then while people are lamenting, while thousands are weeping, let us bring the message of truth to them, and be a torch bearer in the army of truth and light.

GEO. W. MARKERT.

## FROM VIRGINIA

REVOLUTIONARIES

Cabell County Jail, Huntington, W. Va.

Dear Comrade Secretary:

Glad to get the Ohio Socialist and to read the fine news of the work of the Ohio Socialists in jail here. All the more so, as I joined the Ohio movement as an M. A. L. ten years ago.

Myself and three young comrades, Hilton Black, Raymond Green and Henry Howes are in for six months, convicted on a charge of conspiring to obstruct the draft.

We have a good library of our own, comprising courses in economics and one from the People's College in Advanced English. We box, wrestle and exercise. It may be punishment to workers accustomed to the dismal grind of the sweatshop and it may not. Especially to slaves with a vision and a will to make our dreams come true.

Fraternally yours,  
EDWIN FIRTH.

## Your Red Dues Book.

Look at it. Behind? Pay Up!

## SOCIALISM IS GROWING AT LIMA

Dear Comrade:

Last Monday we held an enthusiastic meeting last night and we decided to hold our county convention Sunday, July 7. We are planning a big rally and picnic to be held the latter part of July, the 28th, if possible. We understand that John Reed will tour Ohio, and if possible we would like to make arrangements for a date at that time. There are more inquiries about Socialism every day. Three new members were obligated last night. If you have any exempt stamps please send us a quantity. Our delegate reports a successful convention. We expect to poll a heavy vote, in the county and district this fall. Let me hear at once as to Reed's dates.

Fraternally yours,  
EDWIN BLANK,  
Secy., Lima, O.

## Only those who will enjoy the victory who have helped get it. Regular dues payments is how.

Wm. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406.  
CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood.  
M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield.  
MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut.  
LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati.  
EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima.  
JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St. Cincinnati.  
G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay.  
TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland.  
THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo.  
A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave., Fostoria.  
JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton.  
A. L. HITCHCOCK, 2066 W. 99th St., Cleveland, O. Public School Affairs.  
E. L. HITCHENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood.  
FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown.  
JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood.  
FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta.  
JOHN R. MCKEOWN, Leavittsburg, Ohio.  
E. Z. MILLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain.  
WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.  
MARGUERITE PREVEXY, 140 South High St., Akron.  
WM. F. POTTING, 229 W. 6th St., Martins Ferry.  
C. O. POWER, 333 East 20th Ave., Columbus.  
G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay (Colored Speaker)  
JOHN A. REHM, 307 W. Main St., Springfield, O.  
GEO. REUKAUF, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire.  
HUGO RUEMMELE, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood.  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland.  
JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton.  
ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield.  
M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo.  
A. J. TOTTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance.  
SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

## LOCAL SECRETARIES—HAVE YOU DONE SO?

The State Office has mailed to all local and branch secretaries blanks upon which to list the names of delinquent members, and a return envelope addressed to the State Office.

The question is—has your local or branch secretary done as requested?

The greatest work for Socialism the Socialist Party of Ohio can do in the month of July is to get every one of its members in GOOD STANDING. We should dedicate the month of July to this work and push it with unceasing vigor until it is accomplished.

The State Office has outlined a plan of action which will do this but in order to carry the plan into execution we must have the co-operation of the local secretaries.

Therefore, Comrade-Secretary, fill out the blanks with the names and correct addresses of every one of your delinquent members immediately and mail to the State Office. We are awaiting the return of these lists. Don't delay Socialism. Send them in!

## He Sees It Coming

"To put it bluntly, do we want Socialism? I am not suggesting a question for academic discussion; the current events, now so swiftly moving, has carried us far beyond that. Today Socialism looms before us an actuality toward which we are rapidly being swept."

The question is put by William H. Barr, of Buffalo, president of the National Employers' Association, one of the United States, whose 600 members represent a capital of between one and two billions of dollars and employ approximately 350,000 men.

"And don't let us forget," continued Mr. Barr, "that it is not Socialism that is ahead of us, the Socialism that is dreamed of by blind altruists who take into account only the appealing needs of humanity and shut their eyes to humanity's ugly defects. That form of government never has and never will exist outside of books, lectures and parlor conversations. What we've got to face is practical Socialism, the Socialism of the streets, the Socialism that is being exhibited to us by the Bolsheviks of Russia.

The vital problem for us is, Are we going to allow the tide to carry us, or are we going to stem the tide?"

"One of our gravest faults as a people is that of indifference toward

## Party Conference August 10

To the Members of the Socialist Party:

Comrades—A national referendum has been proposed by the Ninth Ward branch of Cook county, Illinois, on the party's attitude towards war and peace. We are informed that other motions on the same subject, and from different points of view are about to be offered for referendum.

Our attorneys, who within the last few months, have defended numerous cases of Socialist party members charged with violations of the espionage law, inform us that this law, especially with the pending amendment, makes it impossible to have a free and frank discussion of the problems involved in the proposed amendment.

To submit any resolutions on the subject of the war and the Socialist attitude toward it at this time would mean that only one side of the question could be heard in the discussion in our press and our meetings. This procedure would violate the most fundamental principles of democracy.

There is also the danger that thousands of comrades may be led to express opinions which might subject them to criminal prosecution under the drastic provisions of the espionage law and the arbitrary application of that law to Socialists.

The national executive committee recognizes that the right of free discussion on the subject of war has been abrogated in the United States and that it has neither the legal nor the moral right to invite the party members into a discussion of that subject. Under the circumstances the national executive committee requests the party locals not to attempt to initiate any referendum on the subject of war, as the committee can not submit such motions to the membership.

The national executive committee realizes that the recent developments in connection with the war have created new situations toward which the party must take a stand, and also that the time is ripe for a positive and constructive program of action.

The new party constitution provides for an annual joint conference of the state secretaries, the national executive council and other national party officials, and your committee has called such a conference for the 10th day of August. That meeting will be representative of the whole movement in the whole country and will be able to cope with the great problems in a calm and deliberate manner, and with a view of serving the best interests of the Socialist movement of the United States and of international Socialism.

It will be able to formulate the sentiments and to state the position of the Socialists of America, not only in the light of the most recent developments here and abroad, but also

with a view to furnishing a concrete and uniform Socialist program for the ensuing congressional election.

The national executive committee begs the comrades to believe that in taking this stand they are actuated solely by the desire to preserve within the party, in the face of this worldwide crisis, that harmony of spirit and unity of action which are so essential to the victory of our great cause. And for the sake of our great cause we urge the comrades everywhere to maintain an attitude of mutual tolerance, forbearance and co-operation, regardless of any and all honest differences of opinion which may exist among them. So long as the party members remain true to the fundamental ideals of Socialism, and our party remains united in its determination to fight for the political and economic emancipation of the workers of all countries, we are bound to come out right in the long run and to become a still greater force for good during the war and after the war.

Comrades, a vital, perhaps a deciding, struggle is awaiting us in the congressional election next fall. In that election our party will have an unprecedented opportunity to establish Socialism as a dominant factor in American political life. Let us subordinate everything else to the immediate task of organizing the great victory of 1918. Let us carry the message of Socialism to the people of this country from now until election day. Let us bend all our energies and concentrate all our efforts upon the work of organization and education.

With unwavering confidence in the triumph of our cause and in the good sense, loyalty and devotion to the rank and file of the party members, we submit this message to you with fraternal greetings.

National Executive Committee, Socialist Party.

MORRIS HILLQUIT,  
SEYMOUR STEDMAN,  
JOHN WORK,  
ANNA A. MALEY,  
VICTOR L. BERGER.

## MORE CAMPAIGN FUNDS

We are in receipt of one dollar from Comrade Arthur Gundlach of Washingtonville, who is an M. A. L. This, he says, is for the campaign fund.

## NOT TOO BUSY

Comrade Harley C. Tilton writes that he has been elected secretary of local Derwent and that he intends doing all in his power to make Socialism grow in that community. This in spite of the fact that he is operating a war garden and digging coal at the same time. Well, his job makes a full day, we'll say.

## GET INTO ACTION

Nomination Petitions and Campaign Contribution Lists are in the hands of your local secretaries. Get some of each from your local secretary and secure the names of voters on the Nomination Petitions and secure funds for the campaign on the Campaign Contribution Lists. If your local secretary did not receive the Nomination, Blanks sent him, notify the State Office. If you need more ask for them.

LOSE NO TIME

Our successes next fall depend on your activity now. Get busy. Co-operate with your fellow workers in making a record next election day.

Ohio for the Workers!  
Let's Take It!

## AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Terms for these speakers are \$500 a meeting and expenses. Locals can either write the state office for a speaker or write direct to speakers, selecting the one nearest to them whenever possible in order to save expense.

There are probably other comrades whose names do not appear upon this list who could fill occasional speaking engagements. These comrades should send their names and addresses to the state office at once.

DON'T FORGET THIS

- Wm. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406.
- CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood.
- M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield.
- MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut.
- LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati.
- EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima.
- JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St. Cincinnati.
- G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay.
- TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland.
- THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo.
- A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave., Fostoria.
- JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton.
- A. L. HITCHCOCK, 2066 W. 99th St., Cleveland, O. Public School Affairs.
- E. L. HITCHENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood.
- FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown.
- JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood.
- FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta.
- JOHN R. MCKEOWN, Leavittsburg, Ohio.
- E. Z. MILLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain.
- WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.
- MARGUERITE PREVEXY, 140 South High St., Akron.
- WM. F. POTTING, 229 W. 6th St., Martins Ferry.
- C. O. POWER, 333 East 20th Ave., Columbus.
- G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay (Colored Speaker)
- JOHN A. REHM, 307 W. Main St., Springfield, O.
- GEO. REUKAUF, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire.
- HUGO RUEMMELE, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood.
- C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland.
- JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton.
- ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield.
- M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo.
- A. J. TOTTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance.
- SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

## CROATIAN SPEAKERS

Walter Jokovich, Box 21, Yorkville.

## GERMAN SPEAKERS

JOS. JODLBAUER, 2358 Ontario St., Cleveland.

## HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS

M. ERDEL, 303S West 20th place, Cleveland.

LEO FRANKL, 2308 West 41st St., Cleveland.

P. E. ROSENGARTEN, 319 A St., Lorain.

## ITALIAN SPEAKERS

PETER SAMBUCCO, R. D. No. 1, Bellaire.