

Charge U. S. 'Framed' Rebellion In Russia

Debs' Freedom in Hands of Supreme Court Judges

Verbal arguments in the appeal of the case of Eugene V. Debs, convicted of violating the Espionage Law in a speech at Canton and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, were made before the Supreme Court last week.

The appeal hinges entirely on the question of the constitutionality of the Espionage Act.

Replying to contentions that the act interferes with the freedom of speech, the government brief said:

"No authority can be adduced for the defendant's contention that there is a constitutional right to obstruct by speech the exercise of the power to raise armies so long as the speaker does not urge a violation of the law. If, as has been held by this court, punishment may constitutionally be meted out for a willful obstruction of the administration of justice, it is difficult to see why the administration of the war powers of congress is not entitled to the same protection. The events of 1917 showed that war may become as essential as justice to the preservation of our democratic form of government."

"This Espionage Act was obviously designed to protect the whole military program against all types of interference therewith, and it is a reasonable inference that in the phrase 'obstruct the recruiting and enlistment service' congress intended to cover all willful interference with the process of raising of the army. But purposeful interference to specific unlawfulness is the part of others' is just what the defendant was charged with in this case and the jury found him guilty."

Attorney Gilbert E. Roe filed a brief in the case contending that the Espionage Act interfered with freedom of speech and the press, and that all hostile criticism of every measure even remotely connected with the war had been suppressed through punishment of those attempting to include in such criticism.

In passing the Espionage Act and subsequently amending it, congress, the brief said, "clearly yielded to temptation under the exigencies of war to strike down and destroy the free speech and free press clause of the constitution, in order, as it was believed, that the war-making powers of the government might be more effectively carried into execution."

Government Confesses Error.
The government confessed error, which means that the defendants were illegally convicted in the first two trials to the United States Supreme Court from convictions under the Espionage Act have been successful. Both cases arose in South Dakota. One was that of William J. Head, a Socialist organizer who, in the summer of 1917, circulated a petition for the repeal of the Conscription Law, and expressed the opinion that the Conscription Law was unconstitutional, that the war was caused by the money interests in the east, and that "we were all damned fools for supporting it."

The other case was that of Emanuel Baltzer and 26 other Socialist farmers of Russian and German extraction, who sent to the Governor of South Dakota and others a rather incoherent petition protesting against the allowance of credits for volunteers in determining draft quotas, demanding a referendum on the Draft Law; urging the governor to advocate payment of war expenses by taxation instead of loans; and demanding "immediate action and answer, and if we fail to get it, we demand your resignation and will spell sure defeat for you, your party, and your little nation, J. P. Morgan, as we have the people with us."

Decision in the case of Eugene V. Debs may not be rendered for a month or more, as the court has taken from four to six weeks after the hearing of the case to hand down its verdict in similar cases in the past.

Socialists Show Why Labor Party Should not have Support of Workers

With very few dissenting votes the County Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Cleveland and Cuyahoga County went on record as opposing the new labor party and urging the National Executive Committee of the party to take a similar position. The meeting at which the declaration was adopted was one of the largest held recently and the adoption of the resolution was preceded by a debate in which divergent views were aired.

The declaration was drafted by a committee of nine elected to study the matter at the previous meeting of the committee. It analyzes the forces that are behind the new labor party and shows by its program that it proposes nothing that will free the workers from oppression and exploitation under the capitalist system.

The declaration, which is in the form of a resolution, declaring opposition to the new party and urging and demanding that the National Executive Committee take similar action, reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ON THE PROPOSED LABOR PARTY.
The murderous war, the great mass slaughter and deprivation of the workers of the necessities of life has caused the workers to lose confidence in the former rulers of the world. Like a great powerful tide the revolutionary movement grows higher and broader in the old world and in sweeping the rubbish of the criminal capitalist system before it.

The exploiters of the world are trembling before their exploited victims. To avert the consequences of independent, revolutionary working class action the exploiters are making an effort to control the rebellious spirit of the workers through a new method.

In every country they are able to find individuals who are economically part of the working class, but who frequently ally themselves with the ruling capitalist class and become its ready tools. Their action before and during the war prove beyond doubt

that these men are doing the work of the capitalist class. These mis-leaders of the workers notice that they are losing the confidence of the workers. They know that the workers are beginning to realize the necessity of independent working class political action and that sooner or later they will take such action independent of them.

If the workers resort to independent political action spontaneously, without the consent or even contrary to the wishes of their leaders, these leaders will be swept aside. And so they are taking preventative measures by organizing a labor party that will be safe and sane and under their control.

The workers must not again consent to be thus misled. They were urged time and time again to support the reactionary Republican and Democratic Party by these leaders, and they did so. They know they were deceived. Otherwise why should these leaders now propose that they throw these parties overboard and organize a new party?

The new question before the workers is whether those who have kept the workers in leading strings for the capitalists have changed their character, over night, or are their hearts just as black as before? The evidence in the case proves the latter.

The destiny of the modern capitalist nation is determined by its foreign relations. Trade and commerce are international. International competition creates friction and a conflict of interests and breeds wars, which at the present time are the most destructive and bring unexpressible misery to the toiling masses.

Any political or industrial movement which does not aim to overthrow the system of exploitation on which modern capitalism is founded and to secure control of the means of production and distribution for the workers, is hopeless as a medium through which to se-

cure the freedom of the workers from the evils of the present capitalist system.

Reform measures are useless in dealing with modern capitalism; revolution—revolution in the sense of capture of the governmental power by the workers and the use of this power for the complete overthrow of the capitalist control of industry and the substitution of the workers control and industrial democracy—is the only effective weapon in the workers' struggle.

The platforms of the labor party of Chicago and New York fall far short of the needs of the hour. They propose reform measures only and even these do not go very far.

The paltering attitude of these organizations is indicated in their stand in regard to compulsory military training in peace time but do not condemn compulsory military training in war time. That should be entirely agreeable to the capitalist class. It is in their interest. The capitalists are aware of the great cost of standing armies. By organizing an army of military training in schools in which officers are drilled the means can be provided, with compulsory military training established in war time, to quickly raise great armies.

To this policy the labor party consents and by consenting commits themselves to the program of capitalist imperialism.

The workers must take a definite stand. They must declare war against the capitalist system. There is no middle ground.

To this policy of uncompromising opposition to the capitalist system and class action against it until it is overthrown, the Socialist Party is committed.

The Socialist Party has stood the test of war. It is growing in strength and power and will be a more formidable opponent to capitalism in the future. It is to the interest of the workers of this country to support the Socialist Party.

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Marshal's Remarks Claimed to Have Prejudiced Jury

Chicago, Ill.—Are the five Socialists, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, Irwin St. John Tucker and William F. Kruse, entitled to a new trial?

This question was being argued before Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis in the federal court last Monday.

The lawyers for the five Socialists, who were convicted Jan. 8, based most of their arguments on the revelations of Juror Thomas C. Nixon regarding irregularities in the handling of the jury by Bailiff W. H. Streeter. They voiced their belief in the truth of all that Nixon charges, and claim that the other jurors failed to corroborate Nixon's testimony through lack of courage.

The government prosecutors claimed that the testimony of the eleven jurors should be accepted as against that of Nixon. They also contended that even if all that Nixon charged were true, the verdict would not have been different.

After hearing the arguments on both sides, Judge Landis may take the matter under advisement, or he may give his decision immediately. The Chicago Labor Party, the American Federation of Labor, the American Union Against Militarism, the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the Work-

The jury scandal is "the latest high light in the spectacular prosecution of the five Socialist officials began with the sensational raid on the National Socialist headquarters in this city, in September, 1917.

What Nixon Charges.
Here are the facts sworn to before Judge Landis by Juror Thomas C. Nixon, on which counsel for the five convicted Socialists in Chicago hope to win a new trial. All of the jurors agreed that United States Marshal W. H. Streeter was much given to the use of profane language. The unprintable portions of what he had to say about the Socialist defendants are set forth in this production of Nixon's affidavit. Dashes appear instead. Here is what Nixon charges:

United States District Court Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

United States of America vs. Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse and Irwin St. John Tucker. Cook County, Illinois, ss.: I, the undersigned, being first duly sworn, on oath depose and say that he was one of the jurors in the trial

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A Welcome and a Welcome DECEASED

On Feb. 1, last, unwept and unmourned, an organization that violated every principle of Americanism, if Americanism is expressed in the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States.

It railroaded innocent men and women to filthy holes called prisons and held them there until compelled to release them because it could bring not charges against them. It bridged the rights of public assembly by hustling men it didn't like, found at certain meetings, to jail until the meetings were over.

It was autocratic because it overrode the law. It was anarchistic because it refused to recognize any law.

The American Protective League is dead. May the memories of its founders and members be forever haunted by the acts of violence they committed in the name of law and order.

A Welcome and a Welcome

The members of the 331st regiment were welcomed back to Cleveland last week Friday. The soldiers returned from France, marched through streets black with people. Bands played, the line of march was strewn with flowers and cheers greeted them everywhere.

Mayor Davis marched at the head of the procession on the way from the depot to the armory. Other public officials and merchants and manufacturers participated in the cheering and speeches of greeting.

It was a royal welcome that these returned soldiers received.

In a few days they will be discharged from Camp Sherman. They will return to their homes. A few days more and they will return to the stern business of every day life. They will turn to the work of earning a living.

The welcome they will receive in the industrial life of the city is indicated

in the following news item, which we quote from the Cleveland News:

TELL SOLDIERS FEW JOBS HERE
The mayor's war board Saturday sent a letter to Gen. Matthew Smith, commandant at Camp Sherman, in an attempt to offset rumors at the camp that there is plenty of work for discharged soldiers in Cleveland. Reports have been received by the board that men from other Ohio cities have been told to come to Cleveland when discharged, and they would be sure of getting work.

The letter, signed by Harry L. Vail, executive secretary of the board, says that 70,000 already are out of work in Cleveland and that the board thinks every community should take care of its own men.

Need we add any comment?

Many Organizations Unite to Secure Amnesty for War Prisoners

(Special Correspondence)
Chicago.—Seventeen organizations in addition to the Socialist Party, are being asked to co-operate in the call that will soon be sent out for the holding of a National Convention, May 1, in this city to deal with the question of amnesty for all persons prosecuted or convicted for political, economic or religious convictions.

The convention will also work for the rehabilitation of the first amendment of the constitution providing for the right of free speech, free press and free assembly.

Among the organizations that will no doubt be represented at this conference are the People's Council, the National Non-Partisan League, the Chicago Labor Party, the American Federation of Labor, the American Union Against Militarism, the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the Work-

men's Circle, the United Hebrew Trades of New York City, the United Hebrew Trades of Chicago, the International Ladies Garment Workers of America, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, the Forward Publishing Association, the Industrial Workers of the World, the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, New York City; the National Workmen's Committee on Jewish Rights, Chicago, Western Division; Socialist Labor Party and the New York Labor Party.

Numerous organizations are expected to be added to this list as the movement for amnesty for war prisoners grows in power. Those wishing information concerning this conference should communicate with Oliver C. Wilson, temporary secretary, Immediate Action Committee Amnesty and Free Speech Convention, Room 405, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

Debs Given Ovation at Youngstown

Three thousand Socialists of Youngstown cried at the top of their voices: "If they put you in jail we'll go with you!" as Eugene V. Debs stepped before them at Diamond and Bushnell hall last night, his face wreathed in a kindly smile. Women cheered and crowded about their leader hugging and kissing and crying over him; men wrung his hands and patted him on the back. Such affection has rarely been shown at a public meeting here.

That thousands idolize him, no student of human nature there could deny. The cheering was wild and prolonged. He accepted it in his modest and appreciative way. Although recovering from a serious illness he made three talks Sunday that stirred enthusiasm to the highest pitch. He poured out his soul to his hearers and they drank it like nectar.

Scheduled for Diamond hall, the overflow jammed the immense crowd into the Public Square two hours before Debs appeared, and the announcement of an overflow meeting would be held later, filled Bushnell hall until it fairly bulged. His admirers waited several hours in the second hall to hear him.

Predicts Labor Revolution.
Margaret Prevey of Akron preceded Debs and defined Bolsheviki as Socialists, and said the capitalists didn't like it under a new name any better than under the old name. Enthusiasm than under the old name. Enthusiasm than but turned into a stampede when she

said, "You are going to solve your future, your destiny in this country either peacefully or by a great revolution." She said suppressing the red flag and free speech will not solve the problem.

Heroes Now Hoboes.
Debs declared hundreds of thousands of men are out of work in America today and referring to the khaki-clad men he said: "Our heroes of last week will be hoboes next week—there are no jobs and they are here and conditions will be worse."

He told of Ransome, correspondent of the London Daily News, sent to Russia to "write down the Bolsheviki movement. Ransome, seeing the light,

quit his job, knowing that the News would not print the truth." He issued a booklet praising and lauding the Bolsheviki.

The Russian Idea.
Ransome says the Russian people are on their way to establishing the greatest democracy that the world has ever seen—that the land is to belong to those who till it, the industries to the people who work in them. The tales of starvation do not apply to the workers but the parasites—the rich who try to barter gold for food and necessities. They're not wanted unless they go to work and the propaganda the world has of the Bolsheviki movement.

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Naval Commander Says That Archangel Government Was Set Up By U. S. And Great Britain To Give Excuse For Intervention.— Senator Johnson Again Demands Withdrawal of American Troops

Washington.—The black cloud of untruth and misrepresentation which has hidden from the American people the truth about the attack upon the Soviet government of Russia is slowly lifting.

The latest development is a statement by Commander G. C. Sweeney, of the United States navy, which puts the Wilson administration in a very discreditable position when considered in the light of President Wilson's many fine sounding protestations of friendship toward Russia.

The statement by Commander Sweeney, which was printed on the editorial page of the Philadelphia North American, indicates a conspiracy between the British and American powers to overthrow the Soviet government by secret plots. Commander Sweeney, who indiscreetly told the facts about the matter was evidently in a boastful mood over his achievement, for the interview with him appears under the caption "Two Men Overthrow North Russia Reds."

The story seems to indicate that in order to provide an excuse for armed intervention, the British and American governments staged a counter-revolution through agents who mapped out their plans in England.

To make it appear that the Russians themselves desired intervention, a Russian of prominence under the old regime was made the head of the new government, while the American and British officers who managed the affair remained in the background.

Commander Sweeney's Story.
The story, as printed in the Philadelphia North American, reads as follows: "How two men, a British government agent and an American commander, overthrew the Bolshevik government in northern Russia by means of a printing press, told by Commander G. C. Sweeney, formerly of the Olympic, who was at the Bellevue-Stratford yesterday. Commander Sweeney was the American in the counter-revolution, and his success in the overthrow is evidenced by the fact that the regime set up by him and the Englishman is still in power after nine months."

"We staged the revolution in England," Commander Sweeney said last night. "We knew a month before it happened exactly what we intended to do, and when we arrived in Russia there was nothing left but to put the plans into execution."

"Commander McGrath of the British navy was picked out by the Admiralty to head the expedition, and the revolution off and on, to bring the angel to Allied commerce."

"When the Olympic arrived at Archangel there was chaos in the town. There was no money at all, and all trade was paralyzed. In addition, there was the practice by local Bolsheviks of forcing a man to give over all that he held into a common fund. If a fisherman went out for a trip, he was made to give up all his catch to the Soviet authority, and then a distribution was made among all the needy. The same condition applied to a farmer and his crops. As a result, the state of affairs was approaching where all the wise Russians were refusing to work at all, but were supported by others."

"McGrath had a printing press and manufactured scores of bundles of paper rubles. Each note bore a secret British mark, so that in case of need we could identify the notes that we had engraved. But he proved to be no need of the identification mark."

"Men in Archangel took the notes greedily and were easily won over to the Allied cause. We found a man who had been of some prominence under the old regime, and we made him head of the government, while McGrath and I stayed in the background."

"Ambassador Francis helped us out wonderfully. Francis was the only man in whom the Russians had any confidence, and he was enabled to present the American point of view in the most convincing manner to the people of what later became the government of north Russia. Up until the time he was taken ill and was obliged to leave the country, Francis was of inestimable help to McGrath and myself in the operation."

"Bolshevism never can win in Russia," Commander Sweeney declares in his observation, because it is upheld only by force."

there. Early in March the Soviet government officially presented to the Allies certain questions, favorable answers to which every man then in Russia agreed would prevent a ratification of the Brest-Litovsk treaty by the All-Russian Soviet congress. A translation of the official document thus transmitted to the Allies from the Soviet government is as follows: **The Inquiry of the Soviet Government.**

"In case (a) the All-Russian congress of the soviets will ratify the peace treaty with Germany, or (b) if the German government, breaking the peace treaty, will renew the offensive in order to continue its robbers' raid, or (c) if the Soviet government will be forced by the situation in such a case to renounce the peace treaty—before or after its ratification—and to renew hostilities. "In all these cases it is very important for the military and political plans of the Soviet power for replies to be given to the following questions:

"1. Can the Soviet government rely on the support of the United States of North America, Great Britain and France in its struggle against Germany?"

"2. What kind of support could be furnished in the nearest future, and on what conditions—military equipment, transportation, supplies, living necessities?"

"3. What kind of support would be furnished particularly and especially by the United States?"

"4. Should Japan, in consequence of an open or tacit understanding with Germany or without such an understanding, attempt to ease Vladivostok and the Eastern Siberian railroad, which would threaten to cut off Russia from the Pacific ocean and would greatly impede the concentration of Soviet troops toward the east about the Urals—in such a case what steps would be taken by the other Allies, particularly and especially by the United States, to prevent a Japanese landing on our Far East, and to insure uninterrupted communications with Russia through the Siberian route?"

"5. In the opinion of the government of the United States and to what extent—under the above mentioned circumstances—would aid be assured from Great Britain through Murmansk and Archangel? What steps could the government of Great Britain undertake in order to assure this aid and thereby to undermine the foundation of the rumors of the hostile plans against Russia on the part of Great Britain in the nearest future?"

"All these questions are conditioned with the self-understood assumption that the internal and foreign policies of the Soviet government will continue to be directed in accord with the principles of international Socialism, and that the Soviet government retains its complete independence of all non-Socialist governments."

"Why did we enter Russia?" Johnson asked. "I answer for no very good reason; and we have remained for no reason at all."

A Miserable Misadventure.
"What is our policy toward Russia? I answer we have no policy. We have engaged in a miserable misadventure, stifling our professions and setting at naught our promises. We have punished no guilty; we have brought misery and starvation and death to the innocent. We have garnered none of the fruits of the victory of war, but suffer the odium and infamy of undeclared warfare. We have sacrificed our own blood to no purpose, and into American homes have brought sorrow and anguish and suffering."

"Bring the American boys home from Russia."

TOLEDO ATTENTION HEAR RUTHENBERG
Sunday, Feb. 9, at 8 P. M. MEMORIAL HALL
C. E. Ruthenberg, former candidate for governor and mayor of Cleveland on the Socialist ticket, should be heard by every reader of the Ohio Socialist in Toledo and surrounding towns. *****

That order of "Work or Fight" has been changed to "Fight for Work"

A VOICE OUT OF RUSSIA

By GEO. V. LOMONOSOFF

(From The Dial)

Americans have always pictured Russia as some fairyland such as India or Tibet. Formerly it was the land of the czars, the whip, and the Cossack, and now it is the land of the still less comprehensible Bolshevik. Yet there is a great likeness in character between Americans and Russians; for instance, devotion to land, love of liberty, natural humor, and a carefree attitude. But there is a great difference, owing to historic reasons, between the mode of life of the United States and that of Russia. First of all, the white pioneers went into the forests and prairies of this country one by one or in small groups and settled immediately as individual farmers. The Russian people migrated a thousand years ago from the Carpathians to the east en masse. They occupied lands for "artels" (groups). During that thousand years they grew accustomed to cultivating the land by communistic methods. But the American farmer is first of all an owner, whereas the Russian peasant is a communist—and here lies the reason of the success of Socialist teaching in Russia. Second, in America material and spiritual advantages are distributed among the population more evenly than in Russia. Until the very outbreak of the Revolution the law distinctly divided the Russian "subjects" into two uneven parts; 3 per cent of the population were the so-called "privileged" classes and 97 per cent the so-called "tax paying" people. All comforts and necessities of life, including education, were the privilege of the 3 per cent; admittance to high schools and universities, to state service and officers' rank was totally closed to the 97 per cent. It should not be forgotten that 85 per cent of the population were freed from the state of slavery only fifty-eight years ago, and naturally they still bear much malice to their former masters. But even among the 3 per cent of the privileged there was not full content; the capitalistic class and the intelligentsia were deprived of political power, which was monopolized by court adventurers. Discontent was universal. It was already evident in 1905, but not being sufficiently organized, it was crushed. The war precipitated the climax. It is well known that the war found Russia inadequately prepared. Nevertheless we performed the self-imposed duties more than honestly; we performed them with self-sacrifice. And this did not fail to react; owing to the undeveloped state of our economic life we were ruined by hunger and poverty by the third year of the war. This did not happen at once. We passed three stages in falling down the slope. The first stage passed with the cry: "The war will end soon!" Owing to this belief the factories and shops continued to work according to the usual peace program and met the demands of the consumers at the expense of the army's needs. Russia had everything in abundance; moreover the cessation of exports created

a surplus of goods. The heart of the country did not feel the hardships of the war. It is true that 12,000,000 youths and men were torn away from their families, but the tears for them dissolved in the ocean of apathy and plenty brought about by the flow of money into the villages. The last of this great importance that we must go into details of it. We know what enormous expenditures a modern war requires. Russia did not have enough gold, and attempts to raise internal loans were unsuccessful, owing to the ignorance of the masses. Therefore only one way was open to us, to print paper money. The sudden increase of its amount in circulation did not fail to show results; the ruble began to fall in value and prices of commodities began to increase accordingly. Inasmuch as the peasant was getting double prices, the peasant sold everything, grain, cattle, linen, grandmother's dresses. "The village is growing rich," shouted the newspapers. But soon, very soon, the Russian peasant learned a bitter lesson as to the value of money. As thunder from a clear sky came the news of our retreat from the Carpathians in the spring of 1915. It was found that in order to proceed with the war we lacked the most necessary commodities; it was found that our children and fathers were facing the most cruel and powerful enemy totally unarmed. This brought about a feverish mobilization of our industry. The second stage ensued and ran under the motto: "Everything for the war." We sacrificed our entire industry to the prosecution of the war. We did not merely cease to manufacture nails, candles, and agricultural machinery, but we even gave up 75 per cent of our textile industry for war needs. And thus the so-called goods famine ensued. But the country did not have articles of necessity, and although goods were yet to be obtained in the cities nothing reached the village. Having money on hand, the peasant found that he could not purchase anything with it. He could not understand it at first, but when he realized it, he became very angry and refused to sell grain for the army and cities. "I don't want your money," he said to the agents of the government and to merchants who would come for the grain. "Give me gingham, nails, scythes, boots—and unless you give me these, you will not get my grain." During the czar's regime even fogging was resorted to, but the peasant was quite determined in his refusal to sell grain. As a result of this the army and the cities remained without bread, and the cattle were partly consumed and partly starved by lack of hay. A shortage of foodstuffs began, and in addition to this many refugees from Poland and Lithuania fled in the fall of 1915 to the interior cities. Nevertheless we managed to push through the trying winter of 1915-16. And in the fall of 1916 the situation became still worse. Due to absolute recruiting of soldiers a shortage of labor

occurred. The cultivated area suffered a decrease of 30 per cent. And then in November there was an acute shortage of locomotives on the railroads. We never had had many of them. And during the war, owing to the intensive usage, they were worn out and there was no means of repairing them. As a result of this, the railroads were totally disorganized. On the Don and in Siberia, for instance, grain and hay were rotting at the stations, while on the Roumanian front I personally witnessed how thousands of horses were falling of exhaustion and hunger. And the inhabitants had to sustain themselves upon the meat of these fallen horses. Conditions in the cities were not much better. Hunger and cold penetrated everywhere. The most timid citizens began to complain and protest. And what meanwhile was going on within the government? Disposition with Rasputin and the placing of favorites in ministerial posts. All slightly capable ministers, in spite of public opinion, were driven out and in their places were put known thieves, cretins and traitors. A sort of madness, hopeless madness, enveloped Tsarokoye Selo and in the name of the weak-willed, drunken Nicholas, the Russian people were governed by his German wife and a clique of scoundrels. Loyal hands, desiring to uphold the prestige of the throne, assassinated Rasputin; but in answer to this followed orgies over his corpse the "provocation" of street disturbances in Petrograd, and the dispersing of the Duma. Then the moment came when all of us—from Lenin to Purishkevitch (the leader of the famous "Black Hundred")—understood that this sort of thing could not continue any longer, that the czar's regime had outlived itself. And it fell—fell painlessly and with ease, as a decayed apple falls from a tree. In place of Nicholas II came the government of Prince Lvoff, the government of cadets—a revolutionary government without revolutionists. I shall never forget the comment about this government by a former minister of the czar, Krivoshein. "This government," said Krivoshein after he was told of its composition, "has one great fault; it is too moderate. Two months ago it would have satisfied the country; now it is too late. It will not have power, and thus, sir, you will sacrifice your own newborn child—the revolution—and also our all-beloved fatherland, Russia." These words proved to be prophetic. The composition of the first provisional government was not in accordance with the sentiment of the country. And as a result, side by side with this government, sprang up the Soviets, backed by the confidence of the great masses of the people. Among the ministers of the first provisional government there were to be found no men with technical experience and state administration. Lvoff and Miliukoff gave ministerial places to their party friends. The director of the imperial ballet was given the portfolio of the minister of finance; a physician, the ministry of agriculture.

The organization of the second provisional government, which included representatives of the radical bourgeoisie and Moderate Socialists, slightly changed the picture. They could not very well agree. Creative energy was expended in internal strife. The compromised decisions were not clear. The second provisional government also lacked state experience and will-power. Doubtless the burden placed upon these governments by events proved to be too heavy. The time demanded giants; but instead found midgets. But what was the problem of both provisional governments with which they could not cope? The provisional governments themselves were saying that their aim was to call a constituent assembly. They did not realize that the constituent assembly was not the final end, but only a means, a means of expressing the will of the people and of solving problems placed before them. The substantial mistake of both provisional governments was that they mistook the means for the end. When the March revolution broke out three colossal questions confronted the Russian people: 1. What is to be done about the war? 2. How is the Russian state to be organized? 3. How are famine and economic disintegration to be stopped? Now the constituent assembly was to be convoked in ten months. Even in normal peaceful times it is impossible to stop the current of life for ten months. And a revolution is a social condition in which the pulsation of events is increased ten to twenty-fold. It ought to have been self-evident that the wheel of national life could not be stopped for ten months; either by Lvoff or Kerensky. No matter how they urged the convocation of the constituent assembly, they were themselves compelled by force of events to solve, little by little, the very questions which they desired to give over to the decision of the constituent assembly. Consider the problem of the war. Was it possible to say to the Germans: "Wait, gentlemen. Do not shoot until the constituent assembly meets. When it meets, it will decide whether or not we shall go on killing you?" Even the Allies would not agree to such a decision. Yet in spite of the fact that we had sacrificed for the Allies seven millions of our sons, they demanded that revolutionary Russia should participate more actively in the war. An answer to these demands should have been given immediately. To postpone the answer until the convocation of the constituent assembly was impossible. The provisional government realized perfectly well that a hungry, barefooted Russia, with its disorganized railroads, could not possibly wage war even as it had during the czar's regime. And the treaties signed by the czar and the Allies could have no moral significance for free Russia. Therefore the circumstances and the dignity of Russia re-

quired that the provisional government give to its Allies a friendly but firm repulse. It should have demanded immediate aid and should even have threatened separate peace. At that time we still had an army, and the Germans would have paid us high for a separate peace. But our youthful ministers and ambassadors, instead of taking such a firm course, bowed before the Allies and gave all sorts of assurances that Russia would never conclude a separate peace. Why then should the Allies have hastened with material aid to Russia? I do not blame them for it. "One's own interests are nearest." And meanwhile the army was diminishing and diminishing—hunger had driven the soldiers from the trenches. State administration presented a similar picture. Its problems could not be postponed until the convocation of the constituent assembly. By force of events the provisional government was compelled to tolerate the self-appointed unlawful Soviets; more than that, they had to listen to their demands attentively and as a result to proclaim Russia a republic. This measure undoubtedly undermined the prestige of the constituent assembly and the belief in its indispensability. For this the provisional governments could scarcely be blamed. Their fault was that they had remained behind the current of life and the expectations of the people. And what were these expectations? The capitalists and the intelligentsia, approximately 11-2 per cent of the population, were dreaming only of seizing political power. The peasants—75 per cent of the population—were dreaming of the land. The soldiers—and these numbered about 10 per cent of the population—dreamed of peace and of returning to their dear ones at home; and finally, the working men, who numbered about 10 per cent, dreamed of seizing control of industry. The provisional governments promised everything, but asked for delay until the convocation of the constituent assembly. But the peasants and workers preferred to realize their desire to get the land and the means of production immediately by revolutionary means. "This is safer. At present the power is in our hands, and what will happen tomorrow, we do not know." This was well understood by the Bolsheviks and this is where the meaning of their doctrine, "the deepening of the revolution"—that is, the immediate realization of the people's desires through revolutionary means—lies. And here lies the cause of their success. Much is being said at present that such a solution of social problems is not democratic, that violence from the left is just as hideous as violence from the right. In substance this is true, but the trouble is that the Kingdom of God on earth does not come as yet, and force can be crushed only by force. Every revolution provokes violence; why, asked the Russians, is it justifiable to overthrow the czar by force, and not the bankers? (Continued Next Week)

The Socialist Party of the United States

(From the Butte Daily Bulletin) Socialism is the most powerful movement in society. It is the all-absorbing question of the hour. The capitalists of the world are trembling as they see it sweeping onward, growing more powerful with each victory. The philosophy of Socialism explains the historical developments of society; the Socialist Party is the active expression of those who are conscious of this development. The Socialist Commonwealth is the goal. Therefore, we have the theory, the action, the desire. The first international of the government had theory, and enthusiasm, the second theory, the third theory, enthusiasm and action. There was, perhaps, room for discussion on the soundness of the theory of Socialism in the past, but now there is none. History has given its verdict and it says that Socialism is correct. There may have been room for discussion on the methods of tactics, but now there is none. The revolutionary left, those who claimed that revolution was a necessary part of evolution, those who claimed that nothing but an uncompromising action on the part of the proletariat would bring freedom, who said you can not reform slavery, those who said appropriate the expropriators by revolution have been vindicated by the greatest of all judges, namely, history. The schools or groups that have stood uncompromised are now leading the world's revolution. The sections of the movement that have catered and compromised with the capitalist now stand a defunct and a thing of the past. Socialism. What is the Socialist Party of America to be in the future? This question seems to be worrying the Spargo-Benson-Russell-Simons fraternity. Already they cry out to stay the party from what they call the extravagances of Bolshevism. Already they are preparing to follow to the

last footsteps of Scheidemann, Hyndman and company, and fight the social revolution. Will they succeed? It depends on the members. They must fight and struggle that the party may be itself of the opportunistic poison that it has gathered. They must throw off the compromising and reforming element and come out clear and unhampered on a revolutionary base. Capitalism must die, and those who would patch it at this stage of the game but do so to carry its poisonous corpse farther into the new day. The Socialist Party must be the active living daily expression of the proletariat. It must spread the knowledge of Marx and Engels, the real reason. There must be revolutionary Socialism; it must enthuse and arouse the workers; it must be active every day, every hour, every minute; it must be a simple voting machine; it must be a vital fighting organization of the wage earners of the country. The spirit, the courage, the consciousness of Debs has called for the Russian Soviets to speak of him in the kindest and most respectful terms. Debs is an example of the spirit of the left. The cowardly, unprincipled meanness of Spargo has called for his condemnation, not only from Russia, but also Italy and France. Spargo is an example of the right. Debs, in his wish-washy rubbish of democratizing capitalism, is the expression of the center. Which way shall the party swing? To the left. To the revolution. Now is the time, now is our day, let every real Socialist strive with all his and her might that the Socialist Party of America arise to the occasion and become the vanguard of the proletarian revolution. Away with all palliating, away with all those who desire office more than the freedom of the working class, and on with the class struggle. Educate, enthuse, act.

A MILITARY PRISONER

By ANISE, Union Record.

"Your CLASS-WAR prisoners," said Secretary Baker, "Are suffering more Than many other men As DECENT as they In our MILITARY prisons. Why, the last time I was in Leavenworth I saw a bright young fellow And asked him 'Why Are you here?' And he told me 'ABSENCE From camp without leave.' And so I INVESTIGATED And it seems his WIFE Was to be CONFINED And it was the first child And he was AFRAID He would never see her alive, And he asked For LEAVE to GO HOME But his SUPERIOR OFFICER REUSED. He worried For quite a while And then he WENT, And he was TRIED. By court-martial And given TWENTY YEARS. That is ONE KIND OF MAN We have at Fort Leavenworth." I started at those words in the head-Office of the Secretary of War. I saw the sick young wife, The FIRST CHILD, The worried FATHER.

And—TWENTY YEARS! I wondered whether the wife Had DIED Or what she is doing now To support that baby. And I thought: "THIS Is more HIDEOUS Than the fate Of our class-war prisoners; For THEY are sentenced In the fever of war When it is human nature To be passionate and cruel; But this is the COLD-BLOODED UGLINESS OF MILITARISM. This is the inner meaning OF SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS. And I thought: If our army And our nation Must have for foundation A discipline which so outrages HUMANITY Then better were it That the 'yellow peril' Or the 'great WINDS OF GOD Should sweep us Into the sea. And I opened the paper And read how Wilson says: 'FREE AMERICA Will bring to ALL the WORLD The blessing OF FATHER FREEDOM.'

Party Organization Notes

Locals Boston and Rochester have addressed communications to the National Office requesting withdrawal of international delegates and refusal to attend coming congress of Socialists to be held at Lausanne, Switzerland. It is claimed that this conference was called and will be attended by social patriots of the Scheidemann variety. Locals Cleveland, Boston, Portland and others have petitioned the National Executive Committee to hold a special national convention specifically for the discussion of the party's relation to the international Socialist situation. The National Executive Committee is now voting upon a motion to purchase a national headquarters. The building is located at 220 South Ashland Blvd., Chicago. Local Portland, Ore., has organized a Workers', Soldiers', and Sailors' Council. This local calls upon the National Office to send a Japanese organizer to the coast states to organize the natives of that country. The property to be purchased by the party for national headquarters is said to have cost \$75,000. The party will purchase it for less than half that price. It is a residence building, typical of the old-time residence and was formerly one of Chicago's palaces. The main building contains 18 rooms and a hall that will seat 150 people. The lot is 112 by 200 feet deep, and will lend itself later to the erection of an up-to-date building with printing plant without disturbing the original building. KIRKPATRICK IN AKRON. Socialists and their friends of Akron and vicinity are invited to attend the Kirkpatrick meeting to be held in Akron on Sunday, Feb. 9, beginning promptly at 7:30 p. m. Music hall. "The Eye Opener," now a monthly, published by the National Office, will soon become a weekly. A new name is wanted for the paper and suggestions should be sent to the National Office of the party. BAKER SAYS "The meeting at Opperman, a little mining camp, was a regular revival. New members were admitted and the meeting paid for itself. Miners are only working one-third of the time and yet coal sells for seven dollars a ton. A few months ago we were told to 'work or fight.' Now it's fight in order to get work. The greatest soul in the rank of the proletariat is the miner. His heart is as big and warm as his bruised and toll worn hands. My meeting at Marietta was an inspiration. It was held in the assembly room of the Court House. The jail was just over the way. I felt right at home. The hall was well filled. Ten new applications for membership were received. The comrades pledged their active support henceforth. "A very successful meeting at Portsmouth. With just a little assist-

ance from the State Office, the Portsmouth members are willing to finance an organization campaign in Portsmouth and vicinity for several months. "The Hamilton Journal and the Cincinnati Post gave me front page attention. The meeting in the headquarters of Local Cincinnati was very well attended. Their headquarters would be a credit to any local in the U. S. Took in some new members here. "Held the first meeting in over a year and a half here at Norwood. Turned eight dollars into the local treasury, the meeting more than paying for itself. Comrades are determined to build a good, healthy local. New members admitted. Am taking many Ohio Socialist subscriptions at all my meetings. "All meetings are better attended than at any time before. Locals that attend to advertising the meeting in the right way, are sure to get repaid by large attendances. "Any local that wishes to increase its membership should apply for a Baker date at once." Frank Bender, Opperman. "L. L. Lowery, organizer for Local Canton, is giving attention to the organization of a city committee with representation from the foreign speaking branches of the city. He sent in \$200 order for 320 worth of supplies, mainly to fit out the foreign speaking branches, this week. "E. C. Showers of Mansfield remits \$17 for the sustaining fund for prisoners' families. "Leo L. Nunery calls upon the Ohio Socialists to awake from their slumber. How many will hear? "Dues stamp sales continue brisk. More stamps were sold in January than in any month for years. "When sending in subscriptions for the Ohio Socialist, write them plainly, upon a separate sheet of paper. "Our local meetings have been real Socialist meetings this year. We have made the business end of the meeting quite short and as a consequence, the general welfare period has been long and interesting. James Dobref, a young Bulgarian comrade, who has had experience in Russian affairs, and who is a very good Mexican student, spoke for us at the last two meetings." Carl Gullied, Canton. "Comrade Baker will ever live in the hearts of the Bellaire comrades, and any time he is in this neighborhood there will always be a speaking date awaiting him." Frank Stidd. "The local is making a strenuous effort to bring the membership up to the 100 per cent mark, and we believe that within a short time Local Columbus will have exceeded itself from the column of the 'dead ones.' Quite a number of comrades have paid their dues up to 1920 and from all indications, a great many more will do likewise." H. Wiechers, Columbus.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN WAR-TIME

By ANISE, Union Record. (Facts taken from Labor Year Book, issued by Rand School; and "German Social Democracy During the War," by Edwin Bevan, published by George Allen and Unwin Co., London).

V. A NEW PARTY FORMED

Several events led to the final forming of a new Socialist Party, the independent social democrats. Toward the end of 1916, Vorwaerts, the party central daily, which had hitherto been controlled by the "minority" or more radical Socialists, was suppressed by the government and started 10 days later as a majority organ. The military high command made it a condition of the paper's appearance that there should be some person in control of the paper who could give guarantee that the paper would no longer be used to prejudice the national cause. This was regarded in Germany as a startling extension of the powers of the military; and matters were made more bitter by the accusation that the directorate of the party had intentionally made use of the government thus to gain control. In November of the same year a kind of industrial conscription began—a bill being introduced which required all males between 16 and 60, not engaged in military service, to do some kind of work required by the state. It is almost startling to note how the same kind of problems appear in all countries at war, and excite much the same division of opinion on the part of the workers. The majority supported the bill; the minority denounced it bitterly. The officials of the German trade unions, led by Legien, brought up the argument we have often heard, that it was better to work directly for the government under the military, than to work for private profiteers. They gave warm support to the new war department. Minority Thrown Out of Party. In spite of bitterness and dissension, the minority never withdrew from the party; it was thrown out. It held, however, a conference of its own in January, 1917, to discuss ways and means for spreading their propaganda within the frame work of the party. Almost immediately the party committee met, declared that a split had already occurred, and asked the local organizations throughout the empire means for spreading their propaganda and expel the more radical members from the party. In sections where the radical elements held the power, the party committee asked for suggestions

and the United States was brought into the struggle.

The earlier war utterances of President Wilson were very similar in tone to the usual war speeches of belligerents, and seem to have evoked little discussion in Germany; but in September, 1917, came the first of his remarkable series of speeches, designed to break down the German autocracy. In it he stated that we had no enmity toward the German people, but toward their form of government, which was a menace to the peace of the world. Throughout Germany this was interpreted as a willingness to have peace without annexations or indemnities, on the basis of the status quo, if only the Germans would establish a decent, trustworthy government. Friendly Words for Wilson. While the German press in general rose up at the idea of a foreign statesman interfering in German internal affairs, Vorwaerts, now an organ of the old-line Socialists, took a most friendly attitude. All other great governments around us, it insisted, are responsible to the people. Why should it be otherwise with us? It is obvious to social democracy that the governments which conclude peace must embody the will of the peoples and be upheld by their confidence. In an interview given to the United Press of America at this time Scheidemann expressed the belief that the kind of peace desired by President Wilson and by the majority of the reichstag were one and the same; why then should America go on fighting? It was quite reasonable that Wilson should wish that peace terms be guaranteed by a German democracy, but further bloodshed was unnecessary for that. The reichstag had that work well in hand and would go forward faster with it under peace conditions. Pan-Germans Still a Force. Yet when it came to a showdown in the reichstag, the Pan-Germans still showed themselves a force. The reply of the German government to the Pope showed their influence, in that all mention of Belgium was kept out of this reply, at a time when Socialists in Germany were emphasizing the need of a clear declaration of the intention to restore that land. The note to the pope was greeted by the old line Socialists with tempered approval; they considered it a step nearer the goal, and congratulated themselves for having pushed the government forward in the direction they wished to go. But the Independent Socialists scoffed at the idea. Military pressure, and that alone, they declared, was pushing the government into a more conciliatory attitude. And the only sign of progress, declared Franz Mehring, is that "militarism is compelled to take on a mask." News—Toward the Revolution.

Defecated Definitions

By W. E. REYNOLDS. The enemy—An alarm clock. Alarm clock—A small machine made by a wage-slave for the purpose of calling slaves so they will get busy producing more for the master class. Factory—A modern slave-pen. Hungry-looking crowd—Factory employes. Public nuisance—Five A. M. factory whistle. Necessities—Slave, shoddy and fodder. Luxuries—Commodities made by slaves for the exclusive use of the master class. Liberty—A privilege indulged in by the master class. Prison—A cage for slaves, built by willing slaves, controlled by the master class and used for the purpose of cooping up the best brains in the country in the vain attempt to stop the spread of advanced ideas. Capital punishment—Legalized murder by the state. Editorials—Usually 14th century opinions printed in the plute press of the 20th century. Pulpit—The place where the piffle-talkers stand while peddling mental chloroform to slaves. Church—A monument to ignorance. Joss House—Another name for church. Weather—A condition of the atmosphere and the main topic of slave talk. Job—The most valuable possession of the master class. They loan it to the slaves on shares—one-fifth for the slave and four-fifths to the master. A. P. News—Piffle for pinheads. Hearst News—Dubb dope. Lying—The regular occupation of the spokesmen of the master class. They lie to justify the robbery.

JUST OUT "The Trial of Eugene V. Debs"

WRITTEN BY MAX EASTMAN Max Eastman was present at the Debs trial and saw many things that even you and I would overlook had we been present. His is an interesting and lucid description of both the prosecution, the defendants and the judge. You will feel yourself "right there" while reading this new pamphlet, just off the press. It also includes Debs' address to the court upon receiving sentence. 10c A COPY To Locals and Socialists desiring 25 or more we will make a special price of 6c a copy. Address, SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO R.D. 2 Brecksville, Ohio

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

Official Organ of The Socialist Party of Ohio and Kentucky.

One Year \$1.00 BUNDLE RATES Six Months \$1.00 Per Hundred 50c

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO, R. F. BRECKSVILLE, OHIO.

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EDITORS Elmer T. Allison Alfred Wagenknecht

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1919.

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WITH OUR EDITORS

Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

They are dead but the revolution lives. It stays not a moment through their untimely death.

They died as they lived, flinging in the teeth of conservatism and compromise the truth of revolutionary tactics.

Farwell, Comrades, your lives were not lived in vain, and your death shall be a living inspiration to the proletariat of the world to erect as your monument the pillars of the new society upon the solid foundations of proletarian rule.

AMERICA'S INDICTMENT

A tremendous exodus of America's foreign born population is certain the moment shipping facilities are available.

And in Cleveland Postmaster Murphy, in a recent interview is credited with saying that there were two main reasons given by the increasing number of War Savings Stamp purchasers who are cashing their stamps.

The employers of Akron have instituted a series of lectures whereby they seek to enlighten the workers upon the beauties and benefits of American citizenship and thus offset the yearnings for the home land.

The reasons for the tender solicitude of these employers for the workers is not given but we herewith venture a guess. They desire to see no decrease in the amount of labor power in the country.

While it is true there can be many reasons why those of foreign birth should now desire to return to the home land—to find and meet the kith and kin, whom the ravages of war have left them; to settle inheritances and in many instances TO AID THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION, still we believe there are other reasons which have a determining voice, especially with those who came from lands with which America has been at war; reasons which the smooth words of hired lecturers will not overcome.

To thousands of these residents the last few months have been months of terror. Suspicion has been heaped upon them. Anathemas have been hurled at them by the viper press. They have been hounded and bedeviled by voluntary would-be spy catchers and also by members of that now defunct semi-official and wholly officious organization known as the American Protective League.

This contingent of our foreign born population will have formed very decided views of that democracy, freedom, liberalism, which they were taught existed here. The land of glittering promises has become for them a land of shattered dreams and grim disappointments.

America's promises are seen for what they are—plajitudes.

OTHER EDITORS SAY—

Sometimes you year something about "the brains of the Socialist movement." We have never been able to locate any exact spot in which they are situated, but we believe that the heart of the Socialist movement of America still beats in the breast of Eugene V. Debs.

Before the war we increased our navy; during the war we increased our navy; now that the war is over and the League of Nations is in sight we are going to increase our navy. When and under what conditions may a navy be decreased? Why not?

The reconstruction plans of the capitalist class consists of schemes whereby to obstruct the workers' rise to power.

Mooney's cell door will open only at the magic touch of united labor.

Time for Referendum Local E. Liverpool Extended News Letter

Chicago.—An extension of two weeks in the time for filing nominations in "Referendum A, 1919" has been given by the National Office of the Socialist Party to Socialist locals.

This is the start of the second referendum for the election of National Executive Committee members under the plan of selecting three committees from each five districts, making 15 members in all.

At least some of the party members are mystified as to the duties of the International Secretary of the Socialist Party. He is chosen to sit as the American representative in the International Socialist Bureau, which attends to the affairs of the International Socialist movement between the meetings of the International Congresses.

OUR PARTY PAGE

Live News of Interest to all Party Members.

Ohio Locals, Your Attention!

The call for Socialist speakers has been unprecedented. The State Office has in fact, found it impossible to fill all applications made.

These active locals now demand a speaker once a week. Many of them prefer Sunday meetings. We would like to remind these locals that there is only one Sunday in each week and not seven.

COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST.

This is mainly written however, to make a request of all locals. If you desire a Socialist speaker, you are now asked to file your application with the State Office.

SPEAKERS SCHEDULED FOR OHIO.

The State Office has been in correspondence with numerous Socialist speakers and to date we report the following results:

LILITH MARTIN, who toured the state during the municipal campaigns of 1917, will begin a tour of Ohio after May 1. Her specialty will be organization work, and she will make especial efforts to interest the women in the cause.

W. R. SNOW, who is now in Pennsylvania, has suggested that his Ohio tour begin in about six weeks. Comrade Snow has lectured and has been engaged in organization work in many states and comes well recommended by the Socialist Party of Illinois.

SCOTT NEARING will be ready to fill speaking dates beginning about May 1. Just when his Ohio tour will start we cannot foretell, but locals desiring a Nearing meeting must file their applications with the State Office NOW.

H. L. A. HOLMAN, of Texas, has just been engaged by the State Executive Committee for a tour of the state. Joseph W. Sharts of Dayton says that "Holman has a breezy southwestern way of lecturing and he makes friends wherever he goes."

DENNIS E. BATT, associate editor of the "Proletarian" of Detroit, comes to this state for a meeting at Cleveland on February 23. He has promised to fill fourteen dates in Ohio, following the Cleveland meeting.

CHARLES BAKER is now on tour in Ohio. His meetings, since Jan. 16, have been uniformly successful. He reports audiences starved for information about Socialism, and crowded halls.

THURBER LEWIS is now making a special organization trip for the State Office. His dates will be found in another column. As soon as this trip is finished he will be open for speaking engagements and further organization work.

Local Niles applies for a Scott Nearing lecture.

Local Youngstown asks for an organizer to work in the southern part of the state, in the vicinity of Portsmouth, for three months.

Local Youngstown asks for the services of Charles Baker for one week.

Local Youngstown County apply for an organizer to help get 1,000 members for the county before fall.

Local Youngstown, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and others need speakers every Sunday.

Local Opperman applies for a speaker.

Martins Ferry and Warren apply for Nearing meetings.

Kenmore asks for Tom Lewis.

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What the Red Army is Doing

No question about it comrades, we will have to hand it to the Red Army! One would think by the results of their skirmishes after subscriptions that they were veterans in these activities.

Such is not the case, however. The Red Army has kept us so busy keeping up with the flood of subscriptions and other work that we have somewhat neglected giving them the praise which is so deservedly theirs.

Owing to the increasing number of comrades who are devoting their time and effort in increasing our list of readers we are compelled to give credit in this form to save space.

Local Battle Creek, Mich. 4. Tom B. Hollenbaugh, Tiffin, O., 5. A. Lewis, Cleveland, O., 2. E. C. Showers, Mansfield, O., 2. E. B. Eubanks, Columbus, O., 2. J. F. Potts, Elkins, Va., 1. H. R. Blumentberg, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1. R. Jackson, Muskegon Heights, Mich., 1. J. F. Dennison, Warren, O., 3. H. E. Hamilton, Piqua, O., 4. Horace O. Shank, Hamilton, O., 1. John H. Spotts, Richmond, Ky., 2. John W. Louich, Tacoma, Wash., 1. D. A. Hastings, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1. Geo. Vashik, Youngstown, O., 3. Luther McIntyre, Ashley, W. Va., 2. Rex Wolf, New York, Mich., 1. E. P. McDevitt, Steubenville, O., 7. Joseph Wilnecker, Toledo, O., 7. J. Meyer, Davenport, Ia., 3. Chas Peterson, Davenport, Ia., 2. J. C. Schiefer, Marion, O., 3. Harlan T. Horton, Newark, O., 3. Peter Herald, Carrollton, O., 2. W. A. Riley, Akron, O., 1. Local Portage Co., O., 4. Bernard Kehm, Niles, O., 5. J. A. Hess, Midland, Ky., 2. Local Columbus, O., 6. Local Conto, O., 12. Carl Guilloid, Canton, 5. Local Dayton, O., 4. Curtis Cannon, Huntington, Tenn., 3.

Wm. Davis, W. Fork, Ark., 1. A. Abram, Akron, O., 4. Wm. Pelluer, Seattle, Wash., 6. J. S. Albert, Van Wert, O., 2. Hogan O'Brien, E. Liverpool, O., 19. Edw. Peterson, Niles, O., 2. T. H. Watkins and E. C. Glatfelter, Dover, O., 3. J. H. Miller, Havenner, N. M., 5. N. R. Collins, Cuy. Falls, O., 6. P. W. Somewhere, U. S. A., 2. Alice Burkhardt, Judsonia, Ark., 2. H. L. Franklin, Fairmount, W. Va., 4. Local Belleaire, O., 5. D. Cocklin, Bergholz, O., 4. Local Youngstown, O., 8. D. L. Lowe, Riverside, Va., 9. Local E. Liverpool, O., 3. Mike Doda, Steubenville, O., 1. E. O. McPherson, Lima, O., 2. J. Gartman, Cincinnati, O., 1. Karl W. Fry, Lima, O., 3. A. Labash, K. C., Kans., 1. Pearl Plaflair, Irwin, Pa., 2. J. H. Sims, Bethel, O., 1. I. Glick, Steubenville, O., 1. Frank Bender, Pleasant City, O., 2. H. Thum, Youngstown, O., 15. N. A. Riley, Akron, O., 1. C. R. Swore, Girard, O., 1. Lotta Burke, Cincinnati, O., 1. W. Schulz, Cincinnati, O., 1. B. T. Sweth, Toledo, O., 1. Geo. Althman, Columbus, O., 1. A. C. Holloway, Akron, O., 1. H. R. Cumme, Norwood, O., 1. Local Hamilton, O., 8. Percy L. Hirst, Salineville, O., 10. J. W. Daywalt, Warren, O., 7. E. E. Bok, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4. Frank Ashe, Carriazo, N. M., 7. Alice Burkhardt, Judsonia, Ark., 2. E. C. Glatfelter, New Philadelphia, O., 4. Robert Henkle, Washington D. C., 2. Local Massillon, O., 6. Local Piqua, O., 2. J. P. Hollman, So. Bend, Ind., 2. J. H. Steele, Nenana, Alaska, 1. Bessie E. Davis, Bay City, Mich., 4. Frank Hotinik, Hammond, Ind., 5. C. Case, Hamilton, O., 2. Local Columbus, O., 1. H. P. Oberholtzer, Huntington, W. Va., 1. C. E. Raymond, Youngstown, O., 2. Local Cambridge, O., 8. Edwin Blank, Lima, O., 3. Karl W. Fry, Lima, O., 1. Fred Bergert, Lima, O., 2. R. P. Conklin, Lima, O., 5. S. C. Stair, Walters, Okla., 5.

Local Youngstown asks for the services of Charles Baker for one week.

Local Youngstown County apply for an organizer to help get 1,000 members for the county before fall.

Local Youngstown, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and others need speakers every Sunday.

Local Opperman applies for a speaker.

Martins Ferry and Warren apply for Nearing meetings.

Kenmore asks for Tom Lewis.

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Your Local—Where and When it Meets

Your Local's Advertisement Will be Inserted Under This Heading at the Rate of \$2.50 for Six Months.

LOCAL AKRON Socialist Party of Ohio Meets Every Friday Evening at 50 South Howard St.

LOCAL CINCINNATI Meets Every Thursday, 8 P.M. Lectures Every Sunday, 8 P.M. SOCIALIST HALL, 1314 Vine St.

LOCAL COLUMBUS Socialist Party of Ohio Meets Every Thursday, 8 P.M. Lectures every 2d and 4th Sunday of the month; 2:30 p.m. Hall, 50 1/2 W. Gay Street.

NEXT?

Piqua News

By ROBERT JOHNSON.

The suit of Mayor F. B. Hamilton vs. Henry Kamp and the Leader-Dispatch for \$50,000 damages was heard by Judge Barnes on Jan. 31.

A decision in the Hartley case is expected at the next session of the court of appeals in Troy a few weeks hence.

Hartley, a Republican ward councilman, was discovered being two offices contrary to the general code of Ohio which provides in such cases that the office of councilman is vacant.

Comrade Frank Strauss was appointed by the mayor to fill the vacancy but Hartley refused to vacate being upheld by his friends in the council.

Whenever a man talks to you about "making the world safe for democracy" ask him what kind of democracy he means, ninety-nine times out of a hundred he won't know the difference between political and industrial democracy.

Call attention to the fact that while we have religious and political democracy in large measure, we have not industrial democracy without which the other two are meaningless.

Local Piqua has nominated their candidates for municipal offices. The "present incumbent" as the local capitalist press terms Comrade Hamilton was nominated for mayor.

The fight put up by Comrade Edw. Blas and Local Lima for the right of free speech and assemblage is gratifying to the comrades of Local Piqua.

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A Speaker for Your Local

H. L. A. Holman is ready to tour the state. A routing will be given him immediately enough applications are received by the State Office.

Comrade Holman will speak for your local for the collection. These terms are very favorable and your local ought apply for a Holman date at once. Write today. Holman is an experienced lecturer.

SPEAKER FOR YOUR LOCAL

Dennis E. Batt, associate editor of the "Proletarian" of Detroit, can give Ohio a tour of two weeks, beginning Feb. 23. Terms are ten dollars and expenses. Comrade Batt is one of our ablest scientific lecturers. Locals desiring to engage him should write the State Office immediately.

BAKER SPEAKING DATES.

Piqua, Feb. 8; Columbus, Feb. 9; Xenia, Feb. 10; Alpha, Feb. 11; Mansfield, Feb. 12; Middletown, Feb. 13; Troy or Piqua, Feb. 14; Con- vey, Feb. 15; Indianapolis, Feb. 16; St. Mary, Feb. 17, 18; Wapakoneta, Feb. 19, 20; Jenera, Feb. 21, 22; Bluffton, Feb. 23; Findlay, Feb. 24, 25; North Baltimore, Feb. 26; Napo- leon, Feb. 27, 28; Fremont, March 1, 2; Greenwich, March 3, 4.

CORRECTIONS.

C. E. Ruthenberg will speak under the direction of Local Columbus on Sunday, Feb. 23, and not on Feb. 13, as per printer's error in last issue. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Akron Sunday evening, Feb. 9, in Music hall and not on Feb. 8, as announced in last issue.

MEETINGS IN OHIO.

SCOTT NEARING: Canton, Feb. 13; Dayton, Feb. 14; Cleveland, after- noon of Feb. 16. GLENN KIRKPATRICK: Cleve- land afternoon of Feb. 9; Akron, eve- ning of Feb. 9; Youngstown, Feb. 10. L. E. KATTERFELD: Belmont County, Feb. 8, 9, 7; Guernsey County, Feb. 8, 9; Piqua and Miami County, Feb. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

NILES MEETING.

Local Niles intends having another monster meeting on Feb. 16. Either C. E. Ruthenberg or Tom Lewis will be the speaker.

THURBER LEWIS DATES.

The following points will be touched by Thurber Lewis in his organization trip: Cuyahoga Falls, Feb. 2, 3; Ash- land, Feb. 4, 5; Crestline, Feb. 6, 7; Coshocton, Feb. 8, 9; Dover, Feb. 10, 11; New Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 13; Alliance, Feb. 14, 15; Girard, Feb. 16, 17.

How About the Young People.

Announcement of the organization of Social Science Schools at Youngs- town and Akron makes it incumbent upon us to call the attention of all locals in the state to the need of educational work among the children of Socialists and sympathizers.

We suggest that at the next meet- ing of the local a census of the num- ber of children of the members pre- sent be taken, that a date and place be set for a meeting of these chil- dren and that the local appoint a school director the best fitted com- rade in the organization. These schools, formerly known as Socialist Sunday Schools, are now called Social Science Schools. For information re- garding conduct of these schools, ad- dress the Young People's Social League, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The young men and women also should be given attention. These should be organized into Young Peo- ple's Socialist Leagues. For infor- mation address the same as above.

BOLSHEVIKI STILL PLOT.

From Washington we get the news that the Bolsheviki are plotting to capture America. Archibald Steven- son of the Military Intelligence Bu- reau has discovered that Soviets have already been organized in the indus- trial centers and that they plan evan- tual seizure of the government.

Money for this purpose was being sent from Russia, he asserted. Schools have been opened to teach the doc- trines of the reds to children.

Even the meeting of the Republican National Committee found the air sug- gared with Bolshevism. The ques- tion was not broached upon the floor but the committeemen in the lobbies rolled the word over their tongues like a hot potato. "We must stand firm against the bloody kind of Bolshevism," said one of the Bolsheviki of the board, "and the Bolsheviki of the board."

Who on the scaffold still can speak, and preaches from his tomb."

The state legislature has been im- portuned to give Piqua some relief on her financial burden, along with other Ohio cities. No matter what form or name this relief takes it must come from increased taxation.

The average taxpayer thinks his taxes are outrageously high at present and what a howl will go up when he finds another

increase facing his pocketbook. When the average voter gets sense enough to vote for a co-operative common- wealth in which rent, interest, and profit are unknown and capitalism as rare as an Eohippus then taxes will cease to be a worry. Until then Brother Taxpayer take your medicine and cease kicking. You've got what you voted for.

C. E. Ruthenberg will speak in Akron in the afternoon of March 2.

Official Business

Motion "A," 1919, by Jos. W. Sharts: "That H. A. L. Holman be employed by the State Office for organization work upon his terms, namely the collections taken at his meetings."

Comment by Sharts: "Comrade Holman is an old and experienced worker at all ends of the propaganda. He has recently published a booklet entitled, 'How,' in which he takes up President Wilson's 14 'points' and shows their utter emptiness from the people's viewpoint, and follows them up with a sketch of a constitution for an industrial democracy. The little book has made quite a hit around here; it looks sound enough to me, and I suppose Comrade Holman will want the privilege of selling his booklet at the meetings. He has a breezy southwestern way of lecturing and conversing which makes friends; and I believe the state movement can suf- fer no harm and will probably receive considerable benefit by giving him free rein in Ohio."

Voting "yes" upon the above motion. All members of the committee. Motion carried.

Motion "B," 1919, as submitted by the State Secretary: "Request that the State Secretary be given leave of absence for two or three months to begin his duties as director of or- ganization and propaganda at the National Office and that Mrs. Wagenknecht act as temporary secretary during the interval."

Voting "yes": Scott Wilkins, Wm. Patterson, Jos. W. Sharts, Tom Cliff- ford, M. J. Beery, Lotta Burke. Voting "no": J. P. Baker.

Comment by J. P. Baker: "I very much appreciate your desire to work for the national organization in the capacity you have stated, but I think it is asking too much of Ohio at this time to make a change. Of course, I know we will feel you should stay with us this present term of office. You are well liked by the whole state organization and you are getting re- sults, which will amount to something by the end of the year. But if we have to change managers every two or three months, even though they be of the best, we will never get any place. Stay with us for the year and look to higher aspirations afterward."

By Jos. W. Sharts: "Am sorry for the state movement because you are going to take that national job, but of course, a man ought to take the larger field of operations as long as he has any reserve energy left."

"OHIO SOCIALIST" "SOCIALIST NEWS"

A co-operative arrangement has been worked out between the "Ohio Socialist" and "Socialist News" through which the plan adopted by referendum in 1912 and reaffirmed in 1917 will be put into effect. Under this plan the circulation of the "Socialist News" will be limited to Cuyahoga County and the "Ohio Socialist," on the other hand, will not be sent into Cuyahoga County.

All the subscribers for the "Socialist News" outside of Cuyahoga County will receive the "Ohio Socialist

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

Edited By C. E. Ruthenberg

The British Strikes

Reports from Great Britain tell of a series of great strikes sweeping over the entire country. That these strikes are the expression of a movement that has a greater goal than merely to increase wages and shorten hours of labor is indicated in dispatches that reach this country from two different sources.

Paul Wallace Hanna, European correspondent of the New York Call, in a news article written before the wave of strikes begun, gives the reason why the British workers are resorting to industrial action. We quote the following from this article:

Direct action on the industrial field will be enormously stimulated by the general elections which have just returned a big Tory majority to parliament.

That is not the opinion of one or a few men. It is the opinion of the best judges in Great Britain—liberals, conservatives and radicals.

The view that the election was "a government trick was first given me four days ago, before the result was announced and when it was still believed that labor had captured at least 100 seats.

George Lansbury, editor of the Labor Herald, believes that not more than one-half of the electors went to the polls, and that a still smaller proportion of the soldiers ever received ballots. And the ballots sent to the soldiers, like all others, contained only names, without party designations, so that the average soldier did not know whether Smith was a Tory or a Sinn Feiner. Moreover all labor newspapers had been barred from the camps and prevented from reaching France, so that no Tommy could tell anything about the issues at stake.

More important than all else, however, is the spreading distrust of parliamentary action that pervades the ranks of the working class.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor confirms the above view in an article written since the industrial movement began. This writer says that what the workers are aiming at is "control of industry." This quotation gives the gist of his comment:

The conclusion arrived at by the present writer, during a personal tour of the Clyde a few weeks ago, is that the discontent fomented by the irreconcilables is more political than industrial in character, and if the present demands were conceded, there is no justification for the hope that peace would be restored. Rather would the movement thrive and grow impudent with the success attained and steps be almost immediately taken to formulate further proposals. The leaders of the movement declare quite openly and candidly at their own party conferences that they are hostile to the present government, that their ultimate object is the control of industry, first having reduced industry to a condition that it no longer pays the employer to carry on.

The hope of the ruling class that with the end of the war the workers of Great Britain would meekly return to the old conditions under which they were oppressed and exploited is being blasted by this militant industrial movement. That this movement will grow and develop and become something akin to a revolution is very probable.

Placing the Blame

In Cleveland a combination of crooked politics, crooked lawyers and the criminal element has created a situation in which crimes are committed with impunity. Pocket picking, hold-ups, burglaries and murders are daily recorded by the newspapers but arrests are infrequent, prosecutions few and convictions rare.

The stench arising from this conditions has grown so strong that something had to be done. So there have been investigations and pages of publicity.

International Labor News

EDITORS: Louis P. Lochner, Scott Nearing, Santeri Nuorteva, Alexander Trachtenberg

Bloodless Revolution

Correspondents Describe Changes Taking Place in the Organization of British Industry.

London, England.—The introduction of the workshop committee into British industry is producing a more fundamental change than has occurred in England since King John signed the Magna Carta. The workshop committees are making no effort to control either the king or the parliament. Nevertheless they are setting up a new government, more powerful and more vital in many ways than either of these long established institutions. The system of works committees, which is being established throughout the United Kingdom as the basis for this new form of industrial organization. These works committees constitute a new government local, district, and national, always subject to the national supreme, but having wide authority in the direction of industrial processes.

The works committee is the local government. It is composed of equal representation from the workers and from the employers. These organizations, which have been so powerfully constituted outside of the regulatory agency of government are now made jointly responsible for the conduct of industrial affairs.

The jurisdiction of the works committee is limited only by the boundary of the works. Within the works, the committee is supreme. Questions affecting each establishment are settled by the committee. If the works committee is unable to agree, the district council decides. If district councils are unable to agree, the national industrial council acts.

The plan depends upon the existence of organization on both sides. It pre-supposes trade unions, just as it pre-supposes manufacturers' associations.

There is nothing compulsory about this method of economic organization. Neither the workers nor the employers are compelled to organize. Whenever organizations are formed, they are asked to function jointly through the works, district or national council.

The system of industrial organization which is being adopted in England has not yet found its way into all of the industries. It is still in the

But the crime wave continued. The public officials grew desperate. At last they hit upon a way to exonerate themselves and satisfactorily explain the existing conditions.

The explanation of the situation appeared in one of the afternoon papers last week. According to the story published it is not criminals of the ordinary sort who are responsible for the existing conditions, but a band of anarchists who hope "by starting what at first would appear simply to be a crime wave of more than usual proportions, they would gradually lead up to creating a state of absolute anarchy, in which no one would be safe on the streets."

Yes, of course. Anarchists now, Bolsheviks tomorrow and then the Socialists will be too blame. Such is the utter rot that the people are asked to swallow. Thus do the supporters of things as they are try to explain away the rottenness of the present social order.

Bribery, corruption and crime are the logical product of a social system in which the ruling class maintains itself and the system of exploitation by force and violence. The world has been engulfed in blood and force has reigned supreme. Is it to be wondered at that individuals are practicing on a smaller scale what capitalism practiced on a grand scale?

Not Our Goal

The Cleveland News is one of those newspapers which stands for the unhampered control of industry by the capitalists and belongs to the rearward even when an advance is made in the interest of the capitalist class. Thus this newspaper has not yet learned that government ownership of certain industries may be to the interest of the capitalists. It hasn't learned, as the shrewd capitalists have, that it is better to have the railroads, telegraph and telephone owned by the whole capitalist class through a government it controls than by individual capitalists.

The Cleveland News is therefore still opposed to government ownership. In order to make point against government ownership it recently printed an editorial proving beyond doubt that the government may oppress the workers and compel them to submit to bad working conditions and pay them low wages, as well as private employers. It points out Mr. Burleson's records in dealing with the postal employes, and, more recently, his treatment of the employes in the telephone and telegraph industry. It quotes Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, as saying that the government is "an autocratic and unfair employer of the wage workers."

The editorial is noteworthy, not as an argument against any change in the control of industry, for which purpose it was printed, but as an argument against government ownership and bureaucratic management of industry. Government ownership, as this editorial so ably emphasized, may make the lot of the workers worse, for they have to deal with a more powerful and resourceful employer—the government. It is more than likely that the needs of capitalism, such as the necessity of increasing the income of the government to meet the interest charges on the great war debt, will compel the capitalist to consent to the government controlling certain great industries and, as pointed out above, the economic advantage of such an arrangement is an argument for it in the minds of some capitalists. The workers, however, need not strive for such a development. It will come without their effort for it does not lead to their emancipation from exploitation.

The workers' goal must be industrial democracy, not government ownership; they must establish control of the shops and factories by the workers themselves, not by a bureaucracy at the seat of the government. The Cleveland News editorial is not an argument against the goal the workers are striving to reach, but merely points the way that they must not go.

Robins on Creel

Colonel Raymond Robins, who was in Russia up to about six months ago, and who has been repeatedly urged to tell the American people the facts about conditions there, has at last broken his silence. He has given the public his information about the work of the Soviet government, but some new light is thrown on the work of the Department of Public Information, headed by George Creel, through which the infamous Sisson documents were published.

Colonel Robins was stirred to speak by an eight-page article by George Creel, lauding the work of his department, which appeared in a recent issue of Everybody's. To correct some misstatements in this article Robins sent the following letter to Senator Johnson:

The inclosed clipping from the last page of George Creel's eight pages of self-laudation in February's Everybody's Magazine suggests that Mr. Creel is unable to relate facts. The facts are:

The President's speeches were printed on the Bolshevik government's presses by special permission of that government. They were distributed under government frank and posted on the dead walls of Petrograd by the Bolshevik posting service.

Mr. Sisson fled from Petrograd March 4, 1918, shouting that the Germans would take the city within a few days, in collusion with the Bolsheviks. The American Red Cross was feeding starving children and evacuating war supplies from Petrograd under Bolshevik protection in quantities until May 11, 1918.

The Allied military missions were helping to train the Bolshevik Red Army, April 1, and the American Ambassador was seeking, with the consent of the Allied Embassies, the co-operation of the American Railway Mission with the Bolshevik government weeks after Mr. Sisson had fled in terror from Petrograd.

Mr. Bullard and all the American members of the Committee on Public Information in Russia, fled from Moscow, May 5, reaching Archangel and suffering from the worst case of "buck fever" in my observation.

Think of the paid agents of Germany publishing and posting President Wilson's speeches and evacuating war supplies from Petrograd in the fight against German imperialism.

The Prinkipo Conference

The proposal of the Supreme Council at Paris that all the factions in Russia meet in conference with the Allies at Prinkipo is naturally looked upon with suspicion by the Soviet government. Pravda, central organ of the Bolsheviks, points out that the declaration of the Allies in regard to non-intervention is in contradiction to the facts in the case, since Allied armies have seized Murmansk, Archangel, Baku and a great part of Siberia.

Tchitcherin, the foreign minister in the Soviet government, has sent a wireless dispatch to Jean Lonquet, leader of the radical French Socialists, asking him to investigate the proposal of the Supreme Council. We quote the following from this dispatch, which, incidentally throws considerable light on the present conditions in Russia and the influences

which have brought about the conciliatory attitude of the Supreme Council:

The fight conducted by the popular masses in Siberia is directed against the extreme reactionaries, and against the monarchists, and as long as these forces, aided by the Entente, dominate these regions, the people will continue to fight them. In those places where the power of the Soviet is established, there is complete tranquility, and civil war is non-existent. On the other hand, where foreign bayonets are supporting reactionary domination, civil war is inevitable. If the powers of the Entente desire peace, the only way would be to intervene in the internal struggle, and this is the only thing that we desire. Arbitration by a third power to stop the fighting is impossible while this fighting is conducted against monarchist reactions.

The proposals of good offices to bring about arbitration is a strange thing, coming from the governments fighting against us and occupying certain portions of our territory. The military conditions are also unlikely—the proposition for the cessation of hostilities, which was never made when we were experimenting serious difficulties, is put forward when the reactionary force is now giving way, and the domination of Krasnoff is on the point of crumbling to pieces.

His defeat is decided, now that the help formerly offered by the Germans, and then by the Entente powers, is beginning to fail. In Siberia, the revolt of the workmen and poor peasants is growing every day, and the position of the reactionary group was broken up from the moment the Czechoslovaks departed. The stipulations requiring the withdrawal of armed forces, directed against the territories whose autonomy would seem to be envisaged in the fourteen articles of President Wilson, seem to us not only vague, but apt to become a new source of conflict.

Although in reality the Soviets and Ukrainians only propose to fight against the directorate with their own forces—the Soviet and Ukrainian armies—we know that the Directorate is spreading false news—such as that the Russian Soviet troops are invading Ukraine.

The stipulation in question would thus become a new arm directed against the fraternal Ukrainian Soviet government, and this remark might apply to certain other regions. All measures thus indicated in the wireless message from Paris are thus in complete contradiction to the objects indicated. We bid you to make known to us the reported decision of the powers, and if it is possible, for you to study the documents in detail. Let us know it is not your impression that the Entente have in reality annexationist views in regard to Archangel, Siberia, Baku, Ashkhab, Krasnoff on the Don—to all those regions where their support is at present rendering possible a continuation of a reactionary domination, which the proposals inferred from the Paris wireless would seem to require to be made permanent.

Secretary of Labor Wilson told the joint committee of the house and senate on labor that the philosophy of forcible revolution was gaining ground on the Pacific coast and that "We were able to meet this philosophy during the war, but if we find a condition where men are on part time or are being thrown out of employment, it will be difficult to persuade them that the advantage of the employer and laborer is mutual. Therefore, provide the men with an opportunity to work for at least five or six months from the signing of the armistice." That sounds very much as if the secretary was urging action because labor was aroused and showing its teeth and that employment is to be provided not because the workers are entitled to the opportunity to earn a living, but to keep them quiet. Mr. Wilson couldn't have demonstrated more clearly that the way for the workers to get something for themselves

is by boldly organizing their power and threatening to take it.

Herman Schlueter, veteran editor of the New York Volks-Zeitung, died last week. New York Socialists made his funeral an impressive demonstration of the high regard in which this man who had given his life to the workers' cause was held. The big hall of the labor temple in which the funeral ceremonies were held was decorated with the red banners of the scores of Socialist and labor organizations that sent delegations. Schlueter's internationalism was expressed by speeches in English by Algernon Lee and Charles Irwin; in German, by Ludwig Lore; Judge Jacob Panken spoke for the Jewish workers; B. Penyatchka, editor of Flore, for the Hungarian, and Sam Katayama, paid a glowing tribute to Schlueter in the name of those Japanese working men who have found the light of Socialism.

Another action to the value of uncompromising action by the workers comes to us from Italy. It was at Milan, Italy, where the Socialists control, that President Wilson made his speech acknowledging the part that the workers have played in building up the spirit of internationalism. When this fact was called to the attention of one of the Socialist leaders there, he replied, "You say that is the most complimentary thing Wilson has said about labor during his European tour? Very well; it only proves the value of our uncompromising attitude. If the Socialists of France and England had been as frank in expressing themselves, Mr. Wilson would have known within a week after he landed that the workers of Europe are brothers, and determined to stand together in the fight for freedom."

The way was being paved for intervention in Mexico by a resolution adopted by the senate last week. This resolution instructs the Secretary of State to take up with Mexico for settlement and liquidation all claims by citizens of the United States for personal outrages and loss of property at the hands of outlaws and insurgents.

Lenin is in Moscow carrying on his work as head of the Soviet government according to the latest reports. We thought Trotzky had thrown him in jail. Maybe the latter changed his mind about keeping him in jail and the kept press forgot to report the fact.

It was extremely ungrateful and in bad taste for President Wilson's conferees in the Peace Conference to remind him about Santa Domingo and Haiti when the question of the treatment to be accorded backward nations by the great powers was up.

The latest news in regard to the development of the labor party is that Hearst's New York American is madly pleading for support of that organization. Now it surely will be a success—but not for labor.

When the unbiased historians of the future read the story of how the Soviet government was misrepresented and lied about they will be astonished that such a thing could have official sanction.

The policemen of London have organized a union and are demanding recognition of their organization, better pay for men of all ranks and better pensions for the widows of police officers.

Petrograd has been evacuated and tottering on the fall into the hands of the enemies of the Soviet government for two weeks now. But still it doesn't fall.

New Bremen Dishonored by Uniformed Soldiers

Descendants of Huns Attempt to Impute Their Ancestors by Violation of Civil Laws.

New Bremen, O., Jan. 24.—Eugene V. Debs was billed to speak here tonight. About 7 o'clock a bugle call was sounded and about thirty discharged soldiers assembled on the main street of the town.

Most of them had been brought from Minster, Ohio, a neighboring village. They formed in line and paraded up and down the street carrying banners, inscribed, "What is Debs?" "What is a Socialist?" etc.

The soldiers participating in the demonstration, the heroes (?) in khaki, who never saw a battlefield nor faced an armed foe, nor heard the shriek of shrapnel or the whine of the machine gun, except in a training camp, true to the traditions of their ancestors, permitted themselves to be herded and led by a Lieutenant Boesel, son of Julius Boesel, banker, and commanded in chief by a Dr. Dine of Minster, Ohio, to violate the laws of the State of Ohio while in the uniform of their country's army, and to show their undaunted courage by threatening unarmed men, women and children.

Most of these soldier boys were duped. The dirty, contemptible sneaks, the bankers and business men who dare not do their own dirty work either hired or otherwise induced those young boys to do it for them.

Three-fourths of the boys showed by their looks that they did not enjoy the game. Their manhood rebelled at being asked to make criminals of themselves in behalf of others.

Remember those rowdies in uniform were supposed to be American citizen soldiers with American ideals of right and justice, but the actions of some of them indicated that they had inherited the Hun characteristics of their ancestors.

After the meeting had begun the rowdies in the uniform of the American army marched into the Opera House where the meeting was held and at once began their attempt to break up the meeting.

When they were asked if they were brought to the meeting, and who brought them, our toe-kissing friend, Dr. Dine, jumped to his feet and yelled, "prove it." He was told that

Inheritance tax—A tax the wage-slaves' children are never called upon to pay.

Prosperity—A legalized form of robbery.

Demand New Trial

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of the above entitled cause; that he resides at 4858 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago; that he is acquainted with Joseph Buckner, bailiff or deputy marshal of the United States Court and that he knows a W. H. Streeter, who is also a bailiff or deputy marshal and that said Buckner and Streeter, together with Mr. William Barber, had charge of the jury during the trial of said cause.

This affiant further says that on December 19, 1918, while Mr. Kennedy and I were talking in my room Mr. Ballou came in and said:

"Germer is the liar I ever heard and he told nothing but lies on the stand."

I asked him to tell me lie Germer told, whereupon he said he had nothing further to say on the matter, and didn't. This was after dinner in the evening.

On December 21st at the table in the Great Northern Restaurant, the jury were seated and located as follows:

Bartholomew	O	O	Hendee
Carlson	O	O	Light
Sheldon	O	O	Joyce
Wakem	O	O	Ballou
Hartford	O	O	Streeter
Nixon	O	O	Kennedy
Staunton	O	O	

Wm. Barber, Mr. Streeter at the table struck it with his right fist to emphasize his remarks which were as follows:

Socialists Oppose Labor Party

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country to strengthen the Socialist Party and it is to the interest of the capitalists to weaken it. The organization of a labor party means the splitting of the forces of the workers, for the Socialist Party, with a clear vision of the road that must be traveled to achieve working class emancipation, will refuse to yield its place to a labor party with a program that will only serve to mislead the workers. Will the workers unity their forces by giving their united support to the Socialist Party or split them by following the devious path the new organization proposes?

The Socialist Party has urged the workers to take independent political action when the present leaders of the labor party movement were still asking them to

Hendee had lost money in playing cards with Buckner and had given Buckner his check for \$10. Mr. Wakem, Mr. Joyce and Mr. Sheldon were in games and the report was among the jurors that Mr. Buckner had gotten the greater part of the \$30 lost by Joyce and \$20 by Wakem.

During the deliberations of the jurors I asked Mr. Buckner for a copy of the Judge's instructions to the jury, whereupon Mr. Buckner said the Judge would not give them. Mr. Buckner was asked for a copy of the Bill of Rights and the Declaration of Independence, and replied these were not to be had. He was asked for a copy of the indictment which was given them to the jury. We did not see a copy of the Espionage Act.

This affiant further says that he is ready to appear in open court and testify to the statements herein made.

(Signed) THOMAS C. NIXON, Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1919.

(Signed) MAX MALEFF, Notary Public.

Debs Ovation

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viki movement. They are those with good. They tell of the bad, forget the good.

Mr. Debs continued: "You can get rich by capitalism but not by honest work. The hour is striking for a new organization of the world's forces. The time is here when man is to possess his own tools and get what he earns. The day of the master and slave is passing. Anything collectively owned, why should one man own what 10,000 men need? All parties, except Socialists, stand for the exploitation of the working classes. The word exploitation is a parlor term for robbery. We believe in the supremacy of the working classes. We believe in the producing for use and when we realize this we will end all wars."

"Those who were our bitterest opponents two years ago are today Socialists. They have seen the light and our following is gaining in leaps and bounds. The day of real humanity is dawning. The brotherhood of man is near, the passing of the parasitical class is close. This is our next step in civilization for humanity."

Debs' meeting on the same day at Warren was equally enthusiastic in the greeting extended him by the audience. Although every effort was made to deny Warren Socialists the hall, and even though the Warren "city fathers" felt it their duty to pass an emergency ordinance against the poor little red flag, the meeting took place on schedule time and was one of the biggest Socialist meetings ever held in that city.