

MILITANT WORKERS OF EUROPE SECURE MILLIONS IN WAGES

Militancy of European Workers Seen in Recent Victories in England, France and Belgium.

Washington—The international labor exploiters told us during the first months of the world-war that Socialism and the class struggle and internationalism had definitely disappeared. But now they are marching triumphantly in every country.

In some countries the workers are emancipating themselves from capitalism by the social revolutionary route, in others by the social evolutionary route. In some countries they strike against private employers, in other countries they strike against the Government. But in every country the workers are hitting the labor exploiters in the solar plexus.

A few of the notable victories of the class-conscious workers of the world are given herewith:

ENGLAND.

From England, Sydney Webb sends the authentic account of the terms of the settlement of the dispute between the organized railroad, mine, and dock workers, numbering all told 2,000,000 working men and forming with their families one-fifth of the population of that country. Webb was a member of the arbitration commission and is understood to have written the report which was agreed to by the workers, their exploiters, and the government. He is the author of a number of books on economic subjects and is a prominent member of the British Labor Party.

The demands of the three sections of the Triple Alliance were radical. And the 2,000,000 men threatened to tie up England with a general strike unless the employers and the government granted the major part of their demands. The 2,000,000 workers knew they had the power to tie up England; the labor exploiters knew the workers had the power to tie up England; the government knew the workers had the power to tie up England. So there was prompt action all around.

The workers did not declare the general strike. Nor did they wrest from the labor exploiters and the government 100 per cent of their demands. But they did coerce the labor exploiters and the government into granting the major portion of their demands, and what is significant, they smashed the theory, so carefully nursed by the employers, that the wages paid the working people for producing wealth should vary according to the cost of living and be limited by that cost.

According to Mr. Webb's official statement the dock workers obtained the 44-hour week, big increases in wages, with substantial premiums for overtime work. The railroad workers got the 48-hour week, equalization of wages for each occupation, and the guarantee that neither the government nor the private owners of the railroads shall decrease wages for a year, even though the food profiteers may decrease the cost of the workers' living. The miners, Webb declares, presented the most radical demands, insisting on a large wage increase, a stiff reduction in hours, and the nationalization of the mining industry, temporarily operated under government control.

The Triple Alliance accepted the proposition to arbitrate the dispute. But they stipulated that the workers should select half of the members of the arbitration board and that the board should make its final

report within three weeks. The miners' federation named Smith, its president, and Smith, its secretary, and three labor exploiters representing economic and political subjects, including Sydney, and a magistrate, who was to be the president of the board. The coal mine owners named three of their own members and three labor exploiters representing other big industries. It is significant that the three "intellectual" members of the labor part of the board were three defeated candidates of the Labor Party in the recent parliamentary elections.

The board made three reports. The coal mining owning labor exploiters offered to decrease the working day one hour and increase wages 15 per cent. The labor representatives demanded the working day be cut down two hours with a 30 per cent increase in wages. The labor exploiters representing the other industries and the president of the board proposed an immediate reduction of one hour in the length of the working day, a further reduction of one hour in 1920, and a 20 per cent increase in wages. Lloyd George's government agreed to the third report, and the men consented to the compromise. The agreement establishes the 42 hours per week for underground workers and 46 1/2 hours for other workers. "The commission's award," declares Mr. Webb, "will require the payment of increased wages amounting to \$218,000,000 per year. This is the largest wage increase ever made in Europe."

FRANCE.

In France, coerced by the Socialists in Parliament and menaced by the revolting workers in the industries, the Chamber of Deputies passed the national eight-hour bill extending the benefits of the shorter working day to every section of the country.

Profiting by the experience of the railroad, mine and dock workers in England, the French workers organized an even more effective alliance of the workers in the large industries to drive the eight-hour law through parliament. The French General Confederation of Labor has been co-ordinating the efforts of the organized workers of France ever since the armistice to compel action on the part of the labor exploiters controlling the French government, who have been exceedingly dilatory in enacting labor legislation, and especially so relative to the eight-hour day.

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JOIN THE PARTY SAYS DEBS

Dear Comrade: Consider this a personal invitation to you to join the Socialist Party—and after you have joined, STICK. You are a Socialist. You have said time and again, "I'm with you—that's what I believe too." Yet, there is only one way in which you can prove that YOU ARE WITH US and that is by becoming a dues paying member of the Socialist Party.

We want you ON THE INSIDE, my comrade. We want you to help us RUN our party. Every comrade who joins it has an equal voice and vote in all its affairs. UNITED ACTION is needed RIGHT NOW—now when free speech, free press and free assembly need again to be re-established—now when the persecution of people for their honest convictions must be stopped. Come in. Join TODAY.

Every one of our more than one hundred thousand dues paying members heartily welcomes your membership. Do not hesitate, dear comrade. The Socialist Party is YOUR party. Your choice must be between capitalist despotism and Socialist freedom. Join the Socialist Party today and be counted on the side of the oppressed of all nations.

Yours very sincerely,

EUGENE V. DEBS,

Ask for an application card at any Socialist meeting.

WAR ON REDS IN RUSSIA DRIVES YANKS TO DRINK

That many Americans in Russia have become alcoholics as the result of imbibing too freely of vodka was the assertion of Sergt. Louis Karel, 3624 West Twenty-sixth street, Chicago, X-ray expert, who served in France and in the hospital in England to which Yankee troops from Chicago are taken. Sergt. Karel reached here today on the transport Louisville.

"There are thirty-six American soldiers in the hospital at Liverpool now waiting to be sent home," Sergt. Karel said. "Most of the men who come back from Russia have frozen feet. It is also noticeable that there is a large percentage of tuberculosis cases among them and that many come back as alcoholics."

"Liquor is welcome in the zero temperature, and many of the men acquired a craving for it."

Y. P. S. L. ORGANIZES AT BELLAIRE.

A new Y. P. S. L. has been organized at Bellaire. Quite a number of the members are party members, consequently we expect them all to be excellent workers.

When it comes to having a good time the Bellaire Y. P. S. L. is a star of the first magnitude.

We held our first social on the evening of April 12 and it certainly was a success in every way. Our program for the evening consisted of an address by our director, Comrade J. J. Hoge, several well rendered readings and musical selections by a number of our members. Not the least appreciated of which were two vocal selections by Comrade Lena Sambuco, the "littles rebel."

It was here demonstrated beyond a doubt that our Yipsellets know how to bake cakes, which brought almost ten dollars. When we tell you that it waved a red flag it won't be hard for you to guess what was inside. You guess! Yes, a picture of our own "Gene."

Inspired by the success of this affair we are planning many other activities. Fraternally,

HATTIE GUEISER.

ALLIED FORCES IN RUSSIA

(An editorial in "The Manchester Guardian.")

Signs multiply that Allied military intervention in Russia is drawing to an end. The French government has announced that it will send no more troops to Russia, and that it will not even replace those who are being withdrawn or demobilized. The Canadian government is bringing home its soldiers from Siberia where they constitute the bulk of the British contingent. The American government, somewhat to the concern of the Japanese, declines to permit its Siberian forces to participate in military operations. The disinclination of our own government to extend its commitments is equally marked. The Japanese have no men in Western Siberia, and any fighting they have been engaged in of late has been in the remote East and has no relation to the real anti-Bolshevik crusade. Finally, the Czech-Slovaks are out of the firing line, and are making their way home as fast as transport can be provided. The Allied war against the Bolsheviks is being wound up for a variety of reasons. That war was and is exceedingly unpopular with the soldiers, now that the war elsewhere is over. It is morally and politically impossible to keep a conscript army for such a purpose; it is impracticable also to get together a voluntary army. There is, further, the urgent peril of sowing Bolshevism in every country by making war upon it. There is, again, the impossibility of giving the world peace so long as there is war with Russia. Hints that the Allied governments have assimilated such reasoning as this may be gathered from the press. The American government has been investigating Russian conditions on the spot. Other governments have been or are doing the like. The air is full of rumors of arrangements and accommodations with the Russian government, and when we see the reflection of them in the changed tone and temper of semi-official French papers we cannot doubt that the rumors have substance. It is useless to complain that the Allied rulers have been intolerably long in reaching the inevitable conclusion. We can only hope that they will now act with vigor and decision.

SOVIET BANNER FLIES HIGH AT CHICAGO.

Chicago—Early walkers in Humbolt Park, Chicago, were astonished to see waving a hundred feet above the ground the first Soviet flag ever flown in this city. Some Bolshevik joker had seen fit to create a bit of interest in present day problems by running up a red flag inscribed with white letters reading "Hooray for the Soviet Republic."

It was necessary to secure a steplike jack to shin up the pole after the offending emblem. It was later burned at police headquarters—which, of course, settles the Bolshevik question as far as this city is concerned.

PARIS SCHOLAR ON PEACE CONFERENCE

"OPEN COVENANTS OPENLY ARRIVED AT."

That the peace conference is not only the most secret but probably the most august assembly ever held is the affirmation of Auguste Gauvais in the Journal des Debats. This veteran journalist and student of diplomatic procedure writes:

"It is an unheard of thing, which posterity will hardly be able to believe, that the peace conference has kept on record of its meetings except in the public sessions where nothing has been discussed. Since January 18, the date of the solemn opening, not one of its members has been able to have registered the opinions which it was his mission to express. At the congress of Vienna, the congress of Berlin, and the congress at The Hague, as well as at all other known conferences, protocols have been drawn, sometimes even voluminous, in which could be found the substance of the opinions, suggestions, propositions and counter-propositions of representatives of the various states. It was not a stenographic record as in a parliament, but everything essential was written down, each member of the assembly moreover having the right to correct or modify the text of his declarations."

Chance to Explain Denied. "This traditional procedure was consecrated by long experience. It enabled each government to explain its viewpoint, make its objections, support or oppose various propositions and oblige its opponents to justify their pretensions by serious arguments. The protocols of the Vienna and Berlin congresses are extremely valuable collections."

It is impossible to understand why these precedents have not been followed. The present crisis and also the prodigious loss of time would have been avoided. The ten, then the five and then the four have preferred not only to discuss matters in secret, but to leave no trace of their deliberations. They do not have any secretaries to record them. They have talked interminably. They have broached and agitated all questions without putting anything on paper. They resume on one day what they settled the day before. They protest against everything that is done to them outside. Nothing is written, they can deny everything and begin everything over again.

"After four months of negotiations one can count on the fingers of one hand the written declarations which have emanated from them. They have been afraid to let their opinions and arguments be known. One would say that they were conspiring."

Installed Themselves on Sinai. "We foresee the results of this method when the four installed themselves on Sinai. They would be able to extricate themselves from difficulties by surrounding themselves with clouds. On the contrary, this was just the time to emerge into daylight. Having noted the conflict of views among themselves, they should have confined themselves to formulating their own opinions in writing. The mass of untenable arguments would thus have been swept aside. Even though no agreements were reached, material for arbitration would have been prepared."

"The four months which have gone by have served only to confuse questions instead of clarifying them. The representatives of the allied and the associated powers had from November 11 to January 18 to study the conference program and prepare their conversations. On January 18 each delegation should have placed its memorandum and supplementary documents on the conference table. The questions could then have been examined one after another, a careful record of each meeting being kept. The delegates would have had intervals between the sessions for the indispensable confidential conversations. But once in meeting they should have assumed responsibility for their words and formulated declarations destined to be recorded in the protocol. Oppositions would thus have been revealed, it is true, but they were inevitable."

"In the present state of things neither parliaments nor peoples have authentic documents at their disposal. They have to content themselves with the verbal declarations of their government translators. There is not even material for a yellow book. This creates an atmosphere charged with electricity whence a storm may burst at any moment."

Seattle Labor Plans Five-Day Plan

Seattle, Wash., May 2.—Beginning tomorrow a five-day week will be entered, according to announcement today by the building trades council, representing 6,000 workers. No work will be done on Saturday and Sunday.

The change was said to have been made in the belief that more men could be given employment in the building trades.

HE WORRIES ABOUT BOL- SHEVISM—GETS HEADACHE

As you will notice another town is being entered by the "Ohio Socialist," viz. Okolona, O., the result of my attending the lecture held there last Sunday, April 27, by Comrades Geo. Wicher and F. Adler, members of the Ft. Wayne, Ind., German Branch S. P. Both spoke in German to a large and very appreciative audience. Quite a lot of literature was sold and distributed, eleven subscriptions to the German weekly "Echo," of Cleveland, were secured by Comrade Wicher. I stole two one-yearlies away from him for the Ohio Socialist while he wasn't looking. This is the first Socialist meeting ever held there and if I do not miss my guess it will not be the last, notwithstanding the "frothings" of the worthy (?) president of the Napoleon League of Patriots. A Republican ex-officioholder (by appointment), supposed to have made the statement that he "grappled with the question all Saturday night, it robbed him of his sleep and made his head ache over this question—whether or not to stop the Socialist meeting," called for Sunday at Okolona.

I do not know what his reasons were for not stopping it. It may have been the first fight he had with a comrade (who wouldn't be bluffed) a few hours previous, that decided the thing.

UNION MEN DEMAND FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

Huntington, W. Va., May 1, 1919. Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

We, the members of Local No. 14 of the International Chain Makers Union, in regular session, do hereby by unanimous vote adopt the following resolution:

We as true and loyal American citizens believing in and upholding the constitution of the United States, and the right of free press and free speech, do hereby protest against the imprisonment of Eugene Victor Debs. Believing that he was acting solely in accord with his political belief.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 14 of the International Chain Makers Union, ask and implore Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to show clemency to Eugene Victor Debs and all political prisoners convicted under the espionage act. Furthermore, be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, and a copy be retained and placed on file for publication.

(Signed)
F. D. PEARSON,
J. VEST,
F. LANE,
Committee on Resolution.

FUTURE OF GERMANY IN HANDS OF TOILERS

Ben Heet of Chicago Tribune Cables That Though Soviets Rise and Fall, Workmen With Guns Are There To Stay.

The following dispatch was written in Munich, Bavaria, on April 19th. It is written by a capitalist newspaper correspondent to what is probably the first and foremost capitalist sheet of this country.

The story of Germany today lies in a single phrase—workmen with guns. I have made my way through Bavaria, Wuertemberg, Saxony and the Rhineland. I saw stunted little peasants with blinking eyes carrying guns—ragged looking, unsmiling creatures out of engine room and mine depths, sauntering through the streets of Essen, through the streets of Hagen, Ochsberg, Munich—cocking their eyes at palaces, holding their heads high—everywhere expressionless faces of folks who have known misery, hunger and always hard labor, moaning about with guns slung over their shoulders.

Here in Munich today bolshevism reigns undisturbed. The workingman with the gun is the cock of the walk; the workingman with the gun lounges in the plush seats of the famous hotels where once the Bavarian elite focused a languid monocle upon life. Playboy Munich has vanished; even the revolutionary playboys are gone. The political grotesques are gone, the garrulous idealists have vanished from the seats of the new government and the little schoolmasters, cafe poets and expansive egos who for a few days

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' GREATEST PARADE ENDS IN RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Peaceful Internationals Attacked by Mobs—Scores Sent To Hospitals and Jails With Bruised Bodies.

The greatest parade ever staged by the Socialists of Cleveland ended in red riot and bloodshed on Thursday afternoon, May 1st. Hundreds of arrests were made, scores were taken to the hospitals, including seventeen policemen. Many more only slightly injured were taken home by friends. Riots and mobs ruled in the downtown section of the city for two hours. Shots were fired, police clubs cracked scores of heads and fist fights innumerable were principal parts of the debauch to which this section of the city was given over when the first division of the parade, numbering 35,000 marchers, entered the Public Square in the heart of the business section.

PARADES PEACEFUL AND HAPPY.

In five great divisions the 35,000 Socialists and sympathizers, including the Bakers' union, on strike for day work only, the Machinists, one local of the Carpenters, members of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, converged near Acme Hall and began their march toward the Public Square. Thousands carried small red pennants. Dozens of banners demanding release of political prisoners, withdrawal of troops from Russia and similar emblems were carried. Great red silk banners together with the national emblem were carried at the head of the parade and by the different divisions.

Smiles and happiness were on every face, cheers were given for the workers' cause and the spirit of the New Day was seen to shine in every comrade's face and bearing. The parade was one of happy men, women and children, bent upon a peaceful and happy celebration of our international holiday.

The parade was passing East 9th on Superior street when soldiers on the sidewalk rushed into the parade tearing the red banners from the hands of the marchers. In a few minutes Superior street was a scene of riot and disorder from this point to the Public Square.

When the head of the parade reached the Square an immense cheering rose up from the thousands who packed the grounds. At the same moment the soldiers who car-

ried the Socialist banners were attacked by others from the crowds. Their banners were wrested from them. When C. E. Ruthenberg, who was to be the principal speaker, interceded for the Socialists, he was arrested. Scarcely had the applause of the vast throngs died down when a shriek of terror rose from thousands of throats as a platoon of mounted police dashed into the melee wounding clubs without discrimination upon men and women alike. Instantly, bedlam broke loose. Army trucks and tanks, police autos, ambulances and police patrol wagons were dashing helter skelter through the crowds over-running and injuring many in an attempt to disperse the crowds. Autos carrying police and mounted police

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"I'M STILL ON DECK"

SAYS DEBS, REFLECTING ON FATE OF FORMER FOES.

(By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.)
(Special Correspondence.)

Chicago.—"All, or nearly all, of the enemies I've had during my life time have met with misfortune and tragedy. Clouds have settled early over their careers. I'm still on deck. And I'm going to emerge from this new experience in my life, in triumph, too."

This is one of the conclusions that Eugene V. Debs reached, as we discussed the big incidents of his busy life, while making that memorable journey to prison from Cleveland, O., to Moundsville, West Va., on Palm Sunday, April 13. He did not gloat over his fallen foes, who have sought to hold back the hands of progress, but rather exulted in the fact that the world was moving ahead in spite of all obstacles.

It all comes back to me now, stronger than ever, as word comes from Debs' prison that he is still on deck. Debs has more friends than ever. One of Debs' most bitter opponents during the Pullman strike was John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker and newspaper proprietor. Walsh was himself sent to prison as a bank wrecker. His friends secured his release just in time to permit him to die on "the outside."

George M. Pullman and Eugene V. Debs clashed in the great Pullman railroad strike. Pullman is said to have gone to an early grave because of the wild life led by his two sons, both of whom died degenerate at an early age, also clouding the life of the wife and mother. Former Judge an Unburied Corpse. Judge Westenhaver, at Cleveland, Ohio, who sentenced Debs to his present ten years' imprisonment, isn't the first interpreter of law that has faced the Socialist spokesman. One of these was Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the federal district court in Chicago, who some years ago was driven from the bench in disgrace and who now lives somewhere, as Debs remarks, "an unburied corpse."

It was Judge W. W. Woods that was called upon to sit in the great

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TOLLER WRITES "POEM" OF VICTORY.

Women and children are waiting for the first train to take them out of the city. No trains have come yet. The families have brought bedding

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"It Seems To Happen Often That Mud-Slingers Come Back To Eat the Mud They Flung" ---Anisee

THE Y. P. S. L. AND THE REVOLUTION

(By Oliver C. Carlson.)

The average American Socialist who is not well versed in the International Socialist movement knows little or nothing about the Young People's Socialist organizations in other countries, and what an important part they have played in the development of Socialist thought and action. In this country we have considered the league only as a gathering place for the young; we have been satisfied when they managed to exist with the "social" in "Socialist" playing the all important part; and when by chance a circle or a small part of a circle showed interest in the actual study of socialism, we were elated—for we know that these were indeed valuable exceptions. On the whole, most of the older heads in the party considered the Y. P. S. L. as an organization that was necessary, but which was not likely to accomplish anything worth while for the coming of the day when the emancipation of the proletariat would become a reality.

Something has been radically wrong with the Young People's Socialist organizations in this country. The attitude of the older party members toward them has, to a certain extent, been the correct one. But let us not condemn the movement; let us not say that there can be no change—for even now a change is taking place. Let us not hold preconceived ideas that the young people's organizations of Europe are similar to that which we have had in this country.

Karl Liebknecht was one of the founders of the Young People's Socialist League; in fact, this was his first real undertaking after graduating from the university. The spread of the league throughout Europe was by no means phenomenal, but was a steady growth. Austria, Switzerland, Italy, the Scandinavian countries and Russia, soon fell into line, and the Y. P. S. L. assumed an international character. The young international character of the league and enthusiastic attempt to gain concessions, not to ask for a little bit more from the rulers and exploiters, but to seize control of ALL, to expropriate the expropriators. They were not chained to the past; they were ready to fling to the winds traditions and customs; to view the present as only the present generation can, and above all things, they were eager to study, to agitate, to educate, in other words, TO ACT. And they did.

The greatest stumbling block for the revolutionary element of the Social Democratic parties of all Europe was the Y. P. S. L. Within it roared the Left Wingers who wasted no time in jolly dallying with the trivialities that so concerned the old line readers. They refused to give the promise. And so it was that the Young People's Socialist Leagues of some countries were practically outlawed by their respective (and respectable!) Socialist parties.

In Russia, it was the young who formed the most active group of the Bolsheviks. In fact, the struggle there would, no doubt, have been a much more difficult one had it not been for them. Lenin, an ardent advocate of the Y. P. S. L., was still a contributor to the "Young International," the official organ of the international Y. P. S. L.

The Ebert-Scheideman group of Germany feared the youth to such an extent that they made every attempt to break up their organizations.

WE GO MARCHING ON

Capitalism is crumbling, war dogs are grumbling and socialism is marching onward to its goal—the emancipation of the wage slaves of the world, despite the endless chain of lies plutocracy has welded. The vulgar epithets that are emphasized by conspicuous head lines of the putrid press, demonstrate decadence and it is a proverbial denunciation to be heard in every public place that newspapers are a tissue of lies. It is a deplorable fact that telling the truth now-a-days endangers the life, liberty and property of any man or woman who dares assert it against the pretentious patriots who have grabbed millions from the toilers and spent it in securing titles for their daughters in marrying them off to dukes, pukes, counts, no-accounts, discounts and lop-eared lords who are willing to confer titles for lucre. Tumbling crowns now indicate that the plutocratic shies of America will have to hunt for channels of investment for the ill gotten gains of their daddies to give them prominence hereafter.

Enclosed find ten dollars as another contribution for purchasing a shroud for plunderbuds who have at last succeeded in digging their graves. This makes twenty I have sent to oil the machinery of a free press and I hope soon to send another good batch.

Socialism is lighting up the horizon and capitalism might just as well attempt to stop the thunderbolts from the sky as to stop its progress.

Fraternally yours,
M. S. HOLT,
Weston, W. Va.

ONE COMRADE'S WORK FOR THE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

I am sending this list of 145 subs as a nail in the coffin of Capitalism, and a demand that the powers that be open the prison doors and release Debs, Mooney and all class war prisoners.

It might do you good to know that the Gendron Wheel Co. of Toledo will go out, as a protest against keeping Debs and others in prison.

I think I can give your amnesty edition and myself a good deal of the credit for it, as I covered all of the six floors of the factory with the paper three days before the first of May, and I believe that way I started the ball rolling.

A TOLEDO COMRADE.

In the Spartacan revolts, these same young Socialists are acquitting themselves as creditably as did their comrades in Russia. They form the backbone of the revolutionary movement which is seeking to overthrow the reactionary Socialists, who hold the reins of government in the interest of the capitalist class.

The activities of the young in all of the European countries gives us an idea of how important the Y. P. S. L. really is. We are facing a critical period in the revolt of the working class is spreading from east to west, from north to south, and threatens to encompass the entire world. What are we going to do? We must devote more time to the Young People's Socialist movement than ever before; we must see to it that OUR young people become the leaders in thought and action here, just as did the young in Germany, Russia and the other countries.

Within the Y. P. S. L. a radical change must take place. We who are members must bring this change about for the freedom of the movement from its present lethargy must be the act of the league itself, just as "the emancipation of the working class must be the act of the working class itself."

When we show our willingness to become an integral factor in the struggle for the freedom of the movement, the revolutionary Socialists will give us their hearty support. Let us change our slogan from "organization and education" to "education and organization." Then our solidarity will become a fact, and we, too, may step forward to grasp the hands of our comrades in all parts of the world, ready to carry on the work they have so well begun.

SUBSCRIPTION FLOOD CONTINUE

An unabated flood of subscriptions for the Ohio Socialist continues to flow into the State office. Little of the state and nation and at last rivulets of subs start from all parts joining one another reach flood tide at the office. Many, many new outposts of Socialist strength are being established in all parts of the nation. Each week sees the Ohio Socialist firmly established in as many as 25 to 75 new cities. The enrollment into the Red Army of Ohio Socialist Boosters continues to increase. Comrades daily join the ranks of the workers for the establishment of the Ohio Socialist as a twice-a-week paper.

The comrades seem to be settling down to a regular and systematic routine of subscription getting. Within the last month the average number of subscriptions received has been raised nearly 100 per cent. Everywhere the strength of the Socialist press grows as the workers become aware of the tremendous enrollment upon them by the capitalist press and as their knowledge of world affairs increases.

The Socialist Party press has a tremendous work of education to perform. Its field of activity is unlimited. Its power is omnipotent once it is established. Only the truth can make men free. Only the workers' press can be relied upon to carry this life-giving power to the workers. Only the workers' press is to be trusted. Thousands realize this today. More thousands will realize it tomorrow. Let us who realize the potential powers of the Socialist press utilize every opportunity to build it strong for the workers in the future struggle between capital and labor.

The number of subscriptions received the last two weeks total over 1,000. When one considers the growing Socialist sentiment in this country the possibility of keeping up this record is apparent. With Socialists in the making in every locality and the hunger for Socialist literature gnawing in the minds of the workers this high record becomes understandable.

To the hundreds of comrades who daily add to our list of readers we wish to express a very fervent "Thank you." Only the narrowness of our space prevents us from giving acknowledgement here of each comrade's work in behalf of the O. S. However, we know that our Red Army is not working for the sake of seeing their names in print, but for the immensely greater good of establishing the O. S. as a greater power in labor's battle. On then, with the work. And by your efforts will we create the new world of the workers!

DAMMING THE FLOOD

When thieves fall out honest men come into their own.

If you will study the agreements between the nations of Europe in which each nation agreed to parcel out the other nations and lay tribute, the stories of Captain Kid read tame.

No free booter in all history can produce a more infamous and ferocious agreement. All large nations of Europe were parties to it. This was before the war. After the war began they only enlarged upon it. The common people of Europe had no voice in the matter. They did not desire to be parties to such infamous agreements. The mighty capitalists when things looked most favorable included to clean up the other fellow by using the forces of their government.

Through the force of events they exceeded their ability to control the affairs as they had set out to do. They drained their money bags to the bottom and put out plenty of I. O. U's.

The great problem now with them is to arrange things so that they can at least secure the income on their gigantic debt. They are bracing every corner to secure their designs. They are shouting democracy from the house tops. We see them in democratic England to date out-

maneuvering the common people. One instance. In the last election in England the reactionary forces so gerrymandered the election that the labor party, which is the party that has the Socialist program, out of a vote of over three million seven hundred thousand votes cast, only succeeded in electing sixty-one representatives to parliament, while the other two reactionary parties only polled a little over two million votes, secured over three hundred and seventy-one members to parliament. The laborers of England have threatened a nation wide strike if their program is not carried out. The silk-hatted gentlemen are yelling Bolshevism, anarchy rule of the mob. That to strike is not good ethics. Yet right in the face of it they do not stop to use the most infamous methods to thwart the will of the common people and cause their vote to be of no force. They can't stand equality of the ballot. Labor's only method left is the strike or revolution, which he does not wish to invoke. The common people are not being fooled like they once were. They have begun to reach out for the blessings of democracy. The reactionary forces are screaming bolshevism to distract them from their goal. The wave of revolt will continue until all reactionary governments are swept off the earth. No force today can stand in front of it. The capitalist press of our country are trying to build a backfire against this popular movement. They just as well had try to dam up Niagara Falls with tissue paper. History will write this event as the greatest in the world for the common people. The old order is falling. We are beginning to see the blow holes of incompetence, selfishness and deception. We see this great force gathering strength every hour.

The reactionary forces are trembling with guilty fear and know not what to do. Today they cry, food will stop bolshevism, the next day they cry, starve 'em. Another cry, we must take a firm stand. They may just as well try to catch the air with a sieve. Hugo, that great Socialist, wrote that when an idea was due to arrive in the world, the world could stop it. That it would overwhelm any forces that tried to oppose it. There is a clear distinction between healthy revolution and outlawry. REMEMBER THIS.—Franklin Marshall, N. D. P.

The responsibility for the conditions described rests primarily upon the workers who, blind to their collective strength and deaf to the cries in the cities and towns and an invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must attach to the great mass of citizens who have failed to realize that their own prosperity and rights are bound up with every other individual.

A basic theory of our government was that every man should have land enough to support a family. If this theory had been carried out and homesteads gone to those who would

products created by them to preserve life, unless prices are lowered. Therefore prices will go down.

This is another illustration of a principle well known to students of economics. In periods of "prosperity" prices rise faster than wages; in periods of "depression" wages fall faster than prices. Property owners are taken care of first; workers come last. Blessed are they that own, for they shall be satisfied. Cursed are they that work. The burdens of life are theirs. Such will be the rule of the road while the present economic system endures. It can be changed, all by changing the system.

Witness: That is true of any industry. Mr. Smillie: Under the conditions prevailing in the mining industry for the last forty-five years mine-workers have invested their lives in the mine. They have been more than keeps them to go on working. If you could capitalize the life and work of a miner, all that he gets for that is a livelihood, and at the end of ten years he is a loser by ten years' work. Is that equitable or just between Capital and Labor?

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Alarming Growth Of Tenancy

The last census shows that we are the victims of increasing landlordism and farm tenancy. Tenancy in the southwestern states is already the prevailing method of cultivation and is increasing at a very rapid rate. In Texas where the investigations were thorough and conclusive, it was found that the conditions of the tenant was extremely bad; that he was far from being free while his future was regarded as hopeless. They are not only unable to lay by any money but their children remain uneducated and half clothed.

The tenants have no interest being the crops of a single year; the soil is being exhausted and conditions become worse. A large proportion are hopelessly in debt and are charged exorbitant rates of interest. Practically all are native born and are deteriorating rapidly; each generation being more hopeless as farmer, farm laborer or tenant sees no possibility of becoming a future landowner. Only in the hands of large owners can land be held out of use if its products are needed. The landlords move to the towns and cities, relieving themselves from all productive labor and responsibility for conditions with a tendency to demand from the tenant a greater share of the products of his labor. The history of every vanished civilization shows decadence was preceded by immense land holdings and its increase can be regarded only as a menace to the nation. The responsibility for the existing conditions rests not upon the landlords but upon the system itself.

Land monopoly is creating congestion in the cities and towns and an army of unemployed where two-thirds of those who toil from 8 to 12 hours a day receive less than enough to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort. From childhood to the grave, they dwell in the shadow of a fear that their only resource, their opportunity to toil, will be taken from them.

The responsibility for the conditions described rests primarily upon the workers who, blind to their collective strength and deaf to the cries in the cities and towns and an invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance. A large measure of responsibility must attach to the great mass of citizens who have failed to realize that their own prosperity and rights are bound up with every other individual.

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use them, we should not now have such a problem.

But land was stolen outright by wholesale and enormous tracts are now held by wealthy individuals and corporations.

Should not the same doctrine be applied to land that in the arid states is applied to water, i. e., that no more land can be held by an individual than he can put to productive use, thus making unused land acquirable by those who would use it.—Report of Commission on Industrial Relations.

THE WHITE TERROR IN FINLAND

WORKERS SHOT BY THE THOUSAND.

(Manchester Guardian, March 20, 1919.)

We have received from a Finnish correspondent, an account of the "White Terror" which raged in Finland at the time the suppression of the "Red" rebellion. He writes: "The greatest slaughter of the Whites, aided by over 10,000 German first-class troops, had completely defeated the Red Guards. It is well nigh an impossible task in a few lines to give an impression of the unspeakable horrors which now followed, and which have no counterpart in the history of any other civilized nation in the world.

After the insurrection was over, sometimes weeks and months later, there commenced a most frightful slaughter, with the permission of the Germans and by the order, and with full knowledge of the White Government. There are more than five hundred municipal districts in Finland, and to each order for "reprisals" were given with the effect that in the following districts approximately the following numbers of workers were shot without any kind of legal procedure:

"Riihimaki, 600; Varkaus, 450; Lanti, 2,000 (among them over 200 women); Porssu, 400; Hauho, 100; amsa, 400; Vihti, 450; Ciborg, 4,000; Tammerfors, 600; Hyvinge, 300; Lojo, 200; Karhula, 76; Beinajoki, 70; Kokkola, Gamlakarleby, 100; Nurmljarvi, 80; Kotka, 400; Helsinki, 600 (125 women); Lammi, 300; Aho, 400; Jokioinen, 40; Kuhmoinen, 40; Palkue, 17; Jokela, 10; Karis, 40; Asikkala, 27; Borgia, 14; Teisko, 80; Kexholm, 15; Kajana, 13; Kotojarvi, 16; Hirvensalmi, 10; Lavia, 10; Virolahti, 10; Perkkari, 30; Reikola, 20; Akaa, 38; Jyvaskyla, 10; Korpiakhti, 20; Kemi, 50; Euroajoki, 14; Lieksa, 48; Kilkainen, 10; Kasisalmi, 13; Voikka 114; Kymi, 43; Joensuu, 30; Hoplaks, 45; Kokenaki, 60.

"This makes a sum of approximately 12,500 killed. And it is to be observed that these figures refer but to about fifty districts of the five hundred. Also, these persons were not killed in fighting during the civil war, but slaughtered weeks and months after the termination of the warlike operations."

"Besides, according to official figures between 30,000 and 90,000 prisoners were taken and kept in occasional prisoner camps, where the

Official Call for Election of Convention Delegates

STATE CONVENTION INFORMATION AND REGULATIONS

To the Locals:
This is the official call to all locals to elect their quotas of delegates to the coming State Convention. The number of delegates to which each local is entitled will be found on the other side of this letter.

Here are reprinted, in as concise form as possible, the constitutional provisions which govern state conventions and such other information as may be of interest to delegates and locals:

1. The State Executive Committee has decided that this year's state convention shall be held in Cincinnati, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 27, 28 and 29. Name and address of the convention hall will be published in the Ohio Socialist.
2. Basis of representation is by locals, each local being entitled to one delegate for the first one hundred members or less and an additional delegate to reach additional one hundred members of major fraction thereof.
3. Locals consisting of branches may divide their branches into subdivisions, allowing each subdivision to elect a delegate. But the number of delegates so elected must not exceed total number of delegates allowed the local as per tabulated statement and subdivisions must be so divided as to have in each an equal number of electors.
4. The railroad fare of all delegates, to and from the state convention, will be paid by the state organization.
5. Only those who have been members of the party for one year or more shall act as delegates, unless the local represented shall have been in existence less than one year, in which case the delegates must be charter members of the local.
6. A 25c Ohio Socialist press stamp shall be issued quarterly to members of all English-speaking locals and branches. No member shall be considered in good standing unless in possession of this stamp.
7. Delegates to the state convention who fail to present their credentials to the credential committee by 3 p. m. of the first day of the convention will not be entitled to mileage.
8. LOCALS Akron, Alliance, Ashabula, Barberton, Belmont County, Canton, Clark County, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Conneaut, Dayton, Hamilton, Girard, Lorain, Richard County, Steubenville, Toledo, Warren, and Youngstown have foreign speaking branches within their jurisdictions. These foreign speaking branches must be given an equal voice in the election of delegates to the State Convention.
9. Original and duplicate credentials are being sent all locals. Local secretaries will carefully and plainly fill out the original credentials and give same to delegate elected, who in turn will give it to alternate elected providing regular delegate can not attend. Local secretaries will also fill out duplicate credentials with care, and mail same to the state office BEFORE June 20th.
10. Local Cincinnati has committees at work now, attending to the many details necessary to make the convention a success. Information as to hotel rates, restaurants, convention program and other details will be communicated to the delegates by Local Cincinnati as soon as arranged.

Respectfully submitted,
H. WAGENECHECH,
State Secretary, Pro Tem.
SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO.

conditions, in consequence of deliberate neglect and bad organization, proved so miserable that approximately 15,000 persons, men and women and children, died of hunger and disease. In the barracks in Ekens alone died 2,821 prisoners between June 4 and October 19, among them 2,256 without having been brought to trial. Over 60,000 have been sentenced to punishments between two years' imprisonment and the penalty of death. All except some 6,000 have got their punishment changed to a conditional one and been released, but remain deprived of all rights of citizenship. About 450 have been sentenced to death, but only a little over a hundred actually shot. Forty Socialist members of the Diet who remained in the country have got between eight years and lifetime unconditional prison. Out of 92 members only one was uncompromised and allowed to reoccupy his seat in the Diet.

"The last general amnesty included also amnesty for all those who in one form or another had behaved 'too severely' against the workers during the 'cleaning' of the country. Accordingly no one can be brought to trail for having murdered workers, stolen their property, etc."

EFFORTS AND SACRIFICES

(Scott Nearing.)

Milton Sheridan Sharp, chairman of the board of directors of the Bradford Dyers' Association, Ltd. (England), opened the annual meeting of the stockholders on February 22, 1919, with these words: "After four years of the most terrible war in the history of the world... we meet today after complete victory has crowned our efforts and our sacrifices." The chairman then gives in detail the "efforts and sacrifices" of his company. These include net profits for the year of \$3,200,000; 10 per cent regular dividends on the common stock; 7 1/2 per cent bonus on the common stock, and a surplus carried forward of \$1,330,000. Mr. Sharp predicts that, with the German dye industry destroyed, a future of the greatest prosperity is in store for his concern.

Tabulated report of Dues Stamps purchased by Locals from May 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, and apportionment of Delegates to the State Convention.

LOCALS	Dues Stamps	Initiation Stamps	Total Stamps	Monthly Number Average Delegates
Adena	180	23	203	17
Akron	3988	99	4087	340
Alliance	617		617	51
Ashland	82	3	85	7
Ashabula	1400	158	1558	130
Aurora	100		100	8
Barberton	589	8	597	49
Barton	180		180	15
Belmont	2503	61	2564	213
Blain	47		47	4
Bluffton	28		28	2
Buffalo	40	23	63	5
Byersville	180		180	15
Cambridge	90		90	7
Canton	914	80	994	83
Chicago Junction	60		60	5
Cincinnati	4452	360	4812	401
Clark County	344	10	354	29
Coshocton	40	13	53	4
Columbus	1860	50	1910	159
Conneaut	698	10	708	59
Continental	100		100	7
Crestline	140		140	12
Crestline	80		80	7
Creston	104		104	9
Cuyahoga Falls	76		76	6
Cuyahoga County	22759	1740	24539	2046
Dayton	3421	60	3481	290
Derwent	60	4	64	5
Dover (new)	12	15	27	2
Dunkinsville	12		12	1
East Liverpool	300	50	350	29
Edgerton	20		20	2
Elmwood	120		120	10
Fairport Harbor	261	40	301	25
Fairview	120		120	10
Findlay (new)	20	13	33	3
Fremont (new)	12	1	13	1
Gallion	225	2	227	19
Girard	160	26	186	15
Grover Hill	200		200	17
Hamilton	2508	80	2588	216
Hubbard	320	16	336	28
Irontdale (new)	8		8	1
Jeneva	273		273	23
Kemmer	458	26	484	39
Leontona	140		140	12
Lima	550	35	585	49
Lorain	839	12	849	71
Love City	100		100	8
Marietta	303	20	323	27
Marion	120	4	124	10
Marysville	60		60	5
Massillon	620	7	627	52
Medford	460	46	506	42
Montpelier	320	10	330	27
Mt. Healthy	100	6	106	9
Mt. Vernon	220	12	232	19
Napoleon (new)	8		8	1
New Bremen	520	13	533	44
New Philadelphia	100		100	8
Newark	197		197	16
Niles	870	80	950	79
North Star	100		100	8
Norwood	180		180	15
Opperman	40	16	56	4
Pinney Fork	48		48	4
Piqua	792	20	812	67
Portage County	388	54	442	37
Portsmouth	210	18	228	19
Rhodesdale	84	9	93	8
Richland County	640	30	670	56
Robins	200	31	231	19
Roswell (new)	17		17	1
St. Marys	70	4	74	6</

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EDITORS Elmer T. Allison Alfred Wagenknecht

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1919.

IT'S BUSINESS WE'RE AFTER IT SEEMS.

Although the world's stage still shows various actors going through the role of making the world safe for democracy, doing behind the scenes tell a story that seems to be a little different for there they play seems to be for big stakes rather than for sentiment and sympathy.

Richard H. Cole, formerly personal representative of Carranza in the United States, suggests:

"I would not advise military intervention. Any strong power could conquer Mexico in sixty days. But it would be a shame and a crime to do so. What the Mexicans want is food, not force. About 16,000,000 of Mexico's 17,000,000 people will welcome Americans who come with food and the help they are entitled to. A few trainloads and many motor trucks-loads of food, enough soldiers to police the country, about 10,000 of them in all and we can do a more profitable business in Mexico in a year than we can do in Russia in a lifetime."

GET RIGHT OR GET OUT.

"The proclamation issued by the patriots of the Reds of Cleveland," said a speaker at the Public Square since the May Day riots, is "Get right or get out." "Get right or get out"—just what does it mean? The speaker meant this: "If you don't like the government we have, get out of the country." It's a common enough expression. One hears it on all sides. Like a lot of plausible and common ideas and expressions it is faulty in reasoning and principle. Only cowards would follow such counsel.

Governments are said to be organized (recently organized governments have been at least) for the purpose of aiding society in its efforts to attain happiness. Not all governments have been organized for this purpose.

Most of them have been organized for the purpose of attaining the well being of a certain small portion of society. As time rolled on and the workers of the world grew more cognizant of their economic interests and organized accordingly, governments have been changed more and more in conformity with their interests. We are far from the goal that means workers' control of his destiny. Nevertheless, we shall not get off the earth until that goal is reached.

We are here. Brought here by the same forces that brought the parasites here. We mean to stay. We pay as we go. All the wealth and well-being of the world is the produce of our hands and brains. We have made it all. It is ours when we have the good sense to take it. All the sophisms and powers of parasites cannot keep it from us once we desire it on our own terms. We shall not "get out" because we do not like slavery. We shall change the economic system from a slave system to one of economic freedom. We are not only the larger part of human society, we are the most vital part. Without our labor, society and its parasites can not exist.

We shall not be cowards to run from responsibility and duty, nor shall we run from a government which does not represent us. We shall stay on the job till we get control of it. The world's heroes are those men and women who did not run. They stay. They stayed at Valley Forge. They stayed at Gettysburg. They stayed throughout history in the face of filth, filth and oppression. They stayed and through them and the principles they stood for, the world has reaped a harvest of happiness and well-being.

In the fact of recent world events to "get right or get out" is a tactic more applicable to the parasites of society than to the workers. In Russia those parasites who failed to get right with the workers "came up missing" or got out. They got right by getting a job and earning their living by the sweat of their own brows. The same principle is capable of application throughout the capitalist world—nowhere more easily applied than in capitalistically developed America.

Our advice to the parasites of America is to get right with the workers, or prepare to eat later the mud they attempt to fling at us now.

RIOTISMS.

The Socialists worked for the eight-hour day for Cleveland police, but that fact did not prevent the police from taking one of the eight to break the heads of a few score Socialists.

Pearls cast before swine!

And now we know what a "loyalist" is. An assaulter, a rock thrower, a breaker of law, an insulter of women, a frightener of children, a maniac, a beast. A thief, a button snatcher, a bully, a hoodlum. They are welcome to the honors (?) but to what or to whom are they loyal is a pertinent question.

"Law and order" as practiced under capitalism make for disorder.

"Rights of property" disappear when "might" comes on the scene. Especially if it is mob might.

Nothing is so potent as a policeman's club to open one's mind to new ideas.

If you ask, what was settled? We answer, nothing, but much was begun.

Deport the Reds. Yes, but what to do with those American Reds who are being deported home?

An American Siberia would be a welcome addition to the spoils of war some seem to believe.

Cleveland daily press now says we should Americanize the foreigner. And we assent. An Americanized Bolshevik could do wonders with a ballot.

AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Here is a revised list of speakers upon whom the locals may call. Terms are five dollars and expenses. Other names of qualified speakers will be added from time to time. Comrades who feel that their services are useful to the party upon the platform are requested to secure the endorsement of their locals before making application to be placed upon the Available Speakers List. Locals should make application for the speaker nearest them to save expenses.

M. J. Beery, 65 So. Main St., Mansfield, Ohio.
Chas. Baker, State Office, Socialist Party, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Rd., Cleveland, Ohio.
Tom Lewis, State Office, Socialist Party, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

Thurber Lewis, State Office, Socialist Party, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

Frank Midney, 128 N. Maryland Ave., Youngstown, O.
C. E. Ruthenberg, 1222 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

H. L. A. Holman, State Office, Socialist Party, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

Frank B. Hamilton, Mayor's Office, Piqua, Ohio.
John J. Willert, 3469 W. 54th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hugo Ruenmele, 2754 Norwood Ave., Norwood, Ohio.

J. J. Hoge, 980 Central, Bellaire, O.
The difficulty in America seems to be that the average American does not yet know what the difficulty is about.

In how many dozens of cases was it proven that profiteers interfered with the due prosecution of the war? And how many profiteers are now behind prison bars?

Party News & Views

A NEW LOCAL AT IRONDALE.

As a result of Organizer Thurber Lewis' recent meeting at Irondale, a new local has been organized. The officers are E. E. McClain, secretary; Wm. Mushrush, financial secretary; and John James, treasurer. Comrade McClain writes that he is confident of a large organization in the near future. The local will meet twice a month and the comrades are pushing the work along with energy and enthusiasm.

ITALIANS ORGANIZE AT ROSWELL.

Translator secretary of the Italian Federation writes that a new Italian Branch has been organized at Roswell by Comrade J. Fieri. A charter has been granted them.

THIS NON-MEMBER IS A BOOSTER.

Four subscriptions and a dollar as a donation comes from David Mays of Leesville, O. Mays is not a Party member, but his work for Socialism proves he ought to be. Thank you, comrade, for your good work and we trust that some of our laggards in the Party will follow your example and get busy hustling for the Cause.

GREAT MAY DAY MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

A great May 1st meeting is reported held at Cambridge. Inclement weather prevented an outdoor meeting, but the comrades had a hall well filled. The program sent out by the National Office was followed with results. A number of new members were secured and about a hundred application cards were handed out. Five hundred Debs protest cards were also given out.

WITH OUR ORGANIZERS AND SPEAKERS.

Lilith Martin Meetings. Comrade Lilith Martin reports good meetings at Bellaire where she filled three dates the last of April and May 1st. She reports visiting Comrade Debs at Moundsville and found him looking and feeling fine. At Akron her meeting was fine, a full hall and large collection. Massillon meeting, too, was good, as was also the one at Canton. The hall at Canton being packed to the limit.

Comrade Martin was compelled to give up some meetings lately for one reason or another, but she is meeting with very good success generally.

Comrade Martin will work in Toledo until the 8th, when she fills a date at Napoleon. She speaks at Continental the 9th and at Grover Hill the 10th.

FOUR MEETINGS AT HUBBARD. A CORRECTION.

By error it was stated in The O. S. in the issue two weeks ago that the four meetings which Local Hubbard had arranged for the month of May were on Sundays. These meetings are all on Fridays. The dates are May 2, 9, 16, 23. The first date was a Debs' protest meeting.

NOTICE TO LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Local secretaries will facilitate the work of the State Office a great deal by sending in subscriptions to the Ohio Socialist.

1. When taking subscriptions ascertain if the subscriber is already a subscriber. If he is, mark the subscription a RENEWAL.

2. If you write to the State Office regarding a subscriber not re-

ceiving his paper please give the time for which the subscription was just as important give the address of the comrade.

3. Never fail to ask for renewals of subscriptions at business meetings. Hundreds of subscriptions run out the last of April. Comrades knowing their subscriptions are out should renew at once as we cannot carry these expirations on a probability of renewal. Call the attention of the comrades to this fact and keep all members on the list.

ASHTABULA HARBOR GAINING.

A recent membership contest among the members of Local Ashtabula Harbor netted a large increase in membership, we are informed by Comrade Carrie Ellison, financial secretary. Report will be sent in soon. In the meantime the comrades are on the job day and night.

KEEPS THE RED FIRES BURNING.

"By all means we must keep the Red Fires burning. I therefore am enclosing one dollar for one year's subscription. Long live our just and noble cause.

E. V. CLARKE.

H. L. A. Holman Meetings.

Comrade Holman will fill the following dates: Newark, May 6th; Zanesville, 6; Cambridge, 7 and 8; Byesville, 9; Robins, 10; Derwent, 11; Buffalo, 12; Belle Valley, 13; Bellaire, 14 and 15; Yorkville, 16; Dillonvale, 17; Irondale, 18.

Comrade Thurber Lewis expects to fill a few dates in Michigan in the near future. Further dates in Ohio will be arranged for him upon his return.

WANTS TO MAKE "OHIO SOCIALIST" NATIONAL PARTY ORGAN

At a meeting of my local (Huntington) today, I was directed to communicate with the National Office and the "Ohio Socialist" also, concerning the proposition of making that publication the National Organ of the Socialist Party.

Our local was inclined to embody this proposition in a resolution, and endeavor to get the necessary support from other locals to get it before the membership of the Socialist Party in the form of a referendum.

The following ideas were developed in the course of the discussion:

(1) Owing to the tendency of the Socialists of the different sections of the United States to develop isolation to some Socialists' segregation, usually a center of Socialist activity, having a paper to carry its propaganda and voice the opinions of that group—Socialism has become divided into several camps. The Milwaukee Socialists, the Michigan Socialists, the Cleveland Socialists, the New York Socialists, etc.

(2) Such sectional adhesion makes against solidarity in the Socialist Party of America; and, to overcome this divisive influence, we must have a National Organ, and have it soon, if we expect to save the party.

(3) The most feasible method for obtaining a National Organ is to take over some strong, going, Socialist paper and, if possible, move it to our new home in Chicago.

(4) The "Ohio Socialist" is such a paper and can be spared by the Ohio State organization and Cuyahoga county. Also, that county has another good Socialist paper beside the Ohio Socialist.

I will add by way of comment that the comrades of Local Huntington, in touching on the subject of division in the ranks of Socialism, had no reference to the Spargo-Russell-Benjamin Works. One only needs to have access to the National Office bulletins and the leading Socialist papers to discover bickerings, schisms and ever-widening divergence of opinion on the fundamentals of Socialist doctrine.

The charge of obstructionist tactics made against members of the National Executive Committee and the unwarranted attacks made as to the position of other leaders, convince me that there are grievous misunderstandings among us. Some of the comrades, against whom charges have been made, have given their best energies to the cause of Socialism, and are now called upon to suffer for their loyalty to the cause. I, for one, shall be slow in surrendering my high regard for Kate Richards O'Hare, Morris Hillquit, Adolph Gerner and John M. Work. They are entitled to an opportunity for the defense of their actions or positions. As they are national characters, they are entitled to make their defense through a medium that reaches all the socialists of the United States—a national organ of the socialist party.

Further, we need a national organ that we may speak with one voice to our comrades of Europe.

We need a national organ for the sake of national organization, far more than a state needs an organ for state organization—and we need it now in the crisis of our party.

But, how do I have urged in behalf of the immediate re-establishment of a national organ, there are other reasons that might be given, but I will not take any more of your time; for, no doubt, you have seen the same need that I have attempted to point out.

Let us all that I have urged in behalf of the immediate re-establishment of a national organ, there are other reasons that might be given, but I will not take any more of your time; for, no doubt, you have seen the same need that I have attempted to point out.

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MIDVALE MINERS CELEBRATE INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY.

Meeting was called to order by Chairman C. E. Raymond at 10 a. m., there being about one hundred union men and members present.

The regular May day program was carried out with some additional talks from the members of Local Midvale.

In addition we were very fortunate in having with us Thomas J. Price, president of Sub District No. 3 of the United Mine Workers of America, who gave us a very interesting talk on organization, and demanded the repeal of the espionage act, which he maintained was unjust and contrary to the constitution of the United States government, also he said that it was being used to persecute political and industrial offenders.

After which an interpreter spoke to the foreign members and other foreign attendance, which was followed by a large sale of Debs protest cards, and a very handsome collection of \$24.47.

The chairman called on several of the comrades present to read the speeches of our comrades who are in jail. Upon reading these speeches they received hearty applause. We also had with us Comrade H. Robertson of Canton, who gave us a very nice talk that was received with much applause.

The resolution which was sent out by the Socialist Party was read, and unanimously supported by a standing vote. There was lunch served all day, which added very much to make the affair a grand success.

The committee wishes to thank all those who were so active in making this meeting the grand success that it was.

RE WOLFE,
JOE PAULINE,
E. C. WHITE,
Committee.

RECOGNIZES THE NEED OF THE HOUR

Dear Comrades: I have before you a copy of your paper issued March 19, 1919, (recently forwarded from Denver) an excellent issue. In its columns I note the 20,000 sub. drive for a "twice a week" publication before the fall campaign. The spirit of your paper throughout will surely boost our slogan, "Organize, Educate, and spur us on, more determined than ever before, to renewed efforts; pointing out the extreme necessity that the workers must recognize—the final deciding wedge that is being driven down through the Socialist movement of the world, thus splitting it in twain.

Lined up on one side we see the Bolshevik-Spartan Revolutionists and, on the other, the Ebert-Scheidemann compromisers, who, when the crisis came, proved themselves ready and willing to run their bayonets through the hearts of their Spartan comrades. This criminal fact has traveled over the entire world and plainly shows us that there is no longer a middle ground. The time has arrived for us to line up; as our French comrade, Eugene Pottier, wrote in his immortal "Internationale," "Tis the final conflict. Let each stand in his place." We are sadly in need of just such a paper as the Ohio Socialist, and with the aid the party membership ought and will give, success will surely follow.

Mr. Williams subscribed some time ago, another \$1.00 will make the 20,000 mark a little nearer. Enclosed same.

Am an old member in good standing of the Denver Local; expect to return in a few weeks, and am more anxious than ever to get back into the harness to assist in taking advantage of the greatest opportunity ever offered to the workers of America. Am now in the midst of writing farmers of the famous "Blue Grass Region" of Southwestern Ohio, who are practically drunk on prosperity, and I am thoroughly convinced that this class is one of the most difficult classes to reach, and must be done by other methods than propaganda leaflets. Possibly not until Babson's statement to their masters (regarding them) will come true, then the wealthy farming class will need no urging to leave the conservative ranks, and take their place where they actually belong.

Yours for the coming evolution,
LIZABETH A. WILLIAMS,
Emerson, Iowa.

YOUR LOCAL—WHERE AND WHEN IT MEETS

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

LOCAL AKRON
Socialist Party of Ohio
Meets Every Friday Evening at 8 P. M.
50 South Howard St.

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

LOCAL WARREN
Meets Every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., Labor Organization Hall,
E. Market St., Near Second Nat'l Bank, Warren, Ohio.

Local Kenmore
SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO
Meets Every Friday, 7:30 P. M.
BITTIKOFFERS HALL
Cor. 15th St. and Boulevard Kenmore, Ohio.

LOCAL SANDUSKY
Socialist Party of Ohio
Meets First and Third Wednesday, Each Month, 7:30 P. M.

FUCHS HALL
Cor. Monroe and Fulton Sts.

LOCAL TOLEDO
Meets every Tuesday evening, except the first Tuesday after the first Sunday. General party meeting first Sunday of each month, 3 p. m., 213 Michigan 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 50½ W. Gay Street

SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, YOUNGSTOWN, O.
Meets every Friday, 8:00 P. M., at Bushnell Hall, 127 West Federal St., Third floor.

LOCAL HAMILTON
Meets Every Friday Evening 8 P. M.
SOCIALIST HALL
88 High St., Third Floor.

Local Canton of the SOCIALIST PARTY
Meets Every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, 328 Tuscarawas St., E.

LOCAL NILES
Socialist Party of Ohio
Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m.
Study Class every Sunday, 10 a. m.
Debate and social every Sunday, 7:30 p. m.
MASONIC HALL,
164 N. Chestnut St.

Branch
Meets TIFPIN Every Wednesday, 8 P. M.
No. 93½ Washington St.

CAPITALISM SEEKS REVENGE

The capitalist class thirsty with hatred in their hearts, wild with rage, is about to commit a dastardly foul deed.

Enraged by the demonstrated solidarity of the workers of Seattle during the general strike and the success of the general strike, it is determined to exact punishment from the workers by victimizing and seizing upon over thirty loyal workers whose activities in the labor movement, and self sacrifice for the cause of labor, has made them the most hated and dreaded workers in the eyes of the capitalist class.

The victims of the general strike comprise the following members of the Socialist Party:
Aaron Fisherman, State Executive Committee member of Washington, and member of the State Press Board.
F. J. Cassidy, Secretary of Local Central, and a member of the State Press Board.

Mr. Cassidy, a member of the Y. P. S. L., and about 27 members belonging to other working class economic organizations.

They are charged with starting a revolution to overthrow the City government of Seattle, the State and the United States government; conspiracy, crime, and felony.
Thousands of leaflets, tracts and propaganda matter, the organization of the Workers, Soldiers and Sailors Council, and also some articles published in the International Weekly, which is published by the Press Board of the Socialist Party of Washington, alleged to incite the workers to seize the shipyards, from the basis of the prosecution and charges.

The arrest was precipitated on the excuse that the International Weekly which sold by the thousands of copies on the streets of Seattle on Sunday of the general strike, while the capitalist papers were permitted by the strike, contained the charged articles.

Comrades:—Behind the capitalist class of Seattle is lined up the whole capitalist class of America which is terrorized by the (first) great general strike, the governmental administration of the City, State and Nation.

The daily capitalist newspapers have told and are telling us so every day.
Behind these comrades we must line up all the workers of this nation. Upwards of fifteen years in prison stares in the eyes of these victims of the general strike.

Your moral and financial support for the defense is urgently needed.
Send your subscriptions to
SOCIALIST PARTY DEFENSE COMMITTEE
215 Liberty Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

EDUCATOR CHALLENGED SUBJECT BOLSHIEVISM
A most sensational episode occurred at the close of Louise Bryant's address at a mass meeting at Blanchard Hall, Los Angeles.

A most savage and menacing article on "Bolshevism" by City Superintendent of Schools, Albert Shiel, appeared on April 7 in the "Educational Journal," the official organ of the public school teachers of this city. The chairman announced a gift of \$100 to any charity of the city to be named by Shiel, if he would appear in the largest auditorium in the city and reiterate the statements he made about Bolshevism and give Louise Bryant an hour to answer.

The effect was electrical. Upton Sinclair appeared upon the platform and challenged the daily press of the city to publish the article. About \$1,400 was showered upon the platform in ten minutes to test the matter and have the challenge published and the truth told about Russia. The daily papers, with the exception of one, refused, although the matter was offered them at highest advertising rates. We are now getting out a Louise Bryant emergency edition of 75,000 of the "New Justice" to tell the whole story which will be written by Upton Sinclair; also containing an exposure of the lies and distortions of the Shiel article by H. Eyckman. Mr. Shiel says in his article that the place to deal with this question is not only in the classroom but upon the public forum. This is his opportunity.

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION AT ONCE !!

Nearly one thousand notifications of expiration were mailed out two weeks ago to readers whose subscriptions expired in April. Readers who have received these notifications MUST renew at once either through their local secretary or direct to the State Office, if they wish the Ohio Socialist to continue coming to them. These expired subscriptions will be taken off the list with this issue unless renewed this week.

AN INTERVIEW WITH LENINE

NOTE:—Robert Minor, the famous cartoonist, who was formerly with the New York Call, and later an active worker in the defense of Tom Mooney in California, has now been in Russia for several months. According to an article in the Chicago Daily News, Tuesday, February 4, 1919, Minor had just arrived purports to have had with Nicholas Lenine, premier of the Russian Soviet Republic, part of which is as follows:

"What will you do if the allies send big armies against you?"
"If they send anything short of very big armies," he replied, "we shall defeat them."

"And if they do send very big armies?" I persisted.
"Then they will make a very big war," he answered, smiling, but without mirth.

puts an Astonishing Question.
Then he asked me a question that astonished me for the way he put it, rather than for the words he used.
"How soon will the revolution get to America?" was the question. The tone was confident. He did not ask me if it would reach America, but when, as if he took it for granted that some day the red flag would wave in Washington. I did not reply, and he went on:

"I wonder how long," he asked, "Gompers can hold the labor unions, as servient to the imperialists as he is. Debs is an old man. I wonder if he will survive his term in prison. It is a shame he was condemned. What is he like personally? I have never seen him. Why doesn't the American Federation of Labor do anything about Big Bill Hayward's imprisonment?"

"Future society will be organized along soviet lines. There will be society rather than geographical boundaries for nations. Industrial unionism is the basic state. That is what we are building."
I said to Lenine I was going to Germany, and his interest quickened.
"You will arrive in time for the second revolution," he said.

Lenine showed little interest in the present German control, but said he was waiting for the triumph of bolshevism.

Socialism means the Golden Rule against the Rule of Gold.

VOTE FOR SOCIALISM.

RUSSIAN SOVIETS REPUDIATE SLANDER

Translation from the Russian of the Anarchists' repudiation of the Decree of the Socialization of Women. The "decree" was secretly printed and plastered surreptitiously one night on hundreds of billboards and telephone posts in the cities of Samara and Saratoff (on the Volga river) by unknown persons. They were indignantly torn down by the Soviets and the Federated Anarchists came out with the following repudiation:

"From the Federated Anarchists of Samara and Saratoff:
"Enemies! You are defeated, and you are going down lower and lower. You have reached such a low level that your cause is now desperate. You wish to continue to live in idle luxury and have us work for you, and you find the revolution a menace to you. Enemies, you slander and misrepresent us when you say that we anarchists would use our liberty to enslave women.

"You forge our name to this dirty decree that your dirty hands have written. For centuries and all over the world, anarchists were fighting against all deceits, all forces and all oppression. We ourselves have used force and violence only against our oppressors."

"We want to live and let live in perfect freedom. Is it conceivable that we would now issue such a monstrous and contradictory decree?
"Think for yourselves! Is it likely that anarchists would advocate, or even permit such degradation of women? You think only to provoke trouble. You are only trying to deceive the ignorant people.

"Don't you suppose that we have wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of our own?
"You provocateurs apparently don't know our strength, but you shall know. Death for provocateurs. Death, no matter who you are. We will make you pay for your dirty crimes. Anybody found circulating such dirty propaganda, will be put in the same class. Everybody, whether with us or not, who opposes such contemptible propaganda methods, deserves commendation.

"With all our soul we fight for all that is best for Russia."
(Signed) "Federated Anarchists of Samara and Saratoff."

QUESTION--WHAT'S THE MOTIVE?

We print below an editorial from the Chicago Tribune, one of the staunchest supporters of capitalism in this land of the free. Coming from this source the question arises—What is the motive? Is it feared that Bolshevism will sweep the world unless the United States establishes "diplomatic" relations with Socialist Russia? And will the establishment of free communication with this country and Socialist Russia stay Bolshevism? Here's food for deep thought.—Editor.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA?
And now the bolsheviks are virtually masters of Ukraine!
Isn't it about time for us to find out for ourselves just what bolshevism is and amounts to in Russia? Haven't we by this time a rather vigorous suspicion that our news of that phenomenon is and is doctored for us and certainly not for our benefit, for it cannot benefit America to be deceived?

When bolshevism first appeared in the Russian situation we were told it was a noisy minority which had no influence among the Russians. When bolshevism overthrew Kerensky we were told that it would not hold power for any length of time. As time passed and bolshevism did not disappear we were told it was the dictatorship of a few who were imposing their ambitions will by force. We were told that the mass of the Russian people were not bolshevist. We were told that they would rise to welcome foreign aid and overthrow the tyranny which the bolsheviks had so mysteriously imposed upon them. We were told that the allied troops were winning victories. They were strange victories which left the victors numerous versts farther away from their objective than before, strange victories in which the red troops suffered appalling losses while the allied forces lost few, but were able to retire with part of their own supplies, while punishing the enemy by burning the remainder. Always the red armies are, or are about to be, crushed, and now after months of almost constant defeats we read that they are virtual masters of Ukraine, that they have an army of half or three-quarters of a million men, officered by trained soldiers of the former German and Russian armies.

At the same time a representative in America of the Soviet government offers on its behalf to deposit \$200,000,000 in gold in American and European banks for the purchase of supplies and asks our government "to establish normal relations between the two countries."

These are certainly not the accents of failure, weakness and despair. Lenin and Trotzky have been in power a year and a half. In spite of constant reports of defeats, famine and social chaos, in spite of the Murman and Siberian defections, they seem to be stronger than ever. There is a situation we are not permitted to see. Raymond Robins evidently tried to describe it last summer, but he could not get a hearing until the senate called him the other day. But the public has a right to know what this phase of the Russian upheaval really is and not be confined to partisan reports and sporadic rumors.

Why has bolshevism survived and grown in Russia? What is its strength there today? The measures which we have joined up to this time seem to be futile or worse. They were not our measures. It is time America asserted her right to know what she is about, to make up her own mind whether she is pulling others' chestnuts out of the fire or following a policy consistent with her own interests.

Col. Roy Bacon of the Mellon Institute, in a speech before the Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce, says that in the future TEAR GAS will be used against striking mobs, instead of clubs and revolvers.

Col. Bacon has just returned from Europe, where he was employed by our government to make gas to be used against Germany and her allies, twenty to thirty men.

From the London Morning Post comes an interesting bit of information which all wage-workers will be glad to be told about. Many British papers are very peeved (speaking moderately) at Wilson for methods he used in telling the world that Italy could not have Fiume. Just why a capitalist paper should be so shortsighted as to expose the tricks of the trade we do not know and we are not going to quote that old saw which says that "when thieves fall out, etc."

The Post says Mr. Wilson proposes the limitation of armaments in Europe, but "at the same time proposes to build a navy to lick creation in the states." It declares that, while he opposes secret treaties made by the other nations, "if he were to search his portfolio, he might find the notes of certain commercial treaties which rumor says have already been negotiated between America and certain countries—which shall be nameless—but of which the world as yet knows nothing."

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' GREATEST PARADE

(Continued from first page.)

dashed up and down the sidewalks to clear them. Men, women and children fled through by-ways and alleys for safety.

WORKERS FIGHT BACK.

While police were freely using their clubs upon the heads of the Socialists, some fought back with naked hands and what weapons they could find. Mounted police were pulled from their mounts and other officers were beaten into unconsciousness. In a short while, however, the crowds had been dispersed from the Square, but small riots and fights occurred in many adjacent streets all afternoon as mobs searched out individuals and groups of known Socialists.

LOCAL HEADQUARTERS DEMOLISHED.

During the riots down town the local headquarters at Prospect and Bolivar Rd. was a scene of destruction. Mobs had stormed the local headquarters demolishing it almost completely. Windows were smashed out, furniture made into kindling wood. Thousands of books and pamphlets, records and files were carried away or ruined. The scene at the finish was one of utter desolation.

CONVICTIONS FOLLOW ARRESTS

The following day a great number of convictions were made among the arrested Socialists. Heavy fines and workhouse sentences were meted out to the full extent of the law. Many prisoners demanded a jury trial. The cases of C. E. Ruthenberg and Lawrence Zitt, charged with conspiracy, were postponed until May 5th.

RESULTS AND BY-PRODUCTS OF THE RIOT.

Two deaths resulted from the May Day riots. Seventeen police were injured, three being shot and seriously wounded. One was stabbed a number of times. The number of injured is not definitely known as many not seriously hurt dressed their own wounds or were taken care of at nearby drug stores. Number of arrests were about two hundred.

The capitalist press is now urging deportation of all radicals of foreign birth as a means of stamping out "bolshevism." Chief of Police Smith states that no more red flags will be allowed on the streets at meetings of Socialists. It is believed that this move on the part of the police department is planned for the purpose of disrupting all propaganda of the party. Intimidation, it is thought, will be practiced against all owners who would rent to Socialists and in this way make Socialist meetings prohibitive. The city council is debating several moves and plans to stop bolshevism in Cleveland and stamp out at least the EVIDENCES of discontent.

What these different repressive plans will have upon the revolution and movement of the proletariat remains to be seen. The history of all repression in Europe has been a speeding up of the social revolution. Will it be different here? We think not. In the meantime the Socialist Party of Cleveland is going ahead with its work of educating and organizing the workers to take control of industry and the bringing about of an industrial democracy.

"I'M STILL ON DECK"

(Continued from first page.)

"conspiracy trial" growing out of the Pullman strike, as a result of which it was hoped to send Debs to prison for life. Woods died unlamented.

It was E. St. John, chairman of the Railroad Managers' Association, that was the most powerful and most successful of all the railroad magnates this country has ever had, that claimed Debs and his American Railway Union, couldn't disturb the operation of the big Rock Island railroad. When the strike came and this railroad was tied up tight from one end to the other, St. John was disgraced, and the last heard from him was to the effect that he had some petty job on some obscure railroad down in South Carolina. These

ELECT A NEW N. E. C.

(L. E. Katterfeld.)

Conservatives always defend their officers within our Party with the claim that they are "constructive."

I challenge this claim.

What have they ever "constructed" for the Socialist Party?

Except for a few memorable days at St. Louis, during which the radicals made history, our conservatives have dominated all our conventions. They have absolutely controlled our national office. They have always been the majority on our national executive committee and have had absolute power to do everything they pleased.

What have they done?
The Party needs a publishing house. Have they built it?

The Party needs a propaganda press. Have they developed it?

The Party needs a training school. Have they founded it?

The Party needs a lyceum bureau. Have they fostered it?

The Party needs a finance plan. Have they devised it?

The Party needs systematic organization. Have they furnished it?

The Party needs publicity power. Have they even realized it?

Even in these primary requirements they have failed absolutely. They have had undisputed power, yet they have constructed nothing.

The fact is that most of them are far more interested in their private business than in the Party's affairs. They are more concerned with the success of private institutions than with Socialist Party enterprise.

If you want the Socialist Party to become a real power in this country, an efficient instrument of the proletarian revolution, then do not elect to our executive committee the same old gang that would dilly-dally along in the same old way, but elect the uncompromising radicals—not merely because they are uncompromising, but also because they propose to get busy on the Party's constructive work.

are only a few of the wrecks resulting from the efforts of the few to stop the growing power of labor from asserting itself. Perhaps in prison, Debs may find time to write the full story.

As we toured by short stages across the states of Ohio and West Virginia, Palm Sunday, April 13, dodging Socialists, we were told that the United States marshal had a suspicion any might develop, we speculated as to what sort of prison Debs was about to enter.

Debs recalled that his first experience with jails and prisons came during the "A. R. U." strike when he was thrown into the Cook county jail in Chicago.

He was thrown into the Cook county jail, he said, "where huge furnished sewer rats that tormented me by day and kept me awake at night. One night as I dozed away they ate up my shoes and then came crawling and sniffing over me."

Debs then told "a rat terrier, owned by one of the jailers, came to his cell, and bleated with the owner to permit the dog to remain with him, knowing that that would keep the rats away. The jailer consented, but no sooner had the cell door closed upon Debs and the rat terrier, than the dog set up an unceasing howl that did not end until the dog was released. Even the dog refused to remain in the cell in which Debs had been incarcerated by the plutocracy of a quarter century ago.

"When I was in the Cook county jail it contained 350 human beings, 300 men and 50 women," narrated Debs. "Six unfortunates were crowded into each cell, with the result that the most became stinking hot from body warmth. The presence of swarms of lice added to the tortures suffered by these 350 prisoners, who, in their struggle against the heat and vermin, undressed until most of them were stark naked. They were often made to stand on their feet through constant scratching."

In those early days of the American Railway Union, when the workers on the railroads were seeking to build a powerful organization to combat the railroad barons, the newspapers directed a steady stream of vilification and abuse at Eugene V. Debs.

I received from 30 to 40 letters every day in which the writers threatened to assassinate me," said Debs. "While I was in jail on one occasion, I received a letter from a boy of 18 years of age, in which he stated that he had just bought a gun and that he was coming to Chicago to 'get my blood by Saturday night.' Throwing Debs and other officials into the "A. R. U." jail, and the methods resorted to by those in power to break up the strike. The offices of the union would be raided, all the records carted away and the officials arrested. Then the kept press all over the nation would publicize the fact that the "A. R. U." strike had been broken. The local officials of the "A. R. U." reading the local reports, would wire to Chicago for information. This would not be forthcoming because the officials were in jail and the records in custody of servile government officials. Demoralization in the ranks of the strikers would thereupon set in.

It is interesting to note that Debs was sent to Woodstock jail for six months, whereas his fellow officials were only put in jail one month, because as the court stated Debs was intelligent enough to know better than to commit the crime he was charged with, the violation of a court injunction.

When Debs was taken to Woodstock jail, the prominent citizens of the Chicago suburb seriously considered lynching the terrible agitator who had been brought amongst them. On repeated occasions they protested to George Eckert, sheriff of McHenry county, who had Debs in charge, that he was treating this sower of discontent "too white."

"You attend to your own business and I'll take care of mine," was the sheriff's answer to the prominent citizens.

In Woodstock jail as everywhere else, everyone with whom Debs came in personal contact immediately became his friend. When Debs left Woodstock jail he was presented

FUTURE OF GERMANY.

(Continued from first page.)

and food to the station and its neighborhood, and for blocks around the scene resembles a refugee camp. A red guard army, composed almost entirely of workmen, is laying siege to adjoining cities. Yesterday Bachau and Ingolstadt fell in the hands of the bolsheviks. Comrade Toller, now the Trotsky of Bavaria instead of the Lenin, led the attack in person and after a "great victory" composed a poem celebrating the proletariat triumph. He allowed me to read it. Comrade Toller may be a great political messiah, but he is distinctly an inferior poet.

One of the most startling procedures of the new government is the amazing frequency of arrests. An automobile loaded with marines—the grinning swaggering marine as elsewhere in Germany is a footloose and fancy free revolutionary vanguard—arrives in front of the hotel entrance every other minute. The marine guard enters the hotel and within a short space reappears with a bewildered trembling burglar. Owing to the general political confusion scores of soviet leaders themselves have been arrested. Last night a youth who is one of the most violent communists in Munich was plucked from my side while predicting the success of the world revolution and was marched off to Wittelsbach palace. I followed, wondering whether the soviet republic had again failed, but learned that some mysterious mistake had been made. As I was leaving I was placed in custody. The arrival of Dictator Lenin saved me from being marched off to the omnipotent tribunal and tried for I don't know what.

ARMED WORKINGMEN KEEP ORDER.

Despite the ludicrous errors and the general confusion there is no disorder in the city. There is no plundering and no shooting down of burglars. No shop windows have been broken and no shops looted. The food hoarded in the Wittelsbach palace perspiring over economic problems which would stagger Prof. Luja Brentano himself.

Will it last? Will the soviets of Munich survive? In the cafes the burglers sit asking one another these questions. They no longer laugh at the "triple long-haired pillantines." They have even stopped calling names and have left off assuring one another that "hanging is too good for the pack of them."

They exchange chastened whispers: "Where is it all leading to? What will happen next?" The gathering in the street groups about the red and yellow placards which blossom hourly on the walls and fences. These placards are amusingly intelligible. They are written by workmen. The announcement that an inventory of all the shops is being taken and that the goods of the bourgeoisie are being confiscated and distributed equally among the entire population. Under the original independent socialist soviet regime these placards were received with smiles. There were no workmen with guns and the soviet republic was protected by the soldiers of the garrison and what several dozen bourgeois leaders told me would happen. The garrison at the first opportunity turned upon the soviets and declared the new republic at an end.

TOILERS CRUSH WHITE GUARD.

But the bourgeoisie had overlooked a great fact. They had forgotten that Germany's real soldiers—soldiers who stood their ground for four and half years against the world's troops—were not lounging around the garrison selling their services to the highest bidder. One night Munich's guard was overturned, the soviet republic was re-established, I then understood for the first time what had become of the German army that had gone back to work. On that night it came pouring out of the workmen's cottages in the factory districts and on the little farms. It swept the South Bavarian white guard out of existence.

The Bavarian situation today is picturesque and uncertain. The bolshevik movement in Bavaria may suffer a momentary eclipse. Herr Noske's army may come in and make a cleanup and the Hoffman regime may return, but the workmen with guns will remain. If America thinks that the soviet movement in Germany is an outbreak of licensed criminality—that red women are fighting while the red guards are a pack of plunderers—America is dangerously misinformed. I offer no bolshevist hallyho here, but in Berlin I saw carpenters, bootblacks and bricklayers lying on their stomachs behind barricades of dry goods boxes and tea boxes. I watched them prowling over the roof tops and stalking behind chimneys; I saw them in the Ruhr district, in Dusseldorf and in the little villages adjoining the great Westphalian coal mines—grimy, unsmiling miners. And because I have seen them I know that their names will not stop them, that bullets will not halt them, and that laws will not suppress them. What is now happening in Munich is the shadow of what the future holds for Germany—the workman with a gun.

with a set of resolutions, re-stated, expressing the well wishes of his fellow prisoners, while the wife of the sheriff at each succeeding Christmas always sent Debs some remembrance. After her death her daughter has continued to send Debs a Christmas card each year.

With these reminiscences from Debs, who were with him on his journey to prison this year, 1919, concluded that somehow he would get along at the West Virginia state penitentiary at Moundsville.

But these same reflections threw into the limelight more than any other thing else the gross stupidity and utter ignorance of a reigning social order, seeking to maintain itself in power by imprisoning one of its most prominent opponents.

Debs' very presence in prison breeds the discontent and protest, whose growing power and volume will force the ruling class to liberate him immediately the volume of that protest becomes threatening enough.

WE DEMAND OUR FREEDOM

(A May Day message from Emil Herman, State Secretary of Waspa, Inc., serving 10 years at McNeil's Island for alleged violation of the espionage act.)

COMRADES: Ten years ago, yes, even five years ago!—few among you would have dreamed that today you would be met together to protest against the incarceration of Political Offenders in the United States of America. And if those few would have mentioned such a possibility to the rest of you they would have been laughed at. Political prisoners in America? Why, such a wild idea! AMERICA has always been the Haven of Refuge for Political Offenders from all over the world. It is our dearest, our most characteristic tradition. America recognizes the value of Freedom of expression in developing a FREE PEOPLE; and America is, fundamentally, a FREE COUNTRY.

"Why," you would have said,— "See here, don't you know that the CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES freedom of expression in America? Suppose some one should say he doesn't approve of certain things which may be going on in this country we don't care. Let him spout! If it is unfounded foolishness it can't possibly do any harm; and if what he says is sensible we want to hear it. So we can adopt his idea—or as much of it as we like."

But things are different now. We have Political Prisoners in America. Congress sat down upon that Constitution we were all so proud of. Oh, to be sure, Congress had no intention of enacting legislation conflicting with the Constitution. But it did just that. Now, honestly, wouldn't you say that Congress has violated the law of the Land? For the Constitution, so we were taught, is the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND. When one violates the provisions of the Constitution, it is a VIOLATION OF THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND—is one a criminal?

Did the American People decide that the old Constitution had outlived its usefulness? Did they decide to abdicate their sovereign American People? and place the supreme power in the hands of a bunch of Corporation lawyers in Washington, D. C.? Did we do that?

You are here today, for the express purpose of ANSWERING THIS QUESTION. Proudly we have declared "WE are the Government of THIS land." ARE WE?

Surely, WE do not sanction the jailing of hundreds of men and women whose only "crime" has been that of conscientiously trying to teach the people a better, easier, clearer way to live! DO YOU want to send Eugene Debs to prison for ten years—or even ten minutes?

You are acquainted with Debs; you have known and loved him for years. You are justly indignant that HE should be subjected to such treatment. But ah, Comrades! There are hundreds of other men and women in prison today, in our beautiful America, who are there just as unjustly as is Debs. It is in behalf of these that I would speak to you, now.

Since I have been here in the "exclusive society of McNeil's Island," many cases have been brought to my attention of men who have been given long sentences under the Espionage Act—AND NOT ONE was a German spy, nor even accused of being one. And they tell us the Espionage Act was framed to protect the rights of the German people, the Imperial German Government."

These men, most of them, were not

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was adopted this evening by Local Richmond, Ind., Socialist Party of America:

Whereas, the members of the Socialist Party stand squarely upon the principle that all men should have equal opportunity and right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and

Whereas, this right and opportunity cannot exist where freedom of the press is denied, and

Whereas, in the European countries, England, France, Italy, Russia and Germany, amnesty has been granted to political prisoners.

Whereas, under the Espionage Act, designed to prevent and punish spying in the U. S., there was not a single spy convicted, and

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs and 1,500 other political prisoners in the United States have been accused of plotting with the enemy, but have lifted their voices to plead for human reason and human brotherhood and the crucified human masses all over the world.

Whereas, Eugene V. Debs has always been a loyal supporter of the principle that all men should have equal opportunity and right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and

Therefore, be it resolved, 1. That members of Richmond local, Socialist Party, hereby express our hearty gratitude to him for stating our views on the cost of his own liberty and our sincere admiration for that heroic quality of character that caused him to stand, one of the few spokesmen, for sanity and peace and human brotherhood in a war made world.

2. That we deplore that condition of affairs, existing in the U. S., at present whereby such a man loses his liberty and is sentenced to ten years in federal prison while a multitude of proven profiteers revel in unbridled wealth paid with the life blood of more than the 200,000 American boys, go free, and

3. That we stand unequivocally for amnesty for political and religious prisoners and for the restoration of the peoples' constitutional rights of free speech, free press and right of assembly, and

4. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our daily press, the Socialist press and a copy recorded on the minutes of the local.

By order of resolutions committee, March 21, 1917.
LOCAL RICHMOND, IND.,
Socialist Party of America.

even guilty—if one should use that word in violating the Espionage Act (itself a violation of our country's law) Some of them are not even members of the Socialist Organization—nor even of the A. F. of L. How did they get here?

The Espionage Act gave the necessary legal prestige, and the upset conditions attendant upon the entrance of America into the World War afforded the excuse—the cloak—for the formation of a pernicious system of spying. Thousands of young men, anxious to escape the draft, their diseased minds fed upon a diet of such literary masterpieces as "Diamond Dick, Jr.," hastened to teach themselves to the Federal Department of Justice, ostensibly to "serve their country" by betraying our dangerous German agents! In order to prove that theirs was an "essential occupation" it was necessary, so they thought, to make frequent arrests. And I have even heard that, in order to further facilitate this important business, these detectives were given a bonus of \$25 for each conviction for which they were responsible. I do not know if this is true; I hope it isn't. God knows there were dirty tricks enough without that.

Now, I ask you—Is such a condition of affairs conducive to the "fair and impartial administration of justice?" Some one said to me, during my trial, last July to acquit you, Mr. Herman; a Federal jury always believes it is THERE TO CONVICT. And they are so afraid of being accused of disloyalty, themselves, that they actually don't dare to draw suspicion upon themselves by an acquittal." Again I will say that I do not know if that is true; you must just form your own opinion. You remember—do you not?—that there were practically no trials in Espionage Act cases.

Can it be true that this country was so very full of DANGEROUS GERMAN SPIES? And that these amateur detectives were of such super-human astuteness as to be certain of apprehending the guilty person under the Espionage Act? NOT German Spies—But American Children! And in not one instance which has been brought to my attention were these persons guilty of any act or word truly inimical to the interests of this country, whether this country were at war or not at war.

And yet these men and women have been forcibly removed from their homes, families and friends, subjected to every humiliation which petty, brutal hirelings of a corrupt political administration could devise; dragged through the mockery of a "trial" in court, with all the attendant expense and discomfort; and thrust into prison to serve five, ten or twenty year sentences. And a man convicted of "violating the Espionage Act"—and I am sure you will agree with me that this is one of the most heinous crimes of which a man can be guilty—gets TWO YEARS AT MOST. And convictions under this Act are very few! Creatures of such guilt, there is absolute proof are being freed from prison because of "technicalities"—loop holes placed there by our clean-minded lawmakers, as every one knows, so that these creatures can escape the penalty of the crime.

You know that the Espionage Act has begotten a system of Espionage rivaling that of old Russia under the reign of the Czar. It has created a condition of affairs to be maintained indefinitely? Which among you has assurance that tomorrow it will not be YOUR turn to be dragged into court to answer to the charge of violation of this Act? Hold up your hands, if you do not want what you look like. Certain it is that you must be an intimate friend of Charlie Schwab—or dear old John D. himself.

While there has been much irrefragable persecution of obscure and inoffensive people, during this reign of terror, there has been a well organized and systematic attack upon the Socialist Organization and all other Organizations whose purpose and reason for existence is the better education of the Working Class to a realization of the economic system which prevails, and of the remedy for the economic ills. The master class, under the guise of "war necessity" have sought to make use of the Espionage Act to accomplish that which they have longed but hardly dared to do before—the complete and ruthless extermination of all ORGANIZED effort of the Workers to obtain Freedom for themselves. They do not care for the individual rebels—they know, full well that these individuals can be easily and cheaply disposed of. THEY KNOW THE POWER OF ORGANIZATION—and it is that power which they fear, and would destroy.

And well may they fear that power. It is the power which is going to TAKE FROM THEM THE POWER they possess today—the Economic Mastery which makes it possible for them to live in ease and luxury without doing any useful work for society; which compels the slavish service of thousands of human beings to supply them with all the good and beautiful things which this world affords.

WE, the citizens and inhabitants of this country, are going to restructure our Constitution; re-establish a Republic in this country. And, standing squarely upon the provisions of our American Bill of Rights, we, through the medium of the POWER OF ORGANIZATION, are going to develop a GENUINE DEMOCRACY in this country of ours.

And, as the first step in that direction, WE DEMAND the immediate and unconditional release of ALL persons convicted under the Espionage Act. Whether the alleged offense were political, industrial or religious.

We will not accept "commutation of sentence"; we do not seek "judicial clemency"; we refuse "Executive Leniency." We have committed no crimes—violated no laws. We have been true to our country—to our people.

We will accept no compromise with political iniquity—WE DEMAND JUSTICE.

THE ONLY SECURITY

B ANISE.
He was a MONEY-HUN.
President of the Reichsbank.
Financial AUTHORITY
of Germany.
And he said: "If WE
Are ever to be able,
To pay an Indemnity,
The Allies must give us
CREDIT.
And the only SECURITY
We have to offer
Is the LABOR of Germany!"
I thought it was so nice
The way he had
The Labor of Germany
In his POCKET
Ready to lend us;
But his very next sentence
Was this: "Our WORKMEN
Are ABSOLUTELY CRAZY;
They will only go to work
When their need is very great;
This Bolshevism
Is upsetting them completely.
Their demands are
OUTRAGEOUS
We cannot deal
With INSANE PEOPLE!"
And I thought it was funny
For any man
To point out all the FAULTS
In the stuff he has to SELL.
Suppose he said:
"We need CREDIT
And our only SECURITY
Is a big PIG-RANCH
But all the pigs
Are positively ABNORMAL
You can't even CATCH
HALF of them."
And the ones you DO catch
Are RAZORBACKS!"
Or suppose he offered
HORSES for security
And told you they were all
VICIOUS and LOCOED;
I wonder if he would
REALLY EXPECT
To get that CREDIT
He asks for.
But isn't it queer
When you come to think of it,
To see how the business men
In ALL the countries,
Keep asking and asking
For CREDIT
And GETTING it.
And all the security
THEY EVER put up
Is just the LABOR
Of their COUNTRY;
And then they turn around
ALL of them
And start in knocking
Their ONLY security,
But I think it I
Were lending MUCH money
To the HERR President
Of that Reichsbank,
I would be wanting to look
VERY CAREFULLY
Into the security he offers.
And find out
If he really has that labor
TO DELIVER on call.