

# The Ohio Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio

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## Shoulder to Shoulder

By EUGENE V. DEBS

The fight we are in today to prevent our tongues from being tied and our lips from being sealed and the last vestige of our liberty destroyed, demands that we stand together. The gravest consequences hinge upon the outcome. If we are beaten now it means that our voices have been silenced, our propaganda suppressed, our party outlawed, and our movement paralyzed and set back for years.

No matter what our differences under ordinary circumstances, we must now get together and stand together shoulder to shoulder in this fight for the life of our party and our personal liberty.

There are those who emphasize economic activity in preference to political activity and vice versa in our party and propaganda work, but whether it be the one or the other, we are all now vitally interested in winning the fight for free speech and the right of free assembly.

We are all in the same boat and we shall ride safely into port or go to the bottom together.

In this hour of crisis we can well lay aside all differences regarding the war and the particular form of organization and method of activity in our party work and respond with willing hearts to the demand for a united front all along the battle line.



EUGENE V. DEBS

If free speech is suppressed; if socialist literature is denied access to be mailed; if free assembly is prohibited, our cause for the present at least is hopeless.

We shall all lie crushed and voiceless beneath the iron heel. The powers that be will be supreme and gloat over our ignominious end.

And our exit from the field of combat would be an ignominious one, for it could result only from our own blind and stupid refusal to recognize our common danger and stand together in defense of our common cause.

I shall not believe this is a possible to the Socialist Party. The party will not betray itself and others can't betray it. We can only lose this fight by losing it ourselves. We can only win this fight by winning it ourselves. The fight and all that depends upon it can be lost only if we fail to unite.

It can be won only if we stand together—heart to heart, and shoulder to shoulder.

Let the battle cry ring out all along the line: GET TOGETHER COMRADES, AND STAND TOGETHER LIKE A WALL OF LIVING GRANITE UNTIL THE BATTLE IS FOUGHT AND THE VICTORY WON FOR FREE SPEECH, A FREE PRESS, THE RIGHT OF FREE ASSEMBLY, AND THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM!

## PIQUA SOCIALISTS FIGHT UNSCRUPULOUS POLITICIANS

In my last article to the Ohio Socialist I tried to outline a few of the issues under which the Socialist city officials of Piqua have been laboring since January 1st, 1918. But these are by no means all of the contentions in which the Socialists have taken issue.

Time and news space will not permit a full and complete record of the activities to date, but I will endeavor to follow up all issues and give the Socialist version of all new ones so as to familiarize the readers of the Ohio Socialist with the fight in which Piqua Socialists have been thrust.

In following up the Hazen, Whipple and Fuller proposition as outlined in last edition of the Ohio Socialist, I shall start from July 1st, on which date Council met and the finance committee presented the budget allotting funds for the last six months of 1918, in which they again provided for the expenditures of \$2,772.37 to Hazen, Whipple and Fuller and \$5,000 with which to purchase 17 lots to place the filtration water system on, and under employee's salaries they meant to reduce the salary of the director of public service from \$1,200 per annum to \$200. This last named allotment I will discuss further on in these news columns.

But must say that the budget was so adulterated that a negative vote was cast by Councilmen Neff and Keyton but was declared by the President to have carried.

The budget was then placed before the mayor, which with the exception of the Hazen, Whipple and Fuller and lot purchasing fund, also the reduction of salaries, appropriation, received the mayor's O. K.

So Hazen, Whipple and Fuller, seeing a poor chance of collecting this money through legislation, have filed suit in the Supreme Court of Ohio to collect the aforesaid amount. Nothing further at present in connection with this case, I will proceed with the attempted reduction of salary of Director of Public Service. As stated before, the Finance Committee of the city council made provision for a reduction of salary for Director of Public Service, but there are a few difficulties to encounter which they probably had not anticipated. First among these is the emphatic restriction by

law as stated in Section 4213, Volume 2, General Code of State of Ohio, which states that council cannot reduce or increase the salaries of certain named officers during their term of office, and among these is the office of Director of Public Service.

Other than restrictions by law it would be necessary to have an ordinance providing for such reduction. They of course introduced an ordinance to fit the case which required three readings before its passage, which can be read for the first, second and third time at one meeting, providing three-fourths of council vote in favor, which was not the case this time, consequently this ordinance cannot be passed by council before August 5th, to go into effect thirty days thereafter. Now, here is the point, the budget provided \$100 for last six months 1918 Service Director's salary.

The salary of this office is \$100 per month, counting to September 5th, 1918, the time in which the ordinance would be effective. The city would owe for July and August and part of September with but \$100 with which to pay. The business men of council have planned all this. Can you figure it? Judging from some of the glaring headlines in the Piqua papers one would think Piqua had fallen into the hands of the Socialists and that unless something was done to check them the mass of citizens would become Socialists and everything go to the bow-wows. One of these would-be editors ran a half page editorial entitled, "What is the Matter with Piqua?" in which he sought to convince the general public that Piqua had always been a clean city and headed by clean men and that it was a pity for the city that misfortune had placed at the head of city affairs, a man of Socialistic ideas who were a menace to the city, and owing to their incompetency the city council should take steps to impeach the mayor and all fair minded citizens should assist in the task of ridding Piqua of these imposters. This paper was very thoroughly distributed as the management hired or caused to be hired, automobiles and an extra force of boys to distribute this edition. Another of the Piqua newspapers printed an article under the People's Forum, sign-

## Notice to Readers

This paper is paid for. If it opens your eyes to some economic facts help on the work by contributing to the Ohio Socialist Propaganda Fund.

This fund supplies the means of sending the paper to workers who, like you, are looking for economic light.

ed "A Citizen," which advocated pretty rough handling for the mayor and his associates and later received another communication which stated that time had come when all loyal citizens should band themselves together and take the mayor and his ilk out to a stone wall and then call the firing squad. Of course this last article was too rich to be published, although the editor had admitted the contents of the same to the mayor.

Keep an eye on the news columns for further action in regard to this case.

There is one consolation in which the Piqua Socialists can rest assured and that is this. Public sentiment has surprisingly shifted in their favor and they have nothing to fear along these lines.

Piqua no doubt has been made safe for democracy.

MRS. L. H. NEFF,  
622 So. Downing St., Piqua, Ohio.

## MOONEY APPEAL FAILS

San Francisco, July 22—The California supreme court today affirmed its preliminary order denying a new trial to Thomas J. Mooney.

This action places Mooney's fate squarely up to Gov. Stephens, said Attorney E. V. McKenzie, who appeared for Mooney.

Appeals for executive clemency for Mooney are now pending before Gov. Stephens.

## MOONEY MEETING

A Mooney meeting will be held at Market Square, Cleveland, Sunday, July 28th, at 2:30 p. m. It will be under the direction of the Mooney Conference. Every worker who can possibly do so should attend this meeting to protest against the death sentence of Tom Mooney.

Locals should immediately arrange Mooney protest meetings. Tom Mooney must have the support of the workers if he is to become a free man. President Wilson has twice interceded in Mooney's behalf. His fate now lies in the hands of the workers, the governor of California and President Wilson. Protest against his sentence. Demand his pardon.

## VOTE ON THE REFERENDUMS

Party members, attention! Two state referendums are now at your hands. Be sure to vote on them and return them to your local and branch secretaries on the dates stated on the ballots. Local secretaries will pay special attention to these dates and mail them in time to reach the State Office as directed.

## DEFENSE FUNDS, CAUTION

We are informed that individuals are solicited for funds for Debs Defense on lists other than those sent out by the State Office. Comrades should use caution in this regard. Better use only the official lists from the State Office. Then a rendering of accounts of all funds collected can be made to the membership.

## Silenced—But Serene

By GEORGE KIRKPATRICK

It should be a matter of interest that such a paper as The Boston Globe should say—about seven years ago—that 60 per cent of the people of the United States are not Christians. It is equally interesting, no doubt, that reliable statistical reports on the religions of all the world show that considerably less than one-third of all the peoples on earth are Christians, and as for those who are Christians, it seems—as we go to the press—that even some of these are not entirely fit to be hustled extemporaneously into the rather severe light of the Throne Room.

In short this in the nineteen hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the birth of the Founder of Christianity, and success, the conquest, the capture of the world for Christ, has not yet been realized, not quite. Not so you could notice it to the exclusion of some other things in plain sight. Indeed, we seem rather distant as yet from the prophesied "era of peace."

Let those who see disaster to Socialism issuing from the present situation take heart. Let those who bark and sneer at the Socialist movement take note that a movement can have a very vast influence in the world long before it is completely victorious. Indeed, the great anarchist of capitalism was born only a hundred years ago. At about the same age that Christ became extremely active this man Karl Marx also became effectively active. For many years he continued fiercely active in his study of the structure of society, the great law of social evolution, and an analysis of the capitalist mode of production—with prophecies as to the outcome of this mode of production.

Without a powerful press, without control of any of the great institutions usable in promoting a philosophy and a program, without great wealth to pay the bills—and in spite of the highest degree of every form of malignant and potent opposition the Socialist movement sweeps forward, swiftly forward.

Here and there the voice of the Socialist is still the devotee of Socialism is cruelly smitten on the mouth with the fist of bigotry. But he will speak later—ere long—and hear gladly. Right before the eyes of the world the "old order changeth"—and the new order moves swiftly forward. We never determine the general direction of a river's course by 20 miles of it. Nor should we determine the fate of the Socialist movement by the silence now so cruelly forced upon us who would gladly explain the outlines of the New Order.

Steady, have faith, the faith born of Marx's mighty works, the great anatomist's studies.

## DEBS DEFENSE WELL UNDER WAY

The arrest of Comrade Debs and the coming trial on September 9th has electrified the Socialist Movement of America as nothing of a similar nature could.

The plans of the National Office of the Socialist Party and of the different State Organizations for his defense are well under way and are meeting with the greatest enthusiasm everywhere.

Monster meetings to be addressed by the most able Socialist speakers in the United States are being arranged. Such well known comrades as John

Reed, Morris Hilquit, Scott Nearing and Norrteva will be placed on tour immediately. Debs himself will give as much time as his health will permit on the platform before the date of trial.

The campaign for Debs' Defense and the state political campaign are under way in Ohio. Comrades all over the state now have the Defense and Campaign lists in their hands and are circulating them for funds. Arrangements for dates for speakers are being arranged by locals thru the State Office.

Ross D. Brown, the able and well-known colored orator, will fill engagements in this state. John Reed will fill about six dates in the state beginning with a meeting at Youngstown Aug. 3rd, and continuing for a week.

Locals in Ohio should take advantage of every opportunity to hold a meeting and raise funds for Debs' Defense and the State Campaign. Ohio has a splendid list of able speakers who are listed on another page of this paper. Engage one or more of these comrades to address your picnic and arrange Debs' Defense meetings. Stand back of Debs and the State Campaign comrades; do all you can for Debs. He has done much for you and will do more if his liberty is kept for him. We count on you to help.

## When is a Platform a Platform?

(By Ray Day.)

A house is not a house unless it has its flooring, its wall, its roof. A kitchen is not a kitchen unless it has its stove, cooking utensils, foodstuffs to be cooked. A platform is not a platform unless it has an area to stand on, its supports and its planks for flooring. A Socialist platform is not a Socialist platform unless it contains the fundamentals of Socialism.

More platitudes, mere exclamations such as "the world for the workers" do not make a Socialist platform. Mere assertions such as "we reaffirm our adherence," "our whole aim is democracy," "we believe," "no men or class of men should control the means of the life of others," "a house divided," etc., do not make a Socialist platform. Unless a Socialist platform teaches Socialism it is not that kind of a platform. Simply saying, "Socialism is right, vote for it," "we promise industrial democracy," "it is not right for others to own our means of life," simply sounds simple.

A Socialist platform must contain an analysis of the three Socialist fundamentals if it is to be the real thing instead of a counterfeit. Those three Socialist fundamentals are: 1. The fact of the class struggle. 2. The fact of the robbery of the workers at the point of production. 3. The fact of economic determinism. These three facts must be so lucidly explained that a workingman can understand. Then and you have the real thing.

For some reason or other the pendulum swung to the extreme conservative side when the late state convention adopted the platform now before the membership for ratification. In an effort not to violate the espionage law the comrades delegates failed to build a platform that taught Socialism. Just like a house without a foundation, a watch without a movement, if you can imagine such things. I vote "no" on the platform—that's all.

## Death Card Produced in Court

Soldier, Farmer and Mayor All Vouch For I. W. W.

Chicago, Ill. — An enlisted soldier in the United States Army, the mayor of a big Middle Western city, and a farmer owning over 800 acres of land figured among the witnesses testifying for the defense of the indicted members of the Industrial Workers of the World, during the past half week. Some interest was aroused by a comparison between the social status of the defense witnesses and that of the witnesses for the prosecution, most of whom were either dupes or spies.

Soldier Says Will Stick by I. W. W. There was some stir in court when Fred Clark, a twenty-one-year old boy, dressed in the regulation uniform of the United States Army, stepped into the witness box. Clark stated that he was a member of the I. W. W., having joined the organization in 1916 at Sioux City, Iowa.

Clark said that he was in Augusta, Kansas, in the summer of 1917 and that the secretary of the branch there, Phineas Eastman, had been requested by the membership to leave as he had expressed views antagonistic to conscription and militarism which, in their opinion, were not representative of the general standpoint of the members.

Clark is stationed at Fort Sheridan and volunteered for the service before he became a draft age. Vanderveer asked him: Question—"Did you ever hear or know of any conspiracy among the I. W. W.'s to interfere with enlistment or recruiting?"

Answer—"No, sir, I did not."

Q—"Or to stir up trouble in the army?"

A—"No, I never heard of such a thing."

After a very brief cross-examination by Mr. Nebeker, in which nothing new was developed, Vanderveer resumed his queries:

Q—"Do you know what the I. W. W. stands for?"

A—"I came into the I. W. W. to better the condition of all workingmen as well as myself."

Q—"Do you believe in it, son?"

A—"Yes, sir, I believe in the organization."

Q—"When you come out of the army are you going to be a member again?"

A—"Yes I am going to be a member again if I come out all right, if I don't get killed in France."

Mayor and Minister Is For Defense Wallace M. Short, minister of the gospel and mayor of Sioux City, Iowa, was called to the stand on Friday, July 12th, to testify on behalf of the defense. Chief Defense Counsel Vanderveer conducted the examination. Mr. Short has been a resident of Sioux City for nine years, having come there in answer to call to fill the pulpit of the First Congregational church. Since his election to the mayoralty he has continued his services, holding them every Sunday in the Plaza theater.

Vanderveer questioned the mayor regarding the free speech fight in Sioux City in the winter and spring of 1914 and 1915. Mr. Short stated that there was no ordinance whatsoever prohibiting the holding of public meetings in the city and that the action of the authorities in stopping them was purely arbitrary and at the instigation of the Commercial Club. Mayor Short stated that he had attended several I. W. W. meetings during the trouble.

Q—"I will ask you whether on any occasion you heard any speaker advocating violence, disorder or lawlessness of any kind?"

A—"I did not."

Q—"Was there anything said in any of the speeches you heard that offended your own sense of decency and good citizenship?"

A—"There was not."

The witness testified that he had been in the I. W. W. hall several times and had conversed with many of the members. On one occasion, he said, he had invited the I. W. W. membership of the city to attend his

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church in a body. They responded to the invitation in considerable numbers.

Q—"Did they then, or have they at any other time, scoffed at your religion or at you as a gentleman of the cloth?"

A—"No, sir."

Q—"Has their attitude towards you ever been disrespectful or scornful in any way?"

A—"No, sir."

Q—"How would you describe your relations with them?"

A—"Oh, just good fellowship!"

Machine Burnt Before I. W. W. Was Founded.

James Maloney, a farmer from Baker, North Dakota, then took the stand to testify to the fact that he had employed members of the I. W. W. in 1915, 1916 and 1917 and that he had always had good service from them. Asked regarding acts of alleged "sabotage," the burning of threshing machines or the throwing of pieces of metal into them to disable them, such as the prosecution has been trying to fasten upon the organization, Maloney said that his threshing machine had caught fire in 1905. This is the year when the I. W. W. was founded and when none of its members could possibly have been in the harvest fields. Questioned further regarding the burning of threshing machines, the witness instanced the only other case he had observed, which occurred in 1901.

Vanderveer questioned Maloney as to the quality of service rendered him by I. W. W.'s who had worked for him.

Q—"What kind of service did you get from these men?"

A—"Pretty good."

Q—"Any property destroyed?"

A—"No, sir."

Q—"Any pitchforks or blankets thrown through the machine?"

A—"No."

Q—"Do you know of any instance when articles were passed through threshing machines?"

A—"Well, a blanket went through my machine in 1905."

Q—"Anything of that kind happen since the I. W. W.'s have been around there?"

A—"No, sir."

"Vigilante" Card Is Produced.

William F. Dunn, of the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and member of the State Metal Trades Council of Montana testified regarding the strike of the miners and other workers in that state. He gave a brief account of the foundation of the Metal Mine Workers Union of Butte shortly after the Speculator fire and confirmed the testimony of previous Butte witnesses that this organization had nothing to do with the I. W. W. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the I. W. W. is charged with interfering in the production of copper through the calling of this strike. Dunn's evidence in this respect was exceedingly valuable; he stated that a committee of delegates from the A. F. of L. unions was appointed to investigate the new union and that they reported that the I. W. W. had nothing whatever to do with the organization.

Dunn was questioned about the infamous rule of the company gunmen in Butte and gave several instances of their illegal and high-handed behavior. On one occasion, he said, a young blacksmith, who greatly resembled him was severely beaten up by the gunmen who thought he was Dunn.

A sensational moment in court was when Dunn was asked whether he saw the card that was found upon Frank Little's body—the so-called "vigilante" card.

"Yes, I have," said Dunn.

"Where did you see it?"

"Why, I received one myself!"

Whereupon the witness produced a similar "warning" card to that which was discovered upon the corpse of the lynched labor leader.

## AS OTHERS SEE US

COMING FAST!  
AS OTHERS SEE US.

"The war has produced a movement towards Socialism, which, had peace lasted, would not have risen for fifty years. The war has produced a movement that the strength of a nation is dependent not merely on its population, wealth and natural resources, but also on the degree to which these elements of strength are mobilized for socially beneficial objects, and not for mere private use or gain.

That Germany's power to endure the stresses of the war is largely due to the fact that she has taken over in toto many of the economic doctrines of Socialism, and although her state Socialism is perverted today, she needs little more than a political freedom to be a complete Socialist state. That similarly France, England and Italy, which have long possessed political freedom, have been forced by the stress of war to take immense strides toward the utilization of every resource for the social good of the whole. That the Russian revolution has placed the feet of the great nation also definitely on the path to Socialism, although the entire mechanism of Socialist organization has still to be constructed.

Such prognostications insist that this wave of Socialism is now about to reach America.

But the goose flesh which the word Socialist once raised on most Americans is no longer felt. And this is but natural. For it is impossible to keep on having a horror of Socialists when one regards the Socialists of Germany as the only progressive people in the empire of the Hohenzollerns, and when one has rejoiced unreservedly at the overthrow of the Romanoffs by the Socialists of Russia.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Socialists say: The dinner pail and the nose bag are both devices for feeding slaves. Of course you are not a slave, but why do you beg another man for a job?

NOTE—If you do not know where to pay your dues, send them to this office together with your dues book and we will remit to your local secretary. State Secretary, Socialist Party of Ohio, 1291 Cook Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio.



## NEWS

### of the International Labor Movement

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

#### QUEENSLAND WORKERS RETAIN REINS OF GOVERNMENT

The striking victory won by the "State Labor Party of Queensland," Australia, in the recent election for members of the legislative assembly, which is the popular branch of the Queensland Parliament, brings the working class and its ability to administer the institutions of Government in the interest of the wealth producers prominently into the foreground.

The victory of the Labor Party is unique. Eliminating Russia, it makes of Queensland the only country in the world whose government is under the control of the duly elected representatives of the working class.

The State Labor Party of Queensland secured a majority of the legislative assembly in the spring of 1915 on a platform whose far-reaching policy is expressed in the following plank regarding the Labor Party's "objective":

"The securing of the full results of their industry to all wealth producers by the collective ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange to be attained through the extension of the industrial and economic functions of the federal state and local governing bodies."

Strongly organized economically in the Australian Workers' Union, the Labor Party is the political organization of the Queensland workers. To strike as they vote and vote as they strike and always against the master class is the rallying cry of the Queensland Labor Party and the Australian Workers' Union.

The keynote speech of the campaign of the Queensland working class for control of the government was made by Prime Minister T. J. Ryan on February 18 1918 at Townsville. In the parlance of Australian politics the labor prime minister's speech is called his "policy" speech. He gave in detail what the Labor Party had accomplished in the interest of the workers of Queensland during its term of office and outlined the party's program for the next three years in case it was returned to power.

The Labor Party's victory after the most bitterly contested campaign that Queensland has ever seen makes the premier's "policy" speech of intense interest. It is a statement by a Socialist and labor prime minister of the accomplishments of a Socialist and labor government during its short control of the affairs of a great commonwealth and contains the outlines of a policy to make Queensland, in the prime minister's own words, "the comfortable home of the many rather than the exploiting ground of the few."

Prime Minister Ryan charges that much of the constructive program of the Labor Party has been blocked during the last three years by the legislative council, which is the "senate" of the Queensland Parliament. The Senate, consisting of 38 members, is appointed for life by the governor of Queensland, who in turn is appointed by the King of Great Britain. The Senate represents the interests of the labor exploiters. It was this hold-over Senate, selected during the many years of anti-labor control of the Queensland government, which thwarted the Labor Party, although they controlled the assembly and the ministry (cabinet), in its endeavor to develop its Socialist program.

The election for the Assembly was regarded as a test as to whether the citizens of Queensland approved or disapproved of the Labor Party's program. The new parliament convened the 28th of May. Should the legislative council impede the party further in the realization of its policy, in the face of the overwhelming victory at the polls, the Labor Party will insist either on a referendum to abolish the legislative council or demand that the governor "load" it with enough representatives of the working people to overcome the anti-labor opposition. This is possible under the Queensland constitution, which places no limit on the number making up the legislative council.

Queensland makes up the northeastern portion of the Australian continent. It has an area of 670,500 English square miles, a seaboard of 2,250 miles, and a population of 605,813. Its area is equal to nearly one-quarter of continental United States, and if Queensland were picked up and placed in the Middle West it would completely cover the following states:

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to office, established the Queensland War Council, with various subcommittees to carry out special duties in connection with the evolution of a comprehensive scheme of repatriation. The operation of the War Council have been extended to all parts of the state, and there are no fewer than eighty-seven sub-branches. The Queensland War Council is regarded as the most active and efficient in the whole of Australia. Most of its administrative expenses have been borne by the Queensland government, and all the instrumentalities of the state have been placed at its disposal.

#### Laws Dealing With Returned Soldiers

Three special measures dealing with returned soldiers have been passed by the Queensland Parliament during our term of office. These were the first measures passed in Australia dealing with repatriation, and they are today the most liberal enactments of their kind on any statute book in the commonwealth.

#### Land Settlement

Under the provisions of the Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Act three large areas have been proclaimed for group settlement for returned soldiers, and four others are being reserved for the same purpose, whilst already reserved will be proclaimed as required. The total area of land already reserved in this way is 3,684,322 acres, capable of settling 16,000 soldiers, whilst in sixteen other centres of the state 48,641 acres have been set apart to meet the requirements of farmers' sons and other volunteers from these districts on their return. Many generous concessions are provided for in the various acts dealing with returned soldiers, such as the reservation of certain areas for them, and the granting of priority over other applicants, three years' exemption from payment of rent and survey fees, and after three years, easy rent payments, with ten years wherein to pay survey fees. Provision is also made for a special advance of five hundred pounds sterling (\$249.25) repayable in forty years, whilst a further seven hundred pounds (\$340.65) may be obtained on terms similar to those allowed to ordinary settlers.

#### Group Settlement Explained

The principal group settlement established by the government is at Beerburrumb, on the north coast line, where an area of 51,000 acres is already ready prepared. The principle industries in this region are pineapple growing, poultry raising and bee keeping. Five acres in each block have been cleared and planted with pineapples which will be in bearing during the next season. Prospective settlers receive preliminary instruction.

During the whole time the present government has been in office, the great world war has been in progress, and it has made ever-increasing demands for sacrifice on the part of the people, not only of this state but of the whole commonwealth.

#### Queensland's Contribution to the Support of the War

Queensland has not been behind-hand in doing her share to achieve success in the great cause for which Great Britain and her Allies are fighting. Her people have given a magnificent response to the call of duty, and our sympathy goes out to those who have been bereaved by the loss of those near and dear to them. It will be some consolation to them to know that Queensland grieves with them in their hour of sorrow, and that the memory of their noble deed will be honored throughout the ages.

And let me hear say one word for the courage and devotion of our women, who have inspired our men to greater deeds of heroism and helped the nation in its hour of trial.

Australia has been whole-hearted and unanimous throughout the war in the desire to achieve the great objective for which the Allies are fighting—the preservation of freedom and civilization by the overthrow of militarism and the securing of universal and lasting peace. Difference of opinion have, however, arisen as to the method of achieving the objective aimed at. Two attempts have been made by the commonwealth government to introduce conscription in Australia. \* \* \* \* \* On both occasions the people have refused to endorse the system; but it has not been abandoned by its advocates and as to the method of achieving the objective, it may be revived at any moment, especially at any moment when Australia is least prepared to resist it.

\* \* \* \* \* The present Queensland government has done it utmost to encourage the voluntary system, not only by advocacy on the public platform, but also by protecting dependents of absent soldiers from exploitation and by making suitable provision for those soldiers on their return to their own country.

#### Repatriation

The present Queensland government has done it doing more for the returned soldier than any other state government in Australia.

The government has always recognized that, if the voluntary system is to be successfully carried out, adequate provision must be made for soldiers on their return from the war, as well as for the dependents of the men in their absence. With the object of carrying out this policy, the government, immediately on accession

tion on the government training farm and are paid two pounds ten shillings (\$12.16) per week while they are there. Blocks are also being fenced and houses are being erected on them for the accommodation of the soldier farmer and his family.

#### Government Canning Factory For Soldier Farmers

With a view to securing to the growers a fair return for their labors and a ready market for their products, a fruit canning factory is to be established at a cost of forty thousand pounds (\$194,600). To ensure the adoption of the most up-to-date methods and to obtain all available information with regard to markets, a commission was despatched to Honolulu and California, and it succeeded in gathering much valuable information, and plans and specifications of the factory are in course of preparation.

Another phase of the repatriation activities in Queensland is the erection of homes for soldiers, and an area of 218 acres has been set apart for this purpose at Sunnybank. This area is being divided into 487 building sites of an acre each. Arrangements have been made with the Workers' Dwelling Branch of the State Bank to proceed with the erection of twenty cottages of different designs on this area.

There are other important directions in which valuable assistance has been rendered to the returned soldiers, such as free technical education, of which 166 of them have taken advantage, and free instruction in agriculture. An educational and industrial institute has also been established for the training of men whose injuries unfit them for any but light employment.

The labor bureau set up by the government in all parts of the state have been of the utmost assistance in restoring soldiers to positions held prior to enlistment and in placing others in employment.

One of the noblest branches of the work is that in the hands of the An-

zac committee, which supervises the erection of homes for soldiers' widows.

The government, I claim, has dealt with this great problem of repatriation in a statesmanlike manner, and

it is our intention to extend and elaborate the scheme already in operation in order to be prepared for the demands which will be made upon us when the war is over.

(Continued in next issue.)

### Last Call—Do This Now

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

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

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

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

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

### Gleanings From the Log of an Agitator

Written for the Ohio Socialist by

W. E. Reynolds

The wise (?) and well read editor of the Chicago Daily News, "Hit or Miss" column on July 10th scored this week's miss: "Class divisions have been swept into the discard, and the howlers for 'class-consciousness' have been swept into the graveyard." Yes, yes, man, calm yourself! Since the war, no longer do we have BUYERS and SELLERS of labor power. Since you have seen fit to sell your intellectual birthright for a mess of governmental immunity, no longer do we see sellers of labor power contending with buyers of labor power over a favorable market. BAH! Your ideas smell like a skunk smells. Either you have not the brains that God ordinarily gives to geese or else you are figuring that the rank and file of humanity are a stupid set of stupid asses that can easily be led astray by the skillful word phrases of your ilk.

Personally nothing would please the writer of these lines more than to have a debate with the writer of the above capitalist piffle. If we can not make that writer back up and acknowledge his colossal ignorance in less than an hour and a half our name isn't Reynolds and our address will soon be changed! Come on, Hit or Miss!

### OUR PLATFORM OHIO FOR THE WORKERS THE NATION FOR THE WORKERS THE WORLD FOR THE WORKERS

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

#### Immediate Demands

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

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

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

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

Miss! If we cannot show you that you miss ten times to where you hit once, we will have forgotten all we ever had a chance to learn! Come on! Are you game? You have all the best of it, as all you have to do is to get up and peddle a few insipid platitudes such as the profiteers have learned to peddle—and wave a flag a few times and stand pat on your colossal ignorance—but at that—come on, I'm willing to go to bat facing a possible twenty years' sentence by some stupid judge—just to convince you that all the residents of America are not the stupid fools you evidently believe them to be.

The editor of the O. S. will kindly see that a copy of the above is sent to the Hit or Miss editor of the Chicago News.

Some people live and learn, others merely live.

Yes, we meant it. Under which classification do you come?

Mary had a little lamb! Yes, yes, we've heard the story! The lamb and Mary went to school, and therein comes the glory! (Slow music here and a soft pedal) Mary's wages bought her bread, But would not bring her butter, Then Mary, so the neighbors said, Began to growl and mutter.

When you think of a bourgeoisie, think of a thief—and you will not be far astray in your catalogue of human activities!

According to the "dope" the preacher hands you, you were made in the image of God. So too, of course were your fellow mortals. Now go down on the corner of the main stem and try to figure out what God looks like!

They are losing more men through diseased women than they are through enemy bullets, says the report—Well, well—diseased women—

all the various unmentionable diseases—that is a social problem—and all the education one gets outside of a radical education teaches one to IGNORE all social problems—so I naturally wonder what they are going to do about the matter!

Do you, as a member of the working class, support the papers of the working class? Or do you spend 17c a week for your favorite plute sheet and then howl to beat the band over 50c a year for a working class paper?

Most people are "agin" the eight hour day because they cannot make a living now working twelve to fourteen hours.

The day of the petty economic and political reform is over. No longer will an overworked and weary working class be content with such political sopas as "Free water for washerwomen," small tracts of land for tenant farmers, municipal ownership of garbage cans and milk depots, and the other misleading political stock-in-trade of the bunco politician. No longer will the robbed and despoiled toiler be content with the economic reform of fair days' work for a fair day's wage, sanitary workhouses, job-control and such-like concessions.

The era of revolutionary social upheavals is at hand and today as never before an understanding of the great facts in the field of proletarian science must be had to enable one to grasp the great truth of Marx who said, "Nature and industrial conditions will force you, willingly or unwillingly, whether you close your eyes to the truth or not, along the path that history has marked out for you."

Under date of June 16, 1918, the paper which advertises itself as "The world's greatest newspaper," i. e., the "Chicago Tribune," ran one of the John T. McCutcheon cartoons which seems worthy of comment. It was headed "War's Sacrifices." First was shown a fellow off for Camp Grant, bidding good bye to his wife—a young boy conspicuous in the background. Opposite this was what purported to be a home of the well-to-do. The man comfortably seated in a Morris chair was saying to the woman in the picture, "We must make sacrifices, we must economize." The next picture shows the women and child reluctantly leaving the little cottage which has a sign on it, "For sale or rent." Opposite to this picture is the picture of the well-to-do and his woman in the case, where the man is saying, "We must give up the limousine for the summer." Get the idea? The enlisted man gives up his HOME—the well-to-do his limousine—FOR THE SUMMER.

Next picture shows the wife of the enlisted man down in the slum district, wash on the line, garbage cans, staterooms, beer barrels, and all the paraphernalia of the slums, going into a place marked "Furnished rooms cheap." Opposite to this picture is Mr. Well-to-do who was saying, "I'll resign from two or three of my clubs."

Next picture shows the war-widow in line at the employment agency looking for a job to enable her to live and keep her son—a most desolate and woe-begone picture. Opposite to this was the picture of Mr. Well-to-do and the woman in the case with SIX servants lined up before them. Mr. Well-to-do is saying, "We must dispense with ONE or TWO servants." The whole cartoon signed, McCutcheon.

Really, Henry, are you so dense that comment is necessary?

Incidentally both the "Chicago Tribune" and the "Chicago Daily News" occupy buildings which are the property of the Chicago schools at rental based upon figures of a by-gone age. Both were secured by methods which will not bear the light of an honest investigation, according to the statements of the present mayor of Chicago. Inasmuch as the modern newspaper has taken it upon itself to be our sole dictator as to what we shall think, when we shall think it and whether we shall be allowed to think it—the above revelations are pertinent—eh what!

"The growth of capital should be given every encouragement," says Geo. L. Walker, editor of "Boston Commercial," in an alleged treatise upon the subject of "Capital." Later on he goes on to state that the growth of capital benefits labor. His position evidently is that labor does not need to be benefitted but it is necessary to make him think he is benefitted by capitalist exploitation. They are all alike, these exploiters. They do love to help labor! Provided always that they can do so WITHOUT HARMING THE INTERESTS OF CAPITAL.

Big profits for capital are of benefit to the whole community," says the same writer. It is evident that his knowledge of economics is nil.

## Proletarian Science

A Course in Economics Arranged for

Study Classes  
By W. E. Reynolds  
(Written especially for the Ohio Socialist)

Did you form the opinion that all those questions in our last lesson were simple and not necessary for you to bother your head about?

There are many good Socialists who are honestly of the opinion that an understanding of such things as price, wealth, capital, wages, capitalist methods of production are not necessary. This view is held by many of our party officials, writers and speakers, their position being that a general knowledge of things are wrong "under capitalism," and a firm faith in the belief that all things will be right "under socialism," a paid-up party card and a vote cast for the Party ticket whenever possible, is all that is necessary.

Lester F. Ward, in "Dynamic Sociology," Vol. 1, page 21, wrote: "In short, what is really required is KNOWLEDGE. Knowledge is simply truth apprehended by the intellect. Intelligent mind, fortified with knowledge, is the only reliable form of directive force. The only proper knowledge for this purpose is that which can be acquired of the materials and forces of nature. As it is the utilizing of these which alone can secure the end sought, so the knowledge of these is the prime necessity in the exercise of a directive control over human zeal for the improvement of mankind. Hence the diffusion of this kind of knowledge among the masses of mankind is the only hope we have of securing any greater social progress than that which nature itself vouchsafes through its own process of selection."

"The knowledge referred to is just that which is embraced in the word SCIENCE, and the diffusion of it is the process which goes by the name of EDUCATION. Therefore the first element of a truly progressive system is POPULAR SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION."

On page 597 of Volume 2, "Dynamic Sociology," Ward wrote, "It is high time for Socialists to perceive that, as a rule, they are working at the roof instead of the foundation of the structure which they desire to erect. They are working at ends, not means—the fact being that the ends will take care of themselves whenever the proper means are adopted."

In our studies on the subject of proletarian science we are striving to begin right and seek the causes underlying certain phases of human activities. Once the causes of activities are understood humanity can act in the way to achieve the ends which all honest people desire.

Chapter three, of "Shop Talks," takes up the subject of "Price." This book is admirable as a beginner's text book on the law of value and if you have not yet secured one do so without delay—10c, State Office.

In the first paragraph pay strict attention to the words, NECESSARY SOCIAL LABOR. A work might be necessary and yet not social, or it might be social and yet not necessary; in either case it would not be the way to measure value.

Values are measured by NECESSARY SOCIAL LABOR. All commodities contain crystallized human labor and we find out whether their values are equal by finding out whether they contain equal amounts of labor, or as Marx puts it, in "Value Price and Profit," page 57, "the relative quantities of commodities which can be produced in the same TIME OF LABOR are EQUAL."

The natural tendency is for commodities of equal value to exchange for each other or for other commodities of equal value. Here is a vital point. Do not overlook or underestimate it. Read carefully all of page 10 and discuss all the different points involved. Note the use of the terms RELATIVE values, and EQUIVALENT values in the quotations on page 17. The first quotation on page 17 tells how RELATIVE values are determined. The next quotation (next paragraph) tells how SOCIAL LABOR TIME is calculated. Remember in order to measure the QUANTITY of labor we have to find the amount of labor-time expended.

The quantities of different commodities are expressed in different ways, as for instance, cloth is sold by the yard, land by the section, meat by the pound, potatoes by the bushel, bananas by the dozen, milk by the quart, coal by the ton, gas by the thousand cubic feet and electricity by the kilowatt hour, but the values of all these commodities are measured by the kill-a-dubb hour, or as Marx says, the necessary labor time.

Values then, are measured by the amount of Socially Necessary labor-time embodied in their production. How do we express this value? Mark the difference between MEASURING value and EXPRESSING it. We usually express value in terms of money which is in turn based upon gold.

Measuring values we find that each time MORE socially necessary labor-time is needed, value increase and each time less necessary social labor time is needed, values are less. Gold itself is a commodity and has a value and the value of gold is measured exactly the same as the value of any other commodity, yet, when we come to express the values of commodities in terms of money based upon gold we often find that a commodity which today contains less necessary social labor time than ever before, and therefore ought to be less valuable, has a higher PRICE.

Here enters a new term, PRICE. Also, here is where several difficult complications arise. What is Price? Is it the same as Value? If the VALUES of many commodities are less today because of the expenditure of less labor why is it that the PRICES are higher? Leaving the answer to the question "What is Price?" to be dealt with more fully in our next lesson, we will take up the last question.

When values are expressed in terms of gold (money) and gold itself being a commodity, which is less valuable today owing to the discovery of the cyanide process and other methods which eliminate the necessity of

expending so much social labor to procure it, naturally it takes more gold to equal in value the other commodity.

It is not the intention of the present series of lessons to take up in detail all the varied and complicated ramifications of the SOCIAL forms of value expressed in terms of money, but, rather to keep these lessons as a sort of beginner's course, just pointing the way to the need of a better and more comprehensive knowledge of the subject matter involved. But even beginners MUST at least know, what values, how it is determined, how measured and into what forms it manifests itself.

Up to the present time we have been dealing with value, in a single concrete form such as prevailed in the days of barter. Now we HAVE to go further and inquire more deeply into its various component parts. In our definition of a commodity we learned that a commodity was a product of labor containing an exchange value, a product made for sale or exchange. They appear on the market in the form of CONCRETE things, i. e. USE values, but in order to figure those values we must reduce them to abstract terms and express that abstraction in terms of PRICE.

Next lesson will deal further with price. To those of you who are of the opinion that this is an easy and simple proposition to be passed over with a wave of the hand, let it be said, just try to explain price to the next ten people you meet.

At the risk of trouble-making for my readers allow me to again INSIST that the Socialist party member or the Socialist party Local which does not immediately organize a class for the purpose of making a study of these vital matters—including a course in the Communist Manifesto, and likewise a course in elementary biology—is missing the greatest opportunity of its career. Such a study class will benefit, not only the local, but each individual member of which it is composed.

If you have not already done so, start that class NOW.

### Sunday School Lesson

**Raw Materials:** Labor the factor which converts them into useful articles and therefore produces wealth. In our last lesson we found that everything we have comes from the earth; but we do not find them ready to use. Our dresses and coats and caps do not grow on the sheep all ready for us to wear. We can't go out into the forests and pick our chairs and tables off the trees, etc.

Let the children suggest the things we can use in the natural state, as fruit, nuts and some vegetables. We have a special name we give to these materials as nature provides them. They are called raw materials. Point out that raw food means unprepared food, etc. When must be done to raw materials before they are fit to use? Somebody must work on them. So a house requires lumber plus iron (nails, etc.), plus...? Who can fill in the blank?

Let someone go to the blackboard and write:

Lumber, plus iron, plus work, equals house.

Similarly analyze:

Wood, plus labor, equals furniture.

Wool, plus labor, equals clothing.

Cotton, plus labor, equals clothes.

Perhaps we shall find out.

I wonder which is worth the more, the wood out of which the furniture is made or the furniture. The furniture? Why? What was added to the raw materials? Labor.

Write on the blackboard: "Labor makes raw materials valuable."

Two white dresses were in a show window. One was selling for \$5 and the other for \$50, but they were made of the same material. Why this difference? One was hand embroidered. It had much labor expended on it.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians before labor was worked on it for \$24. Now it is worth countless millions because labor has made streets and erected buildings and dug sewers, etc.

Iron ore, worth 75 cents a ton in its raw state, can be worked into horseshoes that sell for \$10 per ton (if the 75 cents' worth of iron is made into needles, they will sell for \$650, or it can be made into watch springs worth \$400,000).

So labor transforms raw materials that are almost worthless into valuable articles. Let the children cite similar examples.

Draw from the children and write on the blackboard: "All wealth is produced by labor."

Who performs the labor that renders raw materials so valuable? THE WORKING CLASS.

Then they, the workers, must be very rich. Are they? No, they are very poor. How strange that is! The workers produce the wealth of the world, yet they are very poor!

I wonder what becomes of the wealth they produce.

### Pay Your Dues

### Get a Subscriber

### Give a Dollar

### For Debs and

### Free Speech

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



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## WITH OUR EDITORS

We here make so bold as to place before you special thoughts for especially active minds. Where no credit is given The Ohio Socialist Staff is guilty.

## COLORS AND SHADES

Colors and shades of colors we have in plenty, you'll agree. Visualize ivory, champagne, burgundy, taupe, mere shades in a class with baby-blue and grass green.

Go dizzy trying to visualize color shades and you'll go crazy trying to get just an inkling of the uncountable variety of personal characteristics and grades of mental calibres with which we of the human family are blessed. Blessed I say and mean, because it's good and makes for progress. I dare you to imagine us all alike, so alike that you couldnt tell you were you.

And so we join the Socialist Party, each one of us a shade more different in make-up. Here we have a Socialist who had a "green" father, a "blue" mother and a "dirty-brown" environment, and that's the reason he is bitter and vindictive. We have our apathetic comrades, our impulsive comrades, our critical comrades—comrades you like to socialize with and comrades you sort of detest. And those you detest others like and those others like you don't like. These likes and dislikes which find their origin in personal characteristics you favor or abhor, leads you to unjust criticism of or unjust loyalty to this or that comrade, both of which eventually lead to your own disorganization as a helpful unit in the Socialist movement and the disorganization of the party itself.

What we desire to shout into your ear is that if we are to wait for Socialism until we manure and groom every Socialist so that his personal characteristics are to the liking of each of us—then we'll never get Socialism. Maybe you don't favor the faint odor of this Comrades feet. Maybe you just can't see why Comrade Smith should persist in talking so much and such nonsense or why Jones should persist in sitting out every meeting without saying a word. And so many comrades do and say such funny things at such inopportune moments.

Let the fact that we are all a bit different never throw you out of line again. A Socialist is a Socialist because he understands Socialism, irrespective of whether he chews scrap or uses violet perfume. Socialists must travel the same road together—we repeat, together—no matter what their individual idiosyncrasies. Except in cases of extreme unsocial or unmoral conduct or crime against the party let's extend the hand of comradeship to all Socialists, quit wasting time in senseless aversions and employ all our energy in strengthening our organization for a speedy victory.

For let me confess—I have learned to love every comrade; the long-nosed and the short-nosed, the flat-footed and the knock kneed, the fat and the lean, the quick-witted and the slow-witted, the foolish and the wise, the bitter and the sweet. I won't see the little failings, for I'm a bit of myself. I won't "hero-worship" the talented comrades for even they are foolish at times. I only want to make haste with all of them in order that my life may be well spent.

Mrs. Callahan didn't at all approve of Mrs. Schultz because Mrs. Schultz washed handkerchiefs before towels at the weekly washing. But Mrs. Callahan felt perfectly awful when she learned that Mrs. Schultz did not approve of the habit Mrs. Callahan had of wiping her nose on her apron.

Untold fraternal, religious and charitable organizations have been "busted wide open" as a result of a squabble based upon similar silly piffle. Are you as a Socialist, is your local as an organization, suffering inactivity because of so nonsensical a pretext?

## WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BENSON?

You know Benson—Allan L. Benson, Socialist party candidate for president in 1916. He asks this question: "What's the Matter with the Socialist Party?" And then he makes so bold as to answer it himself. We read his answer and now we wonder what's the matter with Benson.

In April, 1912, says Benson, we had a party membership of 135,000. Wrong, Benson. We never had a membership of 135,000. We may have sold that many dues stamps that month, but that's a far different matter.

During the campaign of 1916, says Benson, our membership fell to 65,000. Wrong again, Benson. We may have sold only that number of dues stamps during a certain month, but our membership never fell that low.

The reason our membership fell from 135,000 to 65,000, says Benson, is because, after the adoption of the anti-sabotage clause as part of our national constitution, which was meant to chase all saboteurs out of the party, the direct opposite happened. The anti-sabotage clause chased out those who approved it and left it in the hands of those who did not approve it. In short, the anti-sabotage clause of the anti-saboteurs caused the saboteurs to sabotage the anti-saboteurs. Benson says so. However, says Benson, after an insignificant minority of saboteurs, bound by an anti-sabotage rule, had caused 75,000 members to forsake us, the saboteurs still remained in the minority, still controlled the party, captured the St. Louis Convention. And there you are. Figure it out yourself.

Benson is at his best when he says that as the recent head of the national ticket he would have expected some measure of courtesy from the St. Louis Convention, "such as one decent man will willingly give to another." As proofs of gross impoliteness he then cites these facts: 1. The convention did not elect him a member of the committee on war and militarism. 2. The convention chairman called him to order under the five minute rule after he (Benson) had spoken his five minutes. And then Benson finishes that paragraph by seemingly gloating over the fact that the chairman who so "rudely" called him to order, is now in jail.

In article number two Benson tries to explain away the large Hillquit and Berger vote. It was a "stop the war vote," he says. And he immediately follows and precedes this assertion by claiming that the Socialist Party has become loathsome in the eyes of the American people and that the American people are a unit as to what this country must do in the war. So we conclude that the large Hillquit and Berger vote were given the Socialist Party because it is a loathsome party and because everybody agrees upon the war.

## ORGANIZER HEDDON NEWLY WED

Comrade H. A. Heddon, who did such excellent organization work in Ohio the first of the year, is now married and will remain in Michigan for some time. He informs us in a letter received this month. The bride, writes Comrade Heddon, is from Chicago and is a Socialist of the right kind. We surely wish comrades Heddon the best of good fortune and hope to meet them when Comrade Heddon is again available for duty in an organizing way again.

## ERIE COUNTY CONVENTION

Comrade Chas. Litz, Financial Secretary of Local Sandusky, orders a quantity of dues stamps preparatory to Erie County's convention, which will be held on July 24th. Comrade Litz writes that all members have been notified and invited to attend the convention and it is expected that this will be a means of securing a large collection of dues.

## POINTS ABOUT OUR PRISONERS

Comrades Fillipowicz and Takas of Lorain, who were arrested there in May have been interned at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Comrade Peter Paisch, also of Lorain, is still awaiting the decision of the authorities as to his disposition.

Comrade Harry Israel of Cleveland has been lately discharged from Warrensville Workhouse, having finished his term of one year for failing to register. It is reported that some time ago Comrades Deyo and Martin Berger escaped from Warrensville, where they had served several months of a year's sentence for failing to register. Comrade Willard Bennett of Akron, charged with interfering with the sale of Liberty Bonds, will be tried at Cleveland July 30. He was arrested April 16. Comrade A. C. Hallway of Akron will defend him.

## OBJECTION NO. 2 ANSWERED

In our issue of July 9th we quoted some comrades' objection to the plan of the new amendment to the State Constitution providing for support of the party press which is now before the membership.

We have a letter from Comrade Joseph Bower of Creston, wherein he says: "The only objection I would make to the proposed amendment is that in cases where there are several of the same family who are party members, it would seem an unnecessary expense for each member of the family to be obliged to subscribe for the paper."

We are glad Comrade Bower has brought this matter to the attention of the comrades. No doubt there are others who are of the same opinion. And here's the answer, comrades. It is very true that a duplication of subscriptions in the same family is in most cases unnecessary. But this does not mean an unnecessary expense. This paper has always been published at a loss. The subscriptions received do not even at the present time meet the expense. Should this new amendment pass, the paper should become self-sustaining we believe. But it will require a dollar a year from every member to make it so. Where there are several members of the party in the same family it will be an easy matter to make arrangements with the local secretary to send only one or two members' names in as subscribers, the subscription price received from the other members will then be used in reducing or perhaps wiping out all together any deficit. It's the only way, comrades. It's the organized way and the organized way is always the successful way. Vote for the amendment.

## MORE NAMES OF FARMERS

Comrade A. B. Hollenbaugh, of Postoria, sends us several subscriptions and a large list of names of farmers which we are glad to receive for our sample mailing list. The comrades will please remember that more names of farmers and workers are in constant demand by the State Office. Every comrade should make it a point to send us a list. Comrade W. A. Jenkins of Salem also sends us a list and promises more from time to time. Comrade D. E. Thomas of Barberton sends in one sub and a donation of 50c to the O. S., all of which are gratefully received.

## BOY, PAGE "THE STATISTICIAN"

A letter received from Comrade Lawrence Williams of Hubbard is encouraging. He writes: "I have received Ohio Socialist Correspondent. We hold our meetings every other week at some comrade's home, after which we have light refreshments. We find it an excellent way to hold our members. Now that we also have a new financial secretary, I hope that we will figure to advantage in the 'Statistician's' report from now on."

Indeed, indeed. Such quaint logic and reasoning.

Benson heads his second article "The Socialist Party Must Back Up Before It Can Go Ahead." Hardly, Benson. But if you imagine yourself in the driver's seat you are due for many more surprises, for the frisky mare will insist on going her own gait. She's bound for straight ahead and won't back up worth a darn.

What is the matter with the Socialist Party? Can't Benson drive it? Has it taken the bit and named the road without sufficient consultation with the former candidate? Does the party seem such a child to Benson that he fears it don't know its own mind? Does Benson in his bigness see the party so small that it can be stepped on and crushed?

What's the matter with the Socialist Party? Rather, what's the matter with Benson?

# SOCIALIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

Late Organization, Social and Other News of Live Members and Locals

DON'T BE A LEANER—BE A LIFTER.

## A PICTURE WITH A STORY



## REMEMBER!

SUSTAINING STAMPS RECEIVED TO JULY 21st.

Local Cincinnati	\$ 3.25
Clark County	3.25
Zanesville	4.50
Previously reported	\$11.00
Total	\$779.08
Expenditures:	
Mrs. Callie Baker	\$ 25.00
Comrade Townsley, Federal Prison, Atlanta	10.00
A. A. Hennacy, Atlanta, Ga.	10.00
Canton Comrades	25.00
Warrensville Comrades	32.00
Previously reported	\$102.00
Total	\$779.08

## "PEOPLE'S PRESS" SUSPENDS

Due to lack of funds, the Hamilton County weekly paper, The People's Press has been temporarily suspended. An effort will be made to send recent subscribers The Ohio Socialist instead.

Local Cincinnati will hold a propaganda meeting at Local Headquarters, July 25th. Subject, "Minimum Wage Scale, Law and Karl Marx Teachings."

Local Cincinnati's annual picnic will be held at Tiersman's Grove Sunday, Aug. 4th. Tickets 25c.

## LOCAL TOLEDO WILL PICNIC

Local Toledo will hold a picnic on July 28th, we are informed. Comrade Marguerite Prevey or Comrade Scott Wilkins will speak; also Toledo's Socialist councilmen will address the comrades.

## DO YOU LIKE THE "STATISTICIAN"? WE DO

What do you think of "The Statistician"? Comrade Catlin wants to know. Speaking for ourselves we think it is good and we believe the comrades throughout the state appreciate the time and work which he puts in, in making the "Statistician" column interesting as well as instructive. It has among other virtues that of being entirely original and we think is proving a benefit to the organization. We give Comrade Catlin credit for the increased number of monthly reports which have reached us this last month. How to get locals to render monthly reports has been a problem with us as it has with every other State Office. Perhaps it is true that Comrade Catlin has hit upon the method and we here wish him more strength to his elbow.

In this same connection we may state that we are asking Comrade Catlin and Anna Allison to submit drawings of title heads for our Y. P. S. L. Department. Nothing is too good for The Ohio Socialist and we mean to make it better and still better as time goes and opportunity comes.

## M A L COMRADES ACTIVE

Comrades Mrs. E. L. Sherman of Osborn, who with her husband, are members at large, writes a most encouraging letter. They are pushing the Ohio Socialist in that part of the state. Having an automobile they are able to do some most effective work in the way of literature distribution. They pledge their help to the utmost in Socialist propaganda in that district.

Just a word of counsel to our M. A. L. comrades may not be amiss here. There is a job for you in the Socialist movement even though you are not a member of a local. Most every one of you can distribute a few copies of the O. S. each week. You can collect campaign and Debs Defense funds—the most important work at hand just now. You can keep your dues paid ahead and can do personal work among your acquaintances which will bear good fruit. There's a job for all in the Socialist Party and the movement needs and deserves the best efforts of each and all of us.

## GREAT MEET PLANNED FOR KENMORE

We are just in receipt of such a good letter from Comrade Seibert, that we just can't refrain from publishing some of it for the pleasure and profit of our comrades. If your local is lax in organization ways and means, read this letter. If you are wondering how to put some pep and life into your local, read this letter. If you want to learn how to make your meetings interesting, how to instill comradeship and sociability into your members read this letter and then get your comrades together; read this letter to them and then get busy on the job of doing instead of wishing.

The letter follows: "I appreciated your letter. It was so encouraging to me as I have been working with Local Kenmore for a year trying to get the women interested in Socialism. As you said in your letter, most men are quick willing to leave their wives the rearing of the children and while they are busy trying to convert the Henry Dubbs at the mills and shops, their wives are training more Dubbs to take their place. I think your letter created a different feeling in the minds of some of the men here and we took in three more women comrades into membership."

"I was lectured Ohio Socialist Correspondent at last night's meeting. It was a very enthusiastic meeting and full of pep. Made final arrangements for the social and lawn fete which will be held at Shady Side Park, Kenmore, Aug. 21. All candidates for the 24th and 26th Senatorial, the Representative for Congress of the 14th district and all candidates of Summit County will be introduced to the public. A good feature of the evening will be music by the Ladies' Brass Band of Barberton. A large supply of literature will be on hand for sale and good things for the children."

Aside from the good times promised is the social side, a very vital side to every organization. Hundreds of comrades of Summit County meeting together on such an occasion will make for comradeship, create closer ties of friendship and solidify our movement as nothing else can."

Now, all together, every Socialist and sympathizer, come and bring your friends and make this gathering one of the greatest ever pulled off in Summit county." Fred W. Seibert.

## CLARK COUNTY COMRADES IN FRONT RANKS

A letter from Comrade Wm. B. Crowell of Springfield, shows a spirit of progress and stick-to-itiveness that is commendable and should be emulated by every local in Ohio. Here's what Comrade Crowell says for the comrades of Clark County: "Enclosed find money order for \$6.25, \$3.25 for Sustaining Stamps, \$3.00 for Ohio Socialist subs. Clark County is going to boost the Ohio Socialist and we hope other locals will do the same. All requests from the state office have been complied with and things are looking fine. Can your local beat that, comrade? Can it?"

## LAKESIDE BRANCH IN ACTION

Branch Lakeside of Cuyahoga County is a live local organization of men and women comrades who have the success of the Socialist movement always in mind and uppermost in their ambitions. It was organized the first of the year with a half dozen members and now has twenty or more. The members meet at the homes of members and always combine socialability, comradeship and business at their meetings. Most of the members, perhaps all, buy one Sustaining Stamp a month and are 100 per cent pledged on Local Cuyahoga County's Sustaining Fund. The branch will hold a picnic at Edgewater Park July 27th. It is expected that a very enjoyable time will be had.

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NOTIONS

Motion by State Executive Committee, John P. Baker: "That the State Executive Committee allow the sum of two dollars to each family of imprisoned comrades per week, specifying that same shall be applied to the wants of the comrades in prison." Voting: Yes, Beery, Patterson, Sharts, Baker, Bundy. Not Voting: Clifford and Wilkins.

## WHEN MEANNESS IS A VIRTUE

"I mailed you three subs yesterday and just for revenge and darn pur meanness to the capitalists, I got one more this morning and am sending it in." A. B. Hollenbaugh, Postoria.

## NOW HELL GET HIS DUE

Local Belmont County we are informed, will hold a picnic at Navy Grove, Lansing, July 28th. The comrades have received the Capitalist Ball Game for the occasion. No doubt old Cap will be given another round which will make the affair at the state picnic seem like a Sunday school event. For be it known comrades of Belmont County are noted for their pep.

## MANY LOCALS REQUEST SPEAKERS

Requests for speakers are coming in to the State Office almost daily. Comrades of Cincinnati have requested a speaker for the evening of August 25th, and every Sunday evening after until further notice. Local Piqua says they will take Debs, Hillquit or Scott Nearing at any time they can be secured. Comrade Lotta Burke will fill several speaking engagements in this state the latter part of July.

## SAY IT'S THE BEST

In a letter with a sub enclosed, Comrade Walchli of Bellaire writes: "Our comrades now speak of the Ohio Socialist as 'our best Socialist paper.' Thanks, comrades, but it's going to be better."

## \$5.00 For Whom?

A comrade has donated \$5.00 to the State Office to be offered as a prize to the boy or girl under thirteen years of age who will write and mail to The Ohio Socialist the best article on Socialism before November 1. We have decided to print all the articles submitted and a committee consisting of Marguerite Prevey of Akron, Jesse Jester of Seville and Walter Bronstrup of Cleveland, will decide which is the best. The boy or girl writing the best article gets the \$5.00. Should two contestants tie, the \$5.00 will be divided equally between them.

Here's a chance for our young rebels to show their ability and knowledge of Socialism. The work of the Socialist movement will in time devolve upon our youngsters. They should every one get into training for the days to come. Send in your articles now.

## THE CONTEST IS ON

The contest for the \$5.00 prize as printed above is now on. This week we received two splendid essays which follow. We are indeed glad to see our young comrades coming to the front in this matter. We know there are plenty of boys and girls in the Rebel State of Ohio who can write splendid essays on the greatest subject in the world—Socialism. So, we shall expect to have for publication at least one of these prize essays each week until the contest closes Nov. 1st. Come on youngsters. Show 'em how.

## WHAT I KNOW ABOUT SOCIALISM

Socialism grew out of the capitalist system. The Socialist movement is the political expression of the labor movement. One of the principal objects of Socialism is to make the whole world happy.

The majority of the leaders of the old parties stand for \$ 8 8 7. The Socialists stand for a square and honest deal for all the people.

Socialists do not believe in wage-slavery and private ownership of public utilities. We are opposed to child-labor and I told my mother so when she asked me to wipe the dishes but she said, "Child labor means that children are taken from their homes and put to work in factories."

The working people do everything only for someone else to enjoy the proceeds of their labor. The working people themselves live in misery. It is terrible this great injustice to the working people. You must stop and reason it all out for yourself. Is it right that you and your loved ones shall work throughout the long years and have nothing to show for it, while the owners of the shops, the railroads and the mines have money to squander in idleness and evil-doing?

How did they come by it? Money does not grow like grass. Some one must earn it. If we are the ones who do all the work then we are the ones who earn all of the money. That which they have they took from you and from all of the rest of the working people. They can do this because they own all of the tools which you must use to do the work. If you refuse to let them take as much as they want they will no longer give you the use of the tools. They lock up the mills, the factories, and the mines and shut the workers out. Therefore, because we must live, we bow our head and accept anything that they give us.

But why should they own the tools? If this is a fact, then they should not keep you in wage slavery. Why should not the nation itself own all of the factories, the mines, the railroads, the shops? This would save the working people from giving three-quarters of their earnings to the bosses. The nation would manage its own affairs for the benefit of all the people, something after the manner in which the postoffice, the public schools, the bridges and the parks are supposed to be managed today.

This idea is known to the world under the name of Socialism. Socialists are working people like yourself—tired of giving their life, their strength, in order to keep a whole army of idlers, who suck the very life blood out of the workers. It is therefore the duty of every honest working man and woman to study Socialism, and when they are convinced that the Socialists are all right, to join their ever growing ranks.

It depends wholly upon the working people themselves to make the real change for the better, for which you and every other working woman and working man are longing. For upon the working people depends the welfare of the world. We build the houses, till the ground, run the railroads, bake the bread make the clothing, sail the ships, dig the earth for copper, iron, silver, gold and coal. If you men don't hurry up and vote for Socialism we women will take your vote away from you, before the world is destroyed by the greed of capitalism.

Socialism shall win. A little Rebel, nine years old, ELSIE WAHLSTEDT, 10808 Quincy Avenue, Cleveland.

## SOCIALISM

Socialism is the thing for which all Socialists stand for.

Under which our fathers and mothers and people would receive the full value of their labor.

Our poor friends would be our equal with all others. All would have to do some useful work. No one could be waiting to cheat part out of what they produce.

We would have more pleasure and a chance for life and happiness.

MOSES FOLEY, Sutton, W. Va.

Box 65

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# THE CONVERSION OF JOHN ERWIN

By JESSE JASON RUFNER  
CHAPTER NINE

**Summary of Previous Chapters**  
Johnathan Crane, pastor of the village church of Friendsburg, in order to arouse his congregation to activity decides to hold a revival and calls in his evangelist friend "Bob" Chalmers, to assist him.  
John Erwin, a landlord of many acres, is the main support and pillar in the church, a conscientious but grasping man. Among his several tenants are Bill and Sally Long and their brood of youngsters.  
His daughter, Lucy, a sincere church worker is secretly in love with Erwin, the blacksmith, a hearty, sharp-tongued and sincere friend of the poor, who is in love with Lucy, the too diffident to speak of it.

The next morning Chalmers concluded to have it out with John Erwin. He did not know just how to begin, but it was not his way to tackle a job and not finish it. He knew Erwin was a hard proposition, but surely there was a vulnerable spot somewhere in his make-up, and he resolved to probe until he found it.

He was up bright and early and out at the barn helping with the chores. A row of sleek, contented cows, standing in their stanchions, occupied one side of the big barn. On the other side were a dozen farm horses. In box stalls at either end, were colts and the trotting horses which were the pride of their master's heart. Another large barn to the rear, was filled with hay. At one side stood two mammoth silos. On two sides as far as the eye could reach, almost, extended Erwin's possessions. He had bought farm after farm, until he owned a thousand acres. The buildings on the various properties had been allowed to run down. Erwin had never spent a dollar on them. The whole country-side was a picture of desolation. Acres upon acres, were covered with swamps. Forests had been robbed of their valuable timber. Fine orchards were going to waste for lack of attention.

Chalmers, as he gazed on all this desolation, thought of the homes this land should have on it. He thought of the countless thousands who were living from hand to mouth in both city and country, and his heart grew bitter within him. He thought of the Longs and their struggle to live; of Matthew and his desire for an education, and then of the self-satisfied little preacher who had squeezed so many reluctant dollars from this monster for foreign missions.

While he was thus busily pondering, his host came around the corner of the barn. Catching Chalmers' eye, he swept his arm toward his vast possessions. "All mine, these farms you see yonder, one thousand acres of as good land as ever laid out doors. I started with just this farm that Father left me, thirty years ago. I have worked hard and saved, and God has prospered me."

"It is yours to hold in trust," said Chalmers quietly. "It looks very desolate to me, those buildings, that swamp and that ruined forest. I can picture in my mind, pleasant homes scattered through that valley. I seem to hear the merry laughter of care-free children. I should think it would make you creep to come out here at night and feel all that desolation. There is not a light to be seen beyond the Longs', for miles. Doesn't it make you lonesome?"

"I never thought of it that way," said Erwin. "It does look sort of lonesome now you spoke of it. It would cost a mint of money to keep all those buildings in repair, and besides I do not need them."

"Mr. Erwin," said Chalmers, "I have been wanting to talk to you seriously, ever since I came here, and somehow I do not know just how to begin. Your type of men are the hardest in the world for a preacher to tackle. I do not wonder that so many fail at it. You are like that man Nicodemus, the bible tells us of. You remember he said in answer to the mass back pay or something like that. How many hours a day does a man work for you, Mr. Erwin?"

"Generally the men begin chores at five in the morning and get through at seven or eight at night."

"Well, then, why don't you say you are paying him overtime, and give him the first payment, just to encourage him? You certainly would not miss it, and it would be a fine thing for them."

"Oh yes, I suppose it would, young man, but if I should undertake a thing like that with the Longs, I would have to do as much for the rest of them. They are a set of beggars, Chalmers. I would get no thanks for it, and in five years they would all be worse off than they are now."

"As a stockman, Mr. Erwin," pursued Chalmers, "You know it is not good policy to work underfed horses. I notice your stables are models of comfort and cleanliness. You have learned to know if you want good service from an animal, you must give him good care. In all justice, should not your human help have just as much claim to your consideration? There is a boy over here, Mr. Erwin, Matthew Long, you may have noticed him?"

"Can't say that I have. They all look alike to me."

"You should have done so, if you have not. He is very noticing. He wants an education, decent clothing, a chance to go to school. He is past school age, seventeen I should judge, although he is undersized. I think you ought to help him. I want you to see some pigs he has raised. He intended to sell one of them to attend school, but his people are in many bad circumstances that he will have to give it up."

"Now, Mr. Erwin, here is your opportunity. I want you to size up the whole outfit. Put yourself in Bill Long's place and figure from his standpoint."

Matthew was in the back yard sawing wood when Chalmers and Erwin came around the corner of the house. "Good morning, Matthew, hard at it, I see," saluted Chalmers. "I brought Mr. Erwin over to see those hogs."

Chalmers arrives and in conversation with Rev. Crane is told to speak guardedly of such subjects as might offend the rich members of the church. Chalmers replies with the story of his poverty-stricken childhood and struggle for life. With his meeting with the nurse at the hospital, Eulalie Malcolm, the daughter of a once wealthy and high minded man, too supposedly honest to remain rich, who became a beacon light in his life tho he had never since met her.

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

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

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

Chalmers' radicalism, and "unorthodox" sermons became the talk and surprise of the community. He becomes a critic of prevailing social institutions. He battles with himself if he shall go on his way fighting alone against social injustice or if he shall yield to the tug of the silken cord which binds the mental processor. He feels the loneliness of those who tread unbeaten paths, yet his manhood and social consciousness prevail.

At Allie's bedside he discovers the identity of her nurse. She is the "Who-so-ever-girl" of his hospital experience.

Returning home from church one evening Ned Shane and Lucy engage in conversation which leads Shane to the climax of his life. He stumblingsly but heroically proposes and is accepted.

Whether ye are 'Reform,' or what ye are, only so you are a Christian. I think this town has strained at gnats and swallowed camels long enough. I say let the good work go on."

"Brother Erwin, what have you to say?" asked Crane, who imagined he was ure of his ground here at least. Erwin rose to his feet. "I don't know what to say, Chalmers, is a mighty fine fellow, if I don't think just as he does. There is one thing about him that I like. He is sincere. He has hit some of us pretty hard, and he has rather exotic ideas; still, I believe he is doing the whole community good. Just because he raps me pretty hard, is no sign he should quit preaching here. eW don't agree on a whole lot of things, but he holds his own ground mighty well. I must say, 'He tells me right to be by what he thinks of me, and he would do it. I guess, if I were the president. On the whole I believe we had better let him stay.'"

Jonathan Crane's feelings were considerably mixed. He did not know if he were glad or sorry at the turn things were taking. There was one thing sure, he would not sit on needles through the remainder of Chalmers' sermons, whatever he might say, for he had discreetly shifted that load onto other shoulders.

(To Be Continued)

Matthew led the way to the pen. "Where did you get them?" inquired Erwin, eyeing the boy sharply.

"Jim Brown gave them to me," replied the boy. "They were runts and spoiled the looks of his drove, so he let me have them for running errands for him. I guess he thought they'd be good for nothing, but I doctored them up and they began to grow and now just look at them!"

"Where did you get the feed for them?" pursued Erwin.

"I ran errands, delivered groceries for Jed Simmons—oh, I did most everything for folks and took my pay in feed."

"Well, well," said Erwin, "and what are you going to do with them?"

"I gave them to my father last night because he needs them."

"How would you like to raise hogs for me, young man? Suppose you could raise mine as good as you have yours?"

"I should like to try," said Matthew. "If you would pay me something so I could help my folks."

"All right then, that is a bargain. I'll turn the hog business over to you. Come up to the house this afternoon and I will show you all about it."

"All right, sir," said Matthew, his eyes shining. "I'll be there." Chalmers did not intend to take Erwin into the house, so they passed on.

"You understand," said Erwin. "This is purely a business proposition with me. I lose a lot of hogs every year because of improper care and feeding. I can afford to pay the boy well if he earns it." Chalmers wisely let it go at that. They walked on and on. Here was a fine orchard I had turned the land in with this big field, but I had not got around to it."

"Why don't you let some poor man live here rent free for a term of years, and work this orchard on shares? There must be five hundred trees in there."

"Where would you find a man that would do it, Chalmers? I would not know how to go about it."

"How is that man Coy who works for you, couldn't he do it? They are thrifty people and would much rather work for themselves, don't you think?"

"Well, maybe, but I will tell you. I am not as enthusiastic over these things as you seem to be. I will think it over however. It must be dinner time, suppose we meander along that way and see."

The Reverend Crane arranged his affairs with his wife and daughter, and might devote the balance of the week to Friendsburg. He was sorely troubled. He was afraid the blame for Chalmers' attitude would rest on him. He resolved to have it out with Chalmers, if he need be, and fill out the balance of the week with his own carefully chosen sermons. He did not doubt that he would preach to empty pews, still, maybe these two sermons of Chalmers' would make the members of the Reform church, better appreciate his own feeble efforts; so he took the early morning car for Friendsburg.

No one was expecting him, and he had no trouble carrying out his intention of calling a secret meeting of the officers of the church to get an expression of their opinions. He called at Erwin's and Lucy told him his father would be at liberty at 1 o'clock. Immediately after dinner, Chalmers went down to Shane's blacksmith shop, so he knew nothing of the proposed conference.

The Reverend Crane got down to business with few preliminaries. "I realize," said he meekly, "that I am at fault, getting this man here. I had not seen him for years, and was not aware of the radical turn he had taken. It is very unfortunate and I can assure you I bitterly regret my indiscretion. His sermons as you know, are totally unorthodox, and he gives our creed scant attention. Now, what I want to know is this: Shall I dismiss him on some pretext or other, and preach the balance of the sermons myself, or what shall I do to rectify my mistake?"

Old Jonas Radcliffe rose to his feet, leaning heavily on his cane. He had been deacon for more than thirty years. "I think for one," he began, "that you had better preach the rest of the sermons yourself. That fellow never was a Reform preacher in the first place, and his ideas will demoralize things terrible."

"He hangs around with Ned Shane, the blacksmith, too much to suit me," put in Joshua Barnaby, "and he as we all know, is a rank unbeliever."

Walter Crosby then took the floor. He was one of the younger generation. "Well, I'll tell you what I think about it. To be perfectly honest, he hits us all too hard just where we are sorest, and we don't like it. For my part, I am willing to take my medicine for I know I need it. I move we let him preach the balance of the week."

"I second that motion," said Jed Simmons, the store keeper, as he rose to his feet. "He surely tells us a lot of things we orto knowed afore. I don't see what difference it makes

whether ye are 'Reform,' or what ye are, only so you are a Christian. I think this town has strained at gnats and swallowed camels long enough. I say let the good work go on."

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(To Be Continued)

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

It's better to be safe than sorry. Pay dues today.

LOCAL LITERATURE AGENTS' ATTENTION!

All local Literature Agents are requested to send in their names and addresses to the State Office at once. Important business is going forward and the State Secretary desires a list of these comrades' names and addresses. Send them in immediately.

There must be five hundred trees in there.

"Where would you find a man that would do it, Chalmers? I would not know how to go about it."

"How is that man Coy who works for you, couldn't he do it? They are thrifty people and would much rather work for themselves, don't you think?"

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The Reverend Crane arranged his affairs with his wife and daughter, and might devote the balance of the week to Friendsburg. He was sorely troubled. He was afraid the blame for Chalmers' attitude would rest on him. He resolved to have it out with Chalmers, if he need be, and fill out the balance of the week with his own carefully chosen sermons. He did not doubt that he would preach to empty pews, still, maybe these two sermons of Chalmers' would make the members of the Reform church, better appreciate his own feeble efforts; so he took the early morning car for Friendsburg.

No one was expecting him, and he had no trouble carrying out his intention of calling a secret meeting of the officers of the church to get an expression of their opinions. He called at Erwin's and Lucy told him his father would be at liberty at 1 o'clock. Immediately after dinner, Chalmers went down to Shane's blacksmith shop, so he knew nothing of the proposed conference.

The Reverend Crane got down to business with few preliminaries. "I realize," said he meekly, "that I am at fault, getting this man here. I had not seen him for years, and was not aware of the radical turn he had taken. It is very unfortunate and I can assure you I bitterly regret my indiscretion. His sermons as you know, are totally unorthodox, and he gives our creed scant attention. Now, what I want to know is this: Shall I dismiss him on some pretext or other, and preach the balance of the sermons myself, or what shall I do to rectify my mistake?"

Old Jonas Radcliffe rose to his feet, leaning heavily on his cane. He had been deacon for more than thirty years. "I think for one," he began, "that you had better preach the rest of the sermons yourself. That fellow never was a Reform preacher in the first place, and his ideas will demoralize things terrible."

"He hangs around with Ned Shane, the blacksmith, too much to suit me," put in Joshua Barnaby, "and he as we all know, is a rank unbeliever."

Walter Crosby then took the floor. He was one of the younger generation. "Well, I'll tell you what I think about it. To be perfectly honest, he hits us all too hard just where we are sorest, and we don't like it. For my part, I am willing to take my medicine for I know I need it. I move we let him preach the balance of the week."

"I second that motion," said Jed Simmons, the store keeper, as he rose to his feet. "He surely tells us a lot of things we orto knowed afore. I don't see what difference it makes

## WASHINGTON

A visit to Washington these days certainly leaves an impression on the visitor of the reality of war.

The nation's capitol is now a seething cauldron of war activity. You find it in the capitol, in the hotels, on the boulevards, up in the air and over the water.

While Congress is talking of conscripting labor, a mighty Caponi aeroplane is roaring in the heavens above; while dinner is being served in the Willard, people stroll in from the four corners of the globe and talk cement ships, steel contracts, war department service. Out on the sidewalks thousands of men in uniform come and go throughout the day.

Over in the lowlands and the vacant spaces of the city steam shovels are pitching dirt skyward. Temporary buildings are being knocked together as fast as three shifts of men will accomplish it. There are the food administration buildings, the fuel administration buildings, the army hospital buildings and the navy buildings. Areas that formerly made vistas for imposing monuments or dignified public buildings are giving way to ugly short lived structures needed to carry on the war.

Millions of dollars are being spent. Washington is packed and almost unable to take care of the big army that has been brought there in the administration of war activities.

The deplorable thing about the whole situation is that everybody in Washington seems to be talking money. You hear nothing but war contracts in riding into Washington in the smoking car. You hear nothing else after you arrive. As Arthur Brisbane put it in his Washington Times, everybody in Washington is getting rich except the government clerks, and the landlords are making things more miserable than ever for them.

The lavish manner in which money is being spent certainly staggers the visitor.

Students of conditions are becoming anxious over the future. There is no denying that there is a powerful element in Washington determined to keep up the military establishment after the war. Universal service is heard everywhere. It is evident that an attempt will be made to put universal service over during the war. The advocates of the cause know that they will never be able to bring the American people over to compulsory service in times of peace. And so the program is to force it through during war time and use the old game of branding as display anybody who opposes the plan. If the Republicans win in the congressional elections this fall on a universal military service program we will have Henry Cabot Lodge chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs and Julius Kahn over in the house leading the militarists.

And back over the country the millions of overburdened people will be asked to foot the bill.—Madison Capital Times.

Your Red Dues Book. Look at it. Behind? Pay a lifter instead of a leaner.

## AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Terms for these speakers are \$5.00 a meeting and expenses. Locals can either write the state office for a speaker or write direct to speakers, selecting the one nearest to them whenever possible in order to save expense. There are probably other comrades whose names do not appear upon this list who could fill occasional speaking engagements. These comrades should send their names and addresses to the state office at once.

DON'T FORGET THIS

Wm. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406.  
CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood.  
M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield.  
MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut.  
LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati.  
EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima.  
JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St. Cincinnati.  
G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay.  
TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland.  
THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo.  
A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave., Fostoria.  
JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton.  
A. L. HITCHCOCK, 2066 W. 99th St., Cleveland, O. Public School Affairs.

E. L. HITCHENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood.  
FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown.  
JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood.  
FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta.  
JOHN R. MCKOWN, Leavittsburg, Ohio.  
E. Z. MILLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain.  
WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo.  
MARGUERITE PREVEY, 140 South High St., Akron.  
WM. F. POTTING, 229 W. 6th St., Martins Ferry.  
C. O. POWER, 333 East 20th Ave., Columbus.  
G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay (Colored Speaker)  
JOHN A. REHM, 207 W. Main St., Springfield, O.  
GEO. REUKAUF, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire.  
HUGO RUEMMEL, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood.  
C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland.  
JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton.  
ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield.  
M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo.  
A. J. TOTTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance.  
SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

CROATIAN SPEAKERS

Walter Jokovich, Box 21, Yorkville.

GERMAN SPEAKERS

JOS. JODLBAUER, 2358 Ontario St., Cleveland.

HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS

M. ERDEL, 3035 West 20th place, Cleveland.

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

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

ITALIAN SPEAKERS

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

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