

BABSON WARNS WALL STREET

We are sitting on a keg of powder. It is well enough for prominent men to give out optimistic interviews, but such talk is largely for effect. The statistics which they give may be true but they don't tell the whole story. Fundamental economic conditions are bad and it is useless to deny it. We could give many reasons for this statement, but shall mention only two basic reasons:

1. This composit plot shows clearly that a period of trouble and depression is ahead. It cannot be sidetracked. We can prepare for the reaction and prevent it from becoming disastrous but to stop it is impossible. 2. The industrial classes in many parts of the world are now at the point of revolution. Insiders well know that the uprising of the masses in Germany was a vital factor in ending the war, and the disturbances in that country are likely to become worse when peace terms are imposed. We know something of the terrible conditions in Russia, but little is being told us about the bad industrial conditions in Italy, France, Spain, Japan, Holland and Great Britain. In all these countries strikes are numerous, and outlined more in detail on a later page. On account of the law of equal and opposite reaction, things are not as bad in America as in Europe. There has been less suppression in America. The idea, however, that these convulsions can take place in Europe without some reaction in America is absolutely foolish. The United States is destined to have great labor troubles unless employers immediately adopt different methods. These troubles will start with the textile industry, the copper industry or possibly the steel industry. The coal and electrical industries will also be affected. America may see the darkest period of its history in the coming days.

What does this mean to clients? It means that business will be jolted, the earnings of the masses will be cut down and their purchasing power will be greatly curtailed. As people cease to buy, manufacturers will cease to produce, and many workers who have not quit voluntarily will be laid off for lack of orders. The vicious circle will again be in evidence. The prices of certain basic commodities, such as steel, copper, and other metals, will continue to decline. There may not be such an extended decline in the manufactured goods, which so largely enter into the cost of living. Owing to interference with production through industrial unrest, the shortening of hours and general efficiency, prices of manufactured goods may for a while continue relatively high.

During the past years the influence of the farmer in this country has been mostly on the side of conservatism. Although the farmer doesn't know it he really is a capitalist and his interests should be allied with the conservative group. When, however, the trade routes of the world are again freely opened, American farmers are going to get a decided shock. Wheat will drop to a dollar a bushel, while corn and other cereals will fall correspondingly. The prices of farm products will drop much more rapidly than the farmer's expenses. This is going to make him very angry, and socialism will appear mild compared with some of the propositions which farmers will be making a year or two from now. The farmers of the western states will unite with the industrial workers of the eastern cities in attempting most dangerous legislation.

The foregoing illustrates in a marked way the reason for our attitude on securities (we omit this and

one other paragraph on advice of investors).

Our mercantile and labor services are constantly advising clients how to shape their business to prepare for these startling events. Different lines of industry must use different methods of insurance. Those who recognize conditions and prepare an outlet for their people's desires may get by. Those who try to dam the flood will be washed away. Our government has said so much about democracy that the masses are now determined to have it, and to have it apply to industry as well as to politics. Far-sighted employers and merchants, instead of attempting to block the masses, are busy to devise means whereby they can reach their goal without bloodshed and the destruction of property.

A Word on the Building Situation. As above suggested, the coming industrial unrest must be prepared and made less harmful. We endorse the government's campaign for the stimulation of public works, the building of homes and construction of all kinds. Reaction must come, and the only hope of the situation is to give the masses as much help as possible so that the reaction will not be so severe. The building industry may become such a buffer. Construction work, both public and private, should be encouraged by every employer. It is a check to anarchy, Bolshevism and I. W. Wism in this country. Every client should use his influence with his local community, his representatives to the state legislature and congress to push public work with all possible speed. Clients also have an opportunity to perform personal patriotic service by building at this time.

Prices will be lower later but it is a good deal better to build now and head off anarchy than to wait until too late for the sake of saving 20 per cent. Spend the money now and then charge 20 per cent for insurance, good will or something else. Clients who already have plans for building and who have suspended the same on account of high prices should again ask for bids. Clients who in any way contemplate building should at least have plans drawn. Mind you, we are not pretending that now is the cheap time to build. On the contrary, it is an expensive time to build and we frankly say so. But it is much better to build now at a high cost and save business than it is to wait for lower prices and run the risk of anarchy.

What is Happening Abroad. The war of nations in Europe is over, but the great class war apparently has just begun. Because of the strict censorship of news the real social conditions in Europe and elsewhere are not generally known. Working class unrest has exploded itself in revolutionary form throughout all European nations. The state-men at the peace conference in Paris are really more deeply concerned over the outcome of the labor and Socialist conferences at Bern, Switzerland, than they are in their own activities in Paris. While the peace conference is discussing formulas for a League of Nations, the labor conference at Bern, is discussing the possibility of having their working class constituents at home take over the ownership and control of industries. Strikes are rife throughout England, Ireland, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. They all show symptoms of economic rather than political revolutions. In Argentina and Chile, violent labor uprisings have recently occurred. Given below are some specific instances which serve to show the trend of the times.

In England at least 250,000 of various trades have recently been on strike. These strikes are not over isolated disputes, but have as their base the fundamental principles of industry must use different methods to receive hereof. All of this has occurred notwithstanding the fact that only a portion of England's military forces has been demobilized. What will be the situation when some 4,000,000 more men return to look for jobs? The strike at Belfast, Ireland, is a direct repudiation of parliamentary action and is quite in sympathy with the Sinn Fein government recently elected.

Reports from Italy indicate that an explosion may take place at any time. The labor leaders of Italy are calling for the abolition of monarchy and for a Soviet government. The sudden return of the Italian delegate, Orlando, to Rome, because of the resignation of the Italian cabinet is significant of serious trouble in Italy. When President Wilson recently conferred with the Vatican, he was afterward rebuked by the Italian workers for refusing to address one of their labor conferences. They retaliated by darkening the city and cutting off transportation for two days. Here we see the weapon of direct action is being used in Italy.

In Portugal the recent attempted overthrow of the republic of the monarchist party, indicates that the working classes of Portugal are demanding power and have broken with the present regime. Seeing this dissonance, the monarchists took the opportunity and attempted the restoration of the Portuguese royalty. In Spain the working class labor riots are frequent. While no recent reports have been received, there is bitter class feeling in that country which may burst into flame at any moment. In Japan trouble is imminent, as is further indicated by the rapid withdrawal of Japanese troops from Russia. The rice riots of a few months ago show the temper of the people, who are beginning to revolt against the imperialistic designs of their leaders.

At this moment the allies are confronted with the very serious and pressing problem of demobilizing their armies. French labor groups are demanding that their members be immediately released from army service. British labor groups are also persistently demanding the demobilization of the workers. The reason that this demand is not complied with is not because they need any longer fear the German army, but because of the more genuine fear of sending back these millions of soldiers to the homes, factories and workshops from which they were conscripted during the war, to find panics and unemployment.

On the other hand to keep millions of soldiers resting on their arms with no immediate prospect of using them, tends to disrupt army discipline and precipitate mutiny. The longer they remain resting on their arms, the worse this situation becomes. If they are released and sent back to civilian life and do not find conditions and opportunities such as all the promises of war guaranteed, then there is going to be trouble on a scale such as we have never known before! People in the United States have little conception of what is really going on. The conditions which exist abroad may not be duplicated here, but we can only hope entirely to escape from the suffering which they produce. We cannot hope to have prosperity in America while there is revolution and anarchy in Europe. Babson's Report.

about its own downfall, for with the development of capitalism the world market into which the surplus products, or that part of labor's production over and above which he receives in the form of wages, becomes ever smaller due to the nation's which before have been producing for themselves, sell, necessitates the disposition of this surplus product in the home markets. This is impossible because the workers receive in wages only an equivalent of part of their production, and in general are able to purchase back only a relative part of their products. The surplus then constitutes what bourgeois economists term "over production." When this state exists there ensues a period of economic and social stagnation which necessitates a readjustment of the whole structure and fabric of society. Depending upon the sharpness of this period, depends the nature of the readjustment it amounts to, at certain periods, complete revolution of civilization, and with this our social structures.

During these periods intense and bitter suffering is caused to millions of workers and their families and they will occur with ever recurring frequency until the system of capitalism has been replaced by Socialism, a system of society in which the workers shall own and democratically manage the means of production and distribution thereby insuring the worker the full social product and labor abolishing the system of profits.

Realizing and guided by a philosophy which teaches the ultimate collapse of capitalism in favor of the new order, socialism, the Maximilists or Bolsheviks have inaugurated an order of maximum socialism without temporizing with the reforms of the moderates or Mensheviks who, in their program, would attempt to patch up or find a compromising ground upon which the upholders of the present capitalist system could harmonize with the coming order of socialism. The Maximilists say this is impossible and will only drag the conflict with its inherent ills over a period of years while the establishment of maximum socialism, while causing much intensity and bitterness between the old order and the new, will, as soon as it is realized that the new order has come to stay, work unforeseen blessings upon all humanity. There can be no compromise, say the Bolsheviks.

The persecuted of the past become the dictators of today, but unlike their persecutors, they do not persecute their opponents physically. All they insist upon is "the order." The workers are the Bolsheviks. They control. They have established a new order of society. They have formulated their constitution, made their laws and set up the authority of the majority. Those who of the old order, now in a hopeless minority, attempt to defeat this majority by espionage and disobedience of the laws of the constituted government must suffer the discipline of a most lenient and humane government and so learn the lesson they have taught to the workers by barbarous and cruel action, such as Siberian exile and Jewish massacres.

HELP! HELP! HELP!

SOCIALIST PARTY DECIDES TO PURCHASE NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS AND CALLS UPON ALL MEMBERS TO AID—INITIAL PAYMENT MADE— OWNERSHIP CERTIFICATES TO BE ISSUED—ENDORSEMENT UNANIMOUS

We say—endorsed unanimously. We mean that every Socialist to whom we have spoken about the purchase of a headquarters for the National Socialist Party has, with extra emphasis, endorsed the move.

We must have a home of our own. We must cease paying rent. Landlord capitalists have fed upon our national party treasury for years, and are now feeding upon it to the extent of \$3,000 a year. This must stop! And it will stop we hope, upon International Labor Day, when we expect to move into our new national headquarters where, in security and in a more satisfactory environment, the Socialist work will be carried on with more efficiency than ever before.

The sum needed to make the purchase, to pay for alterations and for moving is \$40,000. A call is to be issued to the Socialist Party membership within a week or ten days, to invest in ownership certificates in any amount they can afford. Every party member can afford to invest one dollar. But many can give five dollars, ten dollars and more. Every comrade will be asked to be as generous as possible in his investment, so that our new national headquarters, the home we'll own, may be paid for in full in the shortest possible time.

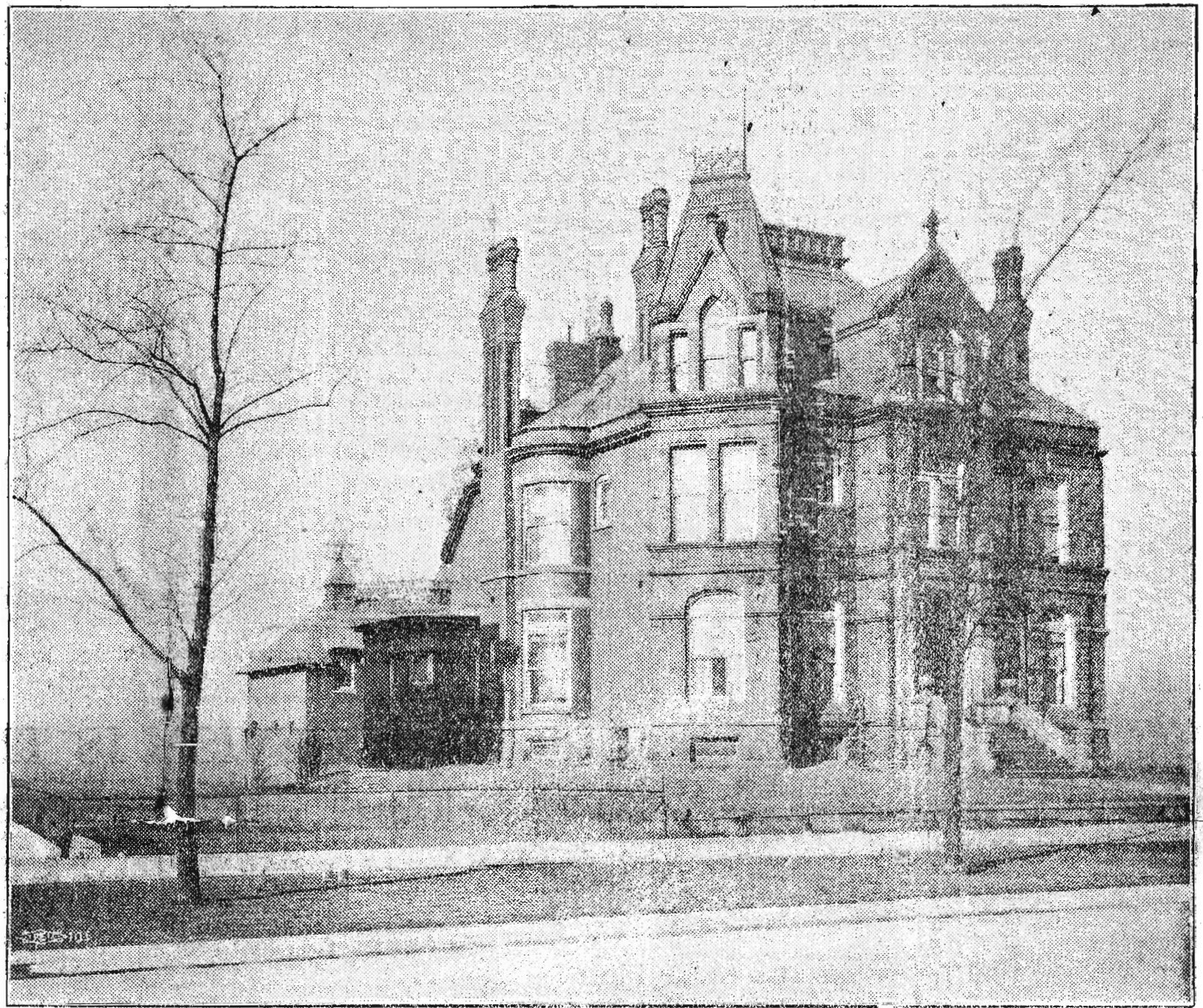
An initial payment of one thousand dollars has already been

made. It now becomes the duty of every party member to forward his "I'm with you, comrade," in the shape of an order for an ownership certificate in as large an amount as he can afford.

The new national headquarters will house all of the National Office Departments and room to spare. The translator-secretaries of all foreign Socialist federations will occupy nearly the entire second floor of the building. The administration offices of the National Party will occupy the first floor. The literature shipping rooms will be located in two well-lighted rooms in the basement. Negotiations are now under way to have a printing establishment in the large building in the rear of the main structure.

Comrades who have seen the property agree that it is a splendid investment. The price being paid by the Socialist Party constitutes about half its original cost. The loyal co-operation of all party members will "swing the deal" in a hurry, and this former rich man's palace will then be used to enrich workers' lives.

Every party member, every local of the party, a part owner of our national headquarters—this is the call which will go forward from the Department of Organization and Propaganda, Socialist Party, to all the comrades within a very few days.



New National Headquarters of the Socialist Party to be Bought for the Party by its Members

This property is in the heart of Chicago and is located at 220 Ashland boulevard. It is a typical brown stone mansion, magnificent in architecture and substantial in construction. It is well adapted for an administration building for the National Office, Socialist Party. The main building contains 17 large rooms; six on the first floor, nine on the second floor, and a hall that will seat

200 people and an ante-room on the third floor. The lot has a frontage of 112 feet and is 200 feet deep. This gives plenty of room for expansion. The grounds not now occupied will permit the erection of buildings 90 by 112 feet and 50 by 110 feet. The building in the rear is spacious and can be used for a printing plant until we can construct a larger building for this purpose.

News From State Locals

KENMORE HOLDS GOOD GREEN COUNTY GOING LEWIS MEETING 'RED'

Word received from Comrade Seibert reports a good Thurber Lewis meeting in spite of the fact that it received little advertising. Six dollars worth of literature was sold. Collection was good and the comrades well pleased. And, comrades are going right ahead working up another good meeting.

MORE ROOM FOR LIMA SOCIALISTS

Just as Judge Klinger said in his verdict in favor of the Socialist using General Hall, persecution makes a cause grow. So we find that after a few weeks of persecution by the county commissioners, the Socialists of Lima have grown to such numbers that larger quarters are necessary. This is the word received from Local Lima this week. So, again we say, "kill us some more."

RUTHENBERG AT COLUMBUS

The sentiment in favor of Socialism is fast growing in and about Columbus. We had Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg with us Feb. 23 with the largest crowd we have had for several years, and as he spoke and made the following points he was applauded by almost everyone in the house. He first spoke on amnesty for the political prisoners in this country, and among other things, said that "Liebknecht in autocratic Germany got four years for treason, but Debs in democratic America, charged with the same offense, got ten years," then he asked if a member of the working class differs with the capitalist class to the extent that they may call it treason, how much better off is he in DEMOCRATIC America than in autocratic Germany?

LEWIS WAKES UP DOVER

Local Dover is wide awake thanks to Comrade Thurber Lewis' visit there. We should judge that Comrade Lewis used hot water to wake the comrades. Comrade Secretary H. L. Ricker sends an application for a charter containing eight names, an order for dues and initiation stamps and says that another speaker will be desirable in a short time. He refers to Comrade Lewis as "the boy wonder," which he truly is.

That the upholders of the old order realize the hopelessness of again saddling their bondage on to the patient and formerly-unrascable peasant is evidenced by their appeal to the capitalist government to lend them aid in forcefully suppressing what is unmistakably the people of Russia and Socialists the world over have endorsed as their will and desire, the Socialist Republic.

Respectfully,
J. W. MATTHEWS.

Resolution of Soldiers, Sailors, and Workmen's Council of Dayton Ohio, Feb. 24, 1919

Whereas, the problem of the unemployed Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen has become of such vital importance, and has reached a stage where concerted action by the people of the State of Ohio is necessary, it is resolved by the members of the above named council:

That a conference for the purpose of considering the means to be adopted for the relief of the unemployed Soldiers, Sailors and Workers now in idleness, and to obtain such legislation from the law making bodies of the state and nation as will regulate the hours of labor, so as to divide equitably among all, the work now being done by a few, in both private and public works; shall be held in Columbus, Ohio, on Sunday, March 9, at 10 a. m., at such hall as may be secured.

All labor, organized and unorganized, all working class movements, whether political or industrial, and every association of the unemployed are invited and urged to send their delegates, to the end that a general effort be made to bring before the public the truth concerning the unfortunate state of hundreds of thousands of the real American people.

We ask the aid of the press in spreading before the people of Ohio, the place, date and purpose of this conference.

JAMES J. BUTLER, President.
E. R. ESLER, Secretary.

GERMAN BRANCH GROWS

A communication from Comrade Julius Zorn states that the LaSalle Club of Cincinnati is growing in numbers and making progress in many ways. Interesting educational meetings are held regularly.

GIRARD REORGANIZES

Another local that has been rejuvenated through the efforts of Comrade Thurber Lewis is Local Girard. After many moons of silence the comrades are making their voices heard in the growing chorus of live and happy Socialists. Comrade Secretary Fred Wilson remits \$18 for charter dues and supplies including \$10 worth of Ohio Socialist sub cards. Fifty subscribers is the goal Comrade Wilson sets for himself. Not that he intends to stop then, not at all. Fifty will be the first half of 100. So it goes, local after local is falling in line for the final battle against capitalism.

The International Delegates

By JAMES ONEAL.

The resolution being adopted by some locals regarding the three delegates elected to attend the Bern conference, reveal a general misunderstanding of the situation. It is feared that they may commit the party to policies upon which it is not agreed or compromise it in some way.

It may be pointed out that this conference has adjourned and the National Executive Committee decided that if the three delegates could not get to the conference in time but one should go abroad. Another conference may be held while this representative is in Europe, but it should be borne in mind that he has neither the power nor the inclination to commit the party to any policies in conflict with those declared by the party if he should attend a conference while abroad.

His mission is mainly one of establishing contact with the movement abroad, to impart information to European comrades regarding the Socialist Party of the United States, to acquire all information possible regarding the various divisions in the European movement, and to make a report of his findings upon his return.

It may be pointed out here that the party frequently protested against the refusal of Americans to American delegates to attend the proposed Stockholm conference. Now that the war is over and passports have been granted to two delegates, there are comrades who protest that passports should not be used to restrict the movement of delegates to attend the conference. The writer has spent weeks since the receipt of passports in getting them vised by the British, French and Swiss consuls. He has the first two and has engaged passage on a steamer for England and expects to have the Swiss vise before sailing. The opportunity to re-establish relations with European comrades is available and there is no particular reason why we should not avail ourselves of it. If the writer should in any way attempt to commit the party to policies to which it is opposed he can be held amenable for his actions when he returns.

A Letter Not Published

Cleveland, O., Jan. 27, 1919.
Editor Plain Dealer,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sir: Noting that you are devoting considerable editorial comment to what appears to you to be "the specter of anarchy and all that is evil in society," namely Bolshevism, I should like to say a few words as to my conception of what Bolshevism really is. First, Bolshevism denotes maximum socialism as distinguished from Menshevism or moderate socialism. That we are and have been steadily evolving toward that form of society pointed out by Karl Marx's scientific exposition known as socialism cannot be seriously denied by any one. Then Menshevism and Bolshevism are but relative periods of social development.

The intellectuals, so-called, have always been in favor of an orderly evolution from capitalism into socialism and it has been this aim that has been constantly striven for by the orderly

process of education that has been carried on by different socialistic groups throughout the world but unfortunately, due to the persecution that has been the lot of those who have been the forerunners and torch-bearers of the new and inevitable order of society, they have at times been driven to the position of having to appeal for the support of the masses in any way that has been suggested. Immediate practical demands calculated to attract these masses to their standard.

All Socialists, whether you term them "Bolsheviks," "Spartacists," or what, have been the victims of the downfall of the capitalist system, a system based upon profits, a system which denies to the workers the right to work—regardless of the need for the things which may be produced, and for which raw material exists—unless profits be forthcoming to the owners of the means of production. Capitalism in its development, brings

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CAPITALISM ON THE DEFENSIVE

The Socialist Party of the United States is no longer on the defensive. The attitude of defending Socialism against the attacks of the cohorts of capitalism is no longer ours. Rather is capitalism put to it to defend itself against Socialism. A hundred instances might be cited to prove this. The vain shoutings of pulpites and politicians; the savage attacks of the capitalist press, the caution advised by the more far-seeing among the upholders of capitalism all show plainly that fear and panic are in the camp of the enemy.

But first among the multitude of indications that capitalism is on the defensive is that of the terrific sentences imposed upon the officials of the party in the recent trials. No better proof is needed to show that it is capitalism that is on the defensive and not Socialism. A system sure of its justness can afford to be lenient to an opposing one.

American capitalism is but repeating the history of ruling classes of the past in the hour of their death struggle. Panic, savagery born of fear, a reliance upon force, and an absolute lack of vision, grip capitalism today as it has gripped ruling systems of the past in the hour of their swift decay, when they sought to retain in their palsied hands the scepter of power.

The Russian revolution sounded to ears that can hear, the swift passing of the capitalist system of production. Today, the skies of Europe are aflame with the holy fires of revolution. Continents have passed from darkness of capitalist exploitation into the light of Industrial Democracy.

"The hour of the people has come." It is coming in America and the savage attacks of American capitalism upon the Socialist Party but hasten its appearance. Fill the jails with Socialists and protestants against a decaying industrial system—what will it profit you, masters? A thousand will rise where but one stood before. For every year of sentence imposed upon us a thousand shall rise because of it.

American capitalism is fighting with its back to—oblivion!

LET'S OWN IT

The day the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party paid the first thousand dollars on the purchase of a National Headquarters marked the birth of a new era in American Socialism. It marked the hour of the fruition of an idea that has been growing these last few months and years in the minds of the rank and file as well as in the minds of party officials—the idea of party ownership and control of all our means of organization and propaganda. The purchase of a National Headquarters presages the requirement of better facilities and equipment for carrying on the work we must do. It is the beginning of a more systematic order and economical means of carrying on the fast increasing work of the party.

By purchasing these headquarters the Socialist Party flings in the face of the capitalist press the lies it has been so freely printing of our demise and burial. Let every comrade prove by adding his bit to the purchase price that the Socialist Party of the United States is the liveliest corpse the lick spittles of capitalism ever attempted to put under ground.

Fred S. Wertz, government attorney for the northern district of Ohio, has just been named for another term by President Wilson. Here is what Wertz said of Socialist School Board Member A. L. Hitchcock, before any charges were placed against him: "Means can be found to remove him from the board. This is no time to dilly dally over the niceties of legal technicalities." Cleveland Dealer, April 11, 1918. Means were found. Hitchcock is now serving ten years in prison. No comment is necessary.

A League of Capitalist Nations formed to maintain capitalism, or a League of Nations of the World's Workers for the purpose of advancing the interests of Labor—which will you have, worker?

"It was new, strange, irresistibly becoming and stirred the hearts of onlookers with a desire to have one exactly like it." Mrs. Wilson's new Paris hat. Some lid! Aside from that, it is just the old story of pomp and show of differentiation that parades in these times of misery, pestilence and world suffering.

"If we have any large amount of unemployment, we will have a period of industrial unrest and there is no one who can tell where the social upheaval would land us, whether we would have a repetition of the French revolution or of the Russian Bolsheviks or whether good or evil will come out of the struggle."

SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON.

BUNDLE BRIGADE GROWING

Among the group of "Jimmie Higginson" in the Socialist movement, there are none more deserving of praise and credit for the great work they do than the comrades who make up the bundle brigade. These inconspicuous workers who give of their Sundays and evenings to the distribution of papers and leaflets are doing a work that is absolutely necessary to the further spread of Socialism. Publicity is the great need of the hour. The minds of the workers are ready now for the seed to fall. Comrades everywhere should at once take up the problems of distribution of leaflets and papers.

That more comrades are realizing the good that flows from a house to house distribution of Ohio Socialists is evidenced in the increasing number of orders for bundles. Here are a few of the latest.

Local Columbus is taking 50 or 100 a week. Local Toledo increases its order to 200 copies. Local Warren taken 200 copies weekly. Comrade Fred Huckery is waking up the workers in Richmond, Ind., with a hundred a week. Comrade Dr. M. S. Holt of Weston, W. Va., orders 300 copies of the last edition and he hits the nail on the head when he writes, "The only way to combat the damnable lies of the capitalist owned papers is to distribute Socialist papers."

Local Battle Creek, Mich., takes a bundle of 100 weekly. Comrade Wm. Catton of Covington, Ky., orders a weekly bundle of 15 and so does Comrade Geo. M. Crocker of Sheridan, Ind. So, comrades, again we say organize a distribution squad in your local and order a bundle for weekly distribution. Results in Socialist sentiment, Socialist votes and working class consciousness will result. Try it.

I think the Ohio Socialist is the best Socialist paper published since the days of the American Socialist. Please

send me a bundle to hand out. I find it easy work taking subs after a fellow has read a copy.—J. S. Faubus, Combs, Ark.

Please find inclosed a list of nine names and addresses for which send the Ohio Socialist. Please send me a few extra and sub blanks. I may be able to send more names by and by. All like the paper very much. Old line been the word used as we are endeavoring to make the Ohio Socialist a "twice-a-week" paper. We are quite sure, however, that no one was misled as to our meaning.

SEVEN CERTIFICATES FOR LEETONIA

Local Leetonia is the first local to remit for Industrial Freedom Certificates. A remittance of seven dollars shows that this local is among the live ones. Other comrades are remitting in every mail. A number from out of state are among the first.

A CORRECTION.

On the subscription lists sent out to readers of the Ohio Socialist with the letter entitled, "A Call for Ten Thousand More," the word bi-weekly was used. Semi-weekly should have been the word used as we are endeavoring to make the Ohio Socialist a "twice-a-week" paper. We are quite sure, however, that no one was misled as to our meaning.

ORGANIZATION MEETINGS

State Organizer Baker's Meetings. Comrade Baker will make the following routing: March 6, Barberton; 7, Cuyahoga Falls; 8, Massillon; meeting to be held at 20 W. Main St.; 9, Canton; 10, Salem; 11, Leetonia; 12, East Liverpool; 13, Hubbard; 14, Warren; 15, Girard.

Organizer Lewis' Meetings.

State Organizer Thurber Lewis' tour will include the following points: March 5, Loveland; 6, 7 and 8, Hamilton; 9, open; 10, Mansfield; 11, Bennington; 12, Canton; 13, Belmont; 14, Mad River; 15, Kenia.

Debs Will Speak For You

Comrade Debs will fill dates in the northern judicial district of Ohio. Locals desiring a Debs should notify the State Office at once. Several locals that have not been able to accept a Debs date heretofore should now accept the opportunity presented. Apply for a Debs date and revive Socialist sentiment in your local.

Local Ashtabula has applied for a Debs date some time between the 11th and the 23d. He will speak at Cleveland March 12, 3919 Lorain Ave., Evening.

Please note: Comrade Debs will not be able to speak at overflow meetings.

GEORGE KIRKPATRICK SPEAKS

George R. Kirkpatrick will fill these dates in Ohio in March: Dayton, March 24; Columbus, 25; Bellaire, 26; Toledo, 27. Comrade Kirkpatrick's recent meetings in Ohio were among the most effective propaganda meetings ever held in the state. Comrades are urged to make it a special order of business to attend these meetings.

Please note: Comrade Debs will not be able to speak at overflow meetings.

OBITUARY

Local Hamilton mourns the death of Comrade Carl F. Wentz, who died Feb. 22. Besides many friends and loving comrades the deceased leaves a father, two brothers and a sister. Comrade Wentz was several times a candidate for public office on the Socialist ticket and served as secretary to the Civil Service Commission during 1914-15 when Socialists controlled Hamilton City affairs.

The funeral was held at Socialist Party headquarters and an address was delivered by Comrade Henry Henry Hinkel. The hall and casket were thronged by the international comrades. Comrade Wentz' active service to the party in Hamilton have been much appreciated and great regret is felt at his early death, he being but 28 years of age. The Ohio Socialist extends sympathy to the bereaved.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The month of January was the biggest month for dues stamp sales in the history of the party in this state. But it stands to be outclassed in the near future. We say this because of the large sums of money the party are sending in. Martins Ferry, for instance, orders five hundred application cards and an equal number of membership books. Looks like they were going after them, doesn't it?

MIDDLETOWN TOO

Local Middletown is back on the first time. Comrade Baker's meeting there was fruitful in effected reorganization work. Secretary Earl Otterbein is on the job with a subscription blank and a book of dues stamps ready to convert a new comrade from the old dues on the "paid up list." He remits \$3.75 for sustaining stamps.

WHAT HAPPENED AT FINDLAY!

State Organizer Chas. Baker's routing took him to Findlay on the 24th and 25th of February. Local Findlay is one of the places where the mob law superceded civil rights during the late war. Advocates of law and order paraded the streets under the leadership of the sheriff with ropes in their endeavor to make the world safe for democracy. Anyone differing so much as a hair's breadth in opinion with the gang was promptly arrested and intimidated. Result—democracy died a sudden death, or what looked like death, until Charley Baker hit town. Finding no preparations for a meeting he at once started the ball rolling by dragging the city hall, ordering band bills, printed which he promptly distributed. And they are some hand bills too, believe us! If any one had doubts as to what Charley came for they received a quick disillusionment by reading the display type.

Results were great. A local of eleven members was organized and nine more applications were received. Local Findlay is again on the Socialist map and ready to do its full share in the rebuilding of the international solidarity of the workers.

HOLMAN AT YOUNGSDOWN

Comrade H. L. A. Holman held a most successful meeting at Youngstown on Feb. 23. The Youngstown comrades were very much pleased with the manner in which Comrade Holman handled his subject "Organic Law."

JENERA SOCIALISTS READY FOR WORK

Comrade Baker found the comrades at Jenera ready to take up the fight. Jenera is another place where mob law was enforced. Comrade Baker had a good meeting, however, and says that another meeting will start the ball rolling in great shape.

At Bluffton a number of subscriptions were received and one member at large secured. Another speaker routed that way will prove effective in lining up the comrades for good.

HE'LL HELP GET THE 20,000.

You will find enclosed \$5 for the Ohio Socialist subscriptions. Everybody that takes the paper says it is the right thing. Keep the good work up and you will find no trouble in getting them circulated. Will try to get a few subs with every report.—Rex Wolfe, Midvale, O.

A BOOST FROM KENTUCKY.

Find enclosed money order to pay for names for one year subscription to the Ohio Socialist, and will do what I can any way at any time to assist the cause.—H. O. Davis, Nortonville, Ky.

Let Every Worker's Voice be Heard in Nation Wide Demand for Free Speech, Free Press, Freedom for Mooney and Political Prisoners

The Socialist Party is waging a war for the restoration of our constitutional rights of free speech, free press, free assemblage, the release of our unjustly convicted fellow worker, Tom Mooney, and for freedom for all political prisoners.

Let "free them" be the demand of every lover of freedom and democracy.

To carry on the fight for the return of these rights, the Socialist Party of Ohio has issued "Industrial Freedom Certificates." They sell for one dollar each. The funds thus raised will be used to carry on meetings, print literature and agitate for these until they are granted. All local secretaries have received a number of these certificates. If you are a member of the Socialist Party go to your local secretary and hand him a dollar and get your certificate.

Protest Against Their Longer Confinement. Buy an Industrial Freedom Certificate

KENTUCKY Official Organization News

FRED E. STEVENS, State Sec. 434 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.
E. B. AUSTIN, Asst. State Sec. 251 Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions adopted by the City Central Committee of Local Boston, Socialist Party of Massachusetts, on January 14, 1919:

Whereas the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has decided to send delegates to represent the party at a gathering of degenerate ex-Socialists to be held in Lausanne, Switzerland,

Whereas the organizers of said gathering and the delegates invited to it are mostly men well known as traitors to International Socialism, who, having concluded a holy alliance with the capitalist monarchists and reactionaries of their respective countries have sacrificed in the world war millions and millions of proletarian lives on the altars of capitalism, and have helped to jail and execute International Socialists, who remained true to the principles of socialism.

Whereas the purpose of their convention is to make the world safe for capitalism—by organizing more backward elements of the working class to act as hangers on of the International Proletarian Revolution—as we have seen it already in Russia, and see it now in Germany:

Be it resolved, To demand from the National Executive Committee the immediate recall of delegates appointed to a conference of traitors without the consent of the membership;

That a national convention of the Socialist Party should be called without delay, to decide on steps to be taken for laying a foundation of a conference of the Third International, where no room should be left for traitors to the working class;

To call upon all true Socialists in the Socialist Party to join in our protest against this betrayal of Socialism by our National Executive Committee, and to take steps for a thorough house-cleaning in our party as there should be no place in it for traitors to the working class;

To give this resolution the widest possible publicity in party circles and the Socialist press.

D. S. Bennett, Secretary of Local Livermore, writes that that local is coming to the front again.

Local Boyd County has reorganized and sent in O. S. subs.

The State Secretary has no lengthy speech to make, he merely asks that every local, member-at-large, and past members get busy and help organize the state. Write the State Secretary at once telling him what you can do.

It was Bolshevik. Joseph Haering our comrade, who is business agent of the Machinists union, retalliated by showing how far Bolshevik it was and incidentally remarked that only paid agitators would make such an assertion. This precipitated a fight which would have ended in a riot only for the calmness of the few. This was preliminary to another incident which I want you to tell our Ohio Socialist readers about.

On Wednesday evenings the machinists meet in our hall, and on last Wednesday one of the members of the union was standing outside when the lieutenant on our beat, together with two policemen, came along and stationed themselves in front of the headquarters. Several more machinists came along and the policemen lieutenant engaged them in conversation. The members of the union who was standing on the outside, then came in and told Comrade Haering that the policemen were outside watching. Haering naturally thought they were looking for him because of the fight the night before in Central Labor Council and immediately walked out. Just as he closed the street door to approach them he heard the lieutenant say to the machinists, "What do you meet in there for anyway? Don't you know that you are apt to be raided by the Department of Justice any time." They turned on their heels and went away before Haering got close to them, but it all shows how anxious and vicious the lieutenant and his police were to protect us, but we think now the Ku Klux gang, which is the A. P. L. resurrected, is using the lieutenant on our beat, instead of the disreputable Mr. Richey.

NO ADVERTISING ACCEPTED

No advertising, other than party matter, will be accepted in future in the Ohio Socialist. We have reached the conclusion that our space is too valuable for organization and propaganda to use it for this purpose.

PARTY EMBLEMS

It's Time to Wear Them, Time to Show Your Colors—Five Kinds.

Cards of Fifty to Locals for \$1.00 Also placed label buttons—international emblems, 25c.

Secretary's Expanding Wallets 9-12 two pockets for letters and bills, 25c; 4-7 1-2, one pocket for dues books, etc., 15c; made of water proof "paperoid." Buy them, they are convenient and necessary.

Persecution Follows Resurrection of A.P.L. at Cincinnati

At last we have succeeded in making the Ku Klux gang, otherwise known as the "Credit Men's Association" show their hands. Their tool Mr. Richey has made himself so ridiculous by accusing school girls of Bolshevik activity dragging them before the school board, and then backing down on his proof of their guilt, that the members of the organization had to make known in the press that the character of their organizations was altogether different from that which Mr. Richey had given out.

So great was the indignation against Mr. Richey that even the conservative craft union shoeworkers passed resolutions denouncing his tactics.

The members of this patriotic society now inform us that Mr. Richey is just one little atom in the body, and while their purpose is to stamp out Bolshevism and I. W. Wism, they are not going to do it in an underground secret way but really as gentlemen they themselves should stamp it out. What their method will be remains to be seen. Last Tuesday in the Central Labor Council, a resolution was presented dealing with the unemployed question. It was signed by Julian, a business man, by a Catholic priest, and by the secretary of the Women's City Club, and also some craft unionists. The resolution was what our red members would term bourgeois, nothing in it but proposals that had time and again been endorsed by Central Labor Council. Mr. Thomas Mugavin, who represents the Sam Compers element of the craft union here objected to its indorsement or consideration on the ground that

The world war is over. Those who are imprisoned for principle's sake should be free. To longer confine them is to commit a travesty upon our boasted democracy that was to make the world safe for democracy.

When the battle is won you'll be mighty proud of that certificate, memorable of the greatest year in history—1919. If you are not a party member, you may get a certificate by addressing the Socialist Party of Ohio, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

Germany freed her political prisoners months ago. Italy, France, England have released thousands—shall America be the last to grant amnesty to political offenders?

Your Local—Where and When it Meets

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

LOCAL AKRON Socialist Party of Ohio Meets Every Friday Evening at 8 P. M. 50 South Howard St.	LOCAL COLUMBUS Socialist Party of Ohio Meets Every Thursday, 8 P. M. Lectures every 2d and 4th Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m. Hall, 50 1/2 W. Gay Street.
LOCAL CINCINNATI Meets Every Thursday, 8 P. M. Lectures Every Sunday, 8 P. M. SOCIALIST HALL, 1314 Vine St.	SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, YOUNGSTOWN, O. Meets every Friday, 8:00 P. M., at Bushnell Hall, 127 West Federal St., Third floor.
LOCAL WARREN Meets every Sunday at 7 P. M., rear room Woodmen's Hall, South Main St., Warren, O.	LOCAL HAMILTON Meets each Sunday at 2:30 P. M. Socialist Hall, 38 High St., 3rd floor.

Available Speakers

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

M. J. Beery, 65 So. Main St., Mansfield, Ohio
Chas. Baker, State Office, Socialist Party, R. D. 2 Brecksville, O.
Tom Clifford, 3517 Fulton Rd., Cleveland Ohio
Tom Lewis, State Office Socialist Party, R. D. 2 Brecksville, O.
Thurber Lewis, State Office Socialist Party, R. D. 2, Brecksville, O.
Frank Midney 128 N. Maryland Ave., Youngstown, O.
C. E. Ruthenberg, 1222 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
H. L. A. Holman, State Office Socialist Party, R. D. 2 Brecksville, O.
Frank B. Hamilton, Mayors Office, Piqua, Ohio
Jno. J. Willert, 3469 W. 54th Street, Cleveland, Ohio
Hugo Ruemmele, 2754 Norwood Ave., Norwood, Ohio

The Mother of Humanity

By LAURA JIM REYNOLDS

PART I.

An atmosphere of conservatism pervaded the very air about the Law Givings of the aging capitalist regime. The pitiful efforts of these haughty dispensers of law, tinkering with a progressive amendment to a constitution about the intricate meaning of which they quarreled among themselves, brought supercilious smiles on the faces of the progressive daughters of men. Poor bombastic Law Givers! In 1918 the insignificant puppets of a master class had not learned the materialist conception of history as written by Marx and Engels in 1848, in the Communist Manifesto, "that in every historical epoch, the prevailing mode of economic production and exchange, and the social organization necessarily following from it, form the basis upon which is built up, and from which alone can be explained, the political and intellectual history of that epoch."

The social urge for freedom, created by the economic conditions, had brought the women to battle for their political freedom, against the haughty dispensers of laws who were ridiculously ignorant what the social forces are that bring about a demand for certain legislation.

The memory of the pioneer toil of the Unseen Workers came over the spectators and it seemed that they felt their co-workers of the past were among them bidding today's progressive women to continue the work of woman's emancipation. In the growing days of the nation Frances Gage carried to backwoods places the tidings of woman's awakening from an age long lethargy to the consciousness that woman, too, must work for humanity's freedom. When school houses and churches were shut against the delivery of her message, she mounted

oxcarts in the streets or held gatherings of willing listeners in the barns of friendly folks.

In the midst of the Unseen Workers was a dark hued sister, gaunt and kind. She had the heart of a loving kindred. She had risen from the economic degradation to be a herald of human freedom—old Sojourner Truth! "Forty years a slave and forty years free."

The recollection of her slavery in New York, the hard toil in the fields of her master, the bite of the lash on her body paled into nothingness as the memory of anguish she suffered when seeing her thirteen children sold on the slave block. This mother's terrible sorrows in a land of the free taught her sympathy for suffering woman. Before the Civil War she agitated for the abolition of chattle slavery and afterward for the franchise for women.

She became highly provoked with the notion that women with property might be permitted to vote. "There's that property qualification!" she exclaimed so vigorously that even the kindly hair straightened in indignation. "If men and women themselves, who made money, were not of more value than the thing they made."

Though on her way to hold meetings or to attend conventions for human betterment, because she belonged to the economically subjected race

(Continued on Supplement)

LIMA SOCIALISTS WIN

(Continued from Page One)

of the Memorial hall for a political meeting. The record disclosed that the commissioners had in the past, determined upon a policy of renting the Memorial building for public meetings. It had been rented for political meetings of various kinds, as well as social gatherings.

There had been rules adopted whereby charges for the hall were made, depending on the nature of the meeting, and to some extent on whether or not admission charges were made.

The refusal of the hall to the relocator was based solely upon the fact that it was to be a Socialist meeting. There was no evidence to show that the relocator had in the past conducted disorderly meetings. In fact there was no reason given for the refusal except that it was to be a Socialist meeting.

We as a people pride ourselves that the blessings of civilization are secured to men under a reign of just and equal laws, and within these blessings are those individual possessions; those fundamental rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the progress of our race is marked by those maxims of constitutional law, which stand as mile posts along the path of progress.

The evidence shows no reason why the relocator should not be granted the use of the hall, except that it is the will and desire of the commissioners, and their consent is withheld solely because of the reasons heretofore stated.

It is not questioned but that the commissioners have acted in the best of faith, but notwithstanding this it is a clear discrimination against the relocator and those whom he represents and it results in a denial of the equal protection of the laws. Sec. 58 O. S., 599 at 610. 55 O. S., 232. 81 O. S., 156.

The judgment must therefore be affirmed.

An amusing feature of the trial in Common Pleas Court was the ignorance of the County Commissioners on the subject of socialism. When asked if they had ever read Socialist books, or read Socialist newspapers, or heard Socialist speeches, or whether they knew anything of the doctrines taught by Socialists, each one answered that he had not.

Here were three men representing the people of Allen county in respect to positions, men supposed to be at least, of average intelligence, who had not read a Socialist book or newspaper, nor heard a Socialist speaker, and at a time when Socialism is the most vital question before the people of the entire world. They are fit persons for public service under capitalism. We will not comment on their ignorance. Our readers may do that.

The prosecuting attorney says that he will take the case to the Supreme Court on error. Two drubbings do not satisfy him. He evidently is courting another. Let us hope he gets it.

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

(Edited By C. E. Ruthenberg)

The Next Industrial Republic

The Constituent Assembly of Russia, which met after the workers and peasants had seized the reins of power and established the Soviet government, was allowed to debate until the sleepy guards told the delegates that they were tired and told them to go home. The German Constituent Assembly has had a longer lease of life, but there is every indication that its work will be of no greater importance than that of the assembly of Russia.

While the constituent assembly is still debating the movement of the workers to establish an industrial democracy in Germany is gaining strength and power. Already Bavaria is in control of the workers and soldiers council and the latest dispatches state that Saxony has followed Germany. Most significant of all, President Ebert has announced that he favors creation of a National Workers and Soldiers' Council as the lower house of the German government.

This suggestion is noteworthy, not because there is any likelihood of it being carried out, for there can be no compromise between the political government which the constituent assembly is shaping and the industrial government which is rising out of industry itself, but because it is an admission of the strength of the movement toward the same kind of industrial democracy that Russia has established. "Germany, the next republic," is being amended to read, Germany, the next industrial republic.

A Ghastly Joke

The struggle over the League of Nations is under way. The president has thrown down the gauntlet. The opposition in the senate has unlimbered its big guns.

For the next six months or possibly a year we will be favored with the wonderfully polished speeches of President Wilson in support of his League and the thunderous opposition of Senators Lodge, Knox, Borah and others.

The newspapers will devote columns and columns of news and editorial space to the matter and the people of this country will be divided into two camps on the question. The League of Nations or no League of Nations! That will be the cry. All the instruments of publicity on both sides will be brought to bear to arouse the people to decide the issue. All else will be forgotten in the struggle over the question. "A League of Nations" will succeed "Free Silver," "No Imperialism," "A Full Dinner pail," "Down With the Trusts," as the means of hypnotizing the workers.

What is it all about? The Nation sums up the situation in a recent editorial. Read it and learn what President Wilson's League of Nations really means:

But the League of Nations, we are told, is a reality—a reality that wins President Wilson handsome praise from the New York Times. The most persistent and exacting liberal ought perhaps to be satisfied with this sanction. Yet despite the chorus of praise in the press, we venture to assert that what has been planned at Versailles is no League of Nations at all. What we have all along consented to call a League of Nations is in reality, of course, a League of governments, which is a very different thing from a League of Nations or peoples. But, waiving that point, what we have offered us at present as the magnum opus of the peace conference is not even a League of Governments. The document drawn up by President Wilson on Friday last is primarily the draft of a treaty among five governments, the memorandum of a working

arrangement having in view the organization and apportionment of the material results of victory. There is nothing new in this; it is what was to be expected as the outcome of the war, no matter which side won the military victory. We see nothing, however, that essentially differentiates this particular distribution of the exploiting power from other alliances of the same kind. It may be competent for the Times to say that the course of France in Morocco, for instance, or of Austria in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, would have been moralized and improved under a "mandatory" system rather than under a quiet gentleman's agreement, but we frankly decline the attempt.

In speaking thus plainly of the so-called League, we wish expressly to dissociate ourselves from all criticism based on grounds of narrow and exclusive nationalism. We are aware of the high hopes kindled in many liberal minds by the announcement of the League, and we admit that an overruling Providence may conceivably in course of time transform it into something widely different from what now appears about to be set up. But to admit the possibility of miracles is one thing and to reckon on them is quite another. Scrutiny of the proposed constitution fails to show that as now planned the league will incorporate a single new principle beyond those already tried and found wanting. Five great powers form their alliance, allowing four other unnamed states to join them on sufferance. They enter into engagements not to make war except on certain specified conditions; and they declare that armaments shall be reduced "to the lowest point consistent with national safety." (What armament ever exceeded this limit?) They undertake to "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of the states members of the league," and they provide certain machinery for the adjustment of disputes by means short of war. All this has been tried over and over again, and each time it has failed lamentably. Apparently we are simply to create more machinery to keep states in order, making no provision for removal of the political-economic causes of strife. If governments are to remain organs of economic exploitation, then the adding of machinery means little more than the strengthening of their hold over the peoples, and the fears of those who see in the proposed league only a new instrumentality for the maintenance of the economic and political status quo appear well founded.

This is the result of the war "to make the world safe for democracy." "A treaty among five governments, the memorandum of a working arrangement having in view the organization and apportionment of the material results of victory," is the constitution of what is called "A League of Nations." Capitalism is perpetrating another of its ghastly jokes on the workers.

For Debs or Mooney

A vivid impression of the new alignment of the forces in the world is given by the dispatch which states that the Soviet government of Russia has offered to exchange an American citizen named Kolomania, condemned to death by that government, for either Eugene V. Debs or Thomas J. Mooney.

The workers of Russia do not consider nationality of any importance. Their enemies are not designated by national names, but are the capitalists of every nation. Their friends are the workers, no matter what their nationality.

That the capitalists are conscious of this new alignment has already been shown. The White Guard government of Finland received the support of the capitalists of the allied countries, although

it was upheld by German bayonets and England and France were making loans to the Ukraine at a time when the Rada was selling out to German imperialism.

The future struggle in the world will not be between national governments but between the workers and the capitalists.

The Russian workers are the advance section of the working class who are forming and developing the new lines of demarcation. In their offer to rescue either Debs and Mooney from the clutches of the capitalist class of the United States they have given a pointed example of the new class loyalty which is developing among the workers of the world.

Well, Start!

The capitalists are growing hysterical about the danger of Bolshevism in this country. Thus Charles Piez, director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, delivered himself of the following tirade, taking the Seattle strike for his subject:

That was not a strike in Seattle, that was a revolution. The men who fathomed that attempt to set up a soviet republic had only one native born man among them. They meant to seize the government and to take over the industries of the city. They made no pretense of hiding this revolution either.

Since that time we have had our intelligence department busy. We have received reports from them and we have reports and rumors from other sources that lead me to believe this is the time to start fighting the radicals.

I don't know where a Bolshevik begins and an I. W. W. leaves off or vice versa, but I do know we are menaced and that while it is not a serious problem now, this is the time to take matters in hand and stop it from becoming one.

I shall ask that money be spent to fight this thing all over the country and in every shipyard.

We must scotch the snake now, before it strikes. Action is imperative and we have found that advertising is the one way in which to combat this propaganda. All you need do is to appeal to the reasonable working men.

They are sensible and will heed your reasoning. It is a shame that these sneaks and polcats should be permitted to contaminate the rest of the labor in the yards, for 85 or 90 per cent. of the men are absolutely as square as a brick and as fine as any men in the country.

"Action is imperative," "we must fight," is the constant cry of the capitalists. But how are they going to fight? The industrial conditions which yield them their profits are breeding the spirit of revolt. They do not propose changing those conditions. To do so would be to commit suicide as an exploiting class. The workers will not be satisfied with less than the abolition of the existing industrial conditions. What are the poor capitalists to do? They may adopt a definite policy of suppression. But that won't help. It will merely mean that when the revolt of the workers bursts, its sweep will be stronger and the capitalists will receive less mercy.

What can they do but cry, "we must do something?" Well, start.

The Agent of Capitalism

The character of the government of the modern industrial countries has nowhere been so clearly revealed as in the China-Japanese treaty, made public during the past week. The provisions of this treaty reveal the government of Japan as the agent of the capitalists of that country. In order to fur-

ther the interests of these capitalists the government sets out to wring from the Chinese concessions permitting the investment of Japanese capital in building certain railroads. While the matter is phrased in diplomatic language it is plain that the Japanese government acted as the broker for Japanese capitalism and through the threat of the armed power it controls, compelled China to accept loans, on which, of course, the latter is bound to pay heavy interest.

The government of Japan is not alone in playing this part. The government of every capitalistically developed country acts as the agent of its capitalists. For several decades the great powers have been engaged in the struggle to gain advantage, each for its own capitalist class, through a game just such as Japan is playing in China.

As the great powers complete their economic development and the problems of markets and foreign investment grow more acute because of the increased productivity of their industrial system and closing up of the possibility of lucrative investment at home, the imperialistic struggle of the governments acting as the agents of capitalism will grow more bitter.

The League of Nations is the attempt of a group of the great powers to control and divide the world between them for just such purposes as that brought to light in the China-Japanese treaty. Temporarily the league may prove successful in preventing a new war from arising from the conflict of interests because of the overwhelming power of the five great powers that control it. But new groups will form. New alignments will take place and when such a new group believes itself powerful enough to challenge the control of the Big Five, we will have a repetition of what happened in Europe during the past four years.

That the capitalist class has little respect for the mental development of the workers is indicated in the kind of slush with which it tries to keep them contented industrial slaves. A full-page advertisement in one of the Cleveland newspapers headed "Americanism" and "Bolshevism," shows on one side, under "Americanism," workingmen leisurely watching machines in a factory and under "Bolshevism" a street riot. This, at a time when seventy thousand workers in Cleveland, according to the estimate of the official lackeys of the ruling class, are denied the right to enter a factory and earn a living. The capitalist class knows that in the argument with facts and reason it is beaten and cannot stand up before its adversary, the enlightened workers, so it endeavors to dope the masses with pretty pictures on one side, the reality, which never existed, and with vile misrepresentation of the workers of Russia, who have achieved their emancipation, on the other.

Says the bulletin of the National City Bank: "Business always hesitates in the face of fundamental change. It came nearly to a dead halt when the war broke out, although all experience had shown that war invariably causes great industrial activity and high prices. The transition period from war to peace is inevitably one of uncertainty." Isn't it about time that we get rid of a system of business that makes the masses dependent upon the fears of business men looking for profit for the opportunity to gain a livelihood and produce goods for service.

"Every boy, now, it seems, is imbued with the spirit of destruction. To fight, to destroy, to shoot

something or somebody, to kill—those seem to be the desires of the boy of today, whether he is aged five or fifteen," says a local writer in discussing military training in the high schools. She continues to say that this is the result of the education we have been handing out to the children. It is undoubtedly true. And capitalism will yet find that the training it is giving the children will bring about the destruction of those responsible for it.

In the testimony of Madam Breshkovskaya before the Committee on Judiciary of the senate, we find these two statements made under cross-examination: "Every day train loads of supplies and valuable things leave for Germany and Moscow" and "Transportation is paralyzed." Every day train loads of supplies and valuables are leaving for Germany and Moscow, although transportation is paralyzed. It seems that in trying to make a case against the Bolsheviks it is impossible to make the facts jibe even in discussing the simplest matters.

The American Defense Society is out with a hysterical appeal for \$50,000 for the fight against Socialism and Bolshevism. How modest! But fifty times fifty thousand would be equally effective in stopping the sweep of the workers' movement to wipe out capitalism. Money won't stop, but, unfortunately for the capitalists, that's the only weapon they have.

Speaking about the future in the United States Secretary of Labor Wilson said recently, "If there is any serious unemployment, there will be a period of industrial unrest which may lead us to a repetition of the French or the Russian revolution." And the serious unemployment is here.

According to the latest advices from Bohemia that country, which has furnished the soldiers to do the dirty work of capitalism in Russia, is now on the brink of a Bolshevik revolution. Maybe by the time the Czech-Slovaks get out of Russia they will have no where to go.

The house of representatives killed the United States Employment Service when it refused to include an appropriation for that bureau in the sundry civil bill. That shows how interested the gentlemen in Washington are in the fate of the workers without jobs.

"Dayton Finances a Serious Jam," says a report from that city. We thought Dayton had a city manager and that consequently all its problems had been solved forever. At least that is what the supporters of that undemocratic arrangement have been telling us.

The strike at Butte, Mont., the strike of the copper miners was conducted by a Soldiers, Sailors and Workers' Council, which organized its own police force and managed every detail of the struggle. A sign of the times, isn't it.

The capitalists get \$2,700,000 to adjust the war contracts by a bill just adopted by congress. The workers get thrown out on the streets while the same adjustment of war business takes place.

\$179,000,000,000 is the latest estimate of the cost of slaughtering ten million men in the world war.

A Proletarian Dictatorship Vs Parliamentarism

By A. BILAN.

It is very evident that not only is the capitalist class convinced that parliamentarism is the highest expression of democracy, but also a large part of the working class has accepted this view and his great doubts whether parliamentarism is a dictatorship is the way toward democracy. These workers believe that the capture of the state power is possible through parliamentarism.

Let us see whether this can be done. It is customary to recognize as a parliamentary form of government a government in which a majority of the people's representatives rule, having not only all legislative power but the right to make final decisions which cannot be revoked only their execution can be delayed.

Parliamentarism can exist as well in a democracy as under a monarchy; in an autocracy as in a plutocracy. Parliamentarism is a typical form of class government. As Frederick Engels says:

"The state is the result of the desire to keep down class conflict. But having arisen made these conflicts, it is as a rule the state of the most powerful economic class that by force of its economic supremacy becomes also the ruling political class and thus acquires new means of subduing and exploiting the oppressed classes. The modern representative state is the tool of the capitalist exploiters of wage labor."

The parliament in the modern state is not only the highest legislative, but also the executive power, as the executive department heads are nothing; else but mere tools of the parliamentary majority. As soon as the ministry loses the support of the majority it has to go. This is not true of the United States, in which the ministr (cabinet) is not responsible to congress, but such is the case in every country of Europe in which parliamentary government is established.

With the majority rule of parliament there is established a dictatorship of its ministry, but this dictatorship ceases with the change of the parliamentary majority. So we see that parliamentarism places all state power—legislative, judicial and executive—in the hands of the majority in parliament. Karl Kautsky says: "Parliamentarism by itself is an empty form whose content is determined through the class that fills it."

Parliamentary government was the result of the struggle between the bourgeoisie and feudalism, in which the bourgeoisie were victorious. The bourgeoisie dictated the terms and set the limits of the power of the people's representatives, for at the time of the formation of the constitutions the weight of power was on

their side. The bourgeoisie saw to it that real political power remained in its hands while the rest of the people were given only the smallest part in the government. As long as the bourgeoisie parliamentary government remains in existence it will, as a result, be a dictatorship of the capitalist class.

It is a mistake to believe that parliamentarism is a synonym for democracy. On the contrary, we find that rules it is not democratic and when it is approaching democracy parliamentarism government becomes a weak institution.

Working class victories in parliamentary elections do not place power in the hands of the workers, nor do such victories establish democracy. Such victories serve only to bring to a head the clash of class interests, in which the dominant issue is not the number of votes but the real power of each class. The opposing force the workers will have to meet will be militarism, the arch-enemy of democracy. So we see that there is no hope of reaching true democracy, through parliamentarism.

The point of view which advocates the exploitation of parliamentary elections as a method of agitation and propaganda is correct where there is no free speech, free press and free assembly outside of parliament. It must be admitted that even debates in parliament may serve as a means of agitation and propaganda to a limited extent, when there are no other channels to reach the masses but we rely upon parliamentary activity as the only source of agitation, it often happens that the agitation outside of such activity ceases or is hindered. If important topics are discussed from the proletarian stand point in a parliament such a discussion has a world importance, but if some discussion is repeated over and over again outside of parliament it loses its weight from the standpoint of agitation and proves a waste of time and energy. In parliament we have not to deal with common people but with shrewd politicians whose views are determined and who are representing certain political parties. No oratory can convince them for the other party. It does not matter what is laid down in the program if these different parties, their principles are based on their class interests. Even when several parties exist, with different programs (if they are in earnest), it is only because they understand their common interest in a different way. But these differences cannot last long. They cease to exist as soon as working class representatives arrive in parliament to fight for their own demands that irrespective of what the bosses say about it.

As long as the working class representatives are few in number they are merely disturbers of the peace of the bourgeois class, to whom nobody is willing to listen unless compelled to. If the bourgeois have enough confidence in their strength and the support of the trouble-makers are weak, they simply throw them out of the parliamentary bodies.

Things are different when the working class representatives appear in legislative bodies in larger numbers. Their votes in such cases are often decisive upon certain legislative measures. This is the stage when the class struggle in parliament begins in earnest. It is the time when all working class parties recognize participation in parliament to gain some certain reforms, to gain a larger share in state power. At this point there arises the question as to the limits of working class participation.

The working class is denied the possibility of gaining a majority of the seats in parliament as long as the constitutions drawn by the ruling class exist. Even if in spite of these instruments they should manage to capture a majority of the seats, that would mean that they would be in a position to take over the power of the state, to which the capitalist class would never consent. To try to convince the representatives of the capitalist class of the necessity of changing constitutions, is to try to convince them to turn over the power of government. Therefore, the importance of electing able speakers to seats in parliament loses its significance.

Parliaments, day by day, are growing more tedious for the outside masses. They are becoming uninteresting and meaningless. It is not the business of the working class representatives to make the parliament "swamps" interesting.

Where free press, free speech and freedom of assembly exists parliamentarism has played its part, just the same as has the capitalist system on the economic field. The best agitation and propaganda forces of the working class have to be employed outside of parliament in great mass meetings.

With the further development of democracy the people seek a direct expression and this opens a broad field for mass agitation. The discussions are transferred from parliament to the peoples' forums. There are no longer dry and uninteresting parliamentary discussions, but full of life and the people's will, which make

parliamentary unnecessary institutions that lay like a corpse across the road that leads to democracy. It is necessary to bury this corpse. Who is going to be the undertaker? It is necessary that the rising power, the working class, organize as a class politically, but with the firm conviction that parliaments represent the dictatorship of the capitalist class, which must be replaced by the dictatorship of the working class.

Things are different now because it abolishes all privileges and puts everybody in one class. But this dictatorship means that the power which up to now was used by one class for the oppression and exploitation of the other now become the means of abolishing socially unnecessary and outlived class distinction, and thus transforms the dictatorship of the proletariat into the rule of the great majority, which means true democracy.

The proletarian dictatorship will have to be exercised as a class dictatorship until all class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated into the hands of an association of the whole people. The proletarian dictatorship will have to be exercised as a class dictatorship until all class distinctions have disappeared and all production has been concentrated into the hands of an association of the whole people.

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Some are for a policy of reduction of all expenses unnecessary to civil life, such as military expenses, and for a concentration of effort in the promotion of public works, restoring the transportation facilities and for the construction of artificial lakes for electric power, in order to free the country from its need for coal. They believe that by employing the workers, unrest would be avoided and a consistent buying power given to the larger part of the population.

Imperialists Want Annexation. The other section thinks that Italy should further the policy of "sacred egoism." They believe that Italy should annex Dalmatia, reconquer the hinterland of Tripoli, hold the Greek islands of the Dodecanese and insist on zones of influence in Asia Minor and Abyssinia. Theirs is a true imperialistic policy, which would cause greater expenditures for the army and navy; a new war at this time and new wars to follow at short notice. (In fact, war has begun again in Tripoli.)

The government favors the second policy, and this has caused the resignation of two figureheads in the cabinet, bringing on the crisis, one on the heels of the other.

At the time of Wilson's visit, Bissolati, a reformist and an old comrade who was expelled from the party in 1912, when he stood for the conquest of Tripoli (he also stood for Italy's participation in the war) had been selected as a member of the cabinet as a representative of the war-mad radicals, resigned, refusing to endorse the policy of expansion in Dalmatia.

Signor Orlando, the premier, patched up affairs when another and more important crisis occurred with the resignation of Signor Nitti, the "Ministro del Tesoro," the strongest brain in the cabinet, a modern, and probably the most astute statesman that Italy has had since Cavour.

Crisis Patched Up. This crisis was patched up with unusual speed. However, if it is an easy thing to dress wounds of a petty political nature, it is not so very easy to heal deep gashes through which the very economic blood of a country is flowing away.

Signor Bissolati and the bunch of self-styled Socialists that follow him (you had a sample of them in De Ambris and the others who toured the United States only to meet the physical opposition of the Italian Socialists of that country) and a few radicals and republicans are endorsing Wilson's policy, arousing the rabid opposition of the imperialist bloc.

Many a lecture has ended in turmoil here.

Italians Prepare for Dictatorship

(Continued from Page One)

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Williams Denies Charges

(Continued from Page One)

of the czar probably won't exceed 45,000."

Blames Allies for Starvation. "How about the systematic starvation of people?" Senator Wolcott asked.

"I admit that food conditions did not improve to any extent under the Bolsheviks. It is certain that rations were cut down. They had to be. The present starvation is due to the allies, who have cut off from European Russia the food supply of the great Siberian granaries."

"What about looting?"

"It would be a miracle if in a great upheaval like this there had not been looting and a great deal of it."

"Yes, most of those who have told these stories of what happened in that way came out of Russia on international sleepers. Why, there are hundreds of thousands of Americans in Russia, and so far as I have heard none of them have been killed."

"Hundreds of thousands still there, do you mean that?" Senator Wolcott asked.

"Hundreds then, perhaps thousands."

"Were some of these Americans thrown into jail?"

"Yes, some were."

"What of anarchy?"

"That is due to the plotting of the capitalists of the bourgeoisie. One of them has said that they would let the bony fingers of hunger crush the revolt."

Baker Appreciated. Little late, but I just want to state that if you have any more in Ohio like Baker, better send them out into other states, for there is lots of room for just such live workers. Comrade Baker spoke here in Indianapolis about one week ago, and he faced a good crowd of workers, five of them plain clothes men from the city police department. These same police are back every Sunday and they seem to be much interested in the talks. All comrade's are in love with Baker since his visit and whenever he can drop in on us again, let him come. W. H. Henry, State Sec. Ind.