

The Ohio Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Parties of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and New Mexico.

No. 61

Published at
Cleveland, Ohio

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919

Address all mail to
R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio

\$1.00 A Year

FIGHTING THE AMERICAN BOLSHIEVIKI

During the war there arose in this country a cheap imitation of the Black Hundred that disgraced Russia during the regime of the czar.

This organization, calling itself the American Protective League, trampled upon all the dear-bought rights which the American people thought secured to them by the constitution.

Because they were given some sort of semi-official recognition, the members of this organization considered themselves little czars and kaisers who might do whatever they pleased with ordinary persons.

They abridged the right of free assemblage by interference in public meetings.

They arrested hundreds of persons without warrant and without any charges, merely because it suited their whim of the moment.

The Cleveland division of this organization brutally pushed and maled men, women and children at a big meeting at Grays armory, at which the affairs of Russia were being discussed.

An another instance they carted two hundred Socialists to prison for no other reason than that they were present to hear a speech by Eugene V. Debs.

It was great sport for this organization to establish a dead line in the downtown section of the city and to throw into the filthy hole called the local prison every young man caught within the district who did not happen to have his registration card in his pocket.

The American Protective League as it manifested itself in Cleveland, was everything un-American—if Americanism is written in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution. It was an organization of men whose heads had swelled because of the power they were permitted to usurp because of war-time terrorism and who set themselves up as petty despots to rule the actions of ordinary people.

By direction of Attorney General Gregory this organization was dissolved on Feb. 1. Probably Mr. Gregory knew that it had earned the lasting hatred of most people through its brutal, despotic methods and that it would be

best to get rid of it through dissolution.

But petty despots do not give up their power easily. Once having experienced the sensation of riding roughshod over the rights of other individuals, brutally maling and beating them and throwing them into prison when the spirit moved them to such action, the desire is strong to continue their power.

The Cleveland branch of the organization has found the excuse for an attempted continuance of its tyranny in the need it has discovered for a fight against what it calls Bolshevism.

The Successor of the American Protective League

Its new name is to be the Loyal American League. Under this name it has issued a lurid appeal to all members of the defunct American Protective League to please join the new organization and make a liberal contribution for the fight against "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism."

Its circular is worthy of examination. It sets forth what "Loyal Americans" have set out to fight—what they mean by "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism." It will open the eyes of some working men to what their masters are really fighting against when they paint their "awful" pictures of bolshevism.

The circular begins with an admission that we are rapidly approaching a crisis in this country. Here are the first two paragraphs:

Very rapidly we are approaching a grave crisis in the affairs of the American Commonwealth. The hearthstones of the nation are in danger. If the working class once loses its head and takes into its system the poisons that have wrecked and ruined all Russia, all kinds of evil things will happen here, on the Russian plan.

Our one hope is that the restless elements of American life can be enlightened to the evils of socialism, anarchy and bolshevism, and persuaded to keep sane and peaceful while the great industrial problems now worrying the whole na-

tion, can be worked out by competent minds.

Translated into plain English these two paragraphs say, that the American workers have caught some of the spirit of the Russian workers, who are abolishing all oppression and exploitation; unless we can poison their minds against Russia through misrepresentation and lies and force them to remain meek and patient while the opportunity to earn a living is denied them because there are no jobs, they may follow the example of the Russian workers and take the matter of solving the industrial problem in their own hands.

What is Meant by Bolshevism

But the most interesting part of the circular follows. It describes what the "Loyal Americans" call "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism." We quote again:

The Bolsheviks now are putting forth well-organized, widespread and most vigorous efforts to persuade the real workmen of America to adopt the policy of Lenin and Trotsky, to seize all public utilities, to fully maintain or increase war wages, to reduce working hours, to increase employers' liabilities, and to force the employment of labor on public works. All this is not new to those who read the newspapers carefully.

There is the whole story. "The hearthstones of the nation are in danger" because working men dare ask that war-time wages be maintained as war-time prices are being maintained; they are to be fought by the "Loyal Americans" because they dare ask for reduction of their hours of labor; because they dare demand that employment on public works be provided for those whom the broken down capitalist system cannot give work, they are everything that is evil.

What do you think of this Loyal American League, working man? This league that is branding you as an anarchist and destroyer of the hearthstones of the nation, and, as the circular continues, "wreckers of nations," "pillagers of cities," "destroyers of homes," "murderers

of innocent people," because you dare demand wages that will buy food, clothing and a place to live in and dare say that you have a right to the opportunity to earn a living and if the capitalists—the men of "superior brains," as they think—cannot give you that opportunity, it is time that they stepped aside and permitted the industries to be organized on a new basis!

Threaten Deportation

If you believe in better wages, shorter hours and the right to work for those who can only earn a living through working and happen not to be a citizen of the United States, you are a "traitorous alien and anarchist alien" and the "Loyal Americans" threaten you with deportation, for the circular continues:

Do you want the traitorous alien and anarchist alien deported? We are going to help to do it!

What is your answer, working men of the United States? Your enemy is organizing. If you demand better wages, shorter hours and the right to work you are to be branded as an enemy to the nation, and if you happen to be an alien, deported. The capitalists are organizing to protect their right to rob you and oppress you and to create ten thousand more millionaires and to add to the wealth of those who already own millions.

Are you going to submit to be thus branded? Are you going to submit to have your rights trampled upon? There is but one answer you can make if you intend to resist the efforts of these oppressors of the workers, and that is organization. Answer the organization of the Loyal American League, the Black Hundred of capitalism, by organizing in your shop or factory, organize in the industry in which you work and organize by joining the workers already organized in the Socialist Party.

You have power—more power than the capitalist if it is organized. The capitalists say that if you demand better wages, shorter hours and the right to work you are disloyal and a traitor and if you are an alien you ought to be deported. Answer them by organizing your power and sweeping them into oblivion.

Soviet Government Opens Trade Bureau In New York

Statement of L. G. A. K. Martens, Consul-General of Socialist Government in Regard to Present Conditions

New York.—On January 2 of this year, Mr. L. A. Martens, now of New York, was appointed official representative of the Soviet government for the United States. He was forwarded his credentials to Washington, and will for the present have temporary offices at 299 Broadway. It is Mr. Martens' intention to work for a reopening of trade with Russia.

(Mr. L. G. A. K. Martens, appointed representative of the Russian Soviet government in the United States, is a mechanical engineer and a man of business experience, 44 years old. He was born in Bakhmut, in the province of Yekaterinoslav, Southern Russia, had his school education in the "Gymnasium" (high school) at Kursk, and graduated as a mechanical engineer from the Technological University at Petrograd. For the past few years Mr. Martens has been in the United States as the American representative of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works, and has purchased here several million dollars' worth of machinery for the works. The Demidoff works are the largest steel works in Russia. Before the war they employed 28,000 men. About a year ago the Demidoff plants were nationalized by the Soviet government.)

Mr. Martens makes the following statement for publication:

"I have recently received credentials appointing me representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet republic with instructions to negotiate for the opening of trade relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia wants to arrange the purchase of great quantities of supplies here. As a first step I have forwarded my credentials to the State Department, with a memorandum on conditions in Russia and an outline of the desire of my government to re-establish trade with the United States. TO SPEND \$200,000,000."

"My government, in the event of trade being opened with the United States, is prepared to place at once in banks in Europe and in the United States, gold to the amount of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) to cover the price of initial purchases. "To insure a basis of credits for additional Russian purchases in the United States, my government is ready to submit propositions which I believe will be acceptable to Americans interested in Russian trade."

"The purchases I am empowered to arrange will be commensurate with the needs of the 150,000,000 people of Soviet Russia. These needs are now the greater because of the disorganization caused by the war and the utter extravagance and incompetence of the Czarist regime; the inevitable waste and disorders attendant on the transition period of the revolution, before a stable government was finally established by the people; and lastly because for the past year and a half Russia has been able to carry on practically no foreign trade."

"Russia is now prepared to purchase in the American market great quantities of commodities such as: Railroad supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, furs and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office

supplies, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, medical supplies, etc.

TRADE OFFER. "Russia is prepared to sell: Flax, Hemp, Hides, Bristles, Furs, Lumber, Grain, Platinum, metals and minerals."

Within a short time I shall appoint a commercial attaché and open a suite of offices in New York as a headquarters for these large scale purchasing arrangements. For the purpose of organizing trade relations on a proper basis and as a medium through which American trade interested in Russian commerce can secure practical contact, I am planning to organize and incorporate a "Board of Trade of Soviet Russia."

"Under the old regime Germany was the greatest factor in Russian foreign trade, and the bulk of imported manufactures came from Germany. Inasmuch as Germany's production for a considerable time will remain subnormal, Russia is all the more an open market for other countries. In a trade sense as well as in a political sense, Russia is starting anew. It is quite obvious that the manufacturing nation that first secures a large amount of the Russian foreign trade at this time, will be in an advantageous position for the future as well."

"I may state that large European manufacturers are already well-informed as to the possibilities of trade with Soviet Russia and are laying their plans for it as soon as the present conditions permit."

Continued on Page Four

Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviki

Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionists Say Russia Must Unite Against Bourgeoisie of Other Countries Who Are Aiding Russian Reactionaries.

L'HUMANITE for January 22 prints the following wireless of the Russian Telegraph Agency, which gives details of the reasons underlying the support now given by the "moderate" Socialists to the Soviet.

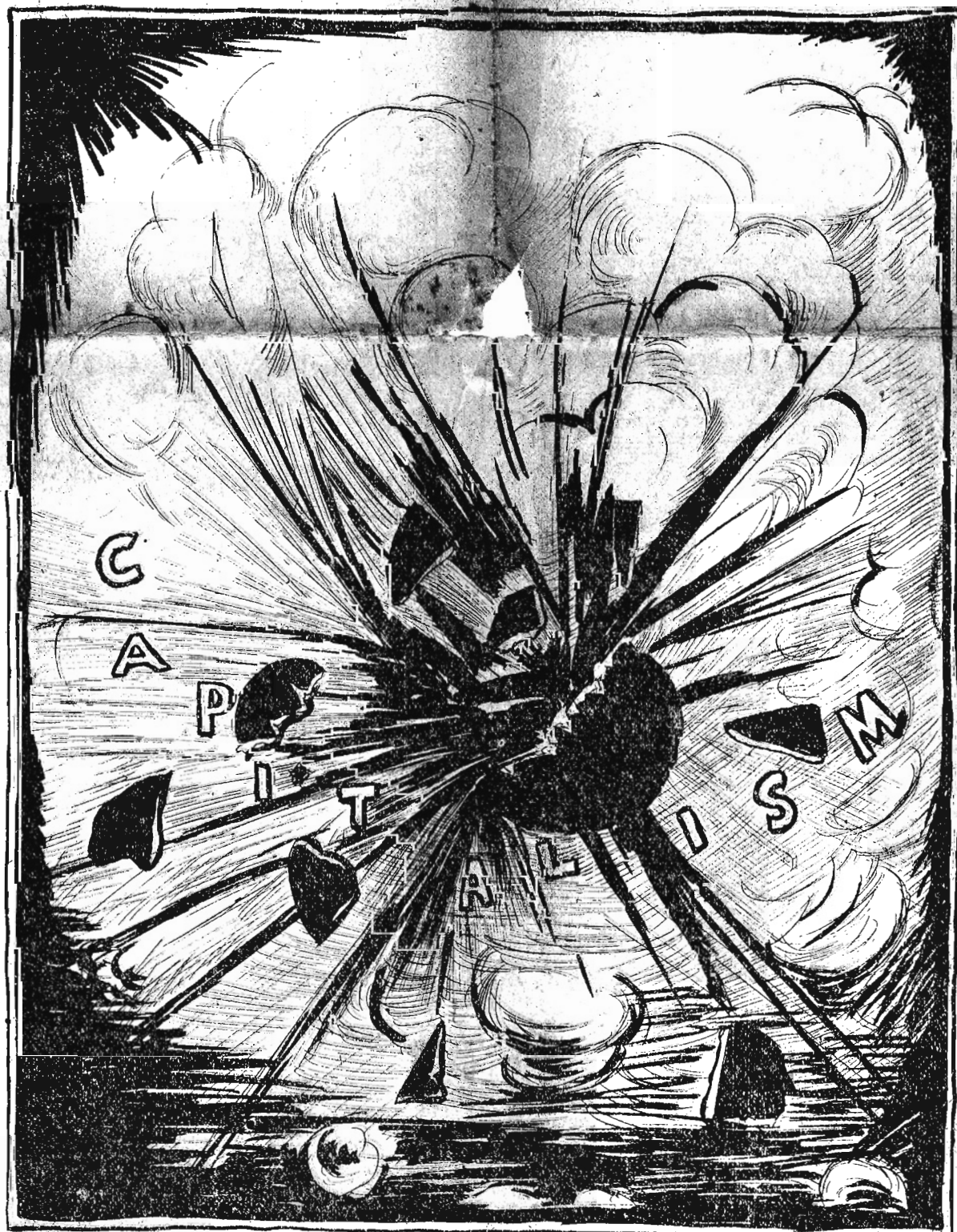
Some time ago the Red Army took Ufa. It was in that city that a majority of the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly tried to elect a Provisional government, which did not last very long, however. It had to be moved to Omsk and surrendered its power to a so-called directorate, consisting of five members, with Avk entseff as president. After Volodogki had overthrown the directorate, Admiral Kolchak proclaimed his democratic military dictatorship.

Now the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly have forwarded to the Bolshevik committee at Ufa, through their bureau, a communication which was recently addressed to the revolutionary Socialist organizations. Its text is as follows:

"The struggle of the revolutionary Socialists against the Bolsheviki was conducted against a power which was in direct contact with the oppressors of the Russian democracy—namely the Germans."

"But now that Germany has been defeated and the victorious powers

Continued on Page Four



RUSSIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY,—NEXT?

New York to Abandon Military Training

New York.—After three years of compulsory military training for all boys under eighteen years of age, whether in school or not—New York State seems ready to abandon the unprofitable experiment. Governor-elect Smith has appointed a "Reconstruction Commission" with authority fully to investigate the compulsory military training system installed under the Welsh-Slater acts and to see whether some other sort of training, like vocational training, might not be substituted for it. That Commission has been holding sessions, hearing witnesses and is reported to be ready to recommend that vocational training be substituted for military training.

Among the complaints made against the system was that the secondary schools were losing students,—parents preferring to send their boys outside the state where their studies would not be interrupted by military drill; the hardships inflicted upon the boys, some of whom had to go ten or twelve miles at their own expense, to attend the weekly drills; the fact that

in some communities the only buildings large enough for indoor drill were attached to saloons; that the number of "truants" was so large that the state authorities could not round them up; and that the value of the physical training was small compared with what might be secured in more direct physical training.

February "Eye Opener" Held

Chicago.—Now the February issue of "The Eye Opener," weekly publication issued by the National Office, Socialist Party, has been halted on its way to its readers.

"This action follows on the heels of the holding up of the January issue for five weeks, after which it was finally released."

The February issue was put into the mails as usual but got no further than the local postoffice. Several copies have been sent to Washington, D. C., where they will be examined by the Censorship Department under Thought Controller William H. L. Mar.

Japanese Workers Oppose Russian Intervention

Washington.—The Socialists of Japan were the strong opponents of Japanese intervention in Russia and

persistently antagonized the Japanese government when Motono decided to send Japanese troops into Siberia in 1918. The government arrested five of the leaders of the Socialist Party for their opposition to the government's interventionist policy, but in spite of this high-handed action the party carried on its work.

At a meeting held in Tokio the Socialists passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with the Russian revolution, as well as their joy over the fact that the workers turned it into a social revolution, and urged the international organization of the working class to fight the common enemy—international capitalism.

The resolution was sent to the Bolshevik government by the executive committee of the organized Socialists of Tokio and Yokohama and appears in a late issue of the Petrogradskaya Pravda. The letter and accompanying resolution follow:

"Comrades of Russia: "Since the beginning of the Russian revolution we have followed with

enthusiasm your intrepid activity. Everything accomplished by you has an enormous influence upon the psychology of our people."

"We indignantly protested against sending Japanese troops into Siberia because we feared that their presence there might hinder the free development of your revolution. We are profoundly sorry that our numerical weakness does not permit us to prevent the danger with which you are menaced by the action of our government. Prosecuted as we are we cannot give you material aid. But we assure you that the red flag of the revolution will soon float over Japan."

Continued on Page Four

"Enclosed find 19 more subs for the Ohio Socialist. We are on the job every day in Toledo."—Lawrence Dean. By the recent heavy receipts of subscriptions from Toledo we are able to confirm the comrades declaration that the Toledo comrades are right at it every minute."

"Liberty Abides Only With Those Who Deserve It"

FRANZ M. EHRLING

By JOHN BRAHNTIN

At a time when the revolution in Germany needs its guiding spirits, clear thinking and far-sighted leaders most the unseen hand of fate takes them away, one after another.

In the course of the war, the overwhelming majority of the German Genossen went over to the imperialistic German government and declared that the integrity of the capitalist fatherland is more sacred and stands higher than the struggle of the working class against its exploiters, the instigators of the war which threatened the fatherland. At that time a group of members of the official Social-Democracy broke away from that organization and launched a new one, under the name of "Spartacus." They set to work against the deadly doctrines of class truce (Burgfrieden) advocated by the majority of the German party. For that purpose the Spartacides began to publish a new magazine "Die Internationale." The outstanding personalities grouped around that new publication, were, the old veteran of the German party—Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg, H. Strobel, A. Thalheimer and Clara Zetkin. The hatred of the government Socialists against their adversaries went so far that they did not stop short even at spying and denunciations. They pointed out to the gendarmes and military authorities, who were the guilty ones. The group "Internationale" was easily rounded up and put behind prison bars.

Governments with their spy squads always think it possible to subdue any mass movement by the imprisonment of its leading individuals. The German government was not an exception, although it knew by experience, that such measures are ineffective. The severe persecutions by the government, supported by the Kaiser's Socialists, resulted in the suppression of the magazine "Die Internationale" after the appearance of its first issue. The German rebels, however, undertook other means of carrying on the combat. Among them was the old veteran, Franz Mehring, who during the exception law period watched the Socialist activities from outside and then, convinced of the justice of their cause, joined them.

A news dispatch, about a month ago, announced the death of Franz Mehring. Through the death of Franz Mehring the Spartacides lost from their ranks the oldest (he was 72 years of age) and brightest head.

The personal history of many of the veterans of the German Socialist movement is closely connected with the whole movement and cannot be described separately and apart from it, and thus it is true in regard to Mehring. He joined the German Social Democracy, not through economic necessity and pressure, but through fundamental understanding of the Marxian theory of economics, history and philosophy. After his graduation from the university, Mehring became a bourgeois journalist and many times joined issues with Socialists on the theoretical field. Nevertheless, he always sided with the oppressed on the grounds of justice. The horizon of the bourgeois justice is too narrow for a broad-minded man. Mehring strenuously strove to penetrate into the essence of things. Bourgeois philosophy interpreted the historical phenomena insufficiently and unhelpfully to him. To gain inside information about socialism he spent many nights in spirited discussions with the senior Liebknecht and August Bebel. It may be accredited to them that Mehring was converted to socialism and became one of its sincerest exponents and advocates. When joining the Socialist movement he was already a well grounded Marxist. He did not join the movement to study it, but to use his broad and deep knowledge of human society to bring about the realization of the ideal of socialism. To this great ideal he remained faithful all the balance of his life.

To make up for his former attacks on socialism, Mehring set to write and publish on the origin and growth of modern Marxian socialism; he spread the conception of Marxism as a theory of social life.

Mehring's Writings
After the appearance of his first book, "Die Lessing-Legende," a history and critique of Prussian despotism and classical literature, he established a reputation as a Marxian scholar. "Die Lessing-Legende" is a small book of minor importance to the average reader, although it is highly valuable to the student of social development. Mehring's life's work is, "Die Geschichte der Deutschen Sozialdemokratie." (The History of the German Social Democracy) in four large volumes. This is such a wonderfully clear and scholarly work that there is no Socialist movement in the world that has anything to compare with it. All other writers in the Socialist movement are dipping their information from this source,

which shows no sign of exhaustion. The first volume of that great work traces the doctrines of Utopian Socialists before Marx, and shows how scientific socialism developed gradually toward its present completeness. It proves that industrial development and the growth of the economic classes creates the necessity of clear comprehension of the task before the newly developing working class. We find the Utopian Socialists elaborating schemes about how to abolish the evils in contemporary society. Some of them go to great extent in working out the economic theory; others work on history and still others on philosophy. New conceptions in the various fields of social science and practice come from various countries. Each one of these falls short in their own special area because they endeavor to separate these experiences from each other and do not take them as a unified whole. The practical schemes of these Utopians, applied to real life's practice, appear to be entirely impractical. Meeting with failure they invent something new, only to fail again at the first trial. At last the working class discovers its real apostle and interpreter of society and its achievements from the economic standpoint, who unites economics, history and philosophy and proves their unity. That is Marx.

But Marx's doctrine is outlined in highly scientific terms and requires much previous training of the mind to understand it. With incomparable clearness Mehring shows the sources from which Marxism originated. It did not come from the blue air, ready made, but took its form from the achievements of the French Socialists and historians, English economists and from the industrial status of that country; it took much, but very critically, from the classical German philosophy of Hegel and Feuerbach. Knowledge of the historical development of modern socialism eliminates the cant saying that socialism is "made in Germany" and therefore will not fit the different conditions of the different countries, and that's why it should be opposed when it appears in other countries. Mehring in his great work proves that socialism is not the inheritance of one country or of the working class of a certain country. Socialism, according to Mehring, is the last word in modern science. Science is not national but international, and so, also, is socialism. Marxism is not a static but a dynamic theory, it interprets social phe-

nomena not as it stands at present but tells how it became what it is. And so we find in the first volume not only the beginnings of socialism in Germany but in all industrial countries in Europe, particularly France and England.

The Exception Laws
Establishing the Marxian theory and its outcome, Mehring proceeds to show its special application and further development in Germany. The theoretical struggle between Lassalleans and Marxists is thoroughly discussed. Especially interesting is the narrative on the exception laws in Germany against Socialists, invoked by Bismarck, and their utter failure. The growth of the revolutionary spirit was the cause of Bismarck's demanding such laws. With them he expected to destroy the revolutionary movement of the German workers. The importance of these stringent laws to stop the growth of the German working class movement, forced Bismarck to ask for repeal of these laws. They were in force in Germany for twelve years, from 1878-1890. In spite of the drastic action of the police and gendarmes, the German workers marched triumphantly on. Mehring shows how the organizations of the German workers multiplied, how education became always more broader and deeper and how the vote for the Socialist candidates to Reichstag always increased. When it was impossible to publish Socialist matter inside of Germany it was published outside—in Switzerland, Belgium and England and smuggled across the German border in hundreds of thousands of copies and spread broadcast.

The last volume of Mehring's work has special interest for us in America, now, that our Republican statesmen are endeavoring to practice in this country those persecutions against Socialists, that monarchial Germany, through Bismarck, tried to do 30 years ago. The monarchy of Germany failed. Will the republic of America succeed? Industrial Germany of that epoch was in state of its development, the working class, small, numerically inferior to the other classes; the U. S. is at the climax of its industrial development, its working class outnumbering all the rest of its population. The growth of the German working class made ineffective the exception laws in that country; the growth of the working class consciousness in this country will accomplish the same here. The numbers are here already. Continued Next Week.

The Soviet Government and the Children

Editor's Note: The only news about Soviet Russia that reaches this country through the kept press are wild stories about the "red terror" and the "red terror." While the kept press slanders and lies, the Soviet government continues its work of reconstructing Russian society on the basis of a workers' industrial republic. Its achievements, in the brief time it has been in power, have been marvelous. The following story of its care for the children of Russia is one instance indicating what is being done and what is being done in striking contrast to the current lies of the kept press.

At the congress of medical sanitation held at Moscow, June 19, 1918, a report from the school-sanitation board attached to the Commissariat of Public Instruction was read and discussed at great length. The section is entrusted with safeguarding the children's health and application of preventive measures in schools against tuberculosis and neurological diseases.

Hitherto in Russia little attention was given to physical education of children and their hygienic conditions. At the present time, the School Sanitation Board does the work of spread-

ing physical education among children and of removing conditions detrimental to the students' health. To accomplish this, the board has established an Institute of Physical Education in Russia, experimental institutions (settlements, schools of forestry, schools-sanatoriums, ambulatories, etc.) and has been aiding labor organizations in the establishment of kindergartens and schools.

The following resolution of the School Sanitation Board was adopted:

1. The object of school sanitation within the boundaries of the Russian Soviet republic is the safeguarding of the health of physical as well as mental children of all ages, and a proper organization of physical education.

2. For the realization of this problem a central school-sanitation soviet is established at the Commissariat of Public Instruction, representatives of proletarian organizations and large masses of the population participating in the work.

3. Likewise, similar school-sanitation soviets are established in localities regulating and directing the local school-sanitation activity.

4. The directing organs in the matters of school sanitation are medical boards elected by medical sanitary organizations such as the Soviet of Med-

ical Boards or the Commissariat of Health, and medical sanitary sections attached to the local soviets of workers' deputies, and approved by the Commissariat of Public Instruction. All these organizations are working in close contact with the Central Commissariat of Health, as well as with the School Sanitation Board and the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.

5. A school physician is a permanent and competent member of the pedagogic soviet and is actively engaged in school work. He is elected by the school-sanitary sub-section of the medical sanitary board and is approved by the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.

6. To safeguard the health of children and to secure direct mental, moral and physical care to children of imperfect health, the school-sanitary sections (medical) boards establish special institutions, sanatoriums, schools of forestry for physically weak and sick children, auxiliary treatment and assignment of children to auxiliary dispensaries, sanatoriums and agricultural settlements for exceptional cases of mental and physical defects. A newspaper clipping asserts that Comrade Harbit attempted to get to Russia when the revolution broke out but was unable to do so after reaching Japan.

GLENNINGS

FROM THE LOG OF AN AGITATOR
Written for the Ohio Socialist by
W. E. REYNOLDS.

America had a "Work or Fight" order which created some comment but—Bolsheviks "Work or Starve" order to the bourgeoisie, my oh my, doesn't that make the bourgeoisie sweat? Isn't it awful?

"Poverty, starvation, disease and crime," Bolsheviks would bring about exactly that condition," says Judge H. Gary. "Well, well, won't some kind person please inform the judge that 'poverty, starvation, disease and crime' are already here and that it would be impossible for Bolshevism to 'bring about something that is already here.' Poverty, starvation, disease and crime are here and were 'brought about' by the very same capitalism which Judge Gary so frantically seeks to uphold.

Press reports that unemployed union carpenters, who were also unemployed discharged soldiers, are to picket a large plant employing non-union help. It will come as a rude shock to some of our very best people to see labor pickets in the uniforms of the United States army, but army or no army the class antagonisms will crop out.

"What shall we do with the returning soldier?" is worrying the bourgeoisie. They had better worry about what the returning soldier will do to them.

Senate is planning on deporting all Bolsheviks. Must be planning on leaving this country to the Indians.

Canadian labor gave the Canadian government sixty days in which to repeal all censorship laws and free all political prisoners. Labor says, "This country? S-h-h-h! Don't wake 'em!"

A well known cartoon company recently put out a cartoon reading, "There is more law at the end of a stick than in all the statute books." How's that for an open advocacy of direct action?

Help Make Italy Safe For Democracy
The days of kings, kaisers and czars are waning fast. A goodly number of these despotic rulers have already gone to their political graves. Others are on the verge of political downfall. The day in which the whole world will be rid of all rulers by "Divine Right" is fast approaching and the dawn of a new era will presently gladden the earth with its democratic light.

Italy will be the next nation, we believe, to overthrow monarchy and establish a free democratic republic. The Italian Socialist Party is on the alert. It is on the job. It is doing all in its power to awaken the masses to the new light. To proceed in its work it needs money to spread its propaganda. The workers of America, in their international character, are here with appealed to for help to finance the political struggle in Italy. Every monarchy overthrown is a step further toward the international brotherhood of men. Everyone who has at heart the best interests of humanity will not fail to help finance political progress in Italy. Next June the general elections throughout Italy will take place. The Italian Socialist Party will be in the fight to capture the reins of government. The outcome of this election will determine the time at which the monarchy will fall. Quick action is necessary. Send all contributions to the editor of L'Avanti, G. Valenti, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. He has been elected director of this special campaign fund "TO MAKE ITALY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY."

ITALY SOCIALIST FEDERATION
OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Supreme Court Says Congress May Suspend Constitution

Washington.—In the opinion handed down by the United States Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the lower court in sending Eugene V. Debs to the penitentiary for ten years for making a Socialist speech at Canton, O., the court said:

"The chief defenses upon which the defendant (Debs) seemed willing to rely were the denial that we have dealt with and that based upon the first amendment to the constitution, disposed of in Schenck vs. United States."

The "denial" here referred to by the Supreme Court is the denial made by Debs' counsel that the Espionage act, and the indictment were unconstitutional, claiming that the act interfered with freedom of speech contrary to the first amendment, the constitution providing that congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. The court states that it "disposed" of this objection, namely, the alleged unconstitutionality of the Espionage act, in the Schenck case. The Schenck case was an indictment brought against Charles T. Schenck, secretary of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Baer, a member of the party's executive committee, charging them with having conspired to cause insubordination, etc., in the military and naval forces of the United States, and to obstruct the enlistment and recruiting service of the United States by printing and distributing a certain circular among the men who

had been called for military service under the statutes of the United States. The defendants claimed they had the right to distribute the literature in question under the guarantees of freedom of speech and liberty of the press set forth in the constitution. Relative to this contention the court makes its decision which practically abolishes those guarantees. The court said:

"We admit that in many places and in ordinary times the defendants in saying all that was said in the circular would have been within their constitutional rights. But the character of every act depends upon the circumstances in which it is done. The most stringent protection of free speech would not protect a man in falsely shouting fire in a theater and causing a panic. It does not even protect a man from an injunction against uttering words that may have all the effect of force."

The question in every case is whether the words are used in such circumstances and are of such a nature as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, many things that might be said in time of peace are such a hindrance to its effort that their utterance will not be endured so long as men fight and that no court could regard them as protected by any constitutional right."

There is no use discussing such a

position. If the framers of the constitution and its amendments had intended that congress should have the power to abridge freedom of speech and of the press when the nation is at war, they would have said so. They would have added a proviso to the amendment reading like this: "Provided, however, that this amendment shall have no force or effect during a war duly declared by congress. Inasmuch as there was no such proviso, it must be admitted that the freedom of speech and of the press provisions of the constitution were intended to protect the citizens in times of war as well as in times of peace. But the present Supreme Court declares that Congress can suspend those guarantees of the constitution any time it sees fit to do so, provided congress has declared war. The next step will undoubtedly be to take the position that congress can also suspend these guarantees in times of peace, when the ruling class is confronted with a situation where it is something of the sort, which they even now admit is more of a menace than was the Kaiser's war."

It will be well to watch the coming congress, which will be the most reactionary one that has ever convened since the days of Manifest Destiny, and see how much these capitalist legislators leave of the individual's rights under the constitution when the enjoyment of those rights become a serious menace of the rights of the labor exploiters to live on the labor of the working class.

THE SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE

(HERE IS THE HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE AS APPEARED IN THE SEATTLE UNION RECORD)

Four days before the strike actually took place, the meetings of the General Strike Committee began. With their first session on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919, authority over the strike passed from the central council, which had sent out the call, and from the Metal Trades Council which had asked it, and was centered in a committee of over 300 members, elected from 110 local unions and the Central Labor Council, for the express purpose of managing the strike.

The first meeting was called in order at 8:35 in the morning and continued in session until 9:30 that evening, with short intermissions for meals. From this time on until the close of the strike, there were meetings daily and at almost all hours of day and night, of all this General Strike Committee, or of the Executive Committee of fifteen which it delegated some of its authority. The volume of business transacted was tremendous; practically every aspect of the city's life came before the strike committee for its decision.

The general strike was called, almost at once, to differ profoundly from any of the particular strikes with which the workers of Seattle were familiar. It was not enough, as some of the hasty enthusiasts declared, to "just walk out." The strikers were to face a new and more difficult way in which the whole community, including their own families, is inextricably tied together. If life was not to be made unbearable for the strikers themselves, problems of maintenance of selection and exemption had to take the place of the old problem of keeping everyone out of work.

The strikers had no quarrel with the city of Seattle or with its inhabitants, of whom they themselves and their families comprised perhaps half. They had no particular quarrel with the city government, and most of them had no quarrel with the municipal light and water and garbage systems, the municipal car line and the public port. While they were doubtless deeply touched by that spirit of unrest and desire for a new world which is sweeping the earth today, they had no definite revolutionary intentions.

Consequently the problems of what should be done about the water supply, the lighting system, the hospitals, the babies' milk supply, came before a committee of quiet working people whose stake in all these things was as great as that of any persons in the city, and who while they intended to make a tremendous and solid demonstration of sympathy with their brothers in the shipyards, had at the same time no desire to wreck the city's life.

They realized that they were undertaking something new in the American labor movement; they were not quite certain where it would lead; but they felt themselves strong enough to handle whatever problems might arise. The Committee Organizes.

To make the problem harder, the General Strike Committee was not, like the Central Council, composed of delegates who had had experience in working together. They were a new group, a very large and unwieldy mass of unacquainted individuals, upon whom, almost at once, great and momentous questions descended.

The quantity of business transacted was enormous. The committee was not, like the Central Council, composed of delegates who had had experience in working together. They were a new group, a very large and unwieldy mass of unacquainted individuals, upon whom, almost at once, great and momentous questions descended.

Denounces "Appeal" Amnesty Campaign
(Special Correspondence)
Chicago.—Adolph Gerner, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and one of the Socialist officials convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, has issued an open letter to the Appeal to Reason, in which he scorns any efforts that this turncoat publication may make in its behalf. The letter in full is as follows:

Chicago, Ill., March 19.

Editor Appeal to Reason,
Girard, Kans.

Sir: In the issue of the Appeal to Reason, March 15, 1919, you publish an appeal for \$30,000 CASH, for an alleged "amnesty and construction fund."

You give yourself credit for having "won" the first skirmish in the amnesty fight and on the basis of this unfounded claim, you justify your appeal for \$30,000 cash. To make your appeal seem legitimate, you use such names as Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Rose Pastor Stokes and refer to "many of our comrades." I happen to be one of those who is facing a prison sentence and if you have included me in "many of the comrades," I want you to strike my name from your list. I loath to be a "comrade" of yours. You and your paper helped to create a hatred against the Socialist Party and you wilfully and maliciously lied about the National Executive Committee when it refused

to follow a course that would put more of our members in prison. In other words, you and your paper must bear a part of the responsibility for the prosecution and persecution of the Socialists and it is rank hypocrisy for you to prate about your fight for amnesty.

Others may speak for themselves, but I scorn any effort that you may make in my behalf. A thousand times would I rather spend the rest of my life behind prison bars than to have one word from you whom I hold responsible for the persecutions of which my colleagues and I are victims.

I look upon your appeal for \$30,000 CASH, in the name of "amnesty" as a sinister method of filling your own coffers.

You have lied to us and about us and betrayed us in the past and I resent your hypocritical prattle about amnesty.

Yours without respect,
(Signed) ADOLPH GERNER.

The transportation sub-committee was instructed to arrange for the necessary forms of permits and signs to designate the autos and trucks used by organized labor in carrying on the necessary activities of the strike. He mentioned the necessity of exemption from the general strike order, under three main heads: Construction, Transportation and Provisions.

Committees on miscellaneous exemption, on grievances and on general welfare were also appointed.

The Cooks union reported at this time that their arrangements for feeding the strikers and the public were well under way.

The executive committee decided upon daily meetings. As a matter of fact, so many matters were brought before them that they found themselves compelled to meet more than once a day.

On the following day, Monday, the committee of fifteen met again. Before this meeting, on Sunday, the Fishermen's Local 27, which they had requested to appear. After some discussion the committee requested the fishermen to stay on the job. This was the first exemption granted in the strike. It was followed by many more.

The transportation sub-committee was instructed to arrange for the necessary forms of permits and signs to designate the autos and trucks used by organized labor in carrying on the necessary activities of the strike. He mentioned the necessity of exemption from the general strike order, under three main heads: Construction, Transportation and Provisions.

The committee of fifteen knew what they were facing, if a strike war carried through without exemptions. They appointed a special hour on the following day at which they requested heads of city departments to appear and state their needs, and they expressed as the sense of the committee that they co-operate with these heads in every way possible.

(To be Continued)

The National Executive Committee Election in The Third District

The Chicago Communist Propaganda League realizes the great importance of the coming election of National Executive Committee. The present committee from this district do not represent the revolutionary element within the party. The element is very large, in fact it appears to be in the majority. It should have full representation on the National Executive Committee.

We present to the comrades of the third district, who are in harmony with the revolutionary element, the names of those comrades who receive the full support of and are in harmony with the Chicago Communist Propaganda League. They are: Dennis E. Batt of Detroit, John Keifer of Detroit, and Wm. Bross Lloyd of Chicago. We urge all revolutionary comrades to keep this list and use it in the election. To split your vote will help to defeat all our men. It is long past time that the party should align itself definitely with the revolutionary forces, such as the Spartacuses of Germany, the Bolsheviks of Russia, and the Communists of all countries.

The present National Executive Committee has prevented the expression of clear class-struggle socialism. They refrained from calling an emergency national convention at a time when the party members were generally demanding such a convention. They hide behind the subterfuge of too great an expense. But they have funds for an amnesty conference and in calling this conference they expect-

ed to quiet the demand for a party convention. Most significant of all, the National Executive Committee committed the party to affiliation with the anti-Bolshevik International held at Bern by attempting to send delegates. Actual participation of our delegates being prevented by the government.

"These actions were entirely in line with what should have been expected from a National Executive Committee dominated by such men as Berger, Work and Stedman, with others of their kind. They have known ever since the St. Louis convention that they would not long be able to continue their reactionary domination of the party. But they are doing their best. They call us anarchists and impossibilists. When the state of Michigan, in convention, this year adopted a revolutionary anti-reform platform they were accused of trying to break up the party. But such is not the case.

The Left Wing elements in the east and west, in Michigan and in Chicago, are merely trying to put the party on a sound proletarian basis. The American Proletariat have lost their confidence in the Socialist Party as a revolutionary organization. We must all work to regain their confidence. Now is your opportunity. Put the party on record as a revolutionary instead of a reformist organization, and elect Comrades Batt, Keifer and Lloyd to the National Executive Committee from this district.

JOHN R. BALL, Secretary.
Room 422, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER COMRADE ARRESTED

A Russian comrade notifies us of the arrest of Comrade Harry Harbit at New Castle, Pa., recently. Because an I. W. W. song book was found in his pocket and literature printed in Russian, he is held in jail awaiting the pleasure of the department of justice. A newspaper clipping asserts that Comrade Harbit attempted to get to Russia when the revolution broke out but was unable to do so after reaching Japan.

"Absolutely no government in Russia, but a reign of terror," says one press report, and then naively adds, "but liquor prohibition is effective."

Help Make Italy Safe For Democracy
The days of kings, kaisers and czars are waning fast. A goodly number of these despotic rulers have already gone to their political graves. Others are on the verge of political downfall. The day in which the whole world will be rid of all rulers by "Divine Right" is fast approaching and the dawn of a new era will presently gladden the earth with its democratic light.

Italy will be the next nation, we believe, to overthrow monarchy and establish a free democratic republic. The Italian Socialist Party is on the alert. It is on the job. It is doing all in its power to awaken the masses to the new light. To proceed in its work it needs money to spread its propaganda. The workers of America, in their international character, are here with appealed to for help to finance the political struggle in Italy. Every monarchy overthrown is a step further toward the international brotherhood of men. Everyone who has at heart the best interests of humanity will not fail to help finance political progress in Italy. Next June the general elections throughout Italy will take place. The Italian Socialist Party will be in the fight to capture the reins of government. The outcome of this election will determine the time at which the monarchy will fall. Quick action is necessary. Send all contributions to the editor of L'Avanti, G. Valenti, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. He has been elected director of this special campaign fund "TO MAKE ITALY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY."

ITALY SOCIALIST FEDERATION
OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

News From State Locals

MORE MEETINGS FOR KENMORE

Kenmore comrades are arranging meetings for every Sunday. Comrade Wm. F. Potting had a splendid meeting on the 16th. Comrade J. J. McCue was to hold a meeting on the 23d. The Kenmore comrades are aware to the present situation and are pushing propaganda work to the limit.

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH

Comrade S. G. Gregory of So. Tenn., Tenn., sends some subscriptions and reports good meetings in Tennessee. The audiences, he says, are glad to hear real red lectures and show little appreciation for Menshevik propaganda.

ROSWELL TO THE FORE

As a result of Comrade Beery's visit to Roswell a local of 17 members was organized this last week. Comrade Rex Wolfe of Midvale, effected the organization. The comrades sent in with their application for charter an order for \$25.45 worth of supplies. Local Roswell is to be congratulated on the start it has made and the spirit it has shown. Good luck to you comrades.

EVERY HAND FOR BAKER

The audience at Hubbard was enthusiastically for Chas. Baker after his recent meeting there. "He's getting better all the time," was a comment often heard. After the meeting the chairman asked for a show of hands for a definite date and every hand was lifted high. Thus writes Comrade T. H. Davies.

THE OHIO SOCIALIST
Official Organ of The Socialist Party of Ohio and Ken-
tucky, Virginia, W. Virginia and New Mexico.

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

Address all mail and make all checks payable to
SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO,
R. F. D. 2, Box 55, Brecksville, Ohio

Entered as Second Class Matter, February 21, 1917, at the Post-
office at Cleveland, Ohio, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORS Elmer T. Allison
Alfred Wagenknecht

Published Weekly by The Socialist Party of Ohio at Cleveland, O.
Telephone Wallings 13-Y. Call Through Cleveland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1939 108

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

When the world is particularly charitable toward its unfortunate who swarm the planet, it designates them as "misfits". This is about as char-
itable as society has grown toward the lives it has wrecked, the bodies
and minds it has debauched, the brave spirits it has broken.

However, in this becoming charity, is society damned for its
hypocrisy, its destruction of life and for the human wreckage that clutters
the earth. It is an old saying, that society cares nothing for the individual
until he breaks its laws. Millions of times over has this been proven.

The world is just beginning to learn that its greatest assets are the
individuals who compose it. "Misfit" implies a mal-adjustment of talent
and powers to ones work, an unfitness for the job. In a world of sanity
where the people are in control of their destiny where the condition of life
of the masses are not determined by a class of profit mongers, where hu-
man life is above the Almighty Dollar, the vast energy, ambitions and po-
tential powers inherent in man, could and would create in one generation
a new world and a new race. Then would all science and resources of the
earth and of man's powers be used by and for the development of the masses
who are under the capitalist system of industry, mere pawns in the game
of profits.

But while the world's resources are withheld from the people by their
exploiters, while the vast treasures of earth remain the articles of trade of
an exploiting class, no great change for the better can occur.

Only a seizure of the earth and its fulness by the proletariat can guar-
antee life and opportunity to the masses. When the proletariat does this—
and it soon will, then the most stupendous reconstruction program ever in-
augurated will become our supreme duty, a reconstruction of human lives:
the teaching and training of children; the building of schools; the appliance
of every art and science toward developing the powers of the individual.

This program will be a part of the new world's advent. It is a vital
part of the new order in Russia and the workers and peasants' Soviets are
solving the problem in an heroic manner.

This is what Lunacharski, the commissioner of education said:
"What ever other budgets are put down, the budget for public educa-
tion must stay, because it is the honor and glory of the people."

And over the doors of the thousands of schools the Soviets have estab-
lished this motto: "The children are the hope of the world."

Russia is creating a new race as well as a new Russia.

WHAT'S A PROGRAM?

"We shouldn't spend our time quarrelling among ourselves about right
and left wing programs, but fight the common enemy." Thus writes a
Comrade. And immediately we ask "What's a program?" and our an-
swer is: that a program is a weapon, a weapon in the class war against
capitalism.

Presumably, the comrade isn't particular about the weapon he uses so
long as he's in action. He can't bear to "waste time" deciding upon a choice
of weapons, but would seize the first to hand, whether it was an effective
one or not—whether it melted in his hand or could be sent ripping into the
citadel of the enemy.

Then the thought comes that it's true or the wise choice of weapons and
their efficient use we will win. Time spent in carefully, even quarrelling
selecting our weapons at each stage of the development of the class war
will be well spent. Weapons must be chosen. Let us choose them well.
And remember "The autocrats of industry do not run business at the ballot
box." Neither do they rob the worker there.

Everybody Wants One

Want one? What you ask? In-
dustrial Freedom Certificates of
course. Industrial Freedom Cer-
tificates are selling fast. Many
comrades from out of state have
sent their dollar to the State Of-
fice for one. Beatrice Sedgwick,
State Secretary of Delaware, or-
dered twenty to sell to members.
Some locals are selling out en-
tirely and ordering more. Many
comrades report fine sales to
non-party members. This is
what makes us say **EVERY-
BODY WANTS ONE.**

Every fair-minded man and
woman believes that the politi-
cal prisoners should be restored
to their families. Everyone
knows that a crime is being per-
petrated against Tom Mooney
by keeping him in prison. Every-
body knows that Free Speech
and Free Press should be re-
stored to the people. Everybody
knows that as long as these
crimes are allowed to continue
we are not free. Everyone feels
the pressure of the iron heel as
long as these intolerable condi-
tions exist.

To carry on the fight for free-
dom for political prisoners, for
freedom for Tom Mooney, for
the restoration of our constitu-
tional rights, to supply our po-
litical prisoners and their fami-
lies with some of the comforts
and necessities of life—to do

these things requires money.
Every comrade who buys an In-
dustrial Freedom Certificate
helps to pay these expenses.
Every comrade who buys one of
these certificates will want to
keep it as a memento of this
memorable fight for Industrial
and Political Democracy. Ask
your local secretary for an In-
dustrial Freedom Certificate.
Hand him a dollar.

KENTUCKY
Official Organization News

FRED E. STEVENS, State Sec. 434 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.
E. B. AUSTIN, Asst. State Sec. 231 Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

FEBRUARY ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OFFICE.

Receipts.	
Local Louisville dues.....	\$18.00
H. C. Jones, M. A. L.....	3.00
Local Livermore dues.....	4.95
Local Boyd Co. dues.....	3.00
Local Boyd Co. O. S. subs.....	2.00
Donation, J. L. Stark.....	5.07
L. A. McGill, M. A. L.....	1.50
S. Shiffess, M. A. L.....	2.00
Total.....	\$40.52
January balance.....	26.78
Total.....	\$67.30
Disbursements.....	66.30
February balance.....	\$ 1.00

Disbursements.

Postage.....	\$ 4.17
National dues.....	19.00
Back salary to J. L. Stark.....	28.85

Ohio Socialist subs..... 3.00
Office supplies..... 1.15
State Sec. salary for February..... 10.13
Total..... \$66.28

Approved: R. M. RASMUSSEN,
J. J. BOSEMER,
Auditing Committee.

STATE EXECUTIVE MEETING
March 7, 1939.

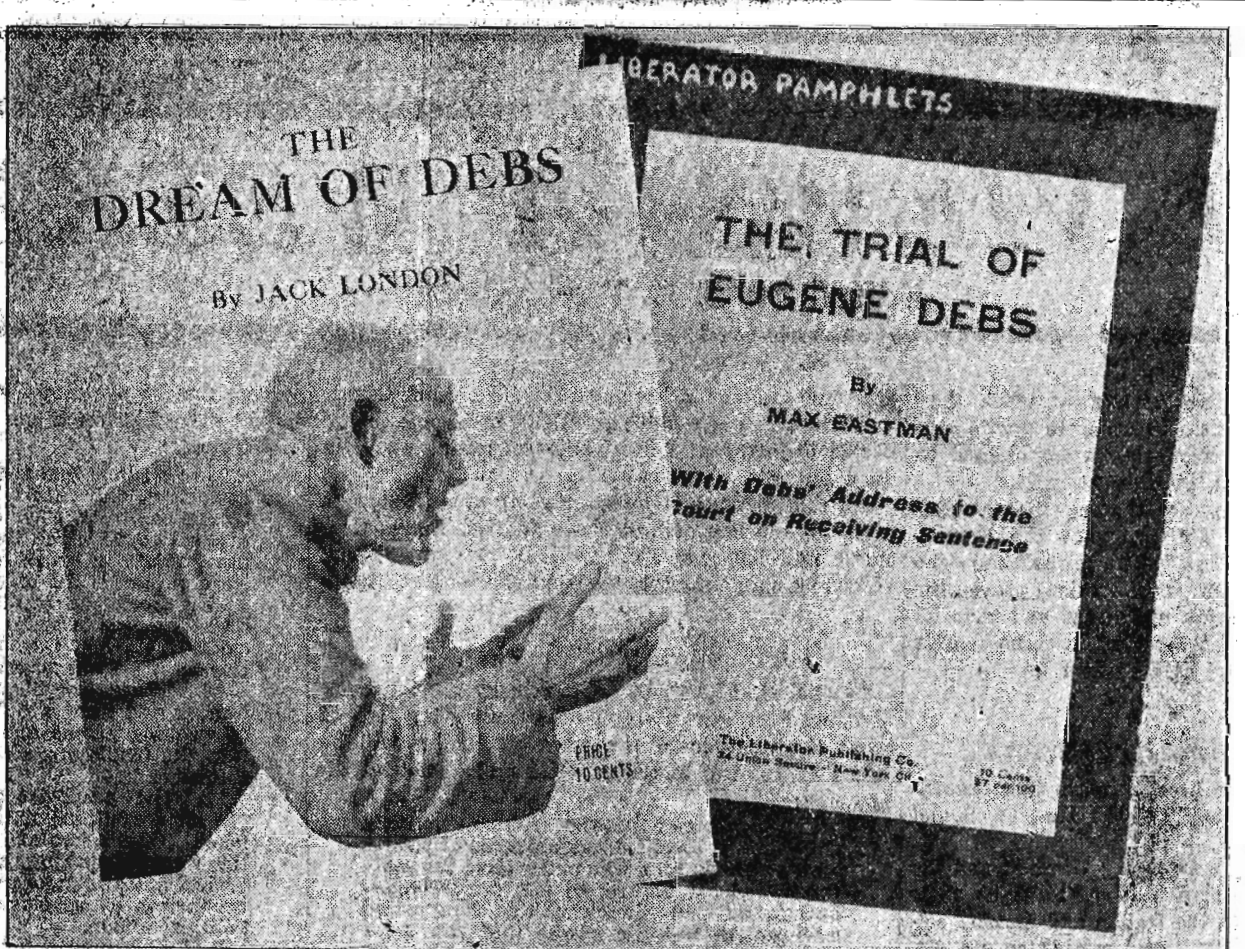
Present—Rasmussen, Bosemer and
Stevens.

Absent—Stark and Goodman.

The minutes of the previous meet-
ing were read and approved.

It was announced that the State
Committee had elected the following
as the State Executive Committee:
R. M. Rasmussen, W. C. Goodman, J.
J. Bosemer, J. L. Stark and F. E.
Stevens.

Adjourned.



Two Up-To-The-Minute Pamphlets
Jack London's Great Story of the General Strike. Max Eastman's
Story of Debs' Trial.
10c each, 6c in quantities.

**Another Week's Work of the Red
Army Gets Great Results!**

Another week of work, another week of effort spent for social-
ism! Another great stride nearer the goal of a twice-a-week Ohio
Socialist. Five hundred and seventy-four new subscriptions is
the harvest of last week's work on the part of the Red Army of
Ohio Socialist Boosters. Not so great as last week, but still a
record which shows the spirit of the comrades and the determina-
tion to make socialism hum in this and other states.

For Ohio comrades are not alone in this drive to make the
Ohio Socialist a greater power for the emancipation of the toilers
and the gaining of the industrial Commonwealth of Workers.
Many, many comrades from all parts of the country are giving
most loyal support to the Ohio Socialist. From all parts of the na-
tion letters reach the State Office pledging support to our cam-
paign for 20,000 subscribers and a twice-a-week Ohio Socialist.
Comrades realize as never before the power of the press as a
weapon in the worker's battle against the despotism of present day
social and industrial conditions. They are proving their wisdom
by their co-operation in helping to establish the first twice-a-week
English socialist paper in America.

New conditions demand new and better weapons. The integ-
rity, the progress and development of the Social st movement in
this country demands the establishment of a party controlled
papers. The Socialist movement can no longer rely upon pri-
vately controlled propaganda to reach the masses. These new
and necessary weapons must be forged by the comrades themselves
who make up the rank and file of the movement. This is their
work—the most important that confronts a willing and wide awake
membership. This is their work—a work to which every comrade
can contribute a part.

Every comrade can get subscriptions.
Every comrade SHOULD get subscriptions.
Every comrade should lend a hand to the building the chariot
of progress; to its completion and perfection. Let every comrade
put a few spokes in the wheel of progress during the coming days
and weeks that is to determine the possibility of establishing a
twice-a-week Ohio Socialist. Every comrade to the job.

**MILLIONS
OF POST CARDS
TO BE MAILED TO
MILLIONS
OF PEOPLE
BY A
MILLION
COMRADES AND FRIENDS OF DEBS**

The most gigantic post card campaign ever undertaken will
be launched by the Socialist Party on May 1, in connection with the
5,000 meetings to be held throughout the country upon that date.
Every local and branch of the party, every member of the party,
every sympathizer, every friend of Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards
O'Hare and other convicted and imprisoned comrades will, upon
International Labor Day, begin showering the nation with PRO-
TESTS in post card form.

Advance copies of post card, as well as other publicity
matter will be sent all local and branch secretaries. Upon receipt
of same, orders should be placed AT ONCE. Address—Depart-
ment of Organization and Propaganda, Socialist Party, 803 West
Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

**RESOLUTION BY LOCAL
HAMILTON**

Resolved, That no literature shall be
sold, or distributed, by any division
of the Socialist Party, that has not
been endorsed by the National or
State Executive Committee.

The reason for this resolution is the
fact that there has been so much lit-
erature sold in the past that only rep-
resented the individual idea of some
Socialist or would-be Socialist, that
many times did not in any way con-
form to the fundamental principles of
socialism and in the main were only
reformist ideas, and has given rise to
the statement that there were 57 dif-
ferent varieties of socialism, much of
this literature has been sold by So-
cialist locals, and consequently the
party has been criticized, it being the
natural inference that the party en-
dorsed the literature. Local Hamilton

has no thought of denying anyone the
right to read what they please, but we
do not believe the party should be
sponsors for some individual ideas un-
less they are investigated and endor-
sed by the National or State Exe-
cutive Committee. Local Hamilton
asks the endorsement of the resolu-
tion, and requests all locals that may
endorse it to notify us.

Yours for socialism,
JOHN M. CAHALANE.
835 S. 9th St.

**OATH OF THE RED
ARMY**

"We have sworn an oath to double
the membership of Local Postage Co.
and to trouble the subscription list of
the Ohio Socialist as the first thing
in answer to the masters' decision to
send Comrade Debs to prison. We will
back the O. S. to the limit.—C. G.
McVay.

**Your Local—Where and
When it Meets**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCAL HAMILTON
Meets Every Friday Evening,
8 P. M.
Lectures Every Sunday,
2:30 P. M.

SOCIALIST HALL
38 High St., Third Floor.

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

"The daily press is working over-
time spreading its lies, says Comrade
Geo. W. Markert of Mt. Healthy. That
being so, the comrades are distribut-
ing Ohio Socialists and "The Bolshe-
viks and Soviets."

Seventy copies of "Value, Price and
Profit," by Karl Marx is an order
from E. O. McPherson, literature
agent of Local Lima.

**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR
FEBRUARY
INCOME**

5th—Local Norfolk.....	\$5.00
8th—Local Dante.....	7.05
11th—Local Norfolk on Mach. tund.....	18.50
20th—Local Norfolk.....	11.50
25th—Local Roanoke.....	9.00
25th—John Reichle.....	1.00
26th—Newport News.....	3.00
28th—Dutton.....	2.00
Total.....	\$57.05

OUTLAY

4th—Literature.....	\$3.00
5th—Express.....	.66
10th—Dues stamps.....	5.00
14th—Mimeograph.....	51.00
20th—Dual stamps.....	5.00
26th—Dual stamps and supplies	7.00
28th—Postage for month.....	2.50
Total.....	\$74.16
Deficit for the month.....	\$17.11

**With our Organizers
and Speakers**

M. J. Beery Meetings.
Comrade M. J. Beery will speak at
Columbus, April 13, 50 1/2 W. Gay St.

Little Martin Tour.
April 1, at Newark; April 2,
and 3 at Newark at Piqua; Troy, 4;
Dayton, 5; Hamilton, 6; Portsmouth,
7 and 8; Columbus, 9; Mt. Vernon, 10.

Charles Baker Tour.
After April 1 Comrade Baker will
work in the southern part of the state
among the miners. In this district we
have a large number of one-time lo-
cals. Comrade Baker's work will be
to reorganize them. From reports in
this district we judge that the time
is ripe for organization work on a
large scale.

Thurber Lewis Tour.
Comrade Lewis is hoping a tough
row these past two weeks, but as the
weather opens up his chances for ef-
fective work becomes more promising.
He will fill the following dates: Co-
lumbus, March 27; Montpelier, April
1st.

Eugene V. Debs Meetings.
Comrade Debs will fill the follow-
ing dates: Youngstown, March 26;
April, 27; Cleveland, Acme Hall 28;
Warren, 29; Toledo, 30.

H. L. A. Hoffman Meetings.
Cleveland, March 30; Lorain, 31; Cuy-
ahoga Falls, April 1; Barberton, 2;
Canton, 3; Dover, 4; Urichsville, 5;
Donnison, 6; Midvale, 6; E. Liverpool,
7; Leontia, 8; Youngstown, 9; Hub-
bard, 10; Girard, 11; Warren 12;
Niles, 13.

G. R. Kirkpatrick Meetings.
Comrade Kirkpatrick speaks at Bel-
laire March 20, Toledo, 27.

Tom Lewis Meetings.
Comrade Lewis will speak at Lorain
on the 30th of March, Sandusky,
April 2; Detroit, Mich., 13. He will
speak at Piqua on April 13. This
will be the occasion of the opening
of the city park. After this date the
comrades of Piqua will hold big meet-
ings each and every Sunday through-
out the summer.

Tom Clifford Meetings.
Comrade Clifford speaks at Kenmore
March 30.

"Enclosed find \$6 for 12 subscrip-
tions. Had no hard time getting them.
The working class are opening their
eyes, it is high time for us to do
something. Send another sub. blank,
will work hard to get the 20,000 sub-
scribers."—Joe Menkhaus, Hamilton,
Ohio.

Bundle Boosters.
Local Pontiac, Mich., orders a
bundle of 100 each week.

Local Mt. Vernon orders the same
quantity for a meeting that was held
by Comrade M. J. Beery on the 10th.
"Enclosed fine one dollar for which
send me 100 copies. I consider it a
dollar well spent."—B. F. Hollen-
baugh, Bucyrus, O.

Comrades will please remember that
Ohio Socialists in bundle orders are
even now mixing their war paint and
grinding their scalp knives. Watch
the outbreak.

Missing in action—that brave old
warrior, F. A. Deftinger of Meherin,
Va. Let us hope for the best.

No, comrades, do not send flowers
yet. I know there are many, many
missing in action, and many casualties
reported, but modern surgery does
wonders, and "the day that opens with
a cloudy dawn, in golden glory at last
may wane, and prison doors at last
may yawn, and yield their dead into
life again."

red revolutionists in the past, should
not be content to lag behind.

Local Norfolk has been to the bat-
tles this month; once with a liberal
donation on our mimeograph fund,
and once with a nice order for dues
stamps. Local Norfolk has adopted
the innovation of holding debate meet-
ings, at which the epochal questions
of the day are being debated. This
is a fine plan. Besides being highly
educational it is calculated to catch
and hold the interest of visitors, and
finally land them, unawares, into the
fold. From the looks of things down
there, I suspect there is some of the
leaven of the East Side at work. Ac-
cording to one Simons, a D. D. who
testified before the senate committee
investigating the "Bolsheviks." The
East Side overturned the benevolent
stamp of the late Comrade George
Nicholas of Russia. LONG LIVE THE
EAST SIDE.

Local Newport News is now get-
ting dug in. When they get their
guns trained they will hammer up
on the plunderers with a barrage that
will make them take notice. Newport
News contains the elements needful
to a large and immensely active local.
There is no place in all America where
the materials for a great local are bet-
ter or more abundant. Just keep your
eye on Newport News and see things
get lively there.

Local Dante is again on the war-
path. Soon it will have its belt full
of scamps. There are some great old
warriors inhabiting these rugged re-
gions. They think liberty and democ-
racy should be something more than a
joke. Watch their tribe increase.

Roanoke (The Magic City) is pre-
paring for a grand spring offensive.
When they go over the top something
is going to happen. No other sector in
Virginia has kept their gas masks in
such good condition as have the Roa-
noke warriors. Neither the Wilsonian
mustard or the Girard produce have
penetrated.

If you know of any unfortunate
comrade who has been terribly gassed
just send him the Ohio Socialist for
a year. This is the finest remedy yet
discovered for gassing. Be sure to
prescribe it to your unfortunate com-
rades.

Comrade Love of Riverside is en-
gaged in a terrible plot to start one
of those frightful Socialist locals in
his neighborhood. He should be
promptly interned. If this sort of
thing continues the result will be that
our better classes will be compelled
to go to work along side common
rough-neck persons—like they do in
Russia. Isn't it frightful?

Look out for the Gomerian gas of-
fensive—staged to open in April.
Have your gas masks handy and see
that they do not leak.

We are going to award a pot of
red paint to the local getting in the
largest number of members during
the month of April. Bet you can't
guess who is going to win.

Comrade George C. Lewis of Ross-
lyn, Va., is hatching one of those ter-
rible plots to destroy religion and
break up the home. His braves are
even now mixing their war paint and
grinding their scalp knives. Watch
the outbreak.

Missing in action—that brave old
warrior, F. A. Deftinger of Meherin,
Va. Let us hope for the best.

No, comrades, do not send flowers
yet. I know there are many, many
missing in action, and many casualties
reported, but modern surgery does
wonders, and "the day that opens with
a cloudy dawn, in golden glory at last
may wane, and prison doors at last
may yawn, and yield their dead into
life again."

Every Sub Strengthens The Hub In The Wheel Of Progress!!

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

Edited by C. E. Ruthenberg

Finland

The workers of Finland have just proven that it is impossible to kill the proletarian movement which is sweeping the world.

When the revolution that hurled the czar from his throne took place in Russia the Finnish workers had 103 representatives in the diet out of a total of two hundred members. With the end of the Russian autocracy it fell to the lot of the Socialists to take control of the government. In place of establishing a clear-cut workers' government they formed a coalition cabinet, in which, however, the Socialist controlled. The diet proceeded to enact the working class measures, only to find that the bourgeoisie annulled these measures through influence they brought to bear upon Kerensky. The czar had exercised a veto power over the acts of the diet and Kerensky, then minister-president of Russia, claimed the same right.

In order to free themselves from this check upon their action, the Socialist majority of the diet passed a resolution declaring the independence of Finland. Kerensky refused to recognize this decree and ordered the diet dissolved. The bourgeoisie elements withdrew but the Socialist members continued their legislative work. Kerensky then sent several Polish regiments to end the meetings of the diet. This temporarily stopped the work of the Socialists, but soon these soldiers had to be withdrawn and no others could be found to take their place, and the Socialists resumed their meetings.

Kerensky thereupon ordered a new election. Although protesting against this action the Socialists participated in the election. The bourgeoisie secured a slight majority as the result of this election. How this was done was discovered when the workers revolted and took possession of the government by force. They found tens of thousands of Socialist ballots which had not been counted.

The proletariat classes, knowing that they had no chance of winning in an armed struggle with the workers, called in the armies of German imperialism to their aid.

Then the orgy of murder began. Never before in all history has there been such a wholesale destruction of the beaten side in a civil war. Sixty thousand were literally starved to death in concentration camps. The halls and labor temples owned by the workers were destroyed or confiscated; their newspapers were suppressed and their printing plants broken up.

A year of mass murder, destruction and bitter oppression had been the lot of the Finnish workers. The flower of the revolutionary army was dead or in exile. Under these conditions a new election was held and the workers returned to the diet more representatives than any other party.

The Finnish workers may have made some errors in choosing their tactics. It is more than likely that they would have fared better had they taken the resolute position of the Russian workers and estab-

lished a dictatorship of the proletariat when the power was in their hands. In order to participate at all in the recent election they were obliged to make some compromises, publicly at least.

All this, however, does not destroy the splendor of the recent victory. To win what the Finnish workers have won after the "white terror" had done its utmost to destroy their organization, proves the strength of the proletarian movement and that its victory cannot be put off for very long, no matter what brutal measures are used against it.

The Outlook Brightens

The last few days have brought news that immensely improves the outlook for the Russian Soviet Republic.

The Soviet Armies are sweeping Ukraine and the French soldiers at Odessa refuse "to fight their brothers." In the north the Italian and Serbian soldiers who are part of the Allied expedition are disaffected and many of them have deserted to the Bolsheviks. Finally they comes the dispatch announcing the workers of Hungary have established a Soviet Republic.

As the spirit of international working class solidarity grows the power of imperialism grows weaker. It has become unsafe for the international capitalist class to openly attack the Soviet Republic. The realization of Marx's clarion call "Workers of the world unite" draws nearer and as each new section of the working class aligns itself under the banner of International Socialism the security of the Soviet Republic of Russia increases.

The British Volcano

The British Government has failed to secure the approval of either the miners or the railwaymen for the compromise offer to prevent a strike of these two organizations, and the transport workers who are allied with them, the struggle may be precipitated any moment.

Both the miners and the railwaymen are demanding the nationalization of the industries in which they are employed, shorter hours and increased pay. The government, offer conceded an immediate seven hour day to the miners and promised the six hour day later. The railwaymen were offered a 48 hour week and extra pay for overtime.

What the strike means, if it comes, was thus summed up by one of the leaders of the railway men:

"We are prepared for the worst. If we strike, we will win. If we win, the government realizes the seriousness of the general strike. It will mean that thousands of people in the great industrial districts will face starvation, as the government would be unable to run enough trains to insure distribution of sufficient food."

While England faces the strike of these three great labor organizations at present other industrial organizations of the workers are preparing to sub-

mit and enforce their demands. The agricultural workers union is agitating. There is trouble in the cotton industry and the whole industrial world is in a ferment.

In this distance it seems that it would not take much to set England on the road that Russia, Germany and Hungary is traveling. If the break comes we may welcome the next Soviet Republic.

The Returned Soldier

Samuel C. Blythe, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, gave the following interesting view of what the attitude of the returned soldier will be when he returns to the political and industrial life at home:

The big fact of it is that this war and our entry into it have caused hundreds of thousands of young men who never gave the matter a thought before, to ask themselves—and one another—just what this thing called government is—this power that can seize them, put them in an army, send them to France, make them fight, get them wounded and killed, submit them to rigid limitations as to life and conduct—what is this thing called government anyhow? What makes it? Where does it get its power? Who is responsible for it?

Finally, and there need to be no misconception on this, the men who fought that war for us, and the men who were ready to fight it, but especially, the two million who were in France, are coming home with this firmly in their minds: They are against war. They know that the so-called glory of it is swallowed up in death and disease and in nameless horrors and hardships. They are against militarism because militarism means war. They are against militarism because they know what militarism means, having had experience of it. They know and, knowing, will be guided by what they know.

It must be the work of a militant Socialist Party to these men, who, because of their experience, are in a receptive state of mind, the cause of militarism and war, and to show them that the way to make an end to both in the future is through the workers taking control of their own destiny and rebuilding society on a new economic basis.

The Progress of Industrial Unionism

The labor unions of four of the western provinces of Canada have voted to break away from the international organizations through which they are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and organize a new organization to be known as "The One Big Union." The conference at which this action was taken also voted in favor of the soviet form of organization, which it believed superior to the present government.

At the same time the news comes from Australia that the workers there are making substantial progress in turning their craft organizations into the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia. That the organizations of the workers are preparing to sub-

stitution for the overthrow of Capitalism is indicated by the preamble which has been tentatively adopted, which reads:

"1. We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by the capitalist class owning the means of production, to which the working class must have access in order to live. The working class produces all value. The greater the share which the capitalist class appropriates, the less remains for the working class; therefore, the interests of these two classes are in constant conflict.

"2. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who constitute the employing class have all the good things of life.

"3. Between these two classes the struggle must continue until capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious organization to take and hold the means of production by revolutionary, industrial and political action.

"4. 'Revolutionary action' means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalist class ownership of the means of production—privately or through the state—and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole community.

"Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating, capitalism, instead of ending it.

"5. The rapid accumulation of wealth and the concentration of the ownership of industries into fewer and fewer hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class, because craft unionism fosters conditions which allow the employers to put one set of workers against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby defeating each in turn.

"6. These conditions can be changed and the conditions of working class advanced only by an organization so constituted that its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action when deemed necessary, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

"7. We hold that, as the working class creates and operates the socially owned machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions."

How long must we still wait before the members of the A. F. of L. learn that we are living in a new age and begin to adjust themselves to the times?

Raymond Robins, who acted as intermediary between the government of the United States and the Soviet Government in Petrograd and Moscow, said to a New York audience last Saturday, "Were Lenin and Trotsky German traitors? My deliberate statement is that Lenin and Trotsky were international revolutionary Socialists, engaged in a propaganda of world revolution. Had they wanted to they could have left Russia when the leaving was good. But they remained at the risk of their lives to further the aims of the revolution. God Al-

mighty couldn't make a man do the things I saw Nicolaia Lenin do if that man had dirty money in his pocket. And he added "I crossed 50 Soviet jurisdictions. I did not bribe a single officer. Lenin's letter was my safe conduct for the 6,000 miles. Though I had five guns, I didn't have to fire a shot and I didn't hear a shot fired. In Amur I got the freedom of the city on the basis of Lenin's letter. That happens to be history, not hot air."

Forty-eight so-called liberals have issued a call for an organization to fight both the Republican and Democratic party under the title "Revolution or Reconstruction." Let's see, thus far we have the National Party, the Labor Party and now there is to be added the Liberal Party. Meanwhile the waves of revolutionary ideas sweep higher and higher. No doubt the liberals, laborites and nationalists are all honest and sincere in their desire to save capitalism from destruction through reforming it a bit, but the capitalist won't listen to them. They will hold their power until it is smashed by the impact of the revolutionary working class movement. The reformers who are just raising their voices have come on the stage too late. We are living in the revolutionary era.

"No one believes" said Senator Pomerene to his City Club audience in Cleveland, "that this league of nations will prevent wars in the future." And a little later he added "Germany will have to be compelled to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Yet a league of nations, or some alliance like it, is the only means by which we can see that the treaty's provisions are carried out by the central powers." The senator is either refreshingly frank in acknowledging what the proposed league really will be—an alliance to see that peace treaty is made effective, which will not prevent war—or he is very careless in choosing his words. Mr. Wilson does not make such blunders.

The threat of the Italian delegation that it will withdraw from the Peace Conference unless given everything that was allotted to it in the robber's agreement called the secret treaties will show what we may expect of the alliance which is to call itself a league of nations. If Italy can bluff it into consenting to that country getting all the loot agreed upon, then there is no reason why another country may not expect to do the same in the future.

Indianapolis capitalists are raising a private army under the name of the Indianapolis Citizen's Police Reserve. Bolshevism is the enemy against which the organization is directed, but of course to the capitalists any effort of the workers to secure better conditions is Bolshevism.

The Rand School has been fined \$3,000 for circulating the pamphlet "The Great Madness" which the jury said it was no crime for Scott Nearing to write. Such is justice in these United States.

Mother of Humanity

By LAURA JIM REYNOLDS.

The fight for woman suffrage was difficult even before the passing of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution. When these two insults to the intelligence were hurled at the American women, the hope that woman would ever be free seemed dubious to anyone not familiar with the economic interpretation of history. While the outlook was discouraging, the pioneers of the movement gathered the remnants of their forces and started again along the road trod for ages by those seeking the goal of human happiness.

A paper urging all citizens to register came to Miss Anthony's notice. She decided that it must mean her. A few other women came to the same conclusion and went to register. The clerk demurred but Miss Anthony had not been agitating for years for nothing. She had learned to use convincing arguments. She insisted that since she was born in the United States and was a human being, of mature mind and sane, and that she was a citizen, if not what was she? The clerks were convinced and registered her.

Soon afterward a U. S. deputy marshal timidly informed her that he was sent to arrest her for the crime. "That on the fifth day of November Miss Anthony was a woman." Arresting women, convicting them and treating them to unjust imprisonment in horrible, vile and filthy jails for the crime of demanding the vote was not at this time the Democratic custom that it is today. This deputy felt somewhat abashed that he should have to take to jail one of America's bravest and best loved women.

The resourceful Quakeress set a noble example for the American women who in a later period of American history were to be cast into jails by the thousand for daring to demand that the fine phrases of liberty, democracy and equality be applied to women. She went out immediately and began to hold meetings in the county in which she was to be tried. The politicians at the behest of their economic masters, the business interests, changed the place of trial to another county. Miss Anthony and Matilda Joselyn Gage went over every bit of that county until there were none who were not fully informed about the "terrible" crime that Miss Anthony committed by attempting to register.

To Miss Anthony, a judge or a jail were inconsequential. She was a teacher and a propagandist and she had a message for the people and she had no intention of allowing the fear of the judge or jail to deter her from delivering that message. The young capitalist system of that day exhibited the same stupidity that it does today, in its babbling second childhood. It thought then and still thinks now, that it can bar progress by throwing into jail all who oppose it. The public press of the time, like ours today, true to its master's interests, screamed about the shamelessness of Miss Anthony in registering or trying to vote. It tried and convicted her in its pages before ever

the trial was called. The editor of that most sedate and respectable of New York papers, "The Law Journal" wrote that "if Miss Anthony is dissatisfied with our laws," meaning those approved by The Law Journal, "she would better adopt the methods of reform that men use, or better emit 'rate.' We have many editors of 'like mental capacity today. Miss Anthony's 'crime' was attempting to 'use the methods of reform that men use'—the ballot."

Mrs. Joselyn Gage answered the editor by saying, "He might as well have said in so many words, 'this country and its government is for us males alone; you women are part and parcel of our property; if you are not suited with all things as we are, then get out from our country.' The same old story is often repeated today, 'if you don't like the laws of our country get out,' followed by threats of deportation in many instances but those striving for human betterment today, like their ancestors before them, have no intention of being frightened with a phrase. Elections are held for the sole purpose of allowing those who are dissatisfied to vote for a change, even in the law itself.

There was a jury at Miss Anthony's trial. It was there and that was all. The judge summarily dismissed the jury, saying that they did not understand the case. He read from a paper prepared before ever the trial was held. He then solemnly and pompously found Miss Anthony "guilty." Fourteen other women were also "criminals," all because they had insisted that they were citizens with the rights of citizens.

Miss Anthony was fined, whereupon she informed "the dispenser of justice" that she would die before she would pay that fine. She went out of that court room to do more propaganda work, and—the judge discreetly forgot to collect that fine!

Jailing women in 1872!
Jailing women in 1919!

WHY?

(To Be Continued).

HOLMAN AT COLUMBUS

On March 6 to 9, under the auspices of Local Columbus, Ohio, Comrade H. L. A. Holman, formerly of Texas, delivered a series of instructive lectures on "The World's Revolutions," "Industrial Democracy," "Organized Society" and "Woman and the Home—Past, Present and Future." The comrades were so well pleased with the manner in which he dealt with these subjects, they being of such vital importance to the working class, most particularly at this time, that arrangements were immediately made for another series of lectures. These meetings were held March 20, 21 and 22.

Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviki

Continued From Page One

are intervening in Russia, this struggle assumes more and more the character of a support rendered, as it were, by the bourgeoisie of those countries to the reactionary Russian bourgeoisie.

"It has become necessary for us to abandon our struggle against the Bolsheviki. Kolchak's coup d'état at Omsk has finally thrown a clear light on the actualities of the situation. After this coup d'état the members of the Constituent Assembly secretly formed an executive committee and in accord with the resolutions of the congress this committee has begun to organize a struggle against Kolchak.

"It was decided, to abandon the struggle against the Bolsheviki and to unite all forces in a common struggle against Kolchak and the Siberian reaction."

"Under the present circumstances the struggle against the Bolsheviki is in reality altered to a bloody civil war and a struggle against a party of workers and peasants. We are, therefore, making efforts to call all the troops attached to the Constituent Assembly away from the present front in order to direct them against Kolchak and to open preparatory negotiations with the Commander of the Bolsheviki troops with the object of terminating the struggle and uniting all our strength against Kolchak."

NERVE

By SCOTT NEARING.

Certain workers in the textile, mining, building and clothing industries have been striking for more wages. Some of them asked for 20 per cent. some for 30 per cent. and some had the nerve to demand as much as 40 per cent. increase!

How does 40 per cent. increase look to the other side? The profits of one meat packing concern were 300 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1914; a great textile trust reports earnings of 700 per cent. more in 1918 than in 1913. The number of millionaires is 400 per cent. greater in 1918 than in 1914. The business world takes a hundred per cent. increase as a matter of course.

Imagine a union demanding 100 per cent. increase in wages! The members would look sheepishly at one another; the officers would advise and exhort. "How can you have the nerve?" they would ask.

But think a moment! The net income of the United States was \$5 billion in 1915 and \$3 billion in 1918—an increase of over 100 per cent. The workers produced all of this increase and if they should not get it, who should?

Then the communication proposes a general union with the Russian Social-Democracy, in order to offer resistance to foreign intervention. Likewise, a "Coalition Government" is proposed, to consist of Bolsheviki and Revolutionary Socialists, responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

The First Negotiations.

The Ufa Committee at once forwarded the document to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic in Moscow. In answer the committee has received a telegram signed by Lenin and Sverdloff, in which the Ufa committee is requested at once to open negotiations with the Revolutionary Socialists. But any proposal aiming at an alteration of the Constitution of the Soviet Republic must be rejected. The Soviet power has sufficiently proved that it is a necessary factor in the struggle with the bourgeoisie. On this basis, the Ufa Committee has opened negotiations with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly, President Volksi and Secretary Sviatitski.

Another party has, therefore, gone over to the Bolsheviki. Both the Mensheviki and the Revolutionary Socialists have now joined them. The Socialist union in Russia is therefore complete. They have taken up the struggle in a common body against their enemies.

Japanese Workers Oppose Russian Intervention

Continued From Page One

"We inclose a copy of a resolution recently adopted by us.

"The Executive Committee of the Socialists of Tokio and Yokohama." The text of the resolution follows: "We, the Socialists of Japan in session in Tokio, express our deep sympathy with the Russian revolution. We recognize that the Russian revolution, which was at first a political revolution of the bourgeoisie against absolutism, has become a revolution of the proletariat against the capitalist regime.

"The transformation of the Russian revolution from a political revolution into a social revolution interests the workers of the world over. In every country capitalism has reached its highest development under the form of unrestrained imperialism.

"The Socialists of every country should energetically undertake to bring about a resumption of international relations; and all the forces of the international proletariat must be mobilized and directed against the common enemy—international capitalism.

"The Socialists of Russia and of all other countries should do everything in their power to assist the workers in the belligerent countries to direct their energies against the dominant

ent impossible blockade conditions are relieved. In this connection I wish to quote a significant London dispatch printed in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 14. The dispatch stated: "It is realized that in view of the disturbed state of the country, it is not possible at present to transact business in more than a comparatively small area, but firms who know Russia need no reminder of the advantage of having representatives on the spot."

"It is felt that when normal conditions return to Russia it should be possible for Britain's traders to obtain a far larger share of Russian trade than in pre-war days, and it is hoped that this possibility will encourage firms who have not previously dealt with Russia to investigate the great potentialities of this market. It will be remembered that in the last year before the war Germany's exports to Russia amounted to 643 millions of rubles. Britain came second with 170 millions, and an exceptional opportunity exists now, owing to the temporary elimination of German competition from the South Russian market."

DESIRE TO END HOSTILITIES.

"In regard to the blockade, and the invasion of Russia, I am empowered to state that my government is willing and sincerely anxious to have hostilities cease in Russia and to enter into agreements with the American government to facilitate the peaceful withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

"On the part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic there thus exists no obstacles to the establishment of proper relations with other countries, especially with the United States. The Soviet government of Russia is willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity, and it invites any scrutiny and investigation of its conditions, which investigation certainly will prove that peace and prosperity in Russia will follow on the cessation of the present allied policy of non-intercourse with Soviet Russia, and by the establishment of material and intellectual intercourse.

"The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has now been in existence for over sixteen months. Its government, the Council of People's Commissaries, is a government controlled by and responsible to all members of the population who perform useful work, physical or mental. Only those who refuse to exercise their productive abilities, choosing to live on the fruits of the labor of other people, are eliminated from participation in their respective countries rather than against other workers.

"We have faith in the heroism of the Russian Socialists. We are convinced that their revolutionary spirit will spread to other countries."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Socialists of Japan opposed the Russo-Japanese war of 1905 just as emphatically as they now oppose a war between Japan and the present Soviet government.

Soviet Government Opens Trade Bureau in New York

Continued From Page One

tion in the control of the government. Every person engaged in useful productive activities participates directly in the management of society in Russia today.

PROGRESS OF SOVIETS.

"Within the past few months vast territories wrested from the control of the Soviet government during the past year have been regained with the aid of the laboring population of those districts. This includes much of the territory torn from Russia by Germany when she forced the peace of Brest-Litovsk upon the Soviet government. Internally the position of the Soviet government has been vastly strengthened. Lately Russian men and women of literary and technical training have been rallying in great numbers to the support of the Soviet government. Representatives of the former Constituent Assembly, representing the Social Revolutionary Party and other groups, recently met representatives of the government at Moscow and came out in support of the republic against foreign intervention. They begin fully to realize that the overthrow of the Soviets would lead to the re-establishment of the old regime of the old czarist autocracy, bitterly hated, by the Russian people. The peasants, who from the outset in large majority gave support to the Soviet power, have steadily become more consciously attached to the Soviet government, which they realize is the only guarantee for their remaining in control of the land which for centuries the Russian autocracy kept in the hands of their former oppressors.

"In so far as opposition has ceased in the form of violent counter-revolutionary attempt against the Soviet government, it has been possible to lighten such extraordinary temporary measures as censorship, martial law, etc.

BRAND CHARGES AS LIES.

"Much prejudice has been created against the Soviet government by the circulation of false and often absurdly silly reports as to the nature of the institutions and the measures taken by the Soviet government. One of the most frequent allegations is that the rule of the Soviets is one of violence and murder. Of course, such an accusation is altogether unwarranted. It has been necessary to adopt stern measures against people who continuously and openly plot for a re-enslavement of the Russian workers and who resort to methods of violence in their fight. Such measures, however, have been immeasurably less oppressive than those usually resorted to by governments against their opponents who are found using violence against established society. Intervention in Russia obviously has had very much to do with the so-called terror. Mr. Litvinoff, the representative of the Soviet government, in this connection said the following in a note to President Wilson:

"The chief aim if the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of Russian people economic liberty, without which political liberty is of no avail to them. For eight months the Soviets endeavored to realize their aims by peaceful methods, without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment, which abolition had been part of their program. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terrorist acts against popular members of the government and invoked the help of foreign troops, that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors."

"I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is so grossly exaggerated and misrepresented abroad, was not the cause but the direct outcome and result of allied intervention."

"The best means for the termination of violence in Russia would be to reach a settlement which would include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russia and the cessation of direct or indirect assistance to such groups in Russia as still indulge in futile hopes of an armed revolt against the workers' government, but who themselves alone emphasize that such a possibility if they could not reckon on assistance from abroad."

GREAT CONSTRUCTIVE WORK DONE.

"In spite of all handicaps, the Russian workers through their Soviet government have made remarkable constructive progress and laid firm foundations for a well-ordered development of their society. I am confident that any fair student of the accomplishments of the Soviets in the various branches of economic and intellectual life would confirm this view.

"During the past year the Soviet government has managed to complete the building of some 2000 versts of new railroads. It has planned large-scale work in the way of road building, canal building, etc. Tens of thousands of new primary schools, vocational schools, workers' universities and lecture courses, especially courses offering agricultural instruction, have been established and maintained at great expense, and educational activities have been extended to include the making of the treasures of the arts and sciences as easily accessible to the people as possible. An army of over a million men has been trained, equipped and kept supplied with munitions.

"In spite of the great handicaps due to the hereditary disorganization from the old regime, the labor of materials and machinery, the obstructive methods of opponents of the government, and to the natural confusion of a transition period of revolution, much has thus far been accomplished and the foundations laid for a high development of economic life.

"I believe it is high time for the world outside of Russia to dispense with its passionate and partisan dealing with the Russian situation, and the place of indiscriminate abuse of the Russian working people to undertake to approach the situation in the sense of a serious understanding of the actual conditions and opportunities."