

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 BOLSHEVIKI

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 malling 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 has 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 nation are

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 Trotzky, 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 "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. G. A. K. 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 29 Broadway. It is Mr. Martens' intention to work for a resumption 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 all the greater because of the reorganization 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, machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats 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. In the year before the war German exports to Russia amounted to nearly four times those of Great Britain, the second factor in Russian imports. 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 press

Continued on Page Four.

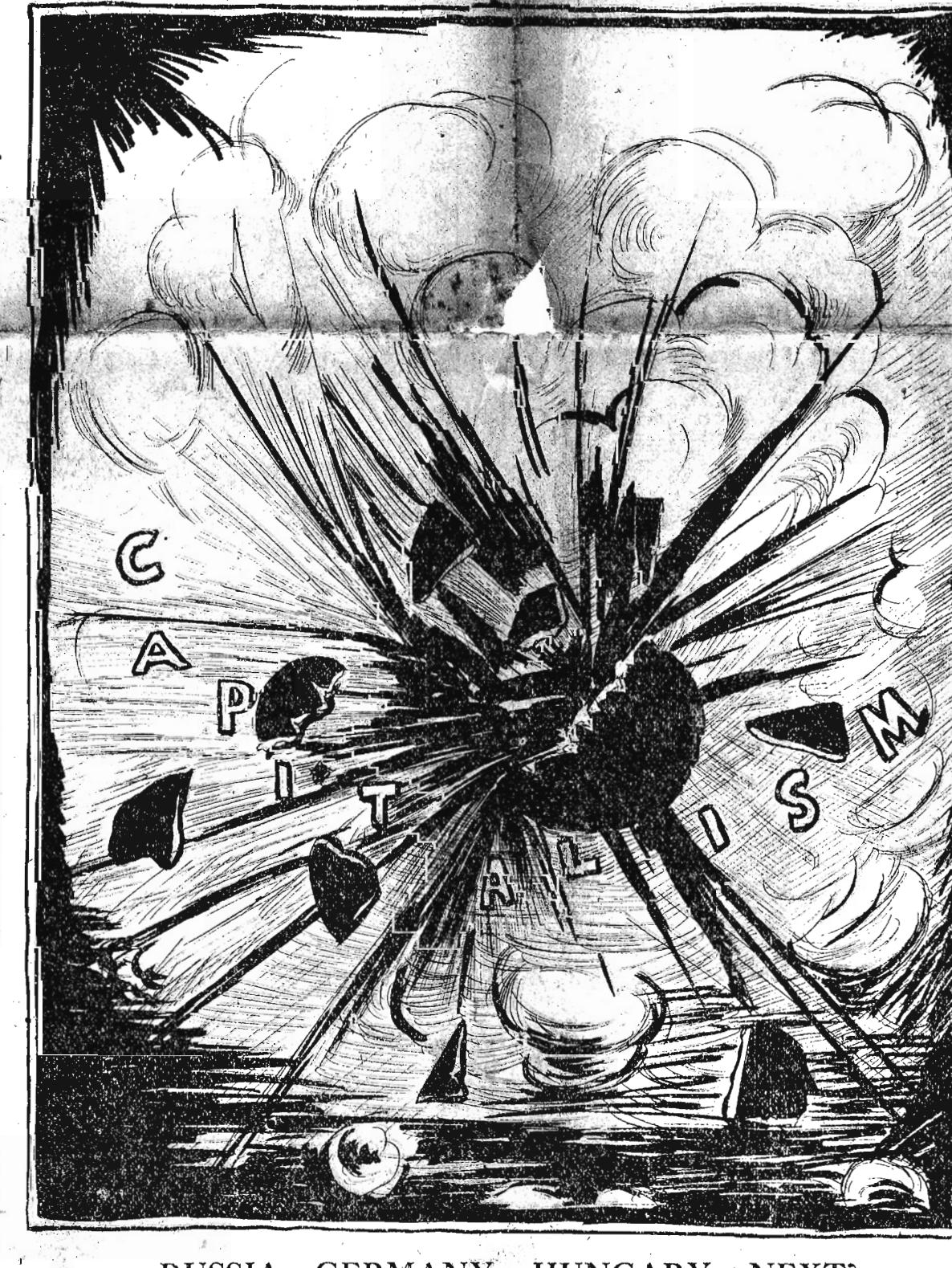
Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviks

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

L'Humanité for January 22 prints the following wire 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 to the Czarist forces. 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



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

in some communities the only buildings large enough for indoor drill were attached to saloons; that the number of "truant" 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.

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

Japanese Workers Oppose Russian Intervention

persistently antagonized the Japanese government when Motenaga 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 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

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. La-

Other Socialist publications issued in Chicago report that they are having considerable trouble with the censor. They declare that practically every issue put out is held up several days, if not weeks. This is due, they claim, to the postoffice department's energetic hunt for "Bolshevik propaganda" which seems to include anything that is said at all in favor of the Russian Socialist republic. Although issues are being held up in Chicago, no publication in China has yet reported the loss or challenge of a second-class mailing privilege. All of the Chicago foreign language Socialist dailies came through the war without the loss of their postal rights.

"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 MEHRING

By JOHN BRAHTIN

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 capitalistic 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 Spartacists began to publish a new magazine "The 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 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 Spartacists lost from their ranks the oldest (he was 72 years of age) and brightest head. 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 socialist 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 amply 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 gendarmerie, 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 is of 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?

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 Labor Council, which had sent out the call, and from the Metal Trades Council which had asked it, and was taken 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 either 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 some decision.

A general strike was seen, 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 at once brought face to face with the way in which the whole community, including their own families, is intricately tied together. If life was not to be made unbearable for the strikers themselves, problems of manning, of selection and exemption had to take the place of the much simpler 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 took pride in the municipally owned 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 intention.

Consequently the problem of what should be done about the war, 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 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 Labor 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

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 defense upon which the defendant (Debs) seemed willing to rely was 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, under which the indictments were drawn, is constitutional, 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 a 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 made 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 utterances 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

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 Labor Council, which had sent out the call, and from the Metal Trades Council which had asked it, and was taken 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 morning session of the first day was taken up with passing on credentials. Eighty unions, in addition to the 21 unions of the metal trades, presented acceptable credentials at this meeting. A few other unions were added later, making 110 in all.

All unions which had voted to strike, or which belonged to a district council which was striking as a unit, were granted three delegates. A few of the officials of the labor movement were granted seats in the meeting by special vote. Several irregular credentials were turned down.

The first appearance of the inevitable problem of the relation of the strike to the city authorities occurred when the Garbage Wagon Drivers asked for permission to explain why they had voted against the strike. They stated that Dr. McFadie, the health commissioner of Seattle, had told them that they must take care of hospitals and sanitariums, subject to penalty under the law. They had not known whether the strike committee would make any exemption in favor of these emergency needs, and so had voted not to strike. Later the garbage wagon drivers' delegates were seated and certain exemptions were made in the interests of health.

Another fundamental problem which raised its head in this first meeting was the opposition of officers from the Firemen's Local 27, whom they had requested to appear. After some discussion the committee requested the firemen 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. Here again the necessity of exemption was recognized.

C. C. Case, head of the department of streets of the city of Seattle, was the first department head to appear before the committee to state city needs. He pointed out the fact that the water supply of Queen Anne Hill and West Seattle depended on electrical help from the City Light and Power. He also stated that large quantities of food in cold storage would spoil if the power system did not run, and that without the street lights the city would be a prey to lawlessness and disorder and thuggery. He mentioned the needs of gas in hospitals and laboratories, and the need of transportation for the various city institutions.

The committee of fifteen knew what they were facing, if a strike was 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 that they co-operate with these heads in every way possible.

(To be Continued)

Denounces "Appeal" Amnesty Campaign

MORE MEETINGS FOR KENMORE

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH

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 alive to the present situation and are pushing propaganda work to the limit.

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 fight."

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 GERMER.

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 Roy Wolfe of Miltvale, effected the organization. The comrades sent in 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 return date and every hand was lifted high. Thus writes Comrade T. H. Davies.

ANOTHER COMRADE ARRESTED

A Russian comrade notifies us of the arrest of Comrade Harry Harbitz 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 trial.

The following resolution of the School Sanitary Board was adopted:

1. The object of school sanitation within the boundaries of the Russian Soviet republic is the safeguarding of the health physical as well as mental of children of all ages, and a proper organization of physical education.
2. To safeguard the health of the school and competent member of the school-sanitary sub-section of the medical sanitary board and in accordance with the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.
3. 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 in accordance with the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.
4. To safeguard the health of children and to prevent direct mental, moral and physical sub-sections of the medical sanitary board and in accordance with the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.
5. Likewise, similar school-sanitary soviets are established in localities regulating and directing the local school-sanitary activity.
6. The directing organs in the matters of school sanitation are medical boards, elected by medical sanitary organizations such as the Soviet of Med-

ical Sanitary.

These actions were entirely in line with what should have been expected from a National Executive Committee dominated by such men as Berger, Wolf 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, Kercher and Lloyd to the National Executive Committee from this district.

JOHN R. BALL, Secretary.

Room 422, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Communist Propaganda League realizes the great importance of the coming election of National Executive Committee men. The present committee men 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 Chicago Communist Propaganda League. They are Dennis E. Batt of Detroit, John Kercher 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 Spartacists 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

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'Avante, G. Valenti, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. He has been elected director of the special campaign fund "TO MAKE ITALY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY."

ITALY SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

Official Organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio and Kentucky, Virginia, W. Virginia and New Mexico.

One Year BUNDLE RATES 50c
\$1.00 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 Walling 13-Y. Call Thru gh Cleveland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919

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 charitable as society has grown toward the lives it has wrecked, the bodies and minds it has debrachiated, the brave spirits it has broken.

However, in this becoming charitableness, 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 talents and powers to ones work, an unfitsness 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 man's life is above the Almighty Dollar, the vast energy, ambitions and potential 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 guarantee life and opportunity to the masses. When the proletariat does this and it soon will, then the most stupendous reconstruction program ever inaugurated 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 worker's 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 education must stay, because it is the honor and glory of the people."

And over the doors of the thousands of schools the Soviets have established, runs 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 Comrade. And immediately we ask "What's a program?" and our answer 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 help 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 rippling into the citadel of the enemy.

Then the thought comes that it's thru the wise choice of weapons and their efficient use we will win. Time spent in carefully, even quibblingly 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

Wants one what you ask? Industrial Freedom Certificates, of course. Industrial Freedom Certificates are selling fast. Many comrades from out of state have sent their dollar to the State Office for one. Béatrice Sedgwick, State Secretary of Delaware, ordered twenty to sell to members. Some locals are selling out entirely and ordering more. Many comrades report fine sales to non-party members. This is what makes us say EVERYBODY WANTS ONE.

Every fair-minded man and woman believes that the political prisoners should be restored to their families. Everyone knows that a crime is being perpetrated against Tom Mooney by keeping him in prison. Everybody knows that Free Speech and Free Press should be restored 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 conditions exist.

To carry on the fight for freedom for political prisoners, for freedom for Tom Mooney, for the restoration of our constitutional rights, to supply our political prisoners and their families with some of the comforts and necessities of life—to do

Motion by Ed. S. Smith.

That Local Warren, Ohio, of the Socialist Party, having 31 members in good standing, seconds the resolutions by the Central Branch of Local Boston, Mass., for the purpose of initiating a national referendum, as published in Revolutionary Age, of March 8, 1919, and expressed in the following language:

1. That the Socialist Party international delegates now being elected, stand instructed to participate only in an international congress or conference called or participated in by the Communist Party of Russia (Bolsheviks), and the Communist Labor Party (Spartacists) of Germany.

2. That the National Executive Committee shall call immediately upon the adoption of this referendum an emergency national convention of the Socialist Party to be convened in Chicago, Minneapolis or some adjacent city.

Motion duly seconded and carried March 16, 1919.

J. F. DENISON,
Sec. Local Warren, O.

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.

Ohio Socialist subs. 3.00
Office supplies 1.15
State Sec. salary for February. 10.13

Total \$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. 3.00

Donation, J. L. Stark 5.07

L. A. McGill, M. A. L. 1.50

S. Shiffress, M. A. L. 2.00

Total \$40.52

January balance 26.78

Total \$67.30

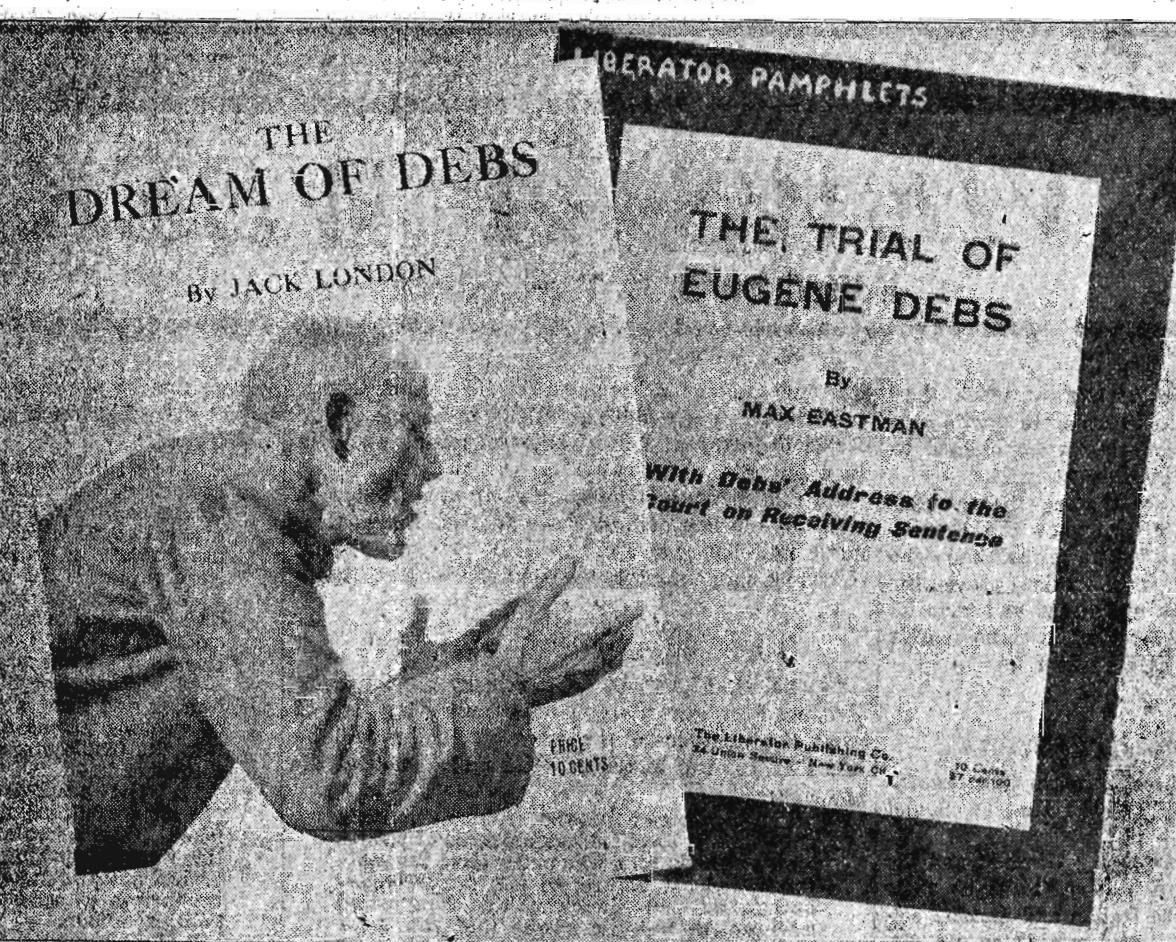
Disbursements 66.30

February balance \$ 1.00

Disbursements \$ 4.17

National dues 19.00

Back salary to J. L. Stark 28.85



Two Up-To-The-Minute Pamphlets

Jack London's Great Story of the General Strike. Max Eastman's Story of Deb's 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 socialism! 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 determination they feel 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 nation letters reach the State Office pledging support to our campaign 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 integrity, the progress and development of the Socialist movement in this country demands the establishment of powerful party controlled papers. The Socialist movement can no longer rely upon privately 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 of 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 PROTESTS 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—Department 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 literature sold in the past that only represents the individual idea of some Socialist or would-be Socialist, that many times did not in any way conform 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 different varieties of socialism, much of this literature has been sold by Socialist locals, and consequently the party has been criticized, it being the natural inference that the party endorsed the literature. Local Hamilton

has no thought of denying anyone the right to read what they please, but we do believe the party should be responsible for some individual ideas unless they are investigated and endorsed by the National or State Executive Committee.

Local Hamilton asks the endorsement of the resolution, and requests all locals that may endorse it to do so.

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 Portage Co., and to treble the subscription list of the Ohio Socialist as the first thing in answer to the masters' demand to send Comrade Debs to prison. We will back the O. S. to the limit."—C. G. McVay.

Our showing for February is much better than that of January, but it is not yet what it should be, by far. The Old Dominion, "The Mother of Presidents," and better still, the mother of

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

Socialist Party of America
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.
BITTHOFFER'S HALL,
Cor. 15th St. and Boulevard
Kenmore, Ohio.

"The daily press is working overtime spreading its lies, says Comrade Geo. W. Markert of Mt. Healthy. That being so, the comrades are distributing Ohio Socialists and "The Bolsheviks and Soviets."

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

If you want to lose your scalp in the twinkling of an eye, just you monkey with that dauntless old warrior, D. B. Dale of Wise, Va. Gas him? Hell, no, you can't. He's as impervious to gas as is a duck to water.

When we bury the present system we will want to sing something appropriate over the grave. J. T. Cumbie, a 70-year-old comrade, who has just sung his way into the Leavenworth prison for 15 years, has the goods. Order his song book from Comrade Dan Hogan, Huntington, Ark.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY.
INCOME.

5th—Local Norfolk	\$5.00
8th—Local Dante	7.05
11th—Local Norfolk on Mach.	
14th—Local Dante	18.50
20th—Local Norfolk	11.50
25th—Local Roanoke	9.00
26th—John Reichle	1.00
26th—Newport News	3.00
28th—Dutton	2.00
Total	\$75.05

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 12, 50 L. 2 W. G. St.

Lith Martin Tour.

April 1 at New Bremen; April 2, and 3 she speaks 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 locals. Comrade Baker's work will be to organize 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 having a tough row these past two weeks, but as the weather opens up his chances for effective work becomes more promising. He will fill the following dates: Columbus, March 27; Montpelier, April 1st.

Eugene V. Debs Meetings.

Comrade Debs will fill the following dates: Youngstown, March 26; April, 27; Cleveland, Acme Hall 28; Warren, 29; Toledo, 30.

H. L. A. Tolman Meetings.

Cleveland, March 31; Lorain, 31; Cuyahoga Falls, April 1; Barberton, 2; Canton, 3; Dover, 4; Urichsville

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 propertied 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, 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 established

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 we 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 affected and many of them have deserted to the Bolsheviks. Finally their 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-new Australian organizations will be a class organ-

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.

At 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

organization 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 operated 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 Nikolai 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 lost 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 one not familiar with the economic interpretation of history. While the outlook was discouraging, the pioneers of the movement gathered the remnant 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 clerks 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 of today, true to its master's interests, seemed about the shamelessness of Miss Anthony in registering or trying to vote. It tried and convicted her in its pages before ever

Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviks

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 Bolsheviks. Kolchak's coup d'etat at Omsk has finally thrown a clear light on the actualities of the situation. After this coup d'etat 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, and to unite all forces in a common struggle against Kolchak and the Siberian reaction.

"Under the present circumstances the struggle against the Bolsheviks 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 Bolshevik 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!

Forty 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 it was in 1914. The business world takes a hundred per cent, increase as a matter of course.

Imagining 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 35 billions in 1915 and 73 billions 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?

Do you think it would take nerve for a worker to ask for 100 per cent, increase in wages? How much more nerve would it take for an exploiter to refuse the hundred per cent, to the worker while he slipped two hundred into his own pocket?

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 Bolsheviks 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 Sverdlov, 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 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 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

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

"Fraternal yours,

"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, 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 unregulated 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 class 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.

"In the spirit of the Russian revolution, the Socialists of Japan and the Socialists of Russia are in agreement that the war between Japan and the present Soviet government is a war between the working class of Japan and the working class of Russia.

"The Socialists of Japan and the Socialists of Russia are in agreement that the war between Japan and the present Soviet government is a war between the working class of Japan and the working class of Russia.

"The Socialists of Japan and the Socialists of Russia are in agreement that the war between Japan and the present Soviet government is a war between the working class of Japan and the working class of Russia.

"The Socialists of Japan and the Socialists of Russia are in agreement that the war between Japan and the present Soviet government is a war between the working class of Japan and the working class of Russia.

"The Socialists of Japan and the Socialists of Russia are in agreement that the war between