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MILITANT WORKERS OF EUROPE SECURE MILLIONS IN WAGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on third page.)

JOIN THE PARTY SAYS DEBS

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

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

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

Yours very sincerely,

EUGENE V. DEBS,

Ask for an application card at any Socialist meeting.

WAR ON REDS IN RUSSIA DRIVES YANKS TO DRINK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HATTIE GUEISER.

ALLIED FORCES IN RUSSIA

(An editorial in "The Manchester Guardian.")

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

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

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

PARIS SCHOLAR ON PEACE CONFERENCE

OPEN COVENANTS OPENLY ARRIVED AT.

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

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

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

"It is impossible to understand why these precedents have not been followed. The present crisis and also the prodigious loss of time would have been avoided. The ten, then the five and then the four have preferred not only to discuss matters in secret, but to leave no trace of their deliberations. They have not had any secretaries to record them. They have talked interminably. They have broached and discussed all questions without putting anything on paper. They resume often what they had settled the day before. The protest against the wage attributed to them outside of writing is written they can deny everything and begin everything over again.

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

Installed Themselves on Sinai.

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

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

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

Seattle Labor Plans Five-Day Plan

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

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

HE WORRIES ABOUT BOL- SHEVISM—GETS HEADACHE

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

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

UNION MEN DEMAND

FREEDOM FOR ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS

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

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

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

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 14 of the International Chain Makers Union, ask and implore Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, to show clemency to Eugene Victor Debs and all political prisoners confined to them, and to withdraw the national emblem together with the national emblem of the United States.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 14 of the International Chain Makers Union, do hereby protest against the wage attributed to them outside of writing.

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 14 of the International Chain Makers Union, do hereby protest against the wage attributed to them outside of writing.

(Signed)

F. D. PEARSON,

J. VEST,

F. LANE,

Committee on Resolution.

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' GREATEST PARADE ENDS IN RIOT AND BLOODSHED

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

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

PARDERS PEACEFUL AND HAPPY.

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

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

RIOT STOPS.

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

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

(Continued on fourth page.)

"I'M STILL ON DECK"

SAYS DEBS, REFLECTING ON
FATE OF FORMER FOES.

(By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.)

(Special Correspondence.)

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

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

It all comes back to me now, stronger than ever, as word comes from Debs' prison down in West Virginia, to the effect that so many visitors want to see and visit him. The prison warden has been compelled to turn them away, and there are so many letters coming to Debs in the mail from all parts of the world, that the prison warden is planning to change his ruling made on the night of our arrival, that Debs would receive all letters sent him.

Has More Friends Than Ever.

The prison officials, if not the democratic officialdom at Washington, are no doubt discovering that Debs has more friends than ever.

One of Debs' most bitter opponents during the Pullman strike was John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker and newspaper proprietor. Walsh was himself sent to prison as a bank wrecker. His friends secured his release just in time to permit him to die on the "outside."

George M. Pullman and Eugene V. Debs clashed in the great Pullman railroad strike. Pullman is said to have gone to an early grave because of the wild life led by his two sons, both of whom died degenerates at an early age, also clouding the life of the wife and mother.

Former Judge An Unburied Corpse.

Judge Westenhaver, at Cleveland, Ohio, who sentenced Debs to his present ten years' imprisonment, isn't the first interpreter of law that has faced the Socialist spokesman. One of these was Judge Peter S. Grosscup of the federal district court in Chicago, who some years ago was driven from the bench in disgrace and who now lives somewhere, as Debs remarks, "an unburied corpse."

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

(Continued on fourth page.)

(Continued on fourth page.)

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

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

(By Oliver C. Carlson.)

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

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

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

The greatest stumbling block for the reactionary elements of the Social Democratic parties of all Europe was the Y. P. S. L. Within the last month the average number of subscriptions received has been raised nearly 100 per cent.

Everywhere the strength of the Young People's Socialist Leagues of some countries were practically outlawed by their respective (and respectable!) Socialist parties.

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

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

WE GO MARCHING ON

Capitalism is crumbling, war dogs are grumbling and socialism is marching onward to its goal—the emancipation of the wage slaves of the world, despite the endless chain of lies plutocracy has welded. The vulgar epithets that are emphasized by conspicuous head lines of the putrid press, demonstrate decadence and it is a proverbial denunciation to be heard in every public place that newspapers are a tissue of lies.

It is a deplorable fact that telling the truth now-a-days endangers the life, liberty and property of any man or woman who dares assert it against the pretentious patriots who have grabbed millions from the toilers and spent it in securing titles for their daughters in marrying them off to dukes, pukes, counts, non-accounts, discounts and lop-eared lords who are willing to confer titles for lucre. Tumbling crowns now indicate that the plutocratic shes of America will have to hunt other channels of investment for the ill gotten gains of their daddies to give them prominence hereafter.

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

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

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

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

I am sending this list of 14 subs as a nail in the coffin of Capitalism, and a demand that the powers that be open the prison doors and release Debs, Mooney and all class war prisoners.

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

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

A TOLEDO COMRADE.

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

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

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

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

SUBSCRIPTION FLOOD CONTINUE

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

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

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

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

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

DAMMING THE FLOOD

When thieves fall out honest men come into their own.

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

No free booter in all history can produce a more infamous and ferocious agreement. All large nations of Europe were parties to it. This was before the war. After the war they only enlarged upon it.

The common people of Europe had no voice in the matter. They did not desire to be parties to such infamous agreements. The mighty capitalists when things looked most favorable concluded to clean up on the other fellow by using the forces of their government.

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

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

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

The reactionary forces are trembling with guilty fear and know not what to do. Today they cry, food will stop bolshevism, the next day they cry, starve 'em. Another cries, we must take a firm stand. They may just as well try to catch the air with a sieve. Hugo, that great Socialist, wrote that when an idea was due to arrive that no army or nation could stop it. That it would overwhelm any forces that tried to oppose it. There is a clear distinction between healthy revolution and outlawry. REMEMBER THIS. —Franklin Marshall, N. D. P.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

(By Scott Nearing.)

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

President Wilson has added his word of approval to the movement for making May 1 "Employment Sunday." He cables—"I hope that the people of the country will universally observe Employment Sunday."

Observe it? How? By having the collar whitewashed, or by hiring an additional kitchen maid?

It is high time that the American people turned from mauldin sentimentalism to a serious and fundamental consideration of the menacing economic issues that are looming up on every side. Hundreds of thousands of men and women are idle all over the United States. Rhetoric does not create work. Church service cannot make jobs. Unemployment is here because it is just as much a feature of the present system of society as spring flowers are a feature of spring.

Unemployment is less in some years. In other years it is greater. Always it is the "great fear" of the working class and it will continue to be the great fear of the worker despite rhetoric and psalms, until men are paid in wages that equal what they create in product.

PARTNERS

"Labor and Capital are partners," said John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in a recent speech before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Partners? How partners?

A Scotch miner named Robert Smillie told how at a hearing of the British Royal Commission on the nationalization of the coal mines.

"Mr. Smillie has the knowledge of companies that have paid in two years their total supposed capital back to their investors. They paid 106 per cent in two years, but they did not publish the balance-sheets. Mr. Smillie asked whether, assuming he paid a dividend of 10 per cent, a mineowner who had never seen his mine would get back the whole of his mining capital in ten years.

Witness: That is true of any industry.

Mr. Smillie: Under the conditions prevailing in the mining industry for the last forty-five years mine-workers have invested their lives in the mines. They do not receive more than keep them to go to work. If you could capitalize the life and work of a miner all that he gets for that is his livelihood, and at the end of ten years he is as loser by ten years' work. Is that equitable or just between Capital and Labor?"

This is the kind of a "Heads I win, tails you lose" partnership that has become forever impossible in England and that will be impossible in the United States too, when the workers wake up.

The master class is willing to do anything for the working class except get off their backs. The master class never will, as long as the solidarity of the working class makes riding uncontrollable or impossible.

AN OLD STORY.

An old story is told by Babson's Statistical Organization in a recent "Barometer Letter." Prices are coming down because wages are already falling and the worker faces starvation.

"Regardless of the various arguments to the contrary, a period of declining prices must now be expected. This decline will doubtless be punctuated with minor upward spurts, but such intermediate movements will be of lesser importance. Two of the conditions which will bring about the decline are as follows: (1) The producing machinery of the United States business has been overbuilt in many lines; (2) The buying power of the people will continue to be diminished by lack of employment, due to labor disturbances and generally unfavorable manufacturing conditions."

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Alarming Growth Of Tenancy

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Besides, according to official figures between \$0,000 and \$90,000 prisoners were taken and kept in occasional prisoner camps, where the

makeup of the greatest prosperity is in store for his concern.

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

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

THE WHITE TERROR IN FINLAND

WORKERS SHOT BY THE THOUSANDS

(Manchester Guardian, March 20, 1919.)

We have received from a Finnish correspondent an account of the "White Terror" which raged in Finland at the time of the suppression of the "Red" rebellion. He writes:

"The greatest slaughter did not take place until the Whites, aided by over 10,000 German first-class troops, had completely defeated the Red Guards. It is well nigh an impossible task in a few lines to give an impression of the unspeakable horrors which now followed, and which have no counterpart in the history of any other civilized nation in the world.

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

"Riihimaki, 600; Varkaus, 450;

Lanti, 2,000 (among them over 200 women); Forssa, 400; Haahu, 100;

amss, 400; Vihti, 450; Ciborg, 4,000;

Tammerfors, 600; Hyvinge, 300;

Lojo, 200; Karhula, 76; Eeinajoki, 70;

Kokkola, 80; Gamla Karleby, 100;

Nurmijarvi, 80; Kotka, 400; Helsingfors, 600 (125 women); Lammi, 300; Abo, 400; Jokioinen, 40; Kuhmoinen, 11; Kotojarvi, 16; Hirvensalmi, 10; Lavia, 10; Virolahti, 15; Jokioinen, 10; Virolahti, 10; K

RUSSIAN SOVIETS REPUDIATE SLANDER

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

"From the Federated Anarchists of Samara and Saratoff:

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

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

"We want to live and let live in perfect freedom. Is it conceivable that we would now issue such a monstrous and contradictory decree?

"Think for yourselves! Is it likely that anarchists would advocate, or even permit such degradation of women? You think only to provoke trouble. You are only trying to deceive the ignorant people.

"Don't you suppose that we have wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of our own?

"You provocateurs apparently don't know our strength, but you shall know. Death for provocateurs. Death, no matter who you are. We will make you pay for your dirty crimes. Anybody found circulating such dirty propaganda, will be put in the same class. Everybody, whether with us or not, who opposes such contemptible propaganda methods, deserves commendation.

"With all our soul we fight for all that is best for Russia.

"Federated Anarchists of Samara and Saratoff."

QUESTION--WHAT'S THE MOTIVE?

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

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLEVELAND SOCIALISTS' GREATEST PARADE

(Continued from first page.)

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

WORKERS FIGHT BACK.

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

LOCAL HEADQUARTERS DEMOLISHED.

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

CONVICTIONS FOLLOW ARRESTS

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

RESULTS AND BY-PRODUCTS OF THE RIOT.

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

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

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

'I'M STILL ON DECK'

(Continued from first page.)

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

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

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

"I received from 30 to 40 letters every day in which the writers threatened to assassinate me," said Debs. "While I was in jail on one occasion, I received a letter from a boy of 18 years of age, in which he stated that he had just bought a gun and that he was coming to Chicago to 'get my blood by Saturday night.'

Throwing Debs and other officials of the "A. R. U." in jail was one of the methods resorted to by those in power to break up the strike. The offices of the union would be raided, all the records carted away and the officials arrested. Then the press all over the nation would publish a report to the effect that the strike had been broken. The local officials of the "A. R. U." reading the local reports, would wire to Chicago for information. This would not be forthcoming because the officials were in jail and the records in custody of servile government officials. Demoralization in the ranks of the strikers would therupon set in.

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

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

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

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

ELECT A NEW N. E. C.

(L. E. Katterfeld.)

Conservatives always defend their claim that they are "constructive."

I challenge this claim.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Party needs systematic organization. Have they furnished it?

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

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

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

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

Despite the ludicrous errors and the general confusion there is no disorder in the city. There is no plundering and no shooting down of the burghers. No shop windows have been broken and no shops looted. The workingmen with guns are keeping order. Workingmen sit in Wittelsbach palace perspiring over economic problems which would stagger Prof. Luja Brentano himself.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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FUTURE OF GERMANY.

(Continued from first page.)

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

One of the most startling procedures of the new government is the amazing frequency of arrests. An automobile loaded with marines—the grinning, swaggering marine as elsewhere in Germany is a footloose and fancy free revolutionary vagrant—arrives in front of the hotel entrance every other minute. The marine guard enters the hotel and with a short space reappears with a bewildered trembling burgher. Owing to the general political confusion of the world, he was marched off to Wittelsbach palace.

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