

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

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WITH OUR EDITORS

Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg

They are dead but the revolution lives. It stays not a moment through their untimely death. Even while the capitalist press openly rejoices at the murder of this noblest son and daughter of the revolution, the principles they enunciated and the tactics they employed are spreading over continents. Revolutions are not made by individuals but by social forces.

They died as they lived, flinging in the teeth of conservatism and compromise the truth of revolutionary tactics. And in so doing they died gloriously for the revolution and the truth. No nobler deaths can close nobler lives than theirs.

Farwell, Comrades, your lives were not lived in vain, and your death shall be a living inspiration to the proletariat of the world to erect as your monument the pillars of the new society upon the solid foundations of proletarian rule.

AMERICA'S INDICTMENT

A tremendous exodus of America's foreign born population is certain the moment shipping facilities are available. Evidence of this is seen in accounts from the daily press. A recent census of the industries of Akron, O., showed that 80 per cent. of the foreign born workmen plan to return to their native lands at the first favorable opportunity.

And in Cleveland Postmaster Murphy, in a recent interview is credited with saying that there were two main reasons given by the increasing number of War Savings Stamp purchasers who are cashing their stamps. The first was that the holders intended to return to the home land and the second was the necessity for obtaining ready money to meet living expenses.

The employers of Akron have instituted a series of lectures whereby they seek to enlighten the workers upon the beauties and benefits of American citizenship and thus offset the yearnings for the home land.

The reasons for the tender solicitude of these employers for the workers is not given but we herewith venture a guess. They desire to see no decrease in the amount of labor power in the country. Much labor means cheap labor. No one knows this better than employers.

While it is true there can be many reasons why those of foreign birth should now desire to return to the home land—to find and meet the kith and kin whom the ravages of war have left them; to settle inheritances and in many instances TO AID THE PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION, still we believe there are other reasons which have a determining voice, especially with those who came from lands with which America has been at war; reasons which the smooth words of hired lecturers will not overcome.

To thousands of these residents the last few months have been months of terror. Suspicion has been heaped upon them. Anathemas have been hurled at them by the viper press. They have been hounded and bedeviled by voluntary would-be spy catchers and also by members of that now defunct semi-official and wholly officious organization known as the American Protective League. Because of an accident of birth they have been insulted, and in many instances outraged both privately and publicly. They have seen American Democracy put to the test and they were its victims.

This contingent of our foreign born population will have formed very decided views of that democracy, freedom, liberalism, which they were taught existed here. The land of glittering promises has become for them a land of shattered dreams and grim disappointments.

America's promises are seen for what they are—platitudes.

OTHER EDITORS SAY—

Sometimes you year something about "the brains of the Socialist movement." We have never been able to locate any exact spot in which they are situated, but we believe that the heart of the Socialist movement of America still beats in the breast of Eugene V. Debs. And when Debs stood up in front of that jury of retired merchants and farmers in Cleveland, about to sentence him to live and die in a felon's cell, and declared his solidarity with the Russian Bolshevik government, his adherence to the class struggle, his sympathy and respect for the I. W. W., and when he turned to the judge with a magnificent gesture of superiority and said to him, "Your honor, it is true that I am opposed to our form of government"—the keynote of American Socialism for the coming year was sounded, and no manifestos of the National Security League, and no contrary testimony from our more prudent parliamentarians can change it.

THE LIBERATOR.

Before the war we increased our navy; during the war we increased our navy; now that the war is over and the League of Nations is in sight we are going to increase our navy. When and under what conditions may a navy be decreased? Why not?

HOWARD BRUBAKER.

The reconstruction plans of the capitalist class consists of schemes whereby to obstruct the workers' rise to power.

Mooney's cell door will open only at the magic touch of united labor.

Time for Referendum Local E. Liverpool Extended News Letter

By D. J. MORGAN.

Chicago.—An extension of two weeks in the time for filing nominations in "Referendum A, 1919" has been given by the National Office of the Socialist Party to Socialist locals.

This means that Socialists will have until Feb. 23, instead of Feb. 9, to make their nominations for National Executive Committee members, delegates to the International Socialist Congress and an International Socialist Secretary.

This is the start of the second referendum for the election of National Executive Committee members under the plan of selecting three committee members from each five districts, making 15 members in all.

At least some of the party members are mystified as to the duties of the International Secretary of the Socialist Party. He is chosen to sit as the American representative in the International Socialist Bureau, which attends to the affairs of the International Socialist movement between the meetings of the International Congresses.

Locals have already nominated for International Secretary, both Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, and Hjalmar Branting, spokesman of the Majority Socialists of Sweden, in the Swedish riksdag. Henderson and Branting can represent the Socialists of Great Britain and Sweden in the International Bureau, but not the workers of the United States.

Party activity in this locality is going "over the top" with a jump. The local meets each Wednesday night with a bigger attendance, more enthusiasm. We are increasing the membership each meeting with a total of 15 new members for the month, many of them taking an active interest in the movement. Comrade John O'Brien has been particularly active. He sent in 19 subs for the O. S. the night he came in.

The "indoor picnics" now being held each alternate meeting by the local are a decided success. After the business session a lunch is served with music and oratory for dessert. There are several promising "soapboxers" among the members since the study class has been reorganized. Comrades from nearby locals are invited to attend the next picnic to be held Wednesday, Feb. 12. A good time is assured.

Since the County Executive Committee has shown such wonderful results in organization work, Local E. Liverpool has elected a City Executive Committee composed of the following comrades: C. F. Podewells, Thos. O'Rourke, first ward; George Eisenbuth, N. K. Burlingame, second ward; Thurman Cunningham, John Venie, third ward; John O'Brien, D. J. Morgan, fourth ward, and County Executive Committee member J. R. Larimore, member-at-large. Watch the march down the middle of the road, crying aloud, "we are neither fish nor fowl."

OUR PARTY PAGE

Live News of Interest to all Party Members.

Ohio Locals, Your Attention!

The call for Socialist speakers has been unprecedented. The State Office has in fact, found it impossible to fill all applications made. Locals that have held meetings during the last two months write the State Office that even at an admission charge of 25 cents, the halls are far too small to hold the crowds that seek information about Socialism.

These active locals now demand a speaker once a week. Many of them prefer Sunday meetings. We would like to remind these locals that there is only one Sunday in each week and not seven. The State Office will do its best to provide speakers for preferred days, but we cannot perform the impossible.

COMPLY WITH THIS REQUEST.

This is mainly written however, to make a request of all locals. If you desire a Socialist speaker, you are now asked to file your application with the State Office. Write nothing else in the letter except an application for the speaker and write on one side of the paper only. These applications will be filed and a speaker will be sent you as soon as possible. Locals that fail to do this, locals failing to make note of this official request in their official paper, must not be disappointed if last minute calls by them cannot be filled.

SPEAKERS SCHEDULED FOR OHIO.

The State Office has been in correspondence with numerous Socialist speakers and to date we report the following results:

LILITH MARTIN, who toured the state during the municipal campaigns of 1917, will begin a tour of Ohio after May 1. Her specialty will be organization work, and she will make special efforts to interest the women in the cause. She is an experienced organizer and her services will be much in demand in Ohio.

W. R. SNOW, who is now in Pennsylvania, has suggested that his Ohio tour begin in about six weeks. Comrade Snow has lectured and has been engaged in organization work in many states and comes well recommended by the Socialist Party of Illinois. Locals desiring Comrade Snow for a meeting must apply AT ONCE.

SCOTT NEARING will be ready to fill speaking dates beginning about May 1. Just when his Ohio tour will start we cannot foretell, but locals desiring a Nearing meeting must file their applications with the State Office NOW.

H. L. A. HOLMAN, of Texas, has just been engaged by the State Executive Committee for a tour of the state. Joseph W. Sharts of Dayton says that "Holman has a breezy southwestern way of lecturing and he makes friends wherever he goes." Comrade Holman is ready to begin work this minute. Do you want him for a meeting? Apply now.

DENNIS E. BATT, associate editor of the "Proletarian" of Detroit, comes to this state for a meeting at Cleveland on February 23. He has promised to fill fourteen dates in Ohio, following the Cleveland meeting. Comrade Batt is a very instructive lecturer and we recommend him to all locals. Terms are ten dollars per lecture and expenses. Make application for him at once if you desire his services.

CHARLES BAKER is now on tour in Ohio. His meetings, since Jan. 16, have been uniformly successful. He reports audiences starved for information about Socialism, and crowded halls. His prospective dates will be found in another column.

THURBER LEWIS is now making a special organization trip for the State Office. His dates will be found in another column. As soon as this trip is finished he will be open for speaking engagements and further organization work. Thurber Lewis is the son of Tom Lewis. He is eighteen years of age and is usually advertised as the "boy orator." His knowledge of Socialism, his insight into the foreign Socialist situation, his ability to tell his audiences about these in a lucid and entertaining manner, has won him high commendations from many locals in the state. Applications for Thurber Lewis meetings should be made right away.

TOM LEWIS, now residing in Cleveland, can fill Sunday dates and an occasional week-day date. He needs no recommendation.

List of Ohio comrades, resident in the state, who can fill occasional dates, will be printed in the Ohio Socialist as soon as it has been revised.

APPLICATIONS NOW ON FILE.

We have now on hand the following application for speakers:

Local Montpelier applies for Tom Lewis to do organization work in that city for one week.

Local North Star desires a speaker, Chas. Baker preferred.

Local Belmont County applies for an organizer for a week's work.

Local Niles applies for a Scott Nearing lecture.

The locals of Columbiana County ask to have Chas. Baker give them the work of April 28 to May 4.

Local Canton wants a speaker every Sunday afternoon.

Local Portsmouth applies for an organizer to work in the southern part of the state, in the vicinity of Portsmouth, for three months.

Local Youngstown asks for the services of Charles Baker for one week.

Locals in Guernsey County apply for an organizer to help get 1,000 members for the county before fall.

Locals Youngstown, Akron, Cincinnati, Columbus, Toledo and others need speakers every Sunday.

Local Opperman applies for a speaker.

Martins Ferry and Warren apply for Nearing meetings.

Kenmore asks for Tom Lewis.

AND AGAIN WE SAY

Locals desiring Socialist speakers must file their applications with the State Office and a speaker will be assigned as soon as possible. Locals should discuss and act upon this matter at the next meeting.

GUERNSEY COUNTY SOCIALISTS' ATTENTION

Attend these Katterfeld meetings. Attend all of them if possible. Assist Herber Knecht in his laudable effort to bring the county locals back into active participation in the Socialist work.

L. E. Katterfeld, member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, will speak in Evesville on Feb. 8, at 7:30 p. m. The Opera House is the place. Oyster supper and social in connection.

On Feb. 9, at 2:30 p. m., he will speak in Derwent.

On Feb. 9, at 7:30 p. m., he will speak in the Central Labor Hall. Seventh and Wheeling, Cambridge, O.

What Bigelow Thinks

Herbert S. Bigelow, in a leaflet written by him about that burning question of Bolshevism, has this to say: "Reaction, blinded by self-interest, opposes reasonable change. Revolution, exasperated by injustice, proposes unreasonable change. The need of the hour is a sound liberalism to deal with the Bolshevism in both camps. "We want no red flag of revolution. Neither do we want any white flag of reaction. We want to go down the middle of the road with the flag of our country."

A very interesting position, surely, for Mr. Bigelow to take. We are wondering how large his camp of liberals is, and when they hope to begin the march down the middle of the road, crying aloud, "we are neither fish nor fowl."

All the subscribers for the "Socialist News" outside of Cuyahoga County will receive the "Ohio Socialist" and

What the Red Army is Doing

No question about it comrades, we will have to hand it to the Red Army! One would think by the results of their skirmishes after subscriptions that they were veterans in these activities. Here is the Ohio Socialist, seven months old, a weekly, and already able to walk on its hind feet and hold up its head like a regular Bolshevik! That a great deal of credit is due the tireless efforts of the members of the Red Army goes without saying. Without their work in the field we would undoubtedly have been crawling in our long clothes yet.

Such is not the case, however. The Red Army has kept us so busy keeping up with the flood of subscriptions and other work that we have some what neglected giving them the praise which is so deservedly theirs. Especially the last three weeks. A few weeks ago we thought we were establishing a world record by securing a hundred subscriptions a week. Well, we've established several records since then. We climbed up to a hundred and fifty and then hit the two hundred mark and then the Army got right down to business and boosted the weekly list to five hundred! That means, if it is kept up, that in a year we shall have twenty-five thousand subscribers, which means at least a hundred thousand readers. Is that a goal worth striving for? We think so. We also know that the Red Army thinks so too and in that knowledge we are assured that their activities in the interest of our party paper will continue throughout the coming months.

Owing to the increasing number of comrades who are doing their time and effort in increasing our list of readers we are compelled to give credit in this form to save space. The following comrades sent in subscriptions last week:

- C. Creek, Mich. 4. A. B. Hollenbaugh, Tiffin, O., 5. Tom Lewis, Cleveland, O., 2. E. C. Shovers, Mansfield, O., 2. E. B. Eubanks, Columbus, O., 2. J. F. Potts, Elkins, Va., 1. Emma Carpenter, Drakes Br., Va., 1. Blumentberg, Grand Rapids, Mich., 1. R. Jackson, Muskegon Heights, Mich., 1. J. F. Dennison, Warren, O., 3. F. E. Hamilton, Piqua, O., 4. Horace C. Shank, Hamilton, O., 1. John H. Potts, Richmond, Ky., 2. John W. Louich, Tacoma, Wash., 1. D. A. Hastings, Chelyenne, Wyo., 1. Geo. Vasilich, Youngstown, O., 3. Luther McIntyre, Ashley, W. Va., 2. R. Wolfe, Middleburg, O., 1. E. P. McDevitt, Steubenville, O., 7. Joseph Wilneker, Toledo, O., 7. J. Meyer, Davenport, Ia., 3. Chas Peterson, Davenport, Ia., 2. J. C. Schiefer, Marion, O., 3. Harley Tilton, Derwent, O., 3. Peter Harold, Carrollton, O., 2. W. A. Riley, Akron, O., 1. Local Portage Co., O., 4. Bernard Kehm, Niles, O., 5. J. A. Hess, Midland, Ky., 2. Local Hubbard, O., 6. Local Columbus, O., 5. Local Conti, O., 12. Carl Guillod, Canton, 5. Local Dayton, O., 4. Curtis Cannon, Huntington, Tenn., 3.

Wm. Davis, W. Fork, Ark., 1. A. Abram, Akron, O., 4. Wm. Peller, Seattle, Wash., 6. J. S. Albert, Van Wert, O., 2. Hogan O'Brien, E. Liverpool, O., 19. Edw. Peterson, Niles, O., 2. John Kiskilla, Hancock, Mich., 2. T. H. Watkins and E. C. Glatfelter, Dover, O., 3. J. H. Miller, Havener, N. M., 5. N. R. Collins, Cuy. Falls, O., 6. F. W. Somewhere, U. S. A., 2. Peter Hanck, Warren, Pa., 2. E. C. Franklin, Fairmount, W. Va., 4.

Local Bellaire, O., 5. D. Cocklin, Bergholz, O., 4. Local Youngstown, O., 8. F. D. Lowe, Riverside, Va., 9. Local E. Liverpool, O., 3. Mike Doda, Steubenville, O., 1. E. O. McPherson, Lima, O., 2. J. Garteman, Cincinnati, O., 1. Karl W. Fry, Lima, O., 3. A. Labash, K. C. Kans., 1. Paul Pfaff, Lewis, Pa., 2. J. H. Sims, Bethel, O., 1. I. Glick, Steubenville, O., 1. Frank Bender, Pleasant City, O., 2. H. Thumam, Youngstown, O., 15. N. A. Riley, Akron, O., 1. C. B. R. Swope, Girard, O., 1. Lotta Burkart, Cincinnati, O., 1. W. Schulz, Cincinnati, O., 1. E. F. Sweth, Toledo, O., 1. Geo. Altman, Columbus, O., 1. A. C. Holloway, Akron, O., 1. H. Ruenmelle, Norwood, O., 1. Local Hamilton, O., 8. Percy L. Hirst, Salineville, O., 10. J. W. Daywalt, Warren, O., 7. E. E. Bok, Grand Rapids, Mich., 4. Frank Ashe, Carrizozo, N. M., 7. Alice Burkhalter, Judsonia, Ark., 2. E. C. Glatfelter, New Philadelphia, O., 4.

Robert Henkle, Washington D. C., 2. Local Massillon, O., 6. Local Piqua, O., 2. J. P. Dollman, So. Bend, Ind., 2. H. Steele, Nenana, Alaska, 1. Bessie E. Davis, Bay City, Mich., 4. Frank Hotinke, Hammond, Ind., 5. C. Case, Hamilton, O., 1. Local Columbus, O., 2. H. F. Oberholzer, Huntington, W. Va., 1. C. E. Raymond, Youngstown, O., 2. Local Cambridge, O., 8. Edwin Blank, Lima, O., 3. Karl W. Fry, Lima, O., 1. Fred Berger, Lima, O., 1. R. P. Conkin, Lima, O., 5. Calkins, Sidney, O., 1. S. C. Stair, Walters, Okla., 5.

subscribers in Cuyahoga County for the "Ohio Socialist" will be sent the "Socialist News." In case the same person subscribed for both papers the subscription will be extended to include the unexpired portion of both subscriptions.

C. E. Ruthenberg will speak in Akron in the afternoon of March 2.

Your Local—Where and When it Meets

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

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

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

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

NEXT?

Piqua News

By ROBERT JOHNSON.

The suit of Mayor F. B. Hamilton vs. Henry Kampf and the Leader-Dispatch for \$50,000 damages was heard by Judge Barnes on Jan. 31. An account of this case will appear in next week's issue.

A decision in the Hartley case is expected at the next session of the court of appeals in Troy a few weeks hence. Hartley, a Republican ward councilman, was discovered holding two offices contrary to his general code of Ohio which provides in such cases that the office of councilman is vacant. Comrade Frank Strauss was appointed by the mayor to fill the vacancy but Hartley refused to vacate being upheld by his friends in the council. Querries into proceedings were filed in the court of appeals where the case has been hanging fire for a year. The law's delays are past comprehension.

Whenever a man talks to you about "making the world safe for democracy" ask him what kind of democracy he means, ninety-nine times out of a hundred he won't know the difference between political and industrial democracy. Call attention to the fact that while we have religious and political democracy in large measure, we have not industrial democracy without which the other is a farce. Socialists should keep INDUSTRIAL democracy at the front in every argument. When the working class own the tools and raw resources with which they work there is industrial democracy. The railroads, the mills, the mines and factories are the tools, let the working class take them over and real fundamental democracy will be ours.

The fight put up by Comrade Edwin Blank and Local Lima for the right of free speech and assembly is gratifying to the comrades of Local Piqua. The common pleas court of Allen county decided that the Constitution of the United States is constitutionally and that Socialists had some rights in the "land of the free." The Chamber of Commerce and their cohorts immediately carried the case to the court of appeals hoping for a reversal of the decision.

Local Piqua has nominated their candidates for municipal offices. The "present incumbent" as the local capitalist press terms Comrade Hamilton was nominated for mayor. The rest of the ticket is the strongest possible, every man is class conscious, tried and true. The Socialists haven't the slightest doubt about making a clean sweep in this neck of the woods next November. The old parties will combine of course, but we will whip them anyhow. The vicious and ill-timed attacks on Socialist officials have opened the eyes of the working class of Piqua to the true character of the Chamber of Commerce and their lickspittles more effectively than any amount of propaganda.

The last city council meeting was marked with much dispatch. Absence of two members prevented anything being done. Business of much importance lies before council but winter trips to Florida can't first. Let city affairs wait. What if the last end of the city hall threatens to tumble down? Let her tumble, the bathing at Palm Beach is superb. Why elect men to office who think of their own pleasures than their obligations as city officials?

The latest attempt to discredit the Socialist administration by the old party press has come to naught. The city council by its neglect to pass necessary legislation for repair of the city building roused the ire of many people. The lying press tried to shoulder the blame on the Socialists but without avail. The Service Department is able to show anyone interested that it is tied hand and foot by the laws of Ohio, until council acts and action can't be had with half its membership playing golf in the sunny south.

Piqua comrades have little hope of a favorable decision from the supreme court in the Debs case. Before this item is read Comrade Debs will in all probability be in jail serving the sentence so unjustly imposed upon him. Debs in jail is more influential than his enemies without. All history proclaims that prisons are no bar to progress. Why does the capitalist hate Comrade Debs? Ah! The poet, Crosby puts the matter truly when he says:

"We dread the man who folds his arms and tells the simple truth With strong, impetuous protest charms the virgin ear of youth; Who scorns the vengeance that we wreak, and smiles to meet his doom, Who on the scaffold still can speak, and preaches from his tomb."

The state legislature has been importuned to give Piqua some relief on her financial burden, along with other Ohio cities. No matter what form or name this relief takes it must come from increased taxation. The average taxpayer thinks his taxes are outrageously high at present and what a howl will go up when he finds another

A Speaker for Your Local

H. L. A. Holman is ready to tour the state. A routing will be given him immediately enough applications are received by the State Office. Comrade Holman will speak for your local for the collection. These terms are very favorable and your local ought apply for a Holman date at once. Write today. Holman is an experienced lecturer.

SPEAKER FOR YOUR LOCAL

Dennis E. Batt, associate editor of the "Proletarian" of Detroit, can give Ohio a tour of two weeks, beginning Feb. 23. Terms are ten dollars and expenses. Comrade Batt is one of our ablest scientific lecturers. Locals desiring to engage him should write the State Office immediately.

BAKER SPEAKING DATES.

Piqua, Feb. 8; Columbus, Feb. 9; Xenia, Feb. 10; Alpha, Feb. 11; Mansfield, Feb. 12; Middletown, Feb. 13; Troy or Piqua, Feb. 14; Conroy, Feb. 15; Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 16; St. Marys, Feb. 17, 18; Wapakoneta, Feb. 19, 20; Jackson, Feb. 21, 22; Ellettsville, Feb. 23; Findlay, Feb. 24, 25; North Baltimore, Feb. 26; Napoleon, Feb. 27, 28; Fremont, March 1, 2; Greenwich, March 3, 4.

CORRECTIONS.

C. E. Ruthenberg will speak under the direction of Local Columbus on Sunday, Feb. 23, and not on Feb. 13, as per printer's error in last issue. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Akron Sunday evening, Feb. 9, in Music hall and not on Feb. 8, as announced in last issue.

MEETINGS IN OHIO.

SCOTT NEARING: Canton, Feb. 13; Dayton, Feb. 14; Cleveland, afternoon of Feb. 16. GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK: Cleveland, afternoon of Feb. 9; Akron, evening of Feb. 9; Youngstown, Feb. 21; Canton, Feb. 8, 9; Dover, Feb. 10, 11; New Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 13; Alliance, Feb. 14, 15; Girard, Feb. 16, 17.

NILES MEETING.

Local Niles intended having another meeting on Feb. 10. Either C. E. Ruthenberg or Tom Lewis will be the speaker.

THURBER LEWIS DATES.

The following points will be touched by Thurber Lewis in his organization trip. Cuyahoga Falls, Feb. 2, 3; Ashland, Feb. 4, 5; Crestline, Feb. 6, 7; Coshocton, Feb. 8, 9; Dover, Feb. 10, 11; New Philadelphia, Feb. 12, 13; Alliance, Feb. 14, 15; Girard, Feb. 16, 17.

How About the Young People.

Announcement of the organization of Social Science Schools at Youngstown and Akron makes it incumbent upon us to call the attention of all locals in the state to the need of educational work among the children of Socialists and sympathizers.

We suggest that at the next meeting of the local a census of the number of children of the members present be taken, that a date and place be set for a meeting of these children and that the local appoint as school director the best fitted comrade in the organization. These schools, formerly known as Socialist Sunday Schools, are now called Social Science Schools. For information regarding conduct of these schools, address the Young People's Socialist League, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

The young men and women also should be given attention. These should be organized into Young People's Socialist Leagues. For information address the same as above.

BOLSHEVIKI STILL PLOT.

From Washington we get the news that the Bolsheviks are plotting to capture America. Archibald Stevenson of the Military Intelligence Bureau has discovered that Soviets have already been organized in the industrial centers and that they plan eventual seizure of the government.

Money for this purpose was being sent from Russia, he asserted. Schools have been opened to teach the doctrines of the reds to children.

Even the meeting of the Republican National Committee found the air saturated with Bolshevism. The question was not broached upon the floor but the committee men who rolled the word over their tongues like a hot potato. "We must stand with faces like flint against Bolshevism; against the bloody kind, the bloodless kind and the Bolshevism of hoodles," said one of the leaders.

increase facing his pocketbook. When the average voter gets sense enough to vote for a co-operative commonwealth in which rent, interest and profit are unknown and a capitalist as rare as an Eoliphus then taxes will cease to be a worry. Until then Brother Taxpayer take your medicine and cease kicking. You've got what you voted for.

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

Edited By C. E. Ruthenberg

The British Strikes

Reports from Great Britain tell of a series of great strikes sweeping over the entire country. That these strikes are the expression of a movement that has a greater goal than merely to increase wages and shorten hours of labor is indicated in dispatches that reach this country from two different sources.

Paul Wallace Hanna, European correspondent of the New York Call, in a news article written before the wave of strikes begun, gives the reason why the British workers are resorting to industrial action. We quote the following from this article:

Direct action on the industrial field will be enormously stimulated by the general elections which have just returned a big Tory majority to parliament.

That is not the opinion of one or a few men. It is the opinion of the best judges in Great Britain—liberals, conservatives and radicals.

The view that the election was "a government trick was first given me four days ago, before the result was announced and when it was still believed that labor had captured at least 100 seats.

George Lansbury, editor of the Labor Herald, believes that not more than one-half of the electors went to the polls, and that a still smaller proportion of the soldiers ever received ballots. And the ballots sent to the soldiers, like the others, contained only names, without party designations, so that the average soldier did not know whether Smith was a Tory or a Sinn Feiner. Moreover all labor newspapers had been barred from the camps and prevented from reaching France, so that no Tommy could tell anything about the issues at stake.

More important than all else, however, is the spreading distrust of parliamentary action that pervades the ranks of the working class.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor confirms the above view in an article written since the industrial movement began. This writer says that what the workers are aiming at is "control of industry." This quotation gives the gist of his comment:

The conclusion arrived at by the present writer, during a personal tour of the Clyde a few weeks ago, is that the discontent fomented by the irreconcilables is more political than industrial in character, and if the present demands were conceded, there is no justification for the hope that peace would be restored. Rather would the movement thrive and grow impudent with the success attained and steps be almost immediately taken to formulate further proposals. The leaders of the movement declare quite openly and candidly at their own party conferences that they are hostile to the present government, that their ultimate object is the control of industry, first having reduced industry to a condition that it no longer pays the employer to carry on.

The hope of the ruling class that with the end of the war the workers of Great Britain would meekly return to the old conditions under which they were oppressed and exploited is being blasted by this militant industrial movement. That this movement will grow and develop and become something akin to a revolution is very probable.

Placing the Blame

In Cleveland a combination of crooked politics, crooked lawyers and the criminal element has created a situation in which crimes are committed with impunity. Pocket picking, hold-ups, burglaries and murders are daily recorded by the newspapers but arrests are infrequent, prosecutions few and convictions rare.

The stench arising from this conditions has grown so strong that something had to be done. So there have been investigations and pages of publicity.

But the crime wave continued. The public officials grew desperate. At last they hit upon a way to exonerate themselves and satisfactorily explain the existing conditions.

The explanation of the situation appeared in one of the afternoon papers last week. According to the story published it is not criminals of the ordinary sort who are responsible for the existing conditions, but a band of anarchists who hope "by starting what at first would appear simply to be a crime wave of more than usual proportions, they would gradually lead up to creating a state of absolute anarchy, in which no one would be safe on the streets."

Yes, of course. Anarchists now, Bolsheviks tomorrow and then the Socialists will be to blame. Such is the utter rot that the people are asked to swallow. Thus do the supporters of things as they are try to explain away the rottenness of the present social order.

Bribery, corruption and crime are the logical product of a social system in which the ruling class maintains itself and the system of exploitation by force and violence. The world has been engulfed in blood and force has reigned supreme. Is it to be wondered at that individuals are practicing on a smaller scale what capitalism practiced on a grand scale?

Not Our Goal

The Cleveland News is one of those newspapers which stands for the unhampered control of industry by the capitalists and belongs to the rearward even when an advance is made in the interest of the capitalist class. Thus this newspaper has not yet learned that government ownership of certain industries may be to the interest of the capitalists. It hasn't learned, as the shrewd capitalists have, that it is better to have the railroads, telegraph and telephone owned by the whole capitalist class through a government it controls than by individual capitalists.

The Cleveland News is therefore still opposed to government ownership. In order to make point against government ownership it recently printed an editorial proving beyond doubt that the government may oppress the workers and compel them to submit to bad working conditions and pay them low wages, as well as private employers. It points out Mr. Burleson's records in dealing with the postal employees, and, more recently, his treatment of the employes in the telephone and telegraph industry. It quotes Miss Julia S. O'Connor, president of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, as saying that the government is "an autocratic and unfair employer of the wage workers."

The editorial is noteworthy, not as an argument against any change in the control of industry, for which purpose it was printed, but as an argument against government ownership and bureaucratic management of industry. Government ownership, as this editorial so ably emphasized, may make the lot of the workers worse, for they have to deal with a more powerful and resourceful employer—the government. It is more than likely that the needs of capitalism, such as the necessity of increasing the income of the government to meet the interest charges on the great war debt, will compel the capitalist to consent to the government controlling certain great industries and, as pointed out above, the economic advantage of such an arrangement is an argument for it in the minds of some capitalists. The workers, however, need not strive for such a development. It will come without their effort for it does not lead to their emancipation from exploitation.

The workers' goal must be industrial democracy, not government ownership; they must establish control of the shops and factories by the workers themselves, not by a bureaucracy at the seat of the government. The Cleveland News editorial is not an argument against the goal the workers are striving to reach, but merely points the way that they must not go.

Robins on Creel

Colonel Raymond Robins, who was in Russia up to about six months ago, and who has been repeatedly urged to tell the American people the facts about conditions there, has at last broken his silence. He has given the public his information about the work of the Soviet government, but some new light is thrown on the work of the Department of Public Information, headed by George Creel, through which the infamous Sisson documents were published.

Colonel Robins was stirred to speak by an eight-page article by George Creel, lauding the work of his department, which appeared in a recent issue of Everybody's. To correct some misstatements in this article Robins sent the following letter to Senator Johnson:

The enclosed clipping from the last page of George Creel's eight pages of self-laudation in February's Everybody's Magazine suggests that Mr. Creel is unable to relate facts. The facts are:

The President's speeches were printed on the Bolshevik government's presses by special permission of that government. They were distributed under government frank and posted on the dead walls of Petrograd by the Bolshevik posting service.

Mr. Sisson fled from Petrograd March 4, 1918, shouting that the Germans would take the city within a few days, in collusion with the Bolsheviks. The American Red Cross was feeding starving children and evacuating war supplies from Petrograd under Bolshevik protection in quantities until May 11, 1918.

The Allied military missions were helping to train the Bolshevik Red Army, April 1, and the American Ambassador was seeking, with the consent of the Allied Embassies, the co-operation of the American Railway Mission with the Bolshevik government weeks after Mr. Sisson had fled in terror from Petrograd.

Mr. Bullard and all the American members of the Committee on Public Information in Russia, fled from Moscow, May 5, reaching Archangel and suffering from the worst case of "buck fever" in my observation.

Think of the paid agents of Germany publishing and posting President Wilson's speeches and evacuating war supplies from Petrograd in the fight against German imperialism.

The Prinkipo Conference

The proposal of the Supreme Council at Paris that all the factions in Russia meet in conference with the Allies at Prinkipo is naturally looked upon with suspicion by the Soviet government. Pravda, central organ of the Bolsheviks, points out that the declaration of the Allies in regard to non-intervention is in contradiction to the facts in the case, since Allied armies have seized Murhansk, Archangel, Baku and a great part of Siberia.

Tchitcherine, the foreign minister in the Soviet government, has sent a wireless dispatch to Jean Longuet, leader of the radical French Socialists, asking him to investigate the proposal of the Supreme Council. We quote the following from this dispatch, which, incidentally throws considerable light on the present conditions in Russia and the influences

which have brought about the conciliatory attitude of the Supreme Council:

The fight conducted by the popular masses in Siberia is directed against the extreme reactionaries, and against the monarchists; and as long as these forces, aided by the Entente, dominate these regions, the people will continue to fight them. In those places where the power of the Soviet is established, there is complete tranquility, and civil war is non-existent. On the other hand, where foreign bayonets are supporting reactionary domination, civil war is inevitable. If the powers of the Entente desire peace, the only way would be to intervene in the internal struggle, and this is the only thing that we desire. Arbitration by a third power to stop the fighting is impossible while this fighting is conducted against monarchist reactions.

The proposals of good offices to bring about arbitration is a strange thing, coming from the governments fighting against us and occupying certain portions of our territory. The military conditions are also unlikely—the proposition for the cessation of hostilities, which was never made when we were experimenting serious difficulties, is put forward when the reactionary force is now giving way, and the domination of Krasnoff is on the point of crumbling to pieces.

His defeat is decided, now that the help formerly offered by the Germans, and then by the Entente powers, is beginning to fail. In Siberia, the revolt of the workmen and poor peasants is growing every day, and the position of the reactionary group was broken up from the moment the Czechoslovaks departed. The stipulations requiring the withdrawal of armed forces, directed against the territories whose autonomy would seem to be envisaged in the fourteen articles of President Wilson, seem to us not only vague, but apt to become a new source of conflict.

Although in reality the Soviets and Ukrainians only propose to fight against the directorate with their own forces—the Soviet and Ukrainian armies—we know that the Directorate is spreading false news—such as that the Russian Soviet troops are invading Ukraine.

The stipulation in question would thus become a new arm directed against the fraternal Ukrainian Soviet government, and this remark might apply to certain other regions. All measures thus indicated in the wireless message from Paris are thus in complete contradiction to the objects indicated. We bid you to make known to us the reported decision of the powers, and if it is possible, for you to study the documents in detail. Let us know it is not your impression that the Entente have in reality annexationist views in regard to Archangel, Siberia, Baku, Ashkhal, Rostoff on the Don—to all those regions where their support is at present rendering possible a continuation of reactionary domination, which the proposals inferred from the Paris wireless would seem to require to be made permanent.

Secretary of Labor Wilson told the joint committee of the house and senate on labor that the philosophy of forcible revolution was gaining ground on the Pacific coast and that "We were able to meet this philosophy during the war, but if we find a condition where men are on part time or are being thrown out of employment, it will be difficult to persuade them that the advantage of the employer and laborer is mutual. Therefore, provide the men with an opportunity to work for at least five or six months from the signing of the armistice." That sounds very much as if the secretary was urging action because labor was aroused and showing its teeth and that employment is to be provided not because the workers are entitled to the opportunity to earn a living, but to keep them quiet. Mr. Wilson couldn't have demonstrated more clearly that the way for the workers to get something for themselves

is by boldly organizing their power and threatening to take it.

Herman Schlueter, veteran editor of the New York Volks-Zeitung, died last week. New York Socialists made his funeral an impressive demonstration of the high regard in which this man who had given his life to the workers' cause was held. The big hall of the labor temple in which the funeral ceremonies were held was decorated with the red banners of the scores of Socialist and labor organizations that sent delegations. Schlueter's internationalism was expressed by speeches in English by Algernon Lee and Charles Irwin; in German, by Ludwig Lore; Judge Jacob Rankin spoke for the Jewish workers; B. Penyatckha, editor of Flore, for the Hungarian, and Sam Katayama, paid a glowing tribute to Schlueter in the name of those Japanese working men who have found the light of Socialism.

Another action to the value of uncompromising action by the workers comes to us from Italy. It was at Milan, Italy, where the Socialists control, that President Wilson made his speech acknowledging the part that the workers have played in building up the spirit of internationalism. When this fact was called to the attention of one of the Socialist leaders there, he replied, "You say that is the most complimentary thing Wilson has said about labor during his European tour? Very well; it only proves the value of our uncompromising attitude. If the Socialists of France and England had been as frank in expressing themselves, Mr. Wilson would have known within a week after he landed that the workers of Europe are brothers, and determined to stand together in the fight for freedom."

The way was being paved for intervention in Mexico by a resolution adopted by the senate last week. This resolution instructs the Secretary of State to take up with Mexico for settlement and liquidation all claims by citizens of the United States for personal outrages and loss of property at the hands of outlaws and insurgents.

Lenin is in Moscow carrying on his work as head of the Soviet government according to the latest reports. We thought Trotzky had thrown him in jail. Maybe the latter changed his mind about keeping him in jail and the kept press forgot to report the fact.

It was extremely ungrateful and in bad taste for President Wilson's conferees in the Peace Conference to remind him about Santa Domingo and Haiti when the question of the treatment to be accorded backward nations by the great powers was up.

The latest news in regard to the development of the labor party is that Hearst's New York American is madly pleading for support of that organization. Now it surely will be a success—but not for labor.

When the unbiased historians of the future read the story of how the Soviet government was misrepresented and lied about they will be astonished that such a thing could have official sanction.

The policemen of London have organized a union and are demanding recognition of their organization, better pay for men of all ranks and better pensions for the widows of police officers.

Petrograd has been evacuated and tottering on the fall into the hands of the enemies of the Soviet government for two weeks now. But still it doesn't fall.

International Labor News

EDITORS: Louis P. Lochner, Scott Nearing, Santeri Nuorteva, Alexander Trachtenberg

Bloodless Revolution

Correspondents Describe Changes Taking Place in the Organization of British Industry.

London, England.—The introduction of the warshop committees into British industry is producing a more fundamental change than has occurred in England since King John signed the Magna Carta. The workshop committees are making no effort to disturb either the king or the parliament. Nevertheless they are setting up a new government, more powerful and more vital in many ways than either of these long established institutions. The system of works committees, which is being established throughout the United Kingdom as the basis for this new form of industrial organization. These works committees constitute a new government local, district, and national, always subject to the national parliament, but having wide authority in the direction of industrial processes.

The works committee is the local government. It is composed of equal representation from the workers and from the employers. These organizations, which have been so powerfully constituted outside of the shop, the agency of government are now made jointly responsible for the conduct of industrial affairs.

The jurisdiction of the works committee is limited only by the boundary of the works. Within the works, the committee is supreme. Questions affecting each establishment are settled by the committee. If the works committee is unable to agree, the district council decides. If district councils are unable to agree, the national industrial council acts.

The plan depends upon the existence of organization on both sides. It pre-supposes trade unions, just as it pre-supposes manufacturers' associations.

There is nothing compulsory about this method of economic organization. Neither the workers nor the employers are compelled to organize. Wherever organizations are formed, they are asked to function jointly through the works, district or national council.

The system of industrial organization which is being adopted in England has not yet found its way into all of the industries. It is still in the

experimental stage. Where it has been tried out, however, it has resulted thus far in a more effective form of industrial co-operation than has ever before been attained in Great Britain. The new system is not industrial democracy, but it constitutes a long step in that direction.

Strikes in England

London, England.—The labor unrest in England is growing more menacing every day. The postal workers are demanding a 42-hour week, more holidays and the elimination of night work. The miners in various parts of Great Britain have entered their demand for an increase of 30 per cent. in wages and a 44-hour week. Already 20,000 North Nottinghamshire miners and twenty pits are idle, and 14,000 Rhonda men have stopped as a protest against the dismissals of miners engaged during the war. The ship builders on the Clyde are agitating for a 40-hour week and a daily wage of one pound. Some 20,000 of these workers have already gone on strike. They refuse to pay rent or income tax. South Wales ship repairing yards are standing idle. In Belfast 100,000 shipyard employees and electricians have ceased work. There are no trains or light in that city, and the bread supply is reduced to one-half. The engineers and ship builders of Lowestoft have gone on strike for the 44-hour week. At Edinburgh and Leith, the carpenters are demanding a 47-hour week and the iron moulders who recently got 47 hours are preparing to strike for 44 hours. In London, the dock workers are asking 44 hours for day workers and 41 hours for night workers. The bakers are threatening a national strike in protest against night work. The controversy over the establishment of the 47-hour week which has just been obtained by workers in the engineering works, threatens to involve at least 250,000 men. The employers interpreted the 47-hour week to mean 47 complete hours of labor. They therefore withdrew certain privileges that had been previously granted, such as ten minutes for lunch and sufficient time to wash up before leaving the shop. The men resent this infringement on what they consider to be their rights, and are threatening a general tie-up, unless a speedy adjustment can be made.

New Bremen Dishonored by Uniformed Soldiers

Descendants of Huns Attempt to Impute Their Ancestors by Violation of Civil Laws.

New Bremen, O., Jan. 24.—Eugene V. Debs was billed to speak here tonight. About 7 o'clock a bugle call was sounded and about thirty discharged soldiers assembled on the main street of the town.

Most of them had been brought from Minster, Ohio, a neighboring village. They formed in line and paraded up and down the street carrying banners, inscribed, "What is Debs?" "What is a Socialist?" et cetera. The soldiers participating in the demonstration, the heroes (?) in khaki, who never saw a battlefield nor faced an armed foe, nor heard the shriek of shrapnel or the whine of the machine gun, except in a training camp, true to the traditions of their ancestors, permitted themselves to be herded and led by a Lieutenant Boesel, son of Julius Boesel, banker, and commanded in chief by a Dr. Dine of Minster, Ohio, to violate the laws of the State of Ohio while in the uniform of their country's army, and to show their undaunted courage by threatening unarmed men, women and children.

But most of those soldier boys were duped. The dirty, contemptible sneaks, the bankers and business men who dare not do their own dirty work either hired or otherwise induced these young boys to do it for them. Three-fourths of the boys showed by their looks that they did not enjoy the game. Their manhood rebelled at being asked to make criminals of themselves in behalf of others.

Remember those rowdies in uniform were supposed to be American citizen soldiers with American ideals of right and justice, but the actions of some of them indicated that they had inherited the Hun characteristics of their ancestors.

After the meeting had begun the rowdies in the uniform of the American army marched into the Opera House where the meeting was held and at once began their attempt to break up the meeting.

When they were asked if they were brought to the meeting and who brought them, our toekissing friend, Dr. Dine, jumped to his feet and yelled, "prove it." He was told that

Inheritance tax—A tax the wage slaves' children are never called upon to pay.

Prosperity—A legalized form of robbery.

Demand New Trial

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of the above entitled cause; that he resides at 4858 N. Monticello Ave., Chicago; that he is acquainted with Joseph Buckner, bailiff or deputy marshal of said United States Court and that he knows a W. H. Streeter, who is also a bailiff or deputy marshal and that said Buckner and Streeter, together with Mr. William Barber, had charge of the jury during the trial of said cause.

This affiant further says that on December 19, 1918, while Mr. Kennedy and I were talking in my room Mr. Ballou came in and said:

"Germer is the liar I ever heard and he told nothing but lies on the stand."

I asked him to tell me lie Germer told, whereupon he said he had nothing further to say on the matter, and didn't. This was after dinner in the evening.

On December 21st at the table in the Great Northern Restaurant, the jury were seated and located as follows:

J. T. Buckner	O
Bartholomew	O
Carlson	O
Sheldon	O
Wakem	O
Hartford	O
Nixon	O
Stanton	O
Wm. Barber	O

Mr. Streeter at the table struck it with his right fist to emphasize his remarks which were as follows:

Socialists Oppose Labor Party

Continued From Page One.

country to strengthen the Socialist Party and it is in the interest of the capitalists to weaken it. The organization of a labor party means the splitting of the forces of the workers, for the Socialist Party, with a clear vision of the road that must be traveled to achieve working class emancipation, will refuse to yield its place to a labor party with a program that will only serve to mislead the workers. Will the workers unify their forces by giving their united support to the Socialist Party or split them by following the devious path the new organization proposes?

The Socialist Party has urged the workers to take independent political action when the present leaders of the labor party movement were still asking them to

Debs Ovation

Continued From Page One.

wiki movement is from those with good. They tell of the bad, forget the good.

Mr. Debs continued: "You can get rich by capitalism but not by honest work. The hour is striking for a new organization of the world's forces. The time is here when man is to possess his own tools and get what he earns. The day of the master and slave is passing. Anything collectively owned, why should one man own what 10,000 men need? All parties, except Socialists, stand for the exploitation of the working classes. The word exploitation is a parlor term for robbery. We believe in the supremacy of the working classes. We believe in the producing for use and when we realize this we will end all wars."

"Those who were our bitterest opponents two years ago are today Socialists. They have seen the light and our following is gaining in leaps and bounds. The day of real humanity is dawning. The brotherhood of man is near, the passing of the parasitical class is close. This is our next step in civilization for humanity."—Youngstown Vindicator.

Debs' meeting on the same day at Warren was equally enthusiastic in the greeting extended him by the audience. Although every effort was made to deny Warren Socialists the hall, and even though the Warren "city fathers" felt it their duty to pass an emergency ordinance against the poor little red flag, the meeting took place on schedule time and was one of the biggest Socialist meetings ever held in that city.