

The Ohio Socialist

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CAPITALISM HAS FAILED; WORKERS MUST ACT

Nearing Proves Case Against American Capitalists

Army of Unemployed Grows Greater Each Week While Machinery of Production Stands Idle and Raw Materials Pile Up

The army of unemployed grows. That is the weekly message that is flashed from Washington by the employment division of the Department of Labor. The industrial centers of the State of Ohio alone showed a hundred thousand workers out of jobs according to the report of the department for last week.

These are the figures: Cleveland reports the past week a surplus of 70,000, which is an increase of 5,000. Akron reports a surplus of 2,000, an increase of 500. Four weeks ago, Akron reported a shortage of 1,000. Dayton reports a surplus of 11,000, which is an increase of 3,000. Toledo reports a surplus of 9,000, Youngstown 4,600 and Cincinnati 2,200.

The Cleveland figures have been jumping from week to week. Only four or five weeks ago they were 20,000, the next week 40,000, a week or two later 65,000 and now 70,000, and the end is not yet.

What are the workers going to do? Although one-fourth of the workers of Cleveland are out of jobs, with like conditions coming into existence in the other industrial centers of the state and the whole country, the real pinch has not come. Some industries are still at work upon war orders; millions of soldiers are still to be demobilized. Part of the workers who are out of jobs have been able to maintain themselves by eating up the small savings they were able to make during the period of hysterical war-time production. But those will not last long.

The pinch is coming. More soldiers are returning. More munition factories will close down. Millions of families in this country will soon be looking at a future which holds nothing but misery, poverty and suffering for them.

What are the workers going to do? The capitalist class has raked in its billions of profits. It can let the industries shut down for a time. It need not worry about food and clothing and a place to live in. The close to ten thousand new millionaires that the war has produced can smirk and smile and go contentedly along their way. They need not worry about feeding the hungry mouths of their children. But the workers—

What are they going to do about it? There is no reason why every man and woman who desires the work should not have the opportunity to work. There are in existence the same factories in which the hundreds of thousands of workers who are now walking the streets were recently employed. There are piles and piles of raw material and inexhaustible natural resources, so far as the present generation is concerned, to draw upon for more raw material.

Why do not the workers use the raw material and the machinery of production to produce the things they need in order to live?

Why do men, women and children go hungry when there is food in plenty and land and labor power to produce a greater plenty? Why should the workers not be clothed and housed when there is all the raw material needed and these millions of hands and brains ready to turn the raw material into the needed things?

Most millions of people live in poverty and misery and suffer periodically, as they have been living in poverty and misery and suffering periodically in this country, because of some fiction about the right of a few to make profits out of the operation of the system of production which time many must use in order to make a living.

When long experience teaches us that a machine won't work, when in place of running smoothly and doing the work for which it was designed, it merely spoils the material we feed into and throw out fragments which litter the ground and impede our efforts, we scrap the machine.

The profit system and private ownership has failed. It is throwing out millions of workers to suffer, and if it so happens, to starve. The workers who do not remember that it has done that before have short memories indeed. The men who amass great fortunes through ownership of industry are today trying to justify their right to profit by pointing out the service they render society. Let them look at the long line of unemployed at every factory door. That is their work. That is how their system works. The machine has failed. It is time to scrap it.

The workers can enter into industry tomorrow and begin the work of producing the things they need. The machines are there. Those machines built to produce instruments of destruction can be readily adapted for other purposes by the skill of the workers. The raw material are there. Why should we not produce?

In the war period when its own needs made action imperative the government stepped into industry and organized, managed and directed. It built a great machine to produce instruments of destruction.

It the government was equally interested in giving employment to the workers and enabling them to earn what they need to feed their families it could enter into industry now and organize, direct and manage, and there need be no unemployment. There need be no starvation.

But the government will not do that for the workers. It serves only one interest and that is not the workers.

There is but one hope for the workers—organized power. They have the power to open the industries. They have the power to compel use of the machines and raw materials that now lie idle. Let the millions who are already in the ranks of the unemployed, together with the millions, who, though still employed, face the same threat, make a united demand and join in a mass movement to open the industries so that the workers may earn a living and no power can stop them.

Capitalism has failed; it is time for the workers to act.

Put Off Decision on New Trial Motion

Chicago.—The hearing for a motion for a new trial for Victor Berger and four other convicted Socialist leaders today was again postponed until Feb. 20. The request for a further continuance was made by attorneys for the defendants. None for the Socialists was in court.

British Socialist Paper's View of Socialist Trial

That the Socialists of France and Great Britain are astounded at the conviction of the five Socialists, Victor L. Berger, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, Irwin St. John Tucker and William F. Kruse, is putting it lightly. The National Office of the Socialists.



"Carry On" IVAN, the Sun is Rising in the East

Side Lights on Seattle Strike

By An Observer

The five-day general strike of 70,000 Seattle workmen and working women brought about by the refusal of General Mier Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation to allow shipyard workers to negotiate directly with their employers and threatening to cut off the supply of steel to the local yards if they negotiated directly with the workers, was the most complete walkout that has ever occurred in America. At the same time it was the most peaceful.

The week's mail has brought us some strike bulletins issued by the strike committee of the workers, and a personal letter from which we quote below. The whole tone of the bulletin is against any interference of the processes of the law or violence of any kind. It repeatedly advises the workers to "keep cool" and to visit the public libraries. The A. F. of L. takes entire responsibility for the strike though of course the I. W. W. and the Socialist Party were active participants.

To quote from the letter: "This is the second day of our general strike. Since its beginning yesterday at 10 o'clock a. m., each worker has added new glories to the achievements of the Seattle labor movement.

I have just returned to my room in the hotel in its sixth story, made accessible by walking the six flights of stairs. The room is exactly as I left it at noon. With a smile and greatest gratification I fail to discern the soft touch of a painstaking chamber maid upon anything. The bed is as I left it, soiled towels are where I threw them, and I am very glad of it. Among the many female employees of the hotel the only union girl among them pulled all the others out with her yesterday at 5 p. m. Several large posters in the hotel lobby announce to guests that as a result of the strike all the employees had walked out, they are requested to take the inconveniences cheerfully.

I went up town at noon to get a meal in one of the 21 union eating houses, specially for only ones in the city. I was surprised to see unions themselves in the entire neighborhood under a three-hour shift. But going there I must pass through the Japanese quarter. What a sight! The streets are noiseless with the exception of the clatter of feet along the sidewalks, and here and there a private automobile. Every commercial establishment is closed with the exception of two drug stores. Signs on doors and windows tell the season. "Fair to organized labor;" "Closed for duration of strike;" and some simply have it "Closed." One Japanese restaurant has on the door a permanent sign, "We Never Close," but underneath a temporary one saying "We Believe in Labor's Cause. So We Have Closed." The two adjoining stores have the sign "So Do We."

The Jewish quarter tell a similar story. On Yesler Way a funeral procession passed. On the windshields of the hearse and ten hired automobiles following, there was the sign in red letters, "Exempted by Committee."

Above Yesler Way most of the stores are open for business, but there is no business to do. Restaurants, soft drink places and candy stores are closed.

The sidewalks are not crowded by any means. There are no yelling newsboys and the silk stocking brigade is noticeable for its absence. Store clerks may be seen in the doorways to watch idly the passing crowds; and what there is of it condensed.

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Socialist Educator Convicts Plutocracy by Words of Its Supporters

The trial of Professor Scott Nearing, who was indicted under the Espionage Law for writing a pamphlet called "The Great Madness," in which the American capitalist class was charged with responsibility for involving this country in the world war will go down in history, not as the trial of a Socialist, but as the indictment of the plutocracy of this country. Nearing took the witness stand to defend the views expressed in "The Great Madness." For two days, while under direct examination, he presented quotation after quotation from the lips and pens of representatives of the ruling class substantiating the statements made in his pamphlet and then, for another day, under cross-examination, he continued the defense of his position. The record of his examination and cross-examination contains the complete case against capitalism, as coolly, calmly, and inexorably developed by this able educator.

The following quotations from the testimony are reprinted from the New York Call:

Asked to explain the principles of that book, Nearing said: "If a community is threatened with an epidemic of typhoid fever the most prudent thing to do is to find the origin of the germs producing the disease. We proceed from the bottom up. I looked upon war as a social disease, the most deadly of all social diseases. If we want to know how to stop war we must go to the bottom. I considered the germs of war just as they are considered by Hobson, by Frederick C. Howe, by Professor Brailsford.

Nearing then went on to describe the system of production, showing how a surplus of products is created for which foreign markets must be found and how foreign investments must be found for the capital remaining over what goes back to labor in the form of wages.

"Lord Palmerston stated more than fifty years ago," said Nearing, "that the flag follows the investor. 'When the investors come into conflict,' continued Nearing, 'the flags come into conflict.' 'For instance,' he said, 'the Standard Oil Co. of America and the Petroleum Oil Co. of England buy interests in Mexican oil lands. You have then an English pound and an American dollar both looking for the same oil.' Nearing proceeded to show that al-

ready commercial rivalries are threatened to divide the Allies, and referred to recent controversies in congress over the British embargo against some 40 articles of import. He quoted the expressions of congressmen, warning England "not to reawaken the spirit of 1812" and calling for "bloody reprisals" against the embargo. "These are the germs of war," said Nearing. "As long as you have this policy of dog eat dog, each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost, it is inevitable that wars will result." Barnes here interposed a suggestion that the witness was including more than was required in his testimony, but Stedman insisted that the theories he was expounding went to show his intent in publishing "The Great Madness," which was to show, he said, as other experts in economics were showing, the basic causes of war. Barnes said he wished to give the witness the fullest opportunity to explain his theories, but that he objected to bringing in extraneous material. Barnes then asked Nearing to state the basic causes of war. Barnes referred particularly to Nearing's quotations from the recent speeches in congress, and said that at present there was no means of knowing that

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Fight Deportation of Radicals

A determined fight is being waged by radical organizations in the east to prevent the deportation of fifty-eight alien radicals who are being held at Ellis Island, and are slated to be shipped out of the country as a part of the campaign of the government to deport members of the I. W. W. and other "undesirable" agitators. Caroline A. Lowe, attorney for the I. W. W. and Charles Recht and Sidney A. Fleisher, representing the Civil Liberties Bureau attempted to halt the deportation through habeas corpus proceedings, but the writ was denied by Judge John C. Knox, federal judge, on the ground that the attorneys were unable to show that they were the authorized representatives of the defendants. The fifty-eight slated for deportation are being held incommunicado.

Meanwhile the forces of the radical movement are being marshaled to prevent the deportation. Eugene V. Debs has telegraphed a scathing denunciation of the deportation to the New York Call, in which he says: "This is Lincoln's birthday. It is a day rich with memory and dark with tragedy. Lincoln was and is the sweetest product of American soil. The birthday of the immortal rail-splitter is being celebrated in part by the deportation from the land he loved of the men of honest toil, who, like himself, hated the money power and believed in government of and by and for the people. This is one of the beautiful ironies of capitalism. Its vaunted love of freedom is but the velvet cloak which conceals its iron-fisted despotism. These men are charged by the ruling class and its prostitute press with being enemies of the government. Precisely the same charge that is being brought against these men today under capitalist despotism was brought against Abraham Lincoln by the slave power of his day."

National Secretary Germer, of the Socialist Party sums up the situation and plans of the ruling class thus: "Today it is the I. W. W.; tomorrow the Socialist Party members may be deported, and already threats are made against the American Federation of Labor. This situation involves the whole question of the right to think differently from the powers that be. To be different is to be criminal."

Socialist Party Emblems Barred From Public School

Socialists' Children Denied Access to Public Schools by Kasier-Like Officials. Hand of Persecution Seen in Disgraceful Misconduct of Teacher and County Superintendent, Yawberg.

By ELMER T. ALLISON
If you are a Republican your children may wear the emblems of the Republican party—to school at Royalton Center, Ohio.
If you are a Democrat your children may also wear to school the emblems of your party.
If you are a Socialist and believe in fair play and equal rights, your children are prohibited from wearing Socialist emblems to school in this district.

This is so because Supt. Tuttle says it is. It is so because his superior, County Supt., Yawberg, wishes it to be so. True, there is no legal justification for this arbitrary decision and rank discrimination against Socialists, but such little things as legality are not allowed to clutter the path of those would-be imitators of the late Kaiser in their determination to persecute Socialists.

For wearing Socialist Party emblems to school the five little girls of Alfred Wagenknecht, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio, who is now at Chicago undertaking his new duties as Director of Propaganda and Organization of the Socialist Party of the United States, were suspended from the public school of Royalton Center, O., on February 17. The first cloud that betokened the coming of the storm that broke over the peaceful countryside of Royalton Center, a little village 12 miles from Cleveland, appeared on Friday last week when Supt. Tuttle took from the dress of one of the little girls a Socialist emblem that she had worn continuously for many months. This was followed with a reprimand and a number of impertinent questions concerning family affairs which were put with

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TO LEAD OR TO BE LED?

To lead or to be led is the question that confronts the Socialist Party of the United States, the Socialist Party of Ohio, the Socialist Party of every town and city. The changes now occurring at the close of the war have placed the Socialist Party in a position filled to the brim with tremendous possibilities. Opportunities for propaganda and organization along lines never attempted before open on every side with most alluring promise. Our ability and competence as a party to lead the proletarian revolution and to guide it safely past the pitfalls now being dug for it are even now being put to the test. These opportunities for great and sweeping achievements are certain to test the ability of the Socialist Party to lead in the worker's march to victory. The ability, the competence of the Socialist Party to lead are now on trial, on trial in this, the first hour of victory. Our ability to lead the proletarian cause will be measured by one thing. It will be measured by the promptness with which we grasp the opportunities which these economic changes present to us and by the energy with which we exploit the vast field of propaganda and organization opening before us. This thought is worthy the earnest consideration of every comrade.

THE OHIO SITUATION

The Socialist Party of Ohio came out of the trials and persecutions of the war with banners flying. An increase in membership, an organization proven for its fidelity to the principles of Internationalism, a recognized position in the front ranks of militant Socialism in this country and a growing party-controlled weekly paper were among the gains made during the severest test it had ever undergone. The position this state occupies as "the best organized in the Union" is a credit to the integrity and uncompromising character of every Red whose efforts have helped win this renown. But these are the victories of the past.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The Socialist Party of Ohio is at this hour facing the greatest opportunity ever presented to it. Never before were the opportunities for propaganda and organization as great as now. Never were the workers so willing, even anxious to hear our message. Never was our field of activities so broad nor so ready for cultivation. Crowded halls greet our speakers. Our organizers report a general revival in all localities and an intensifying of the movement everywhere. Calls for speakers from all parts of the state far exceed our ability to supply them. The present is no time for laggards. It is a time when we must push to the utmost our propaganda of Industrial Democracy.

THE RIGHT ARM OF LABOR

The press is the right arm of labor as it is also of capitalism. Through its control of the public press capitalism hypnotizes the workers to do its will and bidding. By controlling the means of publicity its power is enhanced and strengthened. Its hold upon the minds of the workers is at times supreme through its control of their reading and the opportunity for distortion through falsification. Capital's power through its control of the public press is the most sinister and dangerous element in society. And yet it breeds the seeds of its own destruction. It creates a hatred in the worker's mind for it and teaches him the necessity of establishing a labor press.

To combat the lies and distortions of the capitalist press, the workers see the necessity of controlling a press that shall represent them. Powerful weeklies, bi-weeklies and dailies must be established by the workers and be under their control. A nationwide movement for a militant workers' press is now under way. The masses are ready for it and will support it. Capitalism is destroying itself through its lies and deceit.

TO STRENGTHEN THE RIGHT ARM

The Ohio Socialist must be made a bi-weekly. Every reader is asked to help. Not in money, but in time and effort. Think what a bi-weekly such as the Ohio Socialist with a circulation of 20,000 will mean to the Socialist movement of this state! The Ohio Socialist has proven its worth as an organ of both propaganda and organization. Let us now enhance its value to the movement by making it a bi-weekly. WE MUST DO THIS. To fail to do so is to prove our incapacity to fulfill our mission. Let us not falter at this time. The municipal campaign of this fall will add to our opportunities for propaganda. Hundreds of record breaking meetings will be held. Let us prepare to make the most of these meetings by advertising and establishing at that time the Ohio Socialist as a bi-weekly.

TWENTY THOUSAND READERS NEEDED

Every reader of this paper will receive a subscription blank and a letter. We want every reader to take that subscription blank and his copy of the paper to his friends and shopmates and secure their subscriptions. We want you to give an hour or two to this great work. Take your place in the front ranks of dead-in-earnest socialists and help us make the goal. When we get twenty thousand subscribers the Ohio Socialist can be made a bi-weekly.

Prove that your party has the ability of leadership that is demanded of it at this critical hour. Prove that we are to lead—not to be led! Use that subscription blank.

Socialist Emblems Barred

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wearing of the buttons because of the prejudice against Socialism and Socialists. This was the first infringement of such alleged interference that has been made. In reply to a question if he would prohibit a democrat's child wearing that party's emblem if it was in an unpopular minority, Supt. Yawberg said "No we would find a way to adjust matters." Supt. Yawberg stated at this time that unless the children were in school the following day the parents would find themselves before the juvenile court.

All indications point that this arbitrary, illegal action of these officials is but the entering wedge that is to act as a means of Socialist persecution. If this is so, the Socialist party will pick up the gauntlet that has been cast before it. No persecutions of Socialist children in the public schools of this state are to be tolerated. Our children have equal rights with others. These rights will be held against any interference on the part of petty politicians and slyster professors.

The entire matter bears the earmarks of a frame-up. Other higher up are using Tuttle and Yawberg as catspaws with which to pull chestnuts from the fire. The expected connivance of the local school board with their schemes for hounding Socialists and persecuting their children will not materialize. These former school board members are not concerned with the schemes of those who are at the bottom of this ugly and petty persecution, nor will they allow themselves to be used as tools of oppression.

DISGRACE A NOBLE PROFESSION Prof. Tuttle and Supt. Yawberg have disgraced the noblest profession to which one can be called. They have set an example before the children of this school that is unsurpassed for intolerance, lack of fair play, and have outraged every sense of justice that lies in the bosom of every normal man and woman. They may be either autocrats or "tools" of higher ups. Their actions bear evidence that they are a combination of both. And because of these five Socialist children are suspended from school until such time as they and their parents will kneel down and bow the knee to as rare a pair as ever dishonored a state's educational institutions.



Remember!

BUY AN Industrial Freedom CERTIFICATE

\$1.00

Virginia Bulletin Official Organization News

E. M. DUTTON, State Secretary

Virginia Comrades: If I should say to you, "every person is, or of right should be, born in bondage," and if I were to stop here you would pronounce me either a lunatic or a plute hireling, but if I continue—"to their own needs," you would agree with me as you are a Socialist, and denounce me as a dangerous anarchist if you are a plute sympathizer.

We, all of us, are, or of right should be, in bondage to Old Mother Nature. No amount of rebellion can free the race from the bondage to its material and spiritual needs. It requires certain amount of labor to maintain every individual, however low their standard of living may be. If the individual does not perform this labor, SOME OTHER INDIVIDUAL MUST. True, the individual need not serve themselves, but really that is, they need not cook their meals, wash their clothes, make up their beds, etc., but THEY MUST return to society an equivalent in USEFUL service, else they are PARASITES, and a parasite, in the lowest vermin that exists, be it man or louse.

No, Bo, manipulating the stock market, profiteering, speculating, emitting intellectual mustard gas in plutocracies and right district or selling corner lots in the New Jerusalem is not useful service in the sense in which I mean. Service to be USEFUL must be of such a character as to supply a real need, either physical, intellectual or spiritual. Men's standards of morals and ethics are changing. Pretty soon it will be that folks who do NO LABOR and folks who live by that kind of knavery hitherto regarded as respectable, or even as an indication of superior ability, will be held in scorn. When that day comes you will not BE ANY fat parasites, they will all be doing useful work. Neither will there be any lean; society will quit manufacturing them, too.

"Der Tag"—now I've played hell. I've confessed to "Bolshevik" convictions, and that of course means that a fellow is on the way to being in red paint, and sworn to destroy religion, break up the home, institute free love and dump his bastard brats into the arms of the state. If a fellow whispers that he thinks everyone should be required to do his part, a part of THE USEFUL work of the world, he at once becomes a dangerous anarchist and a "Bolshevik," and should be interned at once.

The Class Struggle is no because that from the earliest history of the race. A PART of mankind have succeeded in dumping the labor of their upkeep on the others. Then, too, the knaves have ALWAYS insisted that they were SUPERIOR to the fellows they robbed, and must live in luxury and splendor.

These fellows have always believed in democracy for themselves. Among each other they have always practiced democracy. In feudal England when her highways and byways were adorned by the skeletons of petty thieves clanking their chains as they swayed suspended in the wind. "The Peers of England" walked to earth, the freest and most democratic of men. For each other they had the uttermost solicitude, but we betide the underling who transgressed their laws, or in the slightest way, was always been for the suppression of the "underling" that the superman might live in ease and security without doing the labor necessary to his upkeep.

And now that "the underlings" are seeing the rawness of the game and insisting upon using the structure of government to free themselves from their parasites, the "better classes" are squealing like peevish kins and complaining that we agitators are inciting "class hatred." Poor dears, they never appeal to hate. They think so, just rear the kind of ladylike observations in their kept press about the Russian Bolsheviks.

January has not been a successful month in our movement here in Virginia. Guess the comrades have let loose to spit on their hands. The chronicle for January is almost "nothing doing." However, there are indications that February will make amends for the lag in January. I once asked a materialist who was capping about the Orthodox Catholicism's definition of "the chief end of man," what was HIS definition? He

answered bluntly—"more men." The definition of the chief end of a Socialist should likewise be—"more Socialists." "By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread." Let's all get busy and help God Almighty to enforce this decree.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT Income Jan. 10, Local Norfolk Co., donation on made fund.....\$6.00 Total income for month.....\$6.00 Expenses Jan. 15, literature.....\$1.00 Jan. 31, postage and stationery, 3.00 Total.....\$4.00 Gain for the month.....\$2.00

TRY THE CARD SELLING PLAN In connection with a local physician in the Indiana city of Chicago, the banner for him an average wage bars per day. Now at a of the fraternity in Chicago, acknowledged their inability to cure for the malady, either a preventative measure.

Which all reminds us of the oft repeated accusation that it had always been more profitable to prolong than to cure diseases. However, it is generally conceded that inefficient nursing in the advance agent and prime factor in producing and distributing the plague.

Semi-starvation, capitalism's noblest offering is the chief propaganda used in convincing and getting business for doctors and undertakers. Papers like the Ohio Socialist explain the underlying causes of diseases both body and politic. Socialism being the only known remedy for a sick and dying per cent among in demand, Virginia comrades, if you don't believe it just try selling them.

E. L. Lowe, Riverside, Va.

Doings in Davenport

According to the Daily Times of Davenport, Ia., "A Socialist Plot Was Nipped by the City Council." The plot turned out to be the Socialist Aldermen, Peck and Bracher, had opposed the payment of a bill to cover the expenses of city officials to St. Louis and return, on the ground that only three are authorized to make the trip to "inspect paving."

The Kate Richards O'Hare meeting held in Northwest Turner hall, Davenport, Ia., was such a pronounced success it disturbed the peace of the minds of our celebrated? Scott County Council of National Defense. They have just issued an appeal to all good citizens to do all in their power to discourage the holding of these lectures, by refusing to let them use halls and otherwise intimidating the party members. Of course, this appeal, together with the tirade against the two Socialist aldermen, will practically insure us a capacity house at the Turner Grand Opera, where Comrade L. E. Katterfeld will speak Thursday, Feb. 20, at 8 p. m.

We have made it a practice during the past year to ignore any and all charges, the plute press and the patriot for organization has caused to be published broadcast, and it has got their goat to say the least. They cannot understand how we can stage successful meetings when their "best speeches" are against them. Well, we are telling them none of our business, but simply going ahead and arranging dates for lectures. We are now endeavoring to secure Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick for the latter part of March.

W. E. B. DUBOIS A COMRADE'S OPINION Local Columbus hall, 501-2 West Gay St., was well filled Sunday p. m., Feb. 9, and Comrade Charles Baker, of Hamilton (Canton) made one of the best speeches I have ever heard in all my twenty years of experience in the Socialist movement. Comrade Baker will long be remembered by the people present on account of the important information they were able to get from his lecture for the Public Library, of Warren.

Constant Vigilance the Price

Constant vigilance is still the price of Liberty. It's the price of Industrial Freedom, too. Every act of the plutocrat and the tyrant tends to delay or throw back the movement of the Working Class for a better and happier life must be AGITATED AGAINST. The few hard won Liberties, such as Free Speech, Free Press and Free Assembly, must be upheld and when they are threatened we must cry aloud so all the world will hear.

These Three

Free Speech, Free Press and Free Assembly have had rough sailing during war time. From the Federal government to the town marshal the principle of FREEDOM OF UTTERANCE has had to meet onslaughts. Many people, during war time, had to tighten their belts with two diametrically opposite convictions, one for public display and one to use when in conversation with themselves. Were you one of these? And if you were, and if you honestly believe in Free Speech, Free Press and Free Assembly why not help to agitate for their full restoration by the demand for the immediate repeal of the espionage act? The Socialist Party has determinedly agitated against abridging these rights. You can do your part by buying an INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM CERTIFICATE—\$1.00.

Amnesty for Political Prisoners

The prisons contain hundreds of men and women, who are in prison only because they had the courage of their convictions. Pacifists, members of certain religious sects, Industrial Workers, Socialists—hundreds of them have been imprisoned because of their opinions. The war was a success. The Democratic administration did not agree. These prisoners ARE political prisoners, and now that the war is over should be given their freedom without delay.

Yet, there is but one way to abbreviate the delay already so apparent. The way is to arouse the nation's workers to an understanding of the justice of the demand for amnesty for all political prisoners. The administration will "move" in the matter when the worker's voice is heard. The Socialist Party has, is now and will continue to hold public meetings to agitate for the release of these prisoners. Millions of pieces of literature will be distributed by this political party of the Working Class. You can help, you can do your share by buying an INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM CERTIFICATE—\$1.00.

Thomas Mooney

Every square man and woman will agree with Thomas Mooney when he said: "If I am guilty I ought to be hanged. If I am not guilty I must be freed." Thomas Mooney was sentenced to be hanged after having been convicted upon perjured testimony, that he took part in the San Francisco preparedness home meetings. Thomas Mooney is as innocent as you are of complicity in this crime. The capitalists of California want to "get him" because he has organized the workers to fight uncompromisingly against the plutocrats. Thomas Mooney was sentenced to be hanged. The governor of California commuted the sentence to life imprisonment. To Mooney this is worse than death by hanging. Mooney IS INNOCENT. He must be freed. There is only one way. We must agitate and educate the workers so that they may know the case and help demand his freedom. The Socialist Party has given thousands of dollars, held thousands of meetings, printed millions of pieces of literature to help Mooney regain his liberty. YOU MUST HELP. Buy an INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM CERTIFICATE—\$1.00.

How About Families of Prisoners?

Needy families of Socialists in prison must be given aid. And comforts must be provided for those comrades who are still fighting for

us and valiantly, even though behind prison bars and because of that fact. The Socialist Party of Ohio has three comrades in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. We have two in the Warrensville Workhouse. Two are awaiting trial in the Cuyahoga county jail. Two are under indictment in Cleveland. Thirteen are under indictment in Cincinnati, and many of these are the heads of families. Our responsibility is great. If we will all shoulder our part of this burden the load will be light. You can do your part in helping to sustain prisoners' families and in providing comforts for comrades in prison by buying an INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM CERTIFICATE—\$1.00.

Now Listen—

You've probably given before and most generously. The Socialist Party thanks you for this. Now GIVE AGAIN. Eternal vigilance is the price. We must give and give until we attain our aim. Give your dollar. Others will give theirs. Together we will give thousands of dollars with which to hit thousands of blows for FREEDOM.

With a willing dollar in the palm of your hand, now give your way to the next meeting of the local Socialist Party and exchange it for an

Industrial Freedom CERTIFICATE

Your Local Secretary Has Your Certificate Waiting For You.

If you are not a member locally, then send the dollar direct to the Socialist Party of Ohio, R. F. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio, and an official receipt and a CERTIFICATE will be sent you.

HELP—NOW—QUICK

Notes Along The Way

By CHAS. BAKER. The organization at Sandusky is ready to do its fighting clothes, and get to work. My meeting there was a success in every way. Even the press gave the meeting a column write up.

Holland, Ohio, is the place our howling patriots gave away clothing free, this past month. Three of our comrades received a suit of tar and feathers. But this gang has run for cover, after attempting under foot every semblance of democracy and rapping the ideals the American government was supposed to have been founded upon. The meeting at Holland was a success. Our respects were paid to the Pay-triots, who did such noble work in behalf of democracy.

The fires of the revolution are burning brightly at Lima. With such a fireman as Comrade Blank, why shouldn't they be kept burning? The hall here was too small to hold the vast gathering of workers hungering for our message. Many were turned away. Lima will be heard from, rest assured.

It is seldom indeed, that a Socialist agitator has a Mayor to play the part of a bell hop, but such was the case when I landed in Piqua. Comrade Hamilton showed me to my room in his beautiful home. Since his, or the mayor, spent several days in the Hoose-gov, I felt at home. Local Piqua is moving into larger quarters and establishing a reading room, which proves that the movement there has been killed. Another such killing, if they received will return them to control of the city. We had a splendid and very successful meeting.

Sure, Columbus is on the Socialist map. Anyone attending the meeting there on the 9th would think the revolution was on, and that Columbus was the headquarters. Machinists' hall was filled.

The greatest opportunity the movement of this country ever had to do effective work is here. Though many are timid and still afraid to show themselves, the workers everywhere are eager for our message.

Nearly every place I go if I have been there before, I meet discharged soldiers who wanted to break up meetings before, now hungry for our message. The "Heroes of today, will be the hoboes of tomorrow." How true it is. Do I not see it coming true all along the line? My advice to the comrades of Ohio, is strike while the iron is hot. Our hour has arrived.

COLUMBUS GROWING

February 6th the attendance at the local meeting showed an encouraging increase and the financial secretary in making his monthly report stated that the increase in sale of dues stamps for the month of January was 40 per cent. The amount of \$30.00 was in January 1918. And seven applications for membership were favorably acted upon. A motion was passed to put names on the Ohio Socialist subscription list for three months each, to the amount of \$30.00 each, to be drawn on the treasurer for that purpose. We had quite a pleasant surprise by Comrade H. L. A. Holman of Texas dropping in and giving a lecture on organic law and its present status. The subject in an able manner, and was received with much enthusiasm.—E. B. Eubanks.

WOULD YOU LIKE A FARM HOME AND OWN YOUR OWN JOB?

THEN READ THIS: I have been in all the southern states bordering upon the gulf and I believe south-eastern Mississippi is the most desirable location for one with small means to build a farm home. The climate is very healthful, good water, roads and excellent schools, the people are sociable and hospitable; direct lines to market. Good lands for general and special farming and stock raising at \$10.00 per acre on easy terms. No swamp lands, but gently rolling and well watered by small streams; plenty of rain, no long winters—can farm all the year. Fruits and early vegetables for northern market. The land will triple in value in the next five years. If you would like to join with a dozen or more comrades to form a colony settlement, write for further particulars to J. F. DENISON, 416 1-2 Washington Ave., Warren, Ohio—Adv.

State Executive Committee man Wm. Patterson renews his subscription for two years, but he is eclipsed when Comrade E. S. Smith sends five dollars for a subscription for the Public Library, of Warren.

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 WARREN Meets every Sunday at 7 P. M., rear of Kalamazoo's Hall, South Union St., Warren, O.
- LOCAL HAMILTON Meets each Sunday at 2:30 P. M., Socialist Hall, 38 High St., 3rd floor.
- 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.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, YOUNGSTOWN, O. Meets every Friday, 8:00 P. M., at Bushnell Hall, 127, West Federal St., Third floor.

A Few Big Boosts

Here we shall record a few boosts of locals and comrades who are working to spread the message of Socialism. Space alone prevents us from giving notice to the hundreds of comrades who send us subscriptions week after week. The past month and a half have recorded the highest point we have reached in the number of subscriptions received. Slightly over five hundred a week has been the average. To the comrades who are responsible for this great increase we must content ourselves with a hearty THANK YOU.

Here are instanced a few big lists received lately. Last week we published the fact that Local Gallion, O., had sent in a list of 20 subscribers. Gallion is going to occupy a large place on the Socialist map. Just keep your eye on these comrades.

Comrades W. E. Reynolds of Battle Creek, Mich., in sending in some new batches of late, Comrade Reynolds makes it a joint to boost the O. S. at the meetings he addresses. Here is what he has sent us lately. From Grand Rapids and Muskegon meetings, 40 new subscribers, from Hamilton, 44, and from Battle Creek, 6. Comrade Reynolds is a result getter when it comes to selling subs or literature. He makes 'em want them.

Now listen, you comrades who think it can't be done. It's already been done consequently it can be done again. Suppose you try it. Here is what has been done. A comrade whose name is kept to himself for reasons sent in—guess how many yeasies—no it isn't ten or twenty. It's thirty-six. Thirty-six yeasies in one batch. Now that you know it can be done suppose you really try. What say?

Comrade Katterfeld sent in thirteen subs as a result of his short tour in Ohio.

Comrade Baker keeps a flock of sub cards flying into the office all the time. Comrade Baker works on the principle that a speaker's work is only half done unless he leaves behind a weekly visitor in the form of an Ohio Socialist. Is he right? He is.

Short, but to the point, was the letter Comrade H. T. Luckerman of Kalamazoo sent with his list of 44 subscribers. He says they are trial subs. All right, comrades, we will do business on trial or any other way, confident that you will like our ways and means, especially with comrades like H. T. A. to watch your expirations.

Local Columbus is preparing the seed bed from which will spring a crop of future members when it passed a motion to place 40 names of workers upon the O. S. lists for a period of three months. As we have said before, every dollar put into the O. S. comes back to the local in dues—that is, it makes new members. Try the plan, comrades.

The recent meetings in the state have brought in hundreds of subscriptions. Thurber Lewis is gathering quite a few on his organization trip and other meetings have proven the advisability of making it a special order of business at every meeting to sell Ohio Socialist sub cards.

We would like to continue for another column telling you of the results of other comrades' work in the sub field, but space grows more precious each week, what with all that is happening in the world. So, to those

whose good work is not recorded here we will merely add—that there is just one thing better than being a Socialist—that is to be a live one.

The Ohio Socialist just suits me. Before the war I read The Appeal for 20 years. Am not reading it now.—M. L. Springer, Jeromesville, O.

I am sending you my renewal with two new ones for the best paper on earth.—M. McMillan, New Lexington, Ohio.

British View of Trial

(Continued from Page One) party has just received a copy of the "Labor Leader," the organ of the Independent Labor Party. This is the first copy received for more than two years. It received its news of the trial from Paris.

"The news of this latest outrage against justice and freedom," declares the "Labor Leader," bears out only too powerfully what Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, the editor of the American "Nation," told us last week in his interview with regard to the state of "war mania" that would seem to be still prevailing in the United States.

"To this is now added Capitalist panic against Bolshevism, a panic which in large measure is born of a guilty conscience and fear of the harvest of the state to protect their interests while they proceed with the work of transforming capitalist industry into an industrial democracy. They propose that the social revolution shall be achieved through a mass movement from the bottom—a mass movement of the workers in industry. It was to achieve the goal of Socialism in Germany now that Liebknecht died."

The Liedertafel Singing Society and the Finlay Society have rendered international songs as the program proceeded, which brought storms of applause and the demand for more and more from the audience. The following resolution was adopted by a unanimous rising vote:

"Resolved, that we the working men and women of Cleveland, in honoring the memory of our valiant and beloved comrade, Karl Liebknecht, renew our pledge to work for the ideal for which he died—the establishment of an industrial democracy in which the workers will rule—with all our strength and pledge ourselves not to falter nor compromise until that ideal is realized."

The meeting was closed by Chairman John Braithwaite calling for three cheers for Internationalism and the Social Revolution, which were given with a will.

Honor Liebknecht (Continued from page one) management of industry, using the powers of the state to protect their interests while they proceed with the work of transforming capitalist industry into an industrial democracy. They propose that the social revolution shall be achieved through a mass movement from the bottom—a mass movement of the workers in industry. It was to achieve the goal of Socialism in Germany now that Liebknecht died."

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

(Edited By C. E. Ruthenberg)

A Silly Lie

Madam Breshkovsky, because of her long years of service in the cause of the Revolution in Russia, has been taken up by the capitalist press, and her utterances in regard to the Bolsheviks, to whom she is hostile because they overthrow the government of her favorite Kerensky, have been featured in an effort to discredit the present workers' government of Russia.

The kept press, however, uses only such part of the speeches and interviews of the "grandmother of the revolution" as suits its purpose. There is, for instance, that silly lie which this press has played up so frequently, about women being common property in Russia. Madam Breshkovsky had something to say on this point, but it didn't gibe with the silly story the capitalist press had so assiduously circulated, so it was suppressed. What Madam Breshkovsky said on this point is thus reported by the New York Call:

Madam Breshkovsky denies emphatically that in Russia women are compelled to accept husbands chosen for them by the Government. She says "in one or two small soviet states such foolishness was proclaimed, but nobody would obey. It was never proposed for all Russia, and it was never carried out."

She also scorns the story that women have been made "common property" or are subjected to any governmental compulsion in the matter of sex. She says "women have more freedom now in Russia than they ever had before."

On the basis of this statement, there is much better ground for the charge that the United States as a nation practices polygamy, because once upon a time a certain territory sanctioned polygamy—and rumor says it is still clandestinely practiced there—than there ever was for the foolish lie that circulated about Russia.

The League of Nations

A reading of the proposed constitution of the League of Nations gives one the impression that this organization would have better been named the "League of Five Nations," for leaving high sounding rhetoric aside the document in question is an alliance between the United States, England, France, Italy and Japan for control of the world.

These five countries, together with Russia, Germany and Austria, were at the beginning of the world war competing with each other in the race for imperialistic development. Germany and Austria are now down and out and Russia is definitely removed from competition in the imperialistic struggle by the character of its industrial organization and the form of its government, which leaves the field to the five remaining powers.

The constitution of the League makes them the dominant force in the world. They are given a majority of the members of the executive council which will wield the power of the League.

This executive council, consisting of one delegate each from the five great powers and four delegates chosen by the other nations, will grant char-

ters for exercise of mandatory power under the jurisdiction of the League. The designation of certain nations as "mandatories" in charge of undeveloped countries is the pretty fiction with which the designers of the League of Nations hope to cover up the essentially imperialistic character of the interest of the great powers in smaller and undeveloped countries.

In place of Great Britain annexing the German colonies in Africa, it, or one of its self-governing dominions, will become "mandatory" for these colonies, and proceed to carry on the work of exploitation just as if the annexation had taken place.

We may expect that as soon as the constitution is definitely adopted that our capitalist press will begin a campaign for the designation of the United States as "mandatory" for Mexico. Then, in place of making an open, imperialistic attack upon Mexico, to safeguard the investments of American capitalists there, as the capitalist press has been recently urging, this country can go into Mexico under the halo and with the blessing of the League of Nations to administer, in the words of the constitution of the League, "a sacred trust of civilization." Will the result be any different?

The five nations that now dominate the League of Nations hold a dominant position in the world. At present they are in a position to divide the world between them for the purposes of capitalist imperialism. But what will happen when a new imperialistic power arises? Would a capitalist Germany be in a different position than that which brought forth that country the complaint that it was being denied its place in the sun and led to the precipitation of the world war, in an effort on the part of that country to gain by force what it could not secure otherwise? What will happen when an Argentine, Brazil, or a China in the process of industrial development reaches the point of development now existing in the United States?

The dream of world peace is still far from being realized in the constitution of the League of Nations. It will not be realized until the industrial system of all the great powers are recast after the fashion of the new industrial order in Russia.

More News From Berne

How much out of touch the International Socialist Congress at Berne is with the movement of the masses of workingmen in all countries is indicated in the nature of the question which the congress is discussing.

Last week we reported that the important question up for decision were responsibility for the war and whether the Bolshevik regime in Russia should be condemned. According to later news dispatches published in this country the further deliberations of the congress have covered the question of the treatment of prisoners of war and whether France was releasing German war prisoners quickly enough and the matter of plebiscite to determine whether Alsace-Lorraine should remain German or be restored to France. In addition, which is the nearest the congress has come to discussing the question of direct interest to the

workers, it agreed to demands to be presented to the Paris Peace Conference, which call for the establishment of the eight hour day with a 36 hour rest period and prohibit the employment of children under fifteen years of age.

That an International Socialist Congress should devote its time to such questions at a time when the social revolution has been successful in Russia, Germany ready for the same victory, Great Britain seething with uprisings of the workers demanding a new social order and great mass movements arising in all countries, shows how far the old leaders of International Socialism have drifted from the revolutionary ideals of the founders of the workingclass movement.

Frightened and Childish

The fright of the ruling class of this country over the sweep of the revolutionary movement of the workers has not been better illustrated than in the proposed deportation of alien members of the I. W. W. and other radical organizations.

It is frightened people who do foolish and childish things and surely no more foolish way of dealing with the radical workingclass movement could be devised than the method of deporting these alien workers who have taken part in this movement in this country.

The capitalist class of this country has yet to learn that it is not individuals that bring about a revolution. All the talk of this country might preach a revolution, but it is the people causing even a ripple in the waters of this country. Revolutions are not made; they grow out of the industrial conditions under which the people gain their living.

While the ruling class of this country is going ahead with its plans of deportation the industries continue to shut down and the workers are thrown out on the streets. Every factory closed is more potential as a breeder of industrial revolt than a hundred radicals urging the overturn of the present rule in industry. For every alien radical it will be able to deport the capitalist class will create a hundred men with similar ideas through unemployment and the oppression and exploitation of the workers in the industries.

And, at the same time, having aside the pretensions of democracy and freedom which the proposed deportation is violating so brutally, most of the persons deported will be only too glad to accept free passage to the country of their birth, which they will probably find farther in advance on the road to the social revolution than the United States, and where they will also find ample opportunity to serve the cause of international social revolution. Verily the masters of the world play a sorry part when they turn from the merry game of amassing wealth to deal with the social movement which is preparing to sweep them out of existence.

Signs of the times are everywhere. Sewell-Clapp Envelope Co., of St. Louis, is over to its employees to get out before they are kicked out.

Out—Manouvered

The Russian situation continued to present a series of contradictory reports so far as the Allied attitude toward the Soviet Government is concerned. One day recently brought a dispatch from Washington stating on the authority of Secretary of War Baker that the American forces at Archangel might be reinforced, and the next the statement from Paris that all Allied forces would be withdrawn from Russia in the spring.

In the meantime it appears that the Soviet Government has won a diplomatic victory in the negotiations about the Princess Island conference. The latest press dispatches from Paris contain the suggestion that the conference will not be held. If these reports are to be taken at their face value they would seem to indicate that the diplomats who made the proposal for the conference expected the Soviet Government to refuse to participate. They could then go before the people of their country with the statement that they had made every effort to bring about a settlement of the Russian question through negotiations and that the Soviet Government had been the stumbling block to such a settlement. Thus they might have overcome the strong feeling in opposition to Russian intervention.

By promptly accepting the invitation for a conference the Soviet Government blocked this scheme and now the Allies are backing out of the very conference they proposed. That the Soviet Government is taking every advantage of the strong position it has won in the negotiations about the Princess Island conference, is shown in the following quotation from an article in Izvestia, sent out by the Moscow government wireless:

Hitherto the Russian Government has not received any proposal from the entente, and we do not know if such proposal will be made or not. But if it is made, the Workers' and Peasants' Government will examine it seriously, and will not refuse to enter into negotiations on the subject. If the proposals made did not contain any impossible stipulations, if they did not force Soviet Russia to commit acts contrary to the principles of its policy, or endeavor to injure or conquer the working classes, the Soviet Government will examine the proposals with great attention, and will not refuse to make certain sacrifices in order to obtain the renunciation on the Allies' part of all intervention, in Russian affairs, and of their attempts to establish a pre-revolutionary regime in Russia.

Our previous experience in our relations with the imperialists of the entente does not allow us to be optimistic on the subject of their intention to renounce intervention, and to make proposals which would be acceptable to the Russian Government. Our apprehensions still exist, and acts alone will be able to shake them. We will therefore await these acts.

"The so-called sympathetic Seattle strike was an attempted revolution," says Mayor Ole Hanson of that city, in a United Press statement. "Their plans exactly followed those of the Russian revolution. Each union was to operate its own industry. Let's hope it was true."

The Seattle Strike

(Continued from Page One)

sists of strikers, slowly, but in most cases, smilingly, just like myself, on their way to an eating house or to their strike headquarters.

Looking up Union street on Sixth avenue I noticed an immense crowd of people standing silently on the walks and in portions of the streets as if waiting for something to turn up. It is there I naturally went.

I could not discover anything to satisfy my curiosity or to lead to the cause for this unusual gathering. I knew was contrary to all rules of the general strike committee and yet many of the labor police were walking up and down to keep walks clear for the traveling public. City police were nowhere in sight. But arriving at the Union Record building and looking at a poster on the office window, I read "Strike Bulletins will be distributed at 2 p. m." However, it was only 1:10 p. m. then.

Going around to Sixth avenue the crowd was still more dense. Six Union Record automobiles were lined up next to the Record basement entrance, and along the wall of the building fifty or more lusty, noisy newboys, each striving to be near the basement door and eager to get the first bundle of strike bulletins for free distribution. The newboys union strike committee had commandeered these boys to do this work of distribution without any remuneration, and which greater eagerness for work could not have been displayed by theseurchins, had five cents and even more been promised for each copy of the bulletin this disposed of.

To be sure—"SOCIALISM WILL DESTROY ALL INCENTIVE FOR WORK!"

The "Seattle Star" (Scripps paper) is one black away from the Union Record on Seventh avenue. An empty truck came along on Union street with a policeman armed with a sawed-off shotgun, sitting next to the driver and two discharged soldiers similarly armed behind the seat. I asked of bystanders the meaning of it. I learned that it was this truck which had taken copies of the Star to some place down town.

Going up Seventh avenue and passing the alley I saw emergency police discharged soldiers, three on each end barring entrance. Seventh avenue was roped off. At each end of the block were four mounted police and perhaps 100 people. In front of the Star building two mounted police and a number of soldier police. To each of these two mounted police a bundle of papers was given for distribution to the waiting small crowds at each end of the roped-off block. To another policeman mounted on a combination motorcycle a bundle of Stars was also given which he took away to some unknown place.

How did the Star come from the press? Upon making this inquiry I learned that men in soldier uniforms designating various grades, among them officers, were acting as strike breakers. It was not known though whether these scabs were discharged soldiers or men from nearby military posts and in the service. Anyhow, thus a small number of the "Seattle

Star" got out on the streets and among the people. Going around the streets later, I noticed heaps of copies of the Star in shreds scattered along the walks and streets, but yet there were no reports of any kind of disturbances.

After receiving my copy of the Strike Bulletin, reading it as I passed leisurely along, I went up First avenue and coming up opposite the armory, I noticed military trucks lined up there. I remembered then of having read in the Bulletin that regular troops were in Seattle. I went down the hill to see the military sights. I learned that the troops there were from Camp Lewis. A few minutes later eight more trucks loaded with soldiers from Fort Lawton fully equipped for field service arrived.

I wondered what possible work has been laid out for these troops which have been drafted to kill Huns and to make the world safe for democracy. There are no more Huns to be killed and those alive today are on the way to full freedom and the fullest enjoyment of democracy.

It seems that even the policemen have gone on a strike. The few to be seen along the streets seem to feel irritated for lack of work. Happy are those assigned to work for the Seattle Star. Moreover, it seems that Seattle's "criminals" have joined the strike also. I mean those designated on the police blotter as holdups, burglars and thieves, not those who get in their work in the office buildings, commercial institutions or members of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

During the first 24 hours of the mass strike two thousand policemen in Seattle arrested 32 persons for minor offenses (an unusually low number) and not one of these was in connection with the strike.

The hotel clerk just now informs me that some mail had arrived for me. The mailcarriers are about the only workers remaining at the post of duty. I'll walk down six flights of stairs for my mail and back again.

PENN A. SOCIALISTS LAUNCH PARTY PRESS

The Socialist Party of Pennsylvania will establish a weekly paper of its own starting early in March. The name will be The Pennsylvania Socialist, and will be edited by State Secretary Birch Wilson.

The subscription price is \$1.00 a year. Lists are now being circulated throughout the state by the locals. Subscriptions are being received. We urge all our Pennsylvania readers to get behind this paper—their paper—and roll up a big circulation in advance of publication—and to keep busy rolling it up until the last vestige of exploitation is driven from the face of the earth. Send all subscriptions to P. O. Box 685, Reading, Pa.

A business man will not sell unless there is a profit in the deal. Neither should a working man sell his labor power unless he profits by the deal. It's far better to starve loafing than to starve working.

HITS SECRET TREATIES

He then read the quotation already referred to from an article by Bond Thomas, "Fighting and Trading," in "The Seven Seas," another periodical issued by the Navy League:

"Since the days of the wars in the name of the Prince of Peace, the latest between nations have been waged directly or indirectly an account of commerce."

The witness then took up the matter of secret treaties, speaking particularly of the treaty made in the early part of the summer of 1917 between England and Italy. He said the treaty contained 15 articles, providing for Italy's share of Europe, Asia and Africa, and stipulated that England should loan to Italy \$50,000,000.

"Ten days later," said Nearing, "Italy entered the war."

Continuing his testimony on the second day of the trial Nearing stepped by step, bringing forward facts, figures and authorities to show the machinery of the American government had been brought under the control of the business interests.

Quoting from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom," he said: "The government was designed for the people has got into the hands of bosses and their employers, the special interests. An invisible empire has been set up above the forms of democracy."

United States Attorney Barnes interrupted to ask when the book was issued, and Nearing replied, "In 1912." His own counsel, Stedman, added:

"And the President authorized a new edition of the book, which was brought out in 1918."

Supporting his contention that war was fomented by the capitalist interests, Nearing again brought forward paragraphs from the official organ of the Navy League, the Seven Seas.

Quoting from the November, 1915, issue of this magazine, Nearing said: "There should be no doubt that even with all possible moral, it is the absolute right of a nation to live to its full intensity, to expand to find colonies, to get richer and richer by any proper means, such as armed conquest, commerce, diplomacy."

From the issue of August, 1915, he read: "With an adequate force, both naval and military, the United States will be in a position not only to enforce the receipt of a just share of the world's commerce, but also to forward civilization by aiding other nations to attain their share."

From the July, 1915 issue, he read: "Do Americans realize that one of the reasons why we must of necessity be intensely concerned in the submarine and trade warfare now waging between Germany and the Allies is that having no ships of our own with which to carry \$4,000,000,000 worth of merchandise, and Germany's ships being unavailable, we will lose \$2,000,000,000 worth of export trade, unless the merchant ships of the Al-

THE NEARING TRIAL

ties are free and able to carry our goods?" This question faces every single man, woman and child in this country. Shall we continue to jeopardize our \$4,000,000,000 trade with the world by trusting to luck, fate or the good will of the nations who may have the ships in which to carry our goods to safety or destruction?"

From the issue of September, 1915, he read: "To adopt German standards of militarism would, of course, be impossible among Anglo-Saxons, but this does not minimize the fact that world empire is the only logical and natural aim of a nation that desires to remain a nation."

An electric thrill was noticeable throughout the court room when he read from the issue of February, 1916: "Democracy has certain glorious advantages, but in matters relating to foreign policy, and particularly to war, it is extremely incompetent."

WALL STREET DIGEST QUOTED. Following up his contention that business interests had forced the war upon the American people for their own gains, Nearing read from the March 3 issue of the Wall Street Digest:

"The upward movement in the price of stocks dates from the day that the German ambassador at Washington was handed his passports, and although there have been slight reactions, the movement has been fairly continuous from that day to this."

Backing his contention that the political machinery of the nation is controlled by the united force of capital, Nearing read from President Wilson's book, "The New Freedom":

"The masses of the government of the United States are combined capitalists and manufacturers of the United States. Suppose you go to Washington and try to get at your government you will always find that while you are politely listened to, the men really consulted are the men who have the biggest stake, the big bankers, the big manufacturers, the big railroad corporations and steamship corporations."

Quoting from his own book, "The Germ of War," he read the statement that a leading powder company of the United States was found to have had a contract with the German empire, according to which the American company was bound to inform the German government of every new formula used in the making of explosives.

Telling of the efforts of the bought press to stir up the war fever, he related the circumstances of 1915-16, when certain interests were trying to push the American people into a war with Mexico and went so far with their campaign of falsehood as to call forth an official rebuke from the

THE CROSS-EXAMINATION. Early in the cross-examination, Barnes produced a card containing Nearing's application for membership in the Socialist Party. Nearing said that particular card did not bear his

OUT—MANOUEVERED

The Swiss Socialists forecast the character of the Berne International Socialist Conference in an article which appeared in the Berner Tagwacht, from which we quote the following:

What is the value of this conference, and what is its aim? Who will take part in it? It is the conference of the old Socialist parties, the Scheidemanns of Germany, of Thomas, Renaudel and Cachin in France, of Henderson, of Vandervelde, of Troelstra. It will be the conference of the social-patriots of all countries, and these will render absolutely no negative deviations, since after all they have no quarrel with each other, as they have all betrayed the International and sold the Socialist principles in the same way, and, serving imperialism, allowed themselves to be hitched to the wagon of their bourgeoisie in the same manner.

They have nothing to learn from each other and nothing to tell each other that will lead them into new paths. The conference is built upon the same foundation and with the ruins of the old International the same fragments, like preceding conferences, will end in resolutions that say nothing and that above all, will not contain that for which the working class of all countries has vainly been awaiting four years—the call to action.

Representative Mason of Illinois said at a "Truth About Russia" meeting in Washington, at which he made an unexpected appearance: "American soldiers are being kept in Russia for no other purpose than to make sure that interest on our bonds will be paid. I have charged this on the floor of the House, and will repeat it until they put me in prison for it. I can't see any reason why our young men should be made process servers. I represent two million people of this country, and I believe that not more than a half a dozen of them are willing that American troops should remain in Russia."

"Now is not a good time for those who are interested in the preservation of present social institutions to invite a panic," says the Cleveland Press in discussing proposals to cut wages. No, wait until the present industrial unrest subsides, and then swat the workers good and hard. Those are the tactics the capitalists are adopting. But will the unrest subside before it blows capitalism out of existence?"

Some twenty-five thousand English soldiers openly mutinied against being returned to France after leave of absence at home, according to the London Herald. Their slogan was "The war is over; we won't fight Russia and we mean to go home." Forming a soldiers' union they took the matter of demobilization in their own hands, and surprising as it may seem, the military authorities were obliged to acquiesce.

Women who burned President Wilson in effigy on the stone rail of the White House fence declared that the president was the "leader of an autocratic party organization, whose tyrannical power holds millions of women in political slavery." Thirty eight of them were hustled to jail of whom twenty-five were sentenced to serve five days each in the house of detention.

THE NEARING TRIAL

The plutocrats would welcome a war that promised salvation from any such enemies. "I believe the capitalist class as a class," said Nearing, "prefers war to the disestablishment of capitalism."

"What political party advocates the things you specify in this paragraph, which the capitalists think are worse than war?"

"They are the things the Socialist party stands for," said Nearing, with a curious triumphant ring in his voice.

And do you think that is why the capitalists insisted on going into this war?" asked Barnes.

"In Germany, yes," answered Nearing.

"NOT YET."

"It was then that Barnes asked the question: 'You don't think the capitalists in the United States are afraid of the Socialist Party?'"

And Nearing snapped radiantly: "Not yet."

Page by page Barnes went through the defendant's book, asking for explanations and a statement of the author's purpose in writing the words.

"The Call came in for a bit of free advertising again at this session of the trial, when Nearing referred to it as an authority for some of the statements he had made in his book."

"You don't consider The New York Call an authority, do you?" asked Barnes, and Nearing replied emphatically:

"I certainly do."

The court and the Assistant District Attorney repeatedly pressed Nearing to say whether he ever thought in writing his book that it might have the effect of restraining any reader from enlisting or might encourage any soldier to be insubordinate.

"I had no reason to believe that any man who got these pamphlets would be any less a good soldier, but I did hope they might make him a better brother in the new brotherhood that is coming."

"Do you still feel you were right in the position you took in this pamphlet?" asked Barnes, as he neared the close of his cross-examination.

"I still believe the American plutocracy wanted the war," replied Nearing, "and they used the war to establish their power."

"And you still believe you were right in trying to spread these teachings?" Barnes added.

"I still believe I was right," said Nearing, earnestly.

Arguments in the case were to be made Monday morning and the charge to the jury Tuesday morning.

THE NEARING TRIAL

signature, but that he had signed one just like it, of which this was a copy.

Stedman objected to the introduction of the card as evidence. Barnes, explaining his purpose in presenting it, read the pledge it contained that the signer would stand by the platform and policies of the Socialist Party. Barnes said he would not insist upon its introduction if Stedman objected, but a moment later asked Nearing if he had voted in favor of the St. Louis resolution in the referendum.

Nearing replied, "I did not, but if I had been—"

Stedman tried to stop him, since he had given the required answer in the first three words of his reply.

But Nearing insisted on volunteering additional words and said, explaining that he had been away from home at the time the vote was taken: "I did not vote for the resolution, but if I had had the opportunity I should certainly have done so."

Referring to a passage in the St. Louis resolution, Barnes asked: "When you indorsed that, did it mean to you that you would not volunteer in the army and would not subscribe to Liberty bonds?"

Nearing answered: "It meant to me that I would not volunteer in the army and would not subscribe to Liberty bonds."

"That was the thing you were working for in 1917, and still believe," said Nearing.

"PARTY ACTS WITHIN LAW."

Asked to explain the expression, "To use all legal means to bring the war to a speedy conclusion," Nearing said:

"The Socialist Party always takes the position that it acts within the law."

A little later, in reply to a question about President Wilson's preparedness program and policy, Nearing said:

"I have never been able to understand the President's words, nor many of his actions."

After requesting Nearing's definitions to his terms plutocracy, vested interests and kindred expressions, Barnes asked:

"And you mean these financiers wanted to get us into the war for their own selfish reasons?"

"For their own selfish reasons, yes sir," answered the witness.

"OUT FOR PROFITS."

"The financiers are just like other people," explained Nearing, "only they are out primarily to make profits."

And the people in the court room laughed again when he added: "They are not in business for their health, as they say."

Barnes took up in detail five lines from the first page of "The Great Madness," in which Nearing wrote, referring to the members of the plutocracy:

"They also believe there are some things worse than war—the confiscation of special privileges; the auctioning of unearned income; the establishment of an industrial democracy."