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## A CHALLENGE TO THE AMERICAN WORKERS

### Debs' First Day In Federal Authorities Grab Him And Hurry Him To Prison

By DAVID KARSHNER.

Moundsville, W. Va., April 14.—Eugene Victor Debs will sleep tonight, not in a cage like a wild beast, as he slept last night, his first night in the West Virginia State Prison, but in a little room in the hospital of the prison, for "Our Gene" has been appointed a hospital attendant, and he has a separate room to himself, with a white iron bed, newly clothed, a table and a chair.

Shortly after 11 o'clock this morning Debs was taken from his cell, No. 51, in the second tier of the south wing, to the prison baths. He was examined by Dr. O. P. Wilson, the prison physician, and then donned prison underclothing and the prison uniform. But when I saw Debs late this afternoon the prison suit was not unbecoming to him. It was well fitting and contained the tiniest check. It is the kind of a suit that anybody might purchase at a cheap clothing store.

Warden Joseph Z. Terrill explained that he had at first thought of placing Debs in the prison library because of his knowledge of books and literature, but he did not do this because he thought that he might be too much subjected to curiosity. As hospital attendant Debs will have a room entirely to himself. The room is of a good size, larger than most rooms of the Bronx apartments. It is on the ground floor. There are two ample windows one facing the south, and one the east. There are no bars at his windows. The door will be open at all times, and Debs has full privilege to come and go as he pleases. He has full and complete access to the prison yard and the lawns.

When Engdahl, Wagenknecht and myself went to the prison today we were led by Warden Terrill through the turntable. He took us through long winding corridors to the hospital section. As we passed the prison druggist was making little pellets. He was a convict "in" for murder. He looked at us as we passed with a furtive look, then went on filling the capsules.

We walked up one flight of stairs. The warden opened the door of a freshly painted room, and there was "Our Gene" quietly sitting in a low rocking chair, smoking his pipe and reading a book. At first he did not look up.

"Mr. Debs, here are your friends back again to see you," said the warden. Gene put his book aside on the bed and disturbed the big gray cat that was sleeping by his side.

Greetings were over and the warden then told Debs that he had free access to the prison library. "We have a rule here, Mr. Debs, that prisoners must be checked up on the books they take from the library, but we will waive that rule for you. I know you appreciate the value of good books."

"Indeed I do," said Debs, thanking the warden. We talked a few minutes and Debs told us that he slept "like a log last night," and now felt "as chipper as a young goat on a tin roof."

He laughed good naturedly as he looked at his prison garb and asked us how we liked his new suit. Debs had come to the penitentiary in a new blue serge. He was still wearing the vest of it. He wore his own collar and tie.

"I have met many fine men in here," said Gene to us. "In the cell right next to mine last night there was a man whom I met at McKees Rocks, Pa., many years ago. He was telling me his story." We walked down the hall with Debs, and Gene assured us that he had had three good meals, and "that everything was all right," his usual expression in cases of extreme adversity. The warden made it plain to us that he did not wish our visit to be of length. We tarried a moment while Debs said that he had received a number of telegrams from his comrades in all parts of the country.

Just before we entered the prison we met three messenger boys, and all of them owned up they had just delivered messages for Debs. The warden insisted that Engdahl, Wagenknecht and myself take dinner with him. We did so. The warden was interested to learn something of Debs' history.

Warden Terrill told us that twenty-five years ago he was a telegraph operator on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad when Debs was organizing the railroad men in the American Railway Union. "I remember when Debs went to prison at that time," he said. The warden admitted that he had never seen Debs, but added, "he has a wonderful mind, and a fine brain."

As we talked with the keeper of the great liberator in his private apartments on the top floor of the prison overlooking the Ohio valley and the river that flows at its feet Terrill's little girl romped and played on the floor. The name of Debs was mentioned frequently and finally the little brown-eyed baby looked up in her father's eyes and asked: "Daddy, who is Debs?" The prison warden blushed. "Ask these gentlemen here, my dear, they seem to know better than I." In turn the three visiting men explained to the little girl who Gene Debs is and told her that some day she could say she had lived in the same house with him.

"I don't know what you gentlemen may think," said the warden, at one point, "but I want you all to know that I have had no instructions from any one, none from the governor, nor from Washington, to show Mr. Debs any special favors or consideration. What I am doing is purely my own affairs."

The warden seemed to want to impress us with that view of the matter. We had all hazarded the guess that in the case of Debs unusual consideration would be policy, and that this consideration very likely came from high authority. The warden denies it.

While we were all talking in Debs' room the warden spoke about Gene's new job as hospital attendant.

"I am going to do whatever you think is best," said Debs. "I want to earn my board here at any rate," he added, and the tall, classic frame of the great Socialist and humanist bent almost double with silvery laughter.

The book that Debs had been reading was John Reed's "Ten Days That Shook the World." I had presented Debs with my own copy of that book.

Before we left, the warden permitted us to leave with Debs a box of cigars, a cake of chocolate, and a bag of apples and oranges. In the corridor we passed several convicts painting the banisters. Debs patted each on the back. It was a spontaneous movement of his. He could not refrain. The warden smiled.

In spite of this kindness, in spite of this manifestation of official consideration for Our Gene, let our Socialists not relax one iota in their efforts to get Debs out of prison and all of the men and women out of prison who were convicted under the most atrocious law that ever disgraced this republic. The main point to keep in mind is that Debs is denied his liberty. He is a prisoner behind bars. He cannot come out of jail for ten years unless the organized power of the working class forces the capitalist class to swing the lever of that automatic turntable through which Debs passed Sunday night.

Debs knows this as much as any. It is liberty that Debs wants, and in getting liberty for himself he demands it for every breathing being. I am reminded of Debs' classic statement, printed and stated so many hundreds of times. "Shall we write it again: "While there is a lower class I am in it. While there is a criminal class I am of it. While there is a soul in prison I am not free."

### Usual Formalities Not Observed To Prevent Final Speech In Cleveland

By J. LOUIS ENGD AHL.

Moundsville, W. Va., April 13.—Gene Debs is in prison! He is caged in a steel cell, with a door of heavy metal bars.

It is Cell No. 51, in the south wing of the West Virginia state penitentiary here at Moundsville. This thing happened tonight, at 10 o'clock, on the night of Palm Sunday, with Easter one week distant, and as an admirer of Debs said on his departure from Terre Haute, Ind., his home, last Saturday, "We are ready for another crucifixion." "It will never happen. They will never do it. They won't put Debs in prison."

This is what the millions over the land have said for so these many months since his indictment, and even since his conviction and sentence. But tonight we said "Good night" to him through the bars that constitute the door of his dark door in this human hive they call tiers of cells.

Debs tonight took his place—a convict—among a thousand other convicts, criminals of all grades, and shades and brands, and the words that he uttered in the court room at Cleveland, Ohio, during his trial, came back to us, who who were with him: "As long as there is a criminal class I am of it, as long as there is a slave class I am for it, as long as there is a soul in prison I am not free."

Only a few moments before, as they hurried him through the turntable cage door, the latest prison ingenuity to bar the "inside" from the "outside," Arthur Baur, Gene's brother-in-law, a brother of Mrs. Debs, who had come with Gene all the way from Terre Haute, uttered the anguish of an outraged working class when he exclaimed:

"My God, how can they do it, why do they do it?"

Yet Debs' last message to the workers of the nation perhaps best answers why they did it. This message was:

"Tell my comrades that I entered the prison doors a flaming revolutionist, my head erect, my spirit untamed and my soul unconquerable."

It was on the trip here, at East Liverpool, O., that he remarked that today, was April 13, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, the beginning of the American Revolutionary War in 1776; that it is also the anniversary of the Ludlow Massacre during the great Colorado coal strike. For half a century the world has known of Gene Debs, of Terre Haute, Ind. Now, if this world would reach him through the mails it must address him: "Gene Debs, 1818 Jefferson Ave., Moundsville, W. Va., which is the address of the penitentiary of this state."

Workers of many nations have already protested the conviction of this

man, who was the center of the little group that arrived on this Palm Sunday night at this bastille, that promises to take a prominent place in American working class history. There was Debs, his brother-in-law, Alfred Wagenknecht, director of organization and propaganda, National Office of the Socialist Party; David Karshner of the Call, the New York Socialist daily; the writer, and of course, United States Marshal Charles W. Lapp and U. S. Deputy Marshal Thomas E. Welch, in charge of Debs. There are no high walls around this prison, but guards sit in turrets at intervals with loaded rifles in their hands ready to frustrate with a deadly bullet any attempt on the part of an inmate to win the open. The grass grows fresh and green and free upon the wide lawn, but the heavy gratings are upon every window.

"Don't think that I hold anything against you, for your part in bringing me here," Debs was explaining to the United States marshal as he ascended the steps and entered the place to which a federal judge has sentenced "Our Gene" to spend the next ten years of his life because he

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DEBS ON WAY TO PRISON.

### Ruling Class Throws Down Gage Of Battle By Imprisoning Debs

In putting Eugene V. Debs behind prison bars the capitalist class of the United States has thrown down the gage of battle to the workers. They have said, as clearly as if the words themselves had been uttered: The revolt of the workers elsewhere may be overturning thrones and hurling the exploiters of the workers from control of industry and power, but we are certain that you are so meek and tame and thoroughly hypnotized that even this outrageous act will not stir you.

The ruling class of this country knows that Eugene V. Debs is loved by the workers as no other man in the working class movement is loved. It knows that he has won the loyalty and devotion of hundreds of thousands of men and women who have heard him raise his matchless voice for the freedom of the workers. It knows that no act that it could commit would arouse such bitter resentment and opposition as sending Eugene V. Debs to prison.

During the weeks since the supreme court rendered its cowardly decision upholding the conviction of Debs without daring to affirm the constitutionality of the Espionage Law, workers by the tens of thousands have met in protest meetings against the imprisonment of Debs in all parts of the country. These protest meetings brought out greater numbers of the working class than have ever gathered for similar demonstrations. The workers showed in an unmistakable fashion that the threat against Debs touched them to the quick.

The war is over; the patched up peace treaty is about ready for ratification. Other countries, which have not posed as the highly developed democracies, are freeing the men and women incarcerated because of their opposition to the war. But in the United States the most loved leader of the workers is hurried to prison with a brutal callousness to the opinions of the workers that has never before been equalled.

Debs would be the last man to make an appeal because of what might happen to him because of the action of the ruling class. Those who know him, however, fear that his imprisonment will not leave him much of life. He is 63; only a year ago he was compelled to remain in a sanitarium for many months because of the breakdown of his health; recently he has been ill a number of times.

It will be easy to imagine the effect of the brutality of the prison regime upon a man of the temperament of Eugene V. Debs. Each day there are ugly acts committed in those dark and noisome places in which many are thrown because of their opinions by our beneficent democracy, which are outrages to the soul of every person who has not become callous through seeing these cruelties constantly repeated. In this atmosphere Debs, who has nothing but love in his heart for even his lowliest brother, is to live for

ten years. Will this country permit this thing to be done? Will the capitalists that this thing may be committed against them without rousing them to action?

The capitalists have issued their challenge. They have thrown down the gage of battle. They are leering sneeringly into the faces of the workers, sure of their power, sure that they can send Debs to prison—and possibly to death—without being hurled from their seats of power.

Debs is in prison by order of the capitalist class, but it is the workers who have the power to open the prison doors. The workers do not need to resort to violence; they do not need to cause bloodshed.

Let millions of workers make the demand that the prison doors be opened, let millions voice their denunciation and protest at the dastardly crime committed against them, let the capitalist class feel that this act of theirs has caused the germination of that power which is sweeping the ruling classes of Europe aside like so much debris which incumbers the road to a better world, and the prison doors will open, and not only Debs, but all other champions of the working class will go free. The ruling class itself will open the prison doors to stem the rising tide.

The gage of battle is at our feet. Shall we take it up?

We must take it up. We must answer the ruling class with great demonstrations of protest; we must gather by the tens of thousands in every city and town; we must arrange great demonstrations; we must agitate and propagate until the whole working class rises up and demands "freedom for Debs" and folds its arms and stops the machinery of capitalism until the prison doors open.

## Lawrence Workers Stand Firm for Victory Fifteen Thousand Cleveland Workers in Great Demonstration for Debs

Lawrence, Mass.—After eight weeks of determined struggle the mill workers here are continuing with unbroken ranks the strike to prevent a reduction of their wages because of the reduction of their hours from 54 to 48 per week.

The present situation is set forth in the following bulletin issued by the strike committee as "Victory Bulletin No. 6":

**THE SITUATION TODAY.**  
The eighth week of our struggle is drawing to a close. Our spirit is unbroken. We stand together more firmly and enthusiastically than ever. Nothing can daunt us!

The hope of victory grows brighter as we prove our solidarity, courage and power to the masters. They can now see plainly that we meant what we said at the beginning of the strike—that we would stay out a year rather than give up 48-54!

Spring orders are coming to the mills. Soon they must begin work. They cannot operate without us.

Meanwhile more workers are coming out all the time. Last week the loomfixers of the American Woolen Co. came out. There will be more to follow.

Money for our struggle continues to arrive in increasing amounts. This week the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America have sent thousands of dollars. Our Lawrence fellow workers who have been speaking before amalgamated locals in New York report the greatest interest in our battle among the New York comrades. Likewise, the Socialists of the whole country continue to send support.

**OUR ONE BIG UNION.**  
About eight thousand workers have already paid initiation fees into the union treasury.

Ten thousand union books containing our preamble are in the hands of the printer. Have you got your name down so that you may get one as soon as they arrive? We expect to have to order more immediately.

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### Martens Demands Russia Property

Serving notice on the former Russian Ambassador to the United States, Boris Dekhmetoff, and other agents of the Czarist regime to immediately abandon any pretense to authority in this country, L. C. Martens, representative of the Russian Soviet government, demanded that the Russian Embassy in Washington be delivered to his charge.

The demands, which will be followed by legal proceedings should the Czarists refuse to yield, also call for the surrender of all property in the United States belonging to the Russian government.

Legal steps will be taken to put a stop to the indiscriminate squandering of Russian property by discredited former Russian agents.

When word was received at Socialist headquarters in Cleveland on Saturday afternoon that Eugene V. Debs would arrive Sunday to surrender himself to the federal authorities, the entire party machinery was set in motion to arrange a great demonstration on the eve of his departure.

Comrade Carl Hacker, who was in charge in the absence of C. E. Ruthenberg on speaking tour, took charge of the arrangements. A circular was drafted and rushed to the printer, an automobile was requisitioned, and all Saturday night the presses were kept running turning out the circulars, which were rushed by automobile to the homes of the comrades in charge of the work of distribution in various parts of the city.

By 8 o'clock Sunday morning 30,000 circulars announcing a mass meeting on Market Square had been distributed from house to house, to the Saturday night theater crowds and wherever people gathered.

The results were beyond all expectations. Many great audiences have gathered at Market Square during the period that the Socialists have been using that place for their mass meetings, but the crowd Sunday afternoon, gathered as the result of twenty-four hours' work, was the largest by all odds that has ever appeared upon the square.

Beginning as early as 1 o'clock, every street car which reached the junction of Lorain and W. 25th St.

brought its load of workers eager to show their loyalty to Debs and to demand his freedom. When the meeting was opened, at 2:30, the square was one packed mass of humanity.

Tom Clifford presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by M. A. Toohy of Toledo, David R. Williams of North Congregational church, and James Corrigan. All the speakers were loudly cheered. The more radical their protest and demands the greater was the storm of applause and approval from the great audience.

The crowd was body and soul with Debs and ready for anything in order to rescue him from the clutches of those who were depriving him of his freedom. At the end of the speeches the crowd was called upon to form in line and march to the federal building and the Public Square. Headed by a band playing the Marseillaise the procession started and soon stretched out over almost the entire distance of two miles from Market Square to the Public Square. While the head of procession was leaving the eastern end of the high level bridge the rear guard was at Franklin Ave., on W. 25th St. A group of mounted policemen headed the procession and cleared the way.

The announcement that the crowd would march to the federal building caused the authorities to become frightened, expecting that the workers might storm the structure through

which Debs had passed only a few hours before to prison. The doors of the building were locked and policemen, mounted and on foot, guarded every entrance when the procession arrived. The crowd, however, contented itself with marching by with shouts for "freedom for Debs," "Hurrah for the General Strike," and "Down with capitalism and its tools" and then going to the Public Square for a continuance of the meeting.

Soon the situation at Market Square was duplicated. The Public Square was filled with a great mass of people. They climbed on the Tom Johnson monument and perched on the arms and shoulders of the bronze figures and even had the temerity to use the roofs of the recruiting and Liberty Loan sheds as points of vantage, from which to watch the proceedings and listen to the speakers.

Although there was a grim determination about the crowd which would not permit of any interference, both the meetings and the demonstration without any disorder and there was no excuse given for the authorities to bring into play the machine guns which have been installed about Market Square and the Public Square, according to current gossip.

On Thursday night the Socialists held another great demonstration and protest meeting at Acme hall and on Friday night and Saturday night outdoor mass meetings will be held in various sections of the city.



# Tom Mooney Must Go Free

I visited Tom Mooney in the penitentiary at San Quentin yesterday. As I sat waiting for him (he was working in the iron factory, a mile away) the high walls and watch towers, with its machine guns, the whispered conversation of a convict talking to a woman evidently dear to him, the atmosphere of repression, force and melancholy made my heart sink.

I was overwhelmed with the conviction that Fickert, with his Oxman, is victorious and, so far, we are failures.

I couldn't help asking myself "will Tom Mooney ever be free?"

Tom Mooney finally walked in, passing the warden and guards near the door.

He looks well. His frank, open handsome brown eyes and friendly smile, though a trifle sad, gave me hope. There he was in the flesh. We saved him from the gallows; surely, we can free him from the prison.

During our hour's talk he did not complain. He is a brave warrior—I came near saying, but that is not the word for a man confined in the penitentiary. When he was in jail he worked constantly, writing pamphlets, addressing envelopes, etc., but now he can do nothing, nothing but live in the iron foundry.

"What they do here is to silence a man. A man can do nothing, write nothing. Why I wrote Rena (his wife) 16 letters that never went out of the penitentiary," he said.

How I felt it. The penitentiary is next to a tomb for burial.

"Well, how about the Mooney convention?" I asked him.

"It was fine," he said, his face brightening. "The test is with the

mass of the working people. This is an economic fight, and only the working people can save me. I leave my case with them."

"But they must look out that the Governor does not commute my sentence to 17 or 15 years, instead of giving me my freedom," he added.

As he talked I wished I could fly everywhere, speeding up the workers, how well he would perform the task, were he free and another in his place; but no he must mold iron in the prison, while his heart is with the toilers in New York, Chicago, in every corner of the country.

So we, who are free, must act, and act now.

We must make the general strike a success—so stupendous that even Governor Stephens may hear.

While waiting at the ferry to return home, I got into conversation with the ticket agent. He was enthusiastic about the penitentiary. He would lead you to see it for a health resort. "You ought to see the fine beds and you just ought to see the steaks. I never saw such good ones," he said triumphantly.

"But the death cell and the gallows," I replied.

"He looked at me in astonishment. 'Why, the dirty, low-down rascals, I see them taken there—Why, hanging is too good for them.'"

"Look at this," he said, holding up Mooney's picture. "Did you see Mooney over there? This is his picture. They circulated about 300,000 of them. His sentence was commuted to a life imprisonment a little while ago by the Governor."

"What did he do that for?" I asked.

"Well, what do you think? There was an uproar all over the world about Mooney" (his tone indicated

that he did not expect me to believe such an improbable story), "and the Governor thought he'd better."

Even he had learned that an uproar had saved Tom Mooney from the gallows.

But how much of an uproar will it take to save Tom Mooney from the penitentiary?

On the way home I got to thinking of his warning about the commutation of sentence.

Undoubtedly, that will be the program. How like Governor Stephens! Governor Stephens was determined to hang Tom Mooney.

The fear of a general strike "made him think he'd better commute his sentence," to quote our ticket agent.

But, if he is not informed in no uncertain terms that nothing short of complete freedom will satisfy the working people of this country, Governor Stephens will commute his sentence to 17 or 15 years.

Tom Mooney says he would rather be dead.

Be on your guard! Do not be stampeded at the last minute!

Be assured that, when the general strike is organized, ready to be pulled off at a certain moment, Governor Stephens will commute Tom Mooney's sentence!

Governor Stephens means to shatter our forces at the last moment.

He thinks that never again will we be able to reinforce them, and Tom Mooney will remain in the penitentiary nearly a quarter of a century.

Never! We must be prepared for that blow.

We must not let our forces be shattered by a cowardly commutation of sentence at the last moment.

Be prepared! The slogan is "Freedom for Tom Mooney or a general strike."

# Open Forum for Discussion of Party Problems

## WHAT SHALL WE DEMAND?

BY J. H. PALLO.

For the reason that the following article was written previous to the formulation of the Left Wing Program no mention is made herein of it.—Editor.

Now is the time for all revolutionary Socialists to prepare and organize for the next convention of the Socialist Party. Those who have learned something from the revolutionary struggles in Europe and acclaim the uncompromising methods of Bolsheviks and Spartacists, must see that the spirit of Liebknecht and Lenin prevail.

If we cannot defeat the tactics of our compromising office seekers (demonstrated by Meyer London, Van Lear and others); if we cannot destroy the middle class reform movement within our party (into which Milwaukee Socialists, especially, have degenerated under the leadership of Mr. Berger); if we cannot stop the policy of compromise between the several reform parties (the Non-Partisan League and the Labor party), we must at least be able to show a strong and determined opposition.

The debate on all vital questions which may come before the convention should be opened in the Socialist press at once. The projects of various declarations and resolutions should be drawn and discussed in advance, so that the standing of candidates may be tested, and membership may have some means of finding out whom they shall send to the convention.

Now is the time to open the bitterest criticism against all divergencies from Marxism within the party, and also against the Gompers-led unionism and the "down with the politics" slogan of I. W. W.

The sharp struggle between the capitalist and the proletarian classes of Europe and the reactionary capitalist "reconstruction" at home, prove beyond any doubt that socialism in America and everywhere else cannot be inaugurated through the ballot box only. We dare not dream that we will ever be allowed to peacefully expropriate the capitalist and establish Socialist society. We must prepare for a revolutionary situation, a situation in a class society when the oppressed masses are entirely dissatisfied with the existing social conditions, and are economically forced to change them.

Such a situation may take place during the coming economical crisis, which will be the severest American workmen have ever seen. No capitalist "reconstruction" of any kind can avoid it. As long as workmen are deprived of full value of their labor, sooner or later, according to success of imperialist policies, all kinds of commodities are bound to accumulate to such an extent that it will be detrimental to the interests of capitalists to allow workmen to continue production.

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# The Railroad Stockholders

The bourgeois reformists are using big headlines to camouflage the fact that 8,000 labor exploiters own more than half of the railroads in the United States—or, rather, more than half of the "shares."

It seems from researches made by the capitalist interstate commerce commission that the gross amount of plunder gathered in every year by the railroad owners is divided into 97,475,776 parts, each owner of a "share" of railroad stock having the legal right to own and possess one of these "parts." There are 627,930 parasites who divide this plunder up among themselves according to the number of "shares" of stock they own.

The interstate commerce commission reveals that the bourgeois reformers emphasize the fact that about 8,000 of these capitalist loafers own in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 "shares" of stock out of the 97,475,776. These gentlemen, all of whom abhor socialism, seem to be worried over the unequal division of the plunder among the stockholding plunder-lords.

The worker and Socialist knocks the whole subject aside with the simple statement that it makes no difference to him how the surplus wealth which he creates is divided, among the plunder-lords and the worker wants an industrial system under which he will be able to retain for his own use the social equivalent of the wealth he produces.

Socialism is that industrial system.

Our duty at the present time is to prepare for the socialist revolution. All our declarations, demands and activities must have a direct relation with our ultimate goal. Our immediate demands at the present time shall be nothing less than the following:

Political Demands

1. Unlimited suffrage for all men and women who are 18 years old and have acquired the means of living through their own labor. Complete disfranchisement of all who have acquired the means of living by exploiting the laborer.

2. Abolition of the senate and the presidential election of heads of the governmental departments by the House of Representatives, subject to recall at any time.

3. Direct election of all judges, and subject of courts to the House of Representatives.

4. Initiative, referendum and recall.

5. Abolition of all federal and state laws and city ordinances encroaching freedom of conscience, free press, free speech and free assembly. Immediate release of all persons convicted, imprisoned or arrested on account of lack of aforesaid freedom.

6. Discontinuation of imperialistic policies and secret diplomacy. Immediate recall of armed forces from all foreign countries, and granting unmolested self-determination to all U. S. colonies. Demolition of the people's militia directly by the people.

7. Establishing of a regular and unrestricted social intercourse (mail, telegraph, travel, commerce, etc.) between the people of this and all other countries.

Economic Demands

1. Immediate confiscation and social ownership of all land which is used for exploitation or speculative purposes or which is owned by persons or associations of persons, who have not acquired the title to the land by means of socially productive and useful labor.

2. Gradual expropriation with re-compensation of all small land (house, lot or farm) owners, who have acquired the title through productive and useful labor, until the private ownership of land is completely abolished.

3. Confiscation and social ownership of all railroads, telegraphs, telephones, steamship lines, warehouses, stores and all other means of communication, transportation, storage and distribution.

4. Confiscation and social ownership of all mines, mills, factories, and all other social means of production.

5. Nationalization of banking and confiscation of all deposits of the exploiting class.

6. Determination of wages and the length of the work day by a duly elected national commission of labor representatives.

General Demands

1. Free schools and all other educational facilities for the entire youth of the nation until their 18th birthday.

2. Free medical help, free hospitalization.

3. Free administration of law and creation of public defenders.

4. Pensions for mothers, for invalidity and old age.

The attitude of the Democrats throughout this war brands them as even worse reactionaries than the Republicans. Kerensky was a Democrat and sold his countrymen to the allies. Scheidemann was a Democrat and sold his comrades to the Kaiser, first, and later the German bourgeoisie; Clemenceau was a Democrat, now the worst reactionary in France; Lloyd-George, another Democrat, is hailed as the champion of the Tory element of Britain. The Democrats of the United States represent only the landed aristocracy and mill owners of the south, where child labor laws are over-ridden, black men are still burned at the stake and every labor saving device known to capital is employed mercilessly against the workers, both black and white, male and female.

All the beautiful rhetoric of President Wilson cannot hide the ugly history of the Democrats wherever they have had unlimited powers, political and industrial. We have only to recall the massacre at Ludlow, Colorado, in 1914, under a Democratic state administration, and a Democratic federal administration. Governor Ammons shook like a leaf when the demand was made on him at Denver that federal soldiers be asked for to prevent further civil war. It was common knowledge that the mine owners had threatened to wipe out the Democrats in Colorado if troops were called. It was not until every union man in Colorado was under arms and than a rattler, it's a hypocrite, and Rockefeller's mines in danger of be-

# Reply to Ball

By JOHN M. WORK

I wish to reply to some of the statements made in the letter of Comrade John R. Ball, published in the Ohio Socialist for March 26.

The statement that we, the national executive committee, refrained from calling a special national convention of the party at a time when the party members were generally demanding such a convention, is a mistake.

Our meeting was held in January. Only a few locals had asked for a convention. Knowing the state of the party treasury, and knowing that there was no occasion for a special convention to be held so soon before the regular convention next spring, we would have been recreant to our duty if we had called such a convention upon the demand of a few locals. A minority has the power to call for a referendum vote on the question. This has not been done.

If the widespread clamoring for a convention creates a general demand for it, the membership can make that demand effective by voting for it.

I hope, however, that the members will vote it down, for we should devote ourselves to propaganda and organization, instead of scrapping over party questions which can wait a few months, until the regular convention next spring, just as well as now.

Comrade Ball states the fact that the party does not pay the railroad fare and expenses of delegates to the amnesty convention, whereas a national convention would cost the party fifteen or twenty thousand dollars? Also, why does he not state the fact that those executive committeemen whom he admires voted for the amnesty convention, as well as those whom he does not admire? Likewise, why did not those locals and comrades who wanted a party convention provide, along with the convention referendum, that a special assessment should be levied to pay the expenses, instead of proposing to bankrupt the organization?

The charge that we are reactionary is pure nonsense. If anyone concerned is reactionary, it is Comrade Ball. He has a perfect right to vote for whomever he chooses in the party election, but he has no right to make false statements and create strife in the party by means of such reactionary charges.

As for Berne, the members of the executive committee whom Comrade Ball admires also voted to send delegates and they did not make a solitary suggestion to the contrary. We gave the delegates instructions which would have enabled them to bolt the congress and propose another organization of a new international if necessary. It was not known at that time that the Bolsheviks, the Spartacists, the Swiss and the Italian socialists would not be represented. Comrade Ball knows that fact, but he does not state it. I am sorry that we delegates from America were not in attendance at Berne. We might have been able to cause the congress to give better account of itself. I do not believe in surrendering in advance. I think the Bolsheviks, the Spartacists, and the Socialist parties of Switzerland and Italy should have sent delegates. By doing so, they

could have swung the congress to the center and kept the international united, instead of allowing it to be split in two.

These are days when we need unity among the comrades in this country, as well as internationally. I would like to suggest to Comrade Ball and others that, in order that their work

may count for socialism and not for capitalism, they should try to be fair and honest with their comrades in the movement. Falsehoods and malignances used against comrades are distinctly detrimental to the cause. Let us have a united movement, facing the foe, instead of stabbing comrades in the back.

Comrade Ball states that he is well informed that it was and is a deliberate and contemptible attempt to prejudice the reader against what is proving to be the greatest danger to capitalism that ever gained holdway—the rise of the workers to political and industrial power—Bolshevism.

There are none of us who will blame the editors of the Journal for we know only too well who pays their salary, but the printer who set up that headline and the pressman who ran it ought to be fired bodily from their union, for this base betrayal of labor.

By the way, is what will happen

to types or pressmen in Phoenix, Arizona, if the resolutions adopted by the Central Labor body in support of the Council of Workers, Farmers and Soldiers, is carried out.

In Butte, Montana, and in Seattle and in Portland, the types and pressmen would never have been guilty of this, either, for in these burgs they have learned that they belong to labor organizations and are NOT tools of capital. But Albuquerque union men have been whipped so bad by the Santa Fe with the able assistance of the Phelps-Dodges and coal barons, that they are not yet ready to stand erect like men and say: "I am a man!"

But give us time, boys, give us time; we are fast learning.

Not satisfied with me to me about Lenin coming to Boston, the Journal editorially adds insult to injury by attempting to make me believe that the Hungarian Bolsheviks and the Russian Bolsheviks are entirely different, absolutely, Mabel. If you don't believe it read this specimen of mental acrobatics crossed with capitalistic delirium—some offspring:

"The new Bolshevik government in Hungary has issued an order making work compulsory, taking the stand that only those working manually or mentally have a right to live in a So-

cialist state, except that those incapable of work, or for whom no work can be found, will be taken care of at the expense of the state.

This is a different sort of program from that of the Bolsheviks in Russia, where everybody quit work and expected the government to supply them with the necessities and even the luxuries of life."

Now, comrades, I leave it to you; considering that I have painstakingly issued copies of the Russian constitution issued by the Soviet government, which COMPELS all able-bodied men and women to work or deprives them of the right to eat, and further considering that others have brought this matter to the attention of the editors of the Journal, I ask you this question:

Is the editor of the Journal attempting to prove his incapacity for labor under the ruling of mental weakness to the end that he can be excused when the workers of Albuquerque take over the reins of political and industrial government, or was he so badly rattled at the news from Hungary that he told the truth about it inadvertently?

I will accept your collective judgment in this matter and will pass on to another specimen.

Some uncouth person or persons riled the editor of the Albuquerque Evening Herald, also, by scattering in the holy precincts of the Capitol building at Santa Fe, eye, in the very seats of the legislators, some literature in nature "preaching bolshevism of the most virulent and dangerous type" and the particular literature which scandalized the pure and undefiled natures of the legislators was "the most evil type of this character of propaganda."

The Herald mentioned no names, but the Weekly Democrat scribe editorialized at length, considerable length, and made free use of my name therein. Now, I am perfectly willing to advertise my wares, especially to let the workers of this city and state know that I am a full-fledged, fighting son-of-a-gun of a Socialist and Bolshevik, and Spartacist, and any other thing that bids fair to overthrow capitalism and institute socialism—democracy, pure and undefiled—but I certainly must resent having my name appear in any paper professing to champion democracy while stabbing democracy to its very vitals.

If there is anything I hate worse than a rattler, it's a hypocrite, and Rockefeller's mines in danger of be-

# In Starving Petrograd

By ANISE, in Seattle Union Record.

And all NECESSITIES—

Clothes, and shoes, and rubbers—

Are rationed much like food.

Each man must PROVE his need

To a committee,

"Because," they say,

"The whole of Russia

Is like a besieged city;

The little that we have

Must go as far as it can."

It was a pitiful

And most heroic picture—

A way-exhausted people

Pleading for PEACE,

Not once, but many times,

Attacked by its old friends,

Who give NO REASON,

To its many cries,

Yet even in despair,

PATIENT and ORDERLY

Dividing its last CRUSTS

As a FAMILY divides—

By NEED, and still the BEST

To SAVE the CHILDREN!

And then I turned and saw

An editorial in that paper

That mocked at starving RUSSIA

Crying to crush her further,

Jeering: "She feeds her

CHILDREN

Only to corrupt their minds

And rear them

For CANNON FODDER!"

And I shrunk back SICK,

Thinking: Could any Bolshevik

In any kind of TERROR

Have so DISEASED a MIND

And LEPROUS heart as THAT?"

And LEPROUS heart as THAT?"

And LEPROUS heart as THAT?"

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And LEPROUS heart as THAT?"

And LEPROUS heart as THAT?"

And LEPRO



**THE OHIO SOCIALIST**  
 Official Organ of The Socialist Party of Ohio and  
 Kentucky, Virginia, W. Virginia and New Mexico.

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

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

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 Alfred Wagenknecht

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1919    108

**Socialists Win In Battle Of Wits**

April 6, 7 and 8 were days of the most successful in our great cause of industrial democracy in Cambridge.

Comrade Thurber Lewis was scheduled to speak here April 6 and 7. An ordinance of this city requires permission from the mayor for a meeting on the street. The mayor was approached and we were requested to secure a hall for our meeting of Sunday. We were assured by the mayor that we could hold our meetings on the street at any other day or night of the week. We decided to comply with his request, and being granted permission for a street meeting on April 7, we proceeded with arrangements accordingly.

Our Sunday meeting, held in the labor hall was a decided success. The meeting for April 7 was advertised to be held on the street at 8 p. m. When the hour came a large number of people gathered about the nobleman from which Comrade Lewis spoke. Across the street from our meeting a number of politicians, corporation lawyers and a few industrial lords, stool pigeons and others had congregated. It soon became evident that it was their purpose to have the meeting broken up.

In opening the meeting I urged all to be calm, peaceful and quiet. Comrade Lewis then faced the huge crowd, while a few hecklers on the extreme edge of the audience, from shadows and automobiles, hurled forth an occasional shout to "take him down," "stop him," etc. It was also noticed that the small crowd of politicians, across the street were disappearing, leaving their tools and pawns there to break up the meeting. Failing in this attempt, it is evident that they phoned to police headquarters and demanded that the police stop us.

Comrade Lewis had spoken about 20 minutes when the police ordered the meeting discontinued. The chief states he was acting under instructions of the mayor. We discontinued the meeting and dispersed. A number of comrades, followed by a large crowd of sympathizers visited the mayor's office, demanding the protection of the police so that we might continue, without molestation. After a lengthy conference we were informed that a decision would be given the next morning. It was decided to be allowed to hold street meetings for that night. The hour being too late for the continuation of the meeting at the time, we decided to adjourn to the labor hall and decide upon a plan of action for the maintenance of free speech in Cambridge.

Next morning Comrade Lewis and myself approached the mayor and thoroughly explained the situation, and insisted that the constitutional rights of free speech be upheld and that the police be ordered to protect our meeting and maintain order. However, we were given no assurance of protection and were advised not to hold a street meeting. In reply to the mayor's statement that his force of police was insufficient to cope with a serious disturbance, we assured him that we could secure a hundred men and women to help maintain order, without any expense to the city. Our offer was, of course, not accepted. After a meeting of the comrades we decided that our constitutional rights of free speech were not to be trampled upon so easily by a few politicians, lawyers and industrial lords. The black and boycot have been operated effectively against the workers in this city for many years. I have felt the sting of the serpent but I haven't the slightest regrets to offer. I am familiar with the life of an agitator for a crowd at the meeting place, but the clods rattle on my coffin lid will I cease my work for socialism and the spirit of the comrades here is the same.

Yours for industrial democracy,  
 HERBERT KNECHT.

**RESOLUTION BY U. M. W. of A.**

Whereas, During the month of January, 1919, forty-three men of organized labor in Sacramento, Calif., were sentenced to terms ranging from one to ten years in prison, and our brothers from California tell us that these men were convicted on prejudiced evidence, given to prove them guilty of a crime that never existed, and

Whereas, These men were held incommunicado, and kept in a room so small that half had to stand up while the others lay down to sleep. They were denied sufficient food and clothing. Some became so weak from privation they could not walk. Money was sent for relief disappeared on route. Food was sent in by sympathizers was placed outside the bars in sight of the famished men and allowed to rot, and

Whereas, There is a bill before the legislature of California which strikes at the very heart of organized labor in that state, when reduced to plain English fixes a penalty of twenty years for the defenders of labor cases, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the members of Local Union 2249, U. M. W. of A., Pleasant St., O., request the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, to intervene in this case, and use his influence to get these men a fair and impartial trial, and punish the men that are guilty of such outrages against organized labor in the state of California, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to President Wilson, and a copy to all the leading papers in the United States for publication.

FRANK BENDER,  
 JOHN HERMAN,  
 HARRY WILLIAMS,  
 Committee on Resolutions.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**LOCAL SANDUSKY**  
 Socialist Party of Ohio  
 Meets First and Third Wednes-  
 day, Each Month, 7:30 P. M.

**FUCHS HALL**  
 Cor. Monroe and Fulton Sts.

**LOCAL TOLEDO**  
 Meets Every Tuesday evening,  
 except the first Tuesday after  
 the first Sunday. General party  
 meeting first Sunday of each  
 month, 2 p. m., 213 Michigan St.

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

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

**LOCAL HAMILTON**  
 Meets Every Friday Evening,  
 8 P. M.  
 Lectures Every Sunday,  
 2:30 P. M.  
**SOCIALIST HALL,**  
 38 High St., Third Floor.

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

**LOCAL NILES**  
 Socialist Party of Ohio  
 Meets every 2d and 4th Sunday  
 of the month, 2:30 p. m.  
 Study Class every Sunday, 10  
 a. m.  
 Debate and social every Sun-  
 day, 7:30 p. m.  
**MASONIC HALL,**  
 164 N. Chestnut St.

**Branch**  
 Meets THURSDAY Every  
 Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
 No. 93-3-4 Washington St.

**Showing The Way**

By the disregard of the law when it suits their pleasure and when the opportunity to 'get by' with it presents itself, the capitalist class and their henchmen, often times government representatives, are showing the working class of this country how to stage a violent revolution where no consideration of legality may be tolerated.

Loudest to prate of law and order and the sacred privileges of the ballot, these same representatives of exploiters of the workers seek every opportunity to disregard and set at naught the provisions of the law, when such do, by some peculiar circumstance, favor the workers or stand in the way of the attainment of the desires of the master class.

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Innumerable instances may be cited in proof of this. There is a law against murder, but the tools of the lumber interests at Everett, Wash., turned a barrage of rifle bullets against a ship load of workers murdering and wounding half a hundred men. They were never apprehended and never will be unless by a tribunal of the workers. These hundred miners were deported into the desert from Bisbee, Arizona. There is a law against deportation but it is not made for the copper interests. The cases against the perpetrator of these crimes were discharged by the court—the court of the capitalist class.

Yes, there is a law against deportation, but it does not prevent the capitalist class from kidnapping the spokesman of the workers and carrying them away at their pleasure. When outrages like this are perpetrated by the agents of the law, of the government, then and there is sown the seed of hatred for that government, for the laws it enacts, and for those who represent it in public office.

The idiocy, the ability for endless blundering on the part of those who uphold the present economic system is beyond comprehension. Capitalism, in its decline and desperation causes the very developments it seeks to prevent. Served by a visionless, ignorant and corrupt officialdom, capitalism gallops headlong to its final dissolution amidst the wreck of its own making. These crimes against the working class can serve but one end—to shorten the life of capitalism, and its misrule. The millions of workers know the extent of these crimes. They will be the judges of it. Their verdict may be held in obedience yet awhile, but it will be given. And when it is given the foundations of capitalism will crumble to dust.

**The New Aristocracy**

Already the changing economic order is developing its new social manifestations. Witness the opinions emanating from an ex-grand duke of Russia. Mr. Grand Duke is now private citizen of no country in particular, he, having terminated his citizenship at the same time as his graft upon the workers of Russia. Both by compulsion, tra-la-la.

Although the former aristocrat has at last given up hope of re-dedicating his existence to the work of riding softly on the back of the Russian worker, he states for the benefit of the world at large "that there must always be an aristocracy of brains, of gentlemen." Of course he is the first candidate for a place in this clique that is to retain its identity in the new world aborning. Great stuff!

Every revolution in history has left a bunch of these precious birds stranded high and dry on the rocks from which no tide returns to float them again. Time was when capitalism was young, that the landed gentry of England held in scorn the rising class of traders. Even in new America we have passed an epoch wherein this same phenomena presented itself. After the black men and women of the south were freed, southern gentlemen and gentlemen were added to the morbid habit of attempting to retain some vestige of social standing by referring to their past as slave holders, whom an unfortunate war had bereft (very unjustly) of their means of making a better showing among the parasite element. Too bad.

An aristocracy of "has-beens" will no doubt arise and flourish perhaps for half a generation after the shroud has been wrapped about this capitalist system and it is laid to final rest in the bosom of time. But we are unable to believe that men and women of either brains or gentle breeding will make themselves eligible for it. Never the less, this melancholy clique should be numerous enough—the present aristocracy which cumbers the earth is noted for the vacuum which occupies the inside of their individual headpieces. We are living in a great age. Watch it change.

**The Peace Conference confers and confabulates while Bolshevism, Socialism—the Rule of the Workers, develops a monumental momentum setting at naught, like chaff before a hurricane, the mighty deliberations of the so-called wise men of the world. Pity the poor dippy-mats.**

When Westenhaver sentenced Eugene V. Debs to ten years in prison, he pronounced the death sentence upon capitalism in these United States.

Gene Debs is in prison.  
 He is in there for us.  
 Are we out here for him?  
**WE ARE!**

**ANNOUNCEMENT**

**Special Story Next Week**

Next week we'll tell the story in detail of Debs' hurried trip to prison under federal guards. How the authorities attempted to dodge Socialist Party officials, how they were followed in a high powered auto thru Cleveland streets and alleys; of the two hundred mile trip by eight trolley lines from Cleveland to Moundsville, W. Va.

We'll tell you how Debs met this sudden assault, what he said and how he acted. A vivid story in detail of the near-kidnapping of Eugene V. Debs the best loved man in America, by the officers of the government of the United States.

A big story for a big issue of the Ohio Socialist. Order copies for distribution, 50c per hundred.

**Every Local, Every Booster, Called Into Action!**

May 1st is drawing near. Only a few days more and we shall have passed another historic landmark on the road to proletarian democracy. We have mailed to every Ohio Socialist booster and every Local in Ohio our plan for securing 5,000 subscriptions on this day. We are not overestimating the possibilities of this day. What, with the many meetings to be held on May 1 we should be able to secure even more than 5,000 subscriptions.

What will be your response, comrades? We want to hear from you immediately. We want your order for a supply of special May Day subscription cards to sell at these meetings. Don't miss your opportunity of the year to help make the Ohio Socialist a twice-a-week paper. Five thousand subscriptions secured on May 1 will be a mighty step toward that goal. Help us do it. Local comrades may order these cards on credit for this occasion.

**WE WANT YOUR HELP TODAY**  
 —RIGHT NOW!

**The Statistician**

General Survey of the Condition of Ohio Locals as Reported by Them for February, 1919.

No. of Rank. Local.	G. S.	On Roll	Pct.	Last Month
1—Galion	35	10	1000	1000
2—Grover Hill	10	10	1000	1000
3—Troy	7	7	1000	1000
4—Marysville	5	5	1000	800
5—North Star	5	5	1000	1000
6—Mt. Vernon	22	23	956	955
7—Ashland	14	14	928	928
8—Youngstown (Slavish)	97	106	915	895
9—Midvale	32	36	888	888
10—Zanesville	21	36	861	868
11—East Liverpool	51	60	850	845
12—Van Buren	21	25	840	840
13—Kenmore	44	53	830	830
14—Hubbard	28	35	800	800
15—Seneca County	28	35	778	778
16—Warren (English)	52	47	750	750
17—Dayton	201	263	765	764
18—Niles	75	98	765	764
19—Garfield	42	56	750	750
20—Wadsworth	12	16	750	750
21—Columbus	114	153	745	745
22—Youngstown (Scandinavian)	22	19	737	747
23—Mansfield	22	19	729	729
24—New Bremen	32	44	727	676
25—Hamilton	183	267	723	706
26—Clark County	23	22	719	719
27—Cuyahoga County	2099	2789	716	729
28—Massillon	53	74	716	671
29—Canton	50	71	704	671
30—Belmont County	161	235	685	783
31—Toledo	275	417	659	614
32—Cincinnati	399	643	621	586

**A COMBINATION THAT WINS**

The hall at Neffs was packed Friday night to see our play and hear Comrade Holman. Many had to stand. The audience was well pleased with the play and with Comrade Holman. Giving a play with propaganda meeting is certainly a good way to get out a crowd. We are thinking of putting on the play in many places in the county.

Comrade Holman is a very good speaker. This is not only my opinion, but of all the comrades. He is a very entertaining speaker also.

Yours for the revolution,  
 FRED WALCHLI.

**FROM A SOLDIER—**

Dear Comrade: Here is a list of fourteen subs as a protest against the imprisonment of our Comrade Debs, from a soldier that has seven months' service in France and has returned to fight for a better cause.

Please send some sub blanks in a hurry.

Yours in the good work,  
 GUY S. BUTTS,  
 Sidney, Ohio.  
 Formerly 323d Machine Gun Branch,  
 83d Division.

**MINERS DEMAND PRISONERS RELEASE**

Byesville, O., April 1, 1919.

Be it Resolved: We the miners of Guernsey county assembled in our annual mass meeting hereby demand the release of a new trial for Tom Murray and political and religious prisoners now serving sentence and also under indictment.

Be it also Resolved: That we ask the International Executive Board to comply with the general strike the Fourth of July, if so requested by the committee elected for that purpose at the Moorey congress held in Chicago, Jan. 14.

DAVID WATKINS, Chairman.  
 G. W. EUBANKS, Sec'y.

**PIQUA TRIES NEW PLAN**

Word comes from Local Piqua of a new plan of organization work that is getting good results. The local has employed Comrade Wagner as organizer. His preliminary work consists of making a house-to-house canvass for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of the people toward socialism, and also the economic and political affiliations of the residents. Dues collecting is also a part of this work as well as securing applications for membership. Very encouraging results are forthcoming.

**LILITH MARTIN AT AKRON**

Comrade Lilith Martin speaks at Akron April 25, at 50 So. Howard St. Women comrades are especially invited to attend this meeting. Bring a friend or two with you and help sow the seeds of Socialist thought in the minds of your women associates. Comrade Martin will interest women in the Socialist movement.

**READY TO ORGANIZE**

A letter from Comrade P. R. Davis of Chesapeake states that a great deal of interest is being manifested in socialism in this locality. The comrades are ready to organize. He says Comrade Davis will do some preliminary work among the comrades until an organizer can be sent which will be soon.

**PROGRESS IN BELMONT COUNTY**

Comrade J. J. Hoge, who is doing organization work in Belmont Co., has organized a local at West Wheeling, with five members, and another at Dilles Bottom, with 20 members, so writes Comrade Fred Walchli. Local Belmont Co. is alive to the possibilities and needs of organization and is "going after them" as these results show.

**BALL STARTS ROLLING IN RICHLAND COUNTY**

Locals Mt. Vernon and Mansfield have started more thorough organization work in Richland Co. At a meeting held April 6 plans were formulated to put an organizer in each school district and in each township also. These organizers to co-operate with the county organizer in building up a strong movement in this county.

Local Hamilton enjoyed its monthly social March 29. It was a grand success both socially and financially, reports Comrade Cahlane. If all the locals, says he, are advancing as fast as Local Hamilton we are in for a big year in Ohio. This live local is campaigning for a building lot upon which it expects to erect a headquarters. Comrade Cahlane reports that they recently had a good meeting.

**With Our Organizers**

**CHAS. BAKER MEETINGS.**  
 Comrade Baker was scheduled for a Debs' protest and amnesty meeting at Hamilton the 12th. This meeting was expected to be a monster though we have no report of the results at this time. Comrade Baker reports that socialism in Hamilton is humming and all activities are at their height. Comrade Baker was to speak at Xenia about the 15th.

**LILITH MARTIN MEETINGS.**  
 A splendid street meeting at Portsmouth on the 7th is reported by Comrade Martin. The comrades were overjoyed at the success of the first venture. A good collection (\$13.08) proved the interest of the audience. Comrade Martin's dates are as follows: April 17, Lima; 18, Marion; 19, 20, Gallion; 21, Ashland; 22, Creston; 23, Wadsworth; 24, Barberton; 25, Akron; 26, Massillon; 27, Canton; 28, Salem; May 1, Bellaire afternoon and evening.

**THURBER LEWIS MEETINGS.**  
 Comrade Lewis reports a very good meeting at Montpelier. At this meeting literature sales were good as was also the collection. Comrade B. L. Kizer speaks very highly of Comrade

Lewis' ability as a Socialist lecturer. Comrade Kizer states that his house (in the center of town and next door to headquarters) is always open to every Red who comes to town and he adds that the headquarters will never be closed by any capitalist tools as he owns the whole proposition and all activities are at their height. Comrade Lewis will speak at Xenia about the 15th.

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# NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

Edited by C. E. Ruthenberg

## Hoist By Their Own Petard

The American Bankers Association is very much alarmed. Millions of aliens are leaving the country, and as is natural, they are taking with them whatever property they happen to possess. The fact that millions of these aliens are withdrawing their savings from the banks, small as they are, is creating a dangerous situation for the banking institutions of this country. Hence a cry of alarm from the American Bankers Association and an urgent call, which it has just issued, asking all banks to endeavor to stop the exodus.

The banking business is a case of pyramided credits. Every dollar of currency is loaned scores of times. The deposits to credit of depositors on the books of the bankers are many times as great as the currency in circulation in the United States. Therefore the withdrawal of the comparative small amount the aliens have in the banks is a danger to the banking system, for these aliens are turning whatever they have into cash and taking the cash with them.

As usual when something unpleasant occurs for the capitalists in these days, the American Bankers Association charges that Bolshevist propaganda is responsible for these aliens leaving and taking their money with them.

What interest supporters of bolshevism in this country have in getting people to leave the country is not clear. It would seem that their interest lies in the other direction.

The plain fact is the capitalists are reaping the results of their own actions—and don't like them. During the past two years the aliens in this country have been made to feel that they were not wanted. They have been discriminated against and abused. They have found that the freedom they sought here was a snare and a delusion. Many of them left their native land to escape conscription for military service only to find the same thing quickly established here.

While the war was on and their service was needed the aliens could at least get work, but since the signing of the armistice they have found themselves discriminated against in seeking jobs. Thousands of men have found that the fact that they were not American citizens meant that they could not get work. In their great fear of bolshevism the capitalists themselves created the conditions which aroused in the aliens the desire to return to their native country. Unable to get work and finding our boasted freedom non-existent the alien workers are leaving the country in which they have been made to feel they are not wanted. At home they know

their fellow workers have overthrown the masters who oppress them here, or are at least strong enough to challenge their power.

The capitalists are being hoisted by their own petard—reaping what they sowed. Unexpected results have followed and these unexpected results of a condition of their own creation have brought the cry of alarm from the American Bankers Association.

## Hopeless

The insidious propaganda against the Soviet government of Russia is evidently being directed toward making the workers of other countries believe that the ousting of the capitalists and workers control has brought about the utter collapse of industry in Russia.

This note is being sounded constantly in the dispatches, interviews and editorials discussing Russian conditions. The latest statement of this character comes from Herbert C. Hoover, under whose handling of the Food Administration the profiteers waxed fat. He is quoted as saying:

The Lenin and Trotsky socialization of the processes of production has so wrecked both production and distribution as to create a state of famine in a country which formerly contributed so largely to the food supply of the world.

Mr. Hoover must have known what he said was a lie when he said it. He knew that the breakdown of industry took place under the czar. He knew that the reason the shortage of food exists in Russia is because through the Ukrainian proprietorial classes selling out to German imperialism, the Soviet government was cut off from the granaries of the Ukraine and that with the help of the allies the traitorous Czechoslovaks cut off the supplies from Siberia.

Mr. Hoover knows that these two sections are the two great food producing territories of Russia, and to these the Soviet government has not had access. Still he repeats the lie that it is due to the socialization of industry that famine exists in Russia.

The purpose of the capitalists is evidently to make the workers here believe that working men cannot conduct the industries successfully without them. It is their last hope to stave off the coming revolution which will force them to go to work. It will meet with as little success as their other lies.

Japan, one of the nations that fought for self-determination for nations, is giving an example of what that means by murdering the Koreans who are demanding independence for their country.

## Undermined

Even the heads of the War Department seem to be impressed with the seriousness of the mutiny of Co. I of the 339th Infantry, which has been fighting against the Bolsheviki in the Archangel territory. Commenting on the incident General Marsh, chief of staff, is quoting as saying:

This is a very striking thing. I have had long experience in the army and I do not recall having seen American soldiers who did not want to get into a fight. They always said: "Lead, me to it" and they went to it.

Looked at from the outside the class government which upholds the capitalist system seems a very strong power. With the police, the army and navy, the judiciary at their command, the capitalists seem to be impregnable. It seems a herculean task to uproot a system so supported.

But after all the power of the capitalists, though real while it lasts, rests upon quicksand. It is only real so long as it can hypnotize the workers into acceptance of the point of view of the capitalists. Once a new culture, new ideas of justice grips the minds of the workers all the capitalist instruments of repression become harmless, for police forces, the army and navy, are made up largely of working men whose minds become imbued with the new culture as well as those of the workers generally.

The Archangel mutiny is the first example of this so far as the United States is concerned. Evidently the soldiers of Company I, have, through Bolshevist propaganda, that weapon more terrible to the capitalists than great armies, become imbued with the desire to help rather than fight the workers of Russia, who are trying to build a better world. No wonder General Marsh is compelled to exclaim, "This is very striking." It should be striking enough to teach the American capitalists not to go too far, that it is possible to shift the bases of their power from under them as it was removed from under the ruling class of Russia. For the revolutionary workers of the United States it should be a source of new courage, for it shows the American capitalist class is not invincible.

## Homes or Palaces

Commenting upon the fact that the Soviet government of Hungary is taking over the residences of the rich a capitalist newspaper editorial tells us:

To expropriate is to take away from the owners. In the case of a residence, it means that the owner and his wife and children are dispossessed, evicted, turned out on the street, while the property is taken for the

present use and absolute ownership by those having force to do the expropriating.

Written in a way so as to give the impression that all home owners are being expropriated, this is, a clever attempt to array the small home owners against the Bolsheviki. Of course the writer of the editorial knows that it is not these that are being expropriated. He knows that it is the palaces and mansions containing a score or more rooms which are never used by their owners that are being taken over by the Soviet government, but that doesn't make any difference, the lie may stick.

It may be pleasant for the dwellers in Bratenahl, and Cleveland Heights, the fashionable suburbs of Cleveland, to contemplate having their mansions occupied by workers who are now festering in the squalor of some of the Cleveland slums, but such are the conceptions of justice of the workers of Russia and Hungary, that they are removing the workers from the slums of the city and compelling their former masters to give up part of the space they do not need in order to make room for them.

Frank Austey, one of the Australian delegates to the Berne Conference, expressed this interesting view of conditions as he found them, in an interview in London the other day:

Western Europe goes into the melting pot, and there is, in my opinion, no power on earth that can save it. The war has gone on too long. Had it stopped at Brest-Litovsk in March, 1918, capitalism might have saved itself. Now capitalism suffers from over-indulgence. Jack London tells a story of two wolves that fought over a captured rabbit. They fought to exhaustion, and the stronger, hungrier, non-combatant wolf stepped in and grabbed the rabbit. Outside nations are gathering the spoils. Everybody can have them. Europe has fought to the point of economic exhaustion. It starves, and the nation not starving today will starve in a few months. The capitalists wish to preserve their possessions. The workers want the promised paradise. At a time when the debt is heaviest, and the burden of crippled workers the greatest, the workers are asking for a larger share of the wealth they produce at the very time when the drain upon it for pensions, debts, interest and armies, is the heaviest.

It cannot be done. Either the workers must go back to the pit, work harder, produce more, get less, and permit the surplus to meet the debts, or the bondholders must be sacrificed. The workers cannot get a better world, and the bondholders their pound of flesh, at one and the same time.

The war is over, the League of Nations is agreed upon, but the war department has asked for fifty thousand volunteers to go to Europe.

Dan Hogan, who became the delegate of the Socialist Party of the United States to the Pan-American Socialist and Labor Conference when James H. Maurer declined, in commenting upon the refusal of the State Department to grant him passports, proudly claimed that he had submitted with his application the recommendation of the chairman of the Red Cross of his home town and also that of the chairman of the State Council of Defense, and threatened to add to these the recommendation of the federal judge of his district. It really seems in view of this, that the State Department has done the Socialist Party a service in denying Hogan passports, for all of his recommendations are so many reasons why he should not represent the Socialist Party.

One of the horrible ways that the Bolsheviki have treated American soldiers captured on the Archangel front, by taking them to Moscow and Petrograd in private cars, showing them the sights of the city, including the new social institutions the soviet government has brought into existence, taking them to the theatre, operas and ballets, and then sending them back to their own lines to tell their comrades what the workers had achieved. We will have to admit that is a horrible way to treat prisoners of war.

While the Peace Conference deliberates upon how to make the "fourteen points" mean something different from what they say, Japan is calmly enforcing the letter of its "twenty-one points" upon China. The latter country has set up a howl that what Japan is doing is a violation of the constitution of the League of Nations, but who cares about the League of Nations? It is just as elastic as the fourteen points.

Pittsburg is being saved from bolshevism by approaching industrial democracy from a practical standpoint, says David Lawrence, in the New York Evening Post. That means that the workers are being fooled again. But wait till they wake up. . . .

Both the Majority Socialists of Germany and the British capitalists are trying to compromise with the soviet idea by giving the workers a limited control in industry. Haven't they heard about the devil and the little finger?

Hungarian bankers are going to work now that Hungary has a soviet government, the latest dispatches from that country tell us. Just think how J. Pierpont Morgan must feel. Surely by this time he has given orders to the kept press to double the daily dose of lies about Soviet Russia and Soviet Hungary.

## Republicans Plan Description of Workers to Raise Huge Army

(Special Correspondence)

Washington—Jukius Kahn, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, is in Europe inspecting the military states in operation there. In an official interview with the correspondent of the New York Times at Coblenz, Germany, Kahn announces that he will return to America to use all his influence and power as chairman of the House Military Committee to enact into law a compulsory military training bill.

Kahn is a class conscious legislative representative of the labor exploiters of the United States. He knows that the workers, benefitting by the Socialist education they have received through Socialist propaganda, are fully aware of the fact that the workers produce all the wealth and are "allotted" as their "share" a mighty small portion of that wealth in the form of a "living wage"—or less. Kahn knows that the workers know that the capitalists "take" this surplus wealth over and above what it costs the workers to live for themselves in the form of interest and dividends and secure salaries. Kahn knows that the workers know that the capitalists "take" this surplus wealth by means of a species of economic terrorism and governmental terrorism expressing themselves in low wages, truck orders, policemen's clubs, militiamen's bayonets, court decisions, and all the other ramifications of a thorough capitalist terrorism masquerading under the name of "democracy."

Kahn knows all this. And he knows too that the workers are growing more and more rebellious as their understanding of the plundering to which they are subjected increases, and he predicts that the only way in which they can be kept meekly at their jobs is through military coercion. So he is prepared to impose peace-time conscription on the workers in order that his employees, the capitalists, may always have at their command an army to shoot down the rebellious proletarians.

It is generally understood that Kahn favors the peace-time conscription bill introduced during the last session of the sixty-fifth congress by Senator New of Indiana. New's bill imposes one year's compulsory military training and service upon every man in the United States who reaches the age of eighteen. In certain cases the training may be postponed from year to year until the age of twenty-six, when compulsion ceases, but it is expected that long before every man reaches that age he will have been run through the cannon-fodder-making machine. The bill fixes a penalty of five years in jail and \$5,000 fine for young men having enough to refuse to go to the military training camps.

In the authorized interview Kahn said he is in favor of a volunteer standing army of 100,000, explaining that with his compulsory military training scheme an army of practically a million would be secured with the possibility of swelling it to almost any size to meet any emergency with which the labor exploiters

find themselves confronted. Provided, of course, that the working people, who will make up the bulk of the military forces, consent to respond to the call of the capitalists to shoot up their brother workers either at home or abroad. The sailors and soldiers at Brest, France, patriotically and class consciously mutinied when the French government tried to force them to go to France to shoot up the Russian workers in the interest of the Russian bonds held by the French investors. Many of those who mutinied are still in jail at Brest. But the glorious fact is that they are in a French jail rather than in Russia under orders to shoot their brothers struggling for economic liberty.

Kahn incidentally revealed his nefarious plot against the liberties of the American working class and the use he would make of the peace-time conscription army. He has read the constitution of the Federated Socialist Soviet government of Russia, especially those portions which abolish private property in the means of production and prohibit people from living in idleness on the labor of others. A capitalist loafer himself, he doesn't like the looks of that kind of a social system. He knows that system by the somewhat general term "bolshevism." And he fears it. And he says: "I believe we should deal with an iron hand toward the Bolsheviki in America, be absolutely pitiless. Bolshevism is an ugly thing which should be stamped out."

## Refuse Passports to Berne Conference Committee To Go To Russia

The following editorial by Paul Faure, editor in chief of Populaire, the Socialist evening daily of Paris, is interesting in the fact that it shows that the capitalist governments are even unwilling to permit representatives of the reactionary Berne Socialist conference to go to Russia and get the facts about conditions there. Evidently the capitalist governments are afraid of the truth about conditions in Russia, even as it might be presented by reactionary Socialists, who have too often shown themselves willing to side with these governments against the workers:

"We are not to go to Russia to perform our part of the mandate for information which the International Socialist conference at Berne confided to an international commission.

"Thus decides the French government in accord, without doubt, with the English government.

"So we shall not go to Russia—for the present. But in my opinion the delay will be short. It is impossible that the Socialist parties of France and England shall rest quietly under this humiliation and not begin at once the necessary campaign, with all their parliamentary power, with all their influence upon public opinion, to compel the reactionaries of Paris and London to recall the decision which is at once a disgrace and a confession.

## Five Thousand Socialist Locals to Unite in May Day Demands

(Special Correspondence)

Chicago, Ill.—Five thousand meetings—attended by at least 1,000,000 working men and women—on the same day, to help keep "Gene Debs from going to prison for ten years!" This is the great undertaking planned for International May Day, May 1, by the national Socialist Party, that is meeting with a hearty response from the 100,000 dues paying members of the Socialist Party.

Great March on the Move.

"This is really the first time in the history of the Socialist Party of the United States that the entire organization has attempted to function on the same day for the same purpose," declares Alfred Wagenknecht, director of organization and propaganda in the National Office of the Socialist Party who is directing the effort.

"Every Socialist and every Socialist local will function in an organized way on this day. The great machinery of the Socialist movement will work in harmony everywhere, in response to the greatest appeal ever made to it. The struggle to keep Debs from going to prison is making history in the onward march of American socialism. The thought and energy of the party have been crystallized into united action by the great danger that threatens the movement's most beloved spokesman."

The official call for the meeting was sent out in 10,000 letters to Socialist locals and branches throughout the country. It was also published in

10,000 copies of The Bulletin, the official monthly publication of the party. Even the smallest and most obscure local is urged to hold a protest meeting.

"Under no consideration should you fail to hold a meeting," says the call, "even if it is only a meeting of the members of the party. Get a hall if you can, and in most instances you can. But if you cannot get a hall, then hold a meeting in the home of a comrade. Have a meeting, no matter where it is held. Have a meeting!"

The task of rallying at least 5,000 speakers for this day is one of the most stupendous problems the party has ever confronted. All of the nationally prominent Socialist speakers will be called upon, to be sure. But these will be supplemented by speakers at the command of state and local organizations. Every man or woman Socialist who can talk will be on the platform that day.

"In order to make every program a rousing success, however," announces Director Wagenknecht, "we are preparing and sending out a special program of speeches by convicted Socialists. These comrades cannot be present, of course, at these meetings, so some good reader among the local comrades will read the speeches."

Director Wagenknecht announces that such May Day speeches have already been secured from "Gene Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Rose Pastor Stokes, Adolph Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Kruse and Irwin St. John. These comrades are being asked to get others. An attempt will also be made to get telegrams from Socialists already in prison. Amos L. Hitchcock, former Socialist member of the Cleveland, O., school board, in the Atlanta, Ga. prison; Emil Herman, member of the party national executive committee, in the McNeill's Island prison, Puget Sound, Washington, and J. O. Bentall, former candidate for governor of Minnesota, now in the Crow Wing, Minn., county jail.

Debs Makes Membership Appeal.

In addition to the speeches, telegrams and resolutions, it is planned to have an organization talk at every meeting, with a special appeal for membership. The special application blank provided for the occasion contains a plea from Debs, himself.

There will also be a special collection taken up, to be sent to the National Office of the party to meet the cost of an immense publicity campaign which is intended to play its part in releasing all political and industrial prisoners.

"If we are to be successful in gaining freedom for our comrades," declares Wagenknecht, "we must tell the world about the righteousness of our cause."

In order to give local publicity to the 5,000 meetings of the National Office of the party is sending out tens of thousands of two different posters for local use.

One contains a big picture of Debs, while the feature of the other is a cartoon showing the necessity of organization to secure the release of the millions of Debs' protest post cards are also being sent out for local use.

These cards will be mailed to congressmen, newspapers, labor unions and also friends, relatives and shop mates of the writer. Each card carries the statement that "Millions of these protest cards are being mailed to millions of people by a million friends and comrades of Eugene V. Debs. Kate Richards O'Hare and others imprisoned and convicted for their war views."

"Those who are unable to attend any of these May 1 meetings should send a contribution direct to the National Office to help in this campaign," announced Director Wagenknecht. "Also send to the National Office for May 1 literature."

## DEBS HURRIED TO PRISON

Continued From Page One.

Baur then left with the marshal and his deputy for the return trip home. Wagenknecht, Karsner and I lingered, although midnight was approaching. We readily accepted the warden's invitation to visit Debs and his brother-law and spokesman of American socialism "Good night," in his prison cell. One of the jailers led us up an iron staircase and along the corridor of a second tier of lairs for humans. Through the bars of his cage's door we asked him again if there was anything we could do for him.

"No, nothing more," he replied. "I am going to have a good night's rest. My only hope is that everyone tonight could have as good a couch as mine. Don't worry about me, comrades, I am all right. Everything is fine."

"Then we returned to the warden's office where we sat down and asked more questions. Both the warden and the prison physician insisted that the "flu" epidemic that has been raging in the prison, resulting in several deaths, is now a thing of the past. They stated that the wing in which Debs' cell is located has been thoroughly fumigated, and that they had the "flu" bug whipped out."

Debs is bald headed, just like the warden, but will not have his hair cut. Upon entering the prison Debs was not subjected to the usual shower bath and the usual change of clothing because the warden said he felt that Debs didn't need it. Although the warden praised the prison fare in high terms, he said, Debs might send out for any delicacies he wanted or that they might be sent to him. He said prisoners spend about \$1,000 monthly in such purchases, saying they were free to buy anything they wanted. He said Debs would not be asked to do any prison labor, because of his advanced age. Debs is 64 years old. The color of the prison uniform has been a cadet gray. Striped suits are not used except for escaped prisoners who have been caught and brought back. We were shown the "solitary" cells, but it was claimed they were not used in rare instances, while the "shackles" were brought into use in only very extreme cases, it was claimed.

While we were talking a reporter from one of the Wheeling papers came in and Karsner gave him Debs' statement about his entering prison as a flaming revolutionist. The warden pricked up his ears and insisted that Debs must not start a revolution in his prison. He was assured that he had nothing to fear.

The sudden and mysterious manner in which Debs was spirited off to prison, when it was thought that he would be at liberty at least until May 1, took the entire nation by surprise. The manner in which Debs was whisked away from his friends is looked upon by some of those closest to him as a polite form of kidnapping.

While Kate Richards O'Hare was given one month to prepare for her five years' incarceration in the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., Debs was given only a few hours.

Saturday morning, April 12, some one purporting to be Federal District Attorney E. S. Wenz, who prosecuted Debs, called up the Debs' home at Terre Haute, Ind., and ordered Debs to come to Cleveland. Efforts to learn whether Wenz was really the person at the Cleveland end of the wire were met with evasive replies, according to Debs. Someone also called up the Debs' home from Cleveland claiming to be Mrs. Marguerite Prevey, one of Debs' bondsmen. Mrs. Prevey denies she called the Debs

home on the phone.

Nevertheless, in good faith, and taking for granted that all arrangements were satisfactory, Debs took a Saturday night train for Cleveland, accompanied by his brother-law and Karsner. News of what was taking place reached the Socialist Party National Office in Chicago late in the afternoon and Wagenknecht and Engdahl hurried to Cleveland on a Saturday night train. Debs arrived in Cleveland Sunday morning at 7 o'clock, had his breakfast and was taken into custody. The marshal's office seemed ignorant of Debs' whereabouts because it was not until Deputies Walsh and William F. Gauchat followed Mrs. Prevey, with her sister, Mrs. May Diebel, Wagenknecht and Engdahl, that they found Debs in his room. We were all greeting Debs "Good morning!" when Mrs. Prevey noticed the two strangers in the room and asked them what they wanted.

"What have come to get Mr. Debs?" said Debs to the marshal's office," said Deputy Gauchat.

Mrs. Prevey stood on her rights as a bondsmen, claiming she had not been notified, neither had Moskowitz, nor Debs' lawyers; she charged that the entire proceeding was irregular, and insisted that the deputies should await the arrival of Attorney Wolf, one of Debs' counsel, who lives in Cleveland. Deputy Walsh called up Marshal Lapp from the hotel office, after which he returned to Debs' room declaring:

"I am ordered to take you to the federal building, Mr. Debs. I have a United States supreme court mandate."

"All right, I am ready," replied Debs, and accompanied the deputy marshals down to their automobile and was taken to the marshal's office in the federal building.

In spite of the forty-hour goodly number of Socialists had gathered at the hotel and they cheered Debs as he appeared and then followed him to the federal building. One reason for the anxiety displayed by the federal officials and the speed with which they were hurrying Debs off to prison, was that Cleveland Socialists had planned a Debs' protest meeting at which Debs was to speak.

Behind this anxiety, however, was a greater fear, that Debs would be cheered by huge demonstrations in the cities thru which he passed. This is the only explanation that can be offered for the attempt to elude all Socialists. After the necessary formalities had been gone thru with at the federal building, Debs was rushed off to an automobile which started off in a direction opposite to that of the Cleveland Union Station. We had a high-powered automobile of our own, however, and trailed the U. S. Marshal's car up and down thru Cleveland's main thoroughfares and down its side streets. There was a merry race along Euclid Ave., Cleveland's fashionable boulevard. When the official's saw they couldn't top our car, they halted their car near the home of the late mayor Tom Johnson, and exhibited this showplace to their prisoners. Then the race began again, ending in a draw at the Broadway station of the Erie railroad.

Marshal Lapp was good natured as Wagenknecht, Karsner, Engdahl, Baur, Mrs. Diebel and the driver, Morris Fried piled out of the Socialist car, and he offered no objections when the first four joined him in buying railroad tickets for Youngstown. This was to be the start of an all-day roundabout trip to dodge any possible Socialist ovations that might have been planned for Debs on his way to prison.