

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

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"Well---Probably I'll Never See You Again"

Running had it that Debs had been placed at congenial employment at the Atlanta penitentiary.

When the three representatives of the Army of Liberators arrived at the prison gates, Debs was still employed in the clothing department.

HE WAS STILL CONFINED TO HIS CELL 14 HOURS A DAY!

He was still made to endure all the restrictions which prison rules impose.

DEBS--63 YEARS OLD--

To a free spirit prison is a hell. To a man who feels for his fellow man, prison is the hell of hells.

Prison life is eating into Debs.

He is gaunt and emaciated. He has lost 14 pounds in weight since his incarceration in the Atlanta penitentiary.

The prison atmosphere is killing him. Debs will leave Atlanta a corpse--UN-

LESS--YOU ENLIST YOUR SERVICES AT ONCE!

The three representatives of the Army of Liberators, Jos. W. Sharts, Marguerite Prevey and Samuel Castleton desire to report to you that HASTE IS NECESSARY.

Debs' spirit is unbroken--BUT HIS HEALTH IS SHATTERED!

The insults to him and prisoners about him, the cruelty of the prison guards, the inconsiderate manner in which he is pushed and shoved about are like dagger thrusts to a BIG MAN.

AND DEBS IS A BIG MAN--a man with a heart a thousand times larger than the hearts of those who persecute him.

Let Marguerite Prevey tell the story.

"Yes, we saw Debs, but it was not the Debs we saw at Moundsville. It was the same Debs in spirit, for the spirit of Debs will live forever--more.

"But when I saw him come down the prison corridor, stooped and unsteady of foot, I realized that unless he was liberated at once he would never need to be.

"His eyes were sunk back into his head, his hands, which I clasped in comradely greeting, were bones. His entire form had been eaten away and I saw nothing but the skeleton of his former self--AND A HEART.

"His heart beats for all of us the same as it always did. But he is dying inside physically.

"We talked about many matters. We talked of his speaking tours which he made in Ohio just before leaving for Moundsville, and of the many courageous comrades he had met. And we talked earnestly of instituting proceedings to liberate him from the Atlanta penitentiary.

"His answer was a truly Debs answer--ALL OR NONE. And yet he made a reservation. He asked us to return in 30 days, on September 20th.

"And then our time was up and we said

goodbye. And while he held my hand in his--the hand which has offered the biggest heart in America upon the altar of working class emancipation, he said--

"COMRADE PREVEY, PROBABLY I'LL NEVER SEE YOU AGAIN."

Debs' life is in your hands comrades.

HIS LIFE OR DEATH DEPENDS UPON YOU.

We shall return to the Atlanta penitentiary September 20th.

We shall get his final answer as to whether habeas corpus proceedings shall be instituted for his liberation.

IN THE MEANTIME--WHAT DO YOU INTEND DOING TO HELP?

And we answer the question by earnestly asking you to JOIN THE LIBERATORS AT ONCE, AND--

HELP GATHER LIBERATION FUNDS. Money is needed. GET IT FOR US!--RIGHT NOW!

Ohio Coal Miners Come to Debs' Defense

DILLES BOTTOM COAL DIGGERS JOIN LIBERATOR ARMY IN BATTLE FOR RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

THE MINERS HAVE SPOKEN FOR DEBS.

For Debs and all political prisoners in the gloom of the Atlanta prison, the torch has risen hill-throated, demanding justice for those who lie in American jails for opinion's sake. Demanding that the intolerable justice shall cease. Demanding that in their comrades and fellow-workers shall walk forth free men and women into the world of sunlight.

The torch of Debs is flaming in the sky over the dome of the Atlanta prison. The rays from that torch reach into the gloom of the subterranean depths where the miners, with pick and shovel garner the coal that means life and industry to this nation and to all the world.

The miners know Debs. Know him as a comrade and a fellow-worker. Know him for the times he has risked assassination at the hands of the coal barons for his fidelity to the miner's cause. Know him for his unswerving loyalty to the cause of justice for labor and the miner.

Indeed the miners know Debs. And they are joining in the nation-wide demand for his release. They know that Debs has stood by the miners in every contest they have waged with their exploiters, the coal barons. They know that Debs has given every thing, risked every thing, even death for the cause of the miners.

And now the miners want to pay back to Debs a part of the debt they owe. They know that they can do nothing less than join the fight for his release from unjust imprisonment. They demand his immediate release.

The miners know Debs. They know that the minute Debs is out of prison he will center the fight for justice for the miners. And the coal barons know this too. That is why they want Debs kept where he is--behind prison bars, where they think he is helpless to wage war with the miners against their schemes of exploitation.

The coal barons feel safer with Debs hidden away out of sight behind stone walls in sunless iron bound cells, Debs is dangerous to those who rob labor. The coal barons know this. The miners know it too. That is why they demand the release of Debs. They know that Debs out of prison will wage their fight for better conditions, higher wages, shorter hours of labor. They know that Debs is staunch and true to them. These are the thoughts they are thinking now down in the black pits illumined by their torches--and

the bright rays from the torch that Debs holds aloft above the stone and iron-bound cells of Atlanta prison.

The first miners' union to respond to our call to join the fight for the release of all political prisoners is Local Union No. 2262 U. M. W. A. of District No. 6 of Dilles Bottom, O.

This miner's union thru comrade H. M. Wallace remits the sum of \$187.00 for the fight for freedom for Debs and all political prisoners. This is the first financial response to reach us from any labor organization. That it has come in the first days of our campaign augurs well for the carrying on of the greatest effort ever waged for the release of our comrades. There will be more responses as the campaign progresses, for we mean to carry this fight into the mines, the mills and the factories. We mean to enlist the help of all American workers in the cause of freedom, no matter to what labor organization they may belong. It is the worker's cause and to the workers we will go for all assistance in this fight.

Debs has said, "return in thirty days". On Sept. 29th, we shall go to Atlanta to interview Debs as to whether he is willing to start habeas corpus proceedings while a test is made as to the legality of his transfer to Atlanta from Moundsville. We don't know what Debs' answer will be. But in the meantime, we mean to leave no stone unturned to increase the agitation and demands for the release of every political prisoner in America.

And in that cause we ask the assistance of every worker in America. Of every worker who loves freedom, we ask, of every worker who hates injustice, we demand that they take a stand with us, with the miners, who are joining the Army of Liberators, with the thousands who are contributing to the Liberation Fund.

There is much that YOU can do right now to aid thru agitation in your Local and Union meetings. Leave no opportunity pass which may be used for the furtherance of the cause of our comrades in prison.

Join the army of Liberators.

Order a bundle of "Letters to President Wilson" for distribution.

Help get the Liberation Fund of thousands of dollars that will be needed to print leaflets and posters to arouse public attention to the injustice of keeping our comrades imprisoned.

Circulate Liberation Fund lists among the workers you know.

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY FORMED.

(Latest News from National Convention.)

The Communist Labor Party has been formed. The delegates of the Left Wing section of the Socialist Party who were thrown out of the National Emergency Convention by the police at the instigation of National Secretary Germer and the illegal National Executive Committee, met and constituted themselves into the Communist Labor Party. Max Bedacht, Alexander Bilan, Jack Carney, Edward Lingron and L. E. Katterfeld elected as National Executive Committee, and Alfred Wagenknecht as National Secretary. Headquarters will be the Ohio State Office.

Repeated attempts to unite with the Communist Convention called by the Russian Federation have so far failed. The Communist Labor Party on the last day instructed its national officers to issue a standing invitation to the party to be organized by the Communist convention to unite on basis of equality.

The Right Wing, reactionaries by vote of 61 to 33 refuse to endorse the Third International of Moscow. Its new National Executive Committee is composed of Roemer, Mellins, Brandt, Hagel, O'Neal all reactionaries and O. C. Wilson and Henry of Indiana, whom they hope to assimilate.

The Communist Labor Party adjourned Sept. 5th amidst great enthusiasm. All delegates pledged themselves to begin the work of organization at once. The Russian Branch of Chicago made first application for affiliation. A call is hereby issued to all locals and branches to decide question of affiliation with the new revolutionary party at next meeting.

Address all communications to COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY, 3207 Clark Ave., Cleveland, O.

ONWARD TO VICTORY!

A. Wagenknecht.

Police Under Direction of Adolph Germer Open National Convention of the Socialist Party

The Chicago police, commanded by Adolph Germer, erstwhile national secretary of the Socialist Party, opened the Emergency national convention by forcibly ejecting the Left Wing delegates from the floor.

Admission to the convention floor was by white card, issued by Adolph Germer. As only right wing delegates were given cards and admitted, the slogan of "white cards for the white guards" was soon on every red delegate's lips.

Left Wing delegates excluded numbered about 50 and at the hearing of the reactionary contest committee, presided over by Judge Ranken of New York and which was composed mostly of lawyers, it was learned that the contests which were entered against the Left Wing delegations came in good part from the outlawed national executive committee, which constitutionally ceased to function July 1.

The convention was an eye-opener to all delegates, even those delegates who were not avowedly Left Wing delegates, that there was no chance for a sincere expression of opinion by vote upon the floor. The convention was controlled by a machine of 52 hand-picked delegates who came from New York, Michigan and Massachusetts. Although more than half of the locals and branches of New York state have been expelled by a reactionary officialdom, that state was represented at the convention by 32 delegates.

In justice this state was entitled to only about 15 delegates. Michigan was seated with six delegates. This state was expelled from the national organization recently and was reorganized with about 150 members. Representation should have been based upon the membership in the new organization. Accordingly, it would have been entitled to only one delegate. The same was true of Massachusetts. This state was also expelled and reorganized, still its representation was based upon the membership it had before being expelled and had 14 delegates upon the floor instead of its rightful four.

Facing a machine such as this, the centrists, who came to the convention hoping for a square deal, were sorely disappointed. The Left Wing delegates found out early in the first day of the convention that conferences would be necessary between all revolutionary delegates if the battle for revolutionary Socialism in the party was to be carried to its logical conclusion in the convention. These conferences were attended by delegations from Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Illinois, Washington, Missouri, Rhode Island, California, Colorado, Oregon, Kansas, Florida, Nebraska, Utah and Indiana. The delegates attending the conferences decided to act as a unit in presenting their demands to the convention and agreed that only they would any of them take their seats when all Left Wing delegates were seated.

It was also decided that should the convention attempt to transact any business before the 50 contested delegates were seated, that then all Left Wing delegates upon the floor of the convention would retire and go to the caucus room for consultation. The crucial moment came when the convention was called to order upon the second day. Seymour Stedman, who was chairman, entertained a motion that the report of the referendum investigating committee be heard. This motion was about to be put when Delegate Caldwell of Rhode Island arose, protested against this unjust procedure, stated that before business could be transacted all delegates ought

to be seated, and announced that he and those who believe with him would withdraw from the convention.

A conference of Left Wing delegates was immediately called. At the meeting it was decided that the strength of the Left Wing delegates consisted of far more than half of the party membership still in the field, and a motion was passed to meet at six o'clock, August 31, to call to order the regular convention of the Socialist Party, under the direction of the newly elected national executive committee and the executive secretary pro tem.

This was done and with the singing of the Internationale and three cheers for Debs, the regularly constituted convention of the Socialist Party consisting of the Russian Socialists and other revolutionary organizations, came to order.

Edgar Owens of Illinois was elected temporary chairman, Marguerite Prevey, Vice Chairman, Lawrence Zilt of Ohio, Secretary and E. B. Austin of Kentucky, assistant secretary.

Delegates from 21 states, 82 in all, composed the roster of the convention as follows:

ROSTER OF DELEGATES
(as reported by committee.)
O H I O

Charles Baker, Chas. Bonsall, Alex. Bilan, J. F. Denison, Margaret Prevey, Cliff King, J. A. Johnson, C. E. Rutenberg, Lawrence A. Zilt, Lotta Ruth, W. McClory, Scott Wilkins, A. Wagenknecht, M. Jeanners, T. Clifford.

NEW YORK
Benj. Gitlow, E. I. Lindgren, John Reed, I. E. Klein, Mrs. Lindron, F. Jacobs, T. Grimmins, M. Zucker, L. B. Boudin, L. Lore.

ILLINOIS
K. Sandburg, W. B. Lloyd, W. Logge, Edgar Owens, J. Christenson, H. E. Greenwood, A. Olson, C. J. Brown, Chas. Krumbin, L. K. England, P. H. Shipman.

WASHINGTON
J. McStarrow, Aaron Fishelman, Kate Greenhalgh, A. Swabeck, Knute Evertz.

MISSOURI
E. D. Wilcox.

RHODE ISLAND
Reid, James P. Caldwell, J. M. Caldwell.

CALIFORNIA
Dolsen, James H., Kasper Bauer, Smith, Elrie B., Irene Smith, Max Bedacht, J. C. Taylor.

COLORADO
Harry Intemann, F. Underhill.

OREGON
H. S. Warren, Harlin Talbert, Victor Sault.

KANSAS
Gertrude Harmon, L. E. Katterfeld.

FLORIDA
John Sprunk.

NEBRASKA
William Chase, E. Rutledge.

UTAH
E. T. Hyde, R. E. Richardson.

INDIANA
J. Zimmerman, Geo. A. Cameron, Wm. Jackman.

VIRGINIA
E. M. Dutton.

DELAWARE
B. Sedgewick.

VIRGINIA
J. H. Snyder, Edwin Pirth.

KENTUCKY
E. B. Austin Jr., E. Von Allman.

MINNESOTA
Charles Dirba, Jack Carney, Mrs. Brons, Carl Haaglund, H. Holms, Jos. Ungar.

NEW JERSEY
L. F. Wolf, Henry Petzolt, Fred Harwood.

MICHIGAN
Marlin Kirin.

After the rules of order and an

order of business was adopted the question of unity with the called convention of the Communist Party was taken up. A motion was passed "to hereby declare the Socialist Party to be the party of Communist Socialism in the United States and that we extend an invitation to all revolutionary working class groups to join in the development of this party of proletarian communism, and that we elect a committee of five to confer with a similar committee from the organization committee of the Communist Party and the national left wing council of the Communist Party convention, regarding the immediate amalgamation of these bodies with our party to form the Communist Party of the United States." The five delegates elected upon this committee were L. E. Katterfeld, A. Wagenknecht, Ludwig Lore, Kate Greenhalgh, Kasper Bauer.

This committee met with the organization committee of the Communist Party Monday morning at 10. These representing the Communist Party to be stated that they could not speak definitely for the convention and when the committee of the Socialist Party left wing convention reported back it was tacitly decided to await developments in the organization of the convention called by the Russian Federation and others for a Communist Party. A motion was carried that "every delegate participating in the left wing convention by that act confirms his decision to retain his seat in this convention until a definite decision is reached on the final report of the conferring committee."

The convention of the Left Wing Socialist Party was held directly underneath that of the reactionary group, upon the floor of the latter of which a tempest was in progress all of Sunday and Monday. At this writing the moderate Socialists have not yet progressed any further than to continually wrangle about the contested delegations, a minority on the floor giving no rest to the official machine in its arbitrary exclusion of 50 regularly elected representatives. The battle grew so hot and uncomfortable for the moderates that by Monday afternoon they began retreating from their former position, and gave a number of contested delegates their seats.

Among these was the California delegation. This delegation made answer to the invitation of the reactionaries upon the floor of their convention that they would not accept seats until all contested delegations were seated and until all packed delegations were unseated, nor would they attend a convention under police protection by its consent.

Adolph Germer, when accused of requesting police protection for the convention admitted it, and Victor Berger, when denials were made by Gerber of New York that they had not called the police state "it's no use denying. We called the police to keep the anarchists out." Victor Berger then proceeded to shake hands with all the police about him, assuring them that they were his best friends.

The police incident reached its climax when the Machinists' Union which owns the hall, sent the following letter to the convention of the moderate Socialists.

To the Delegates of the National Socialist Convention

Dear Comrades and Friends:

On behalf of the Die and Tool Makers' Lodge No. 113, International Association of Chicago, we protest against the harboring and

use of police in this hall. This hall is the property, as well as the sanctuary, of a progressive and militant labor organization, based upon the class struggle. We do not permit our members to work under police protection; we can not conceive how we can let any meeting in this hall be carried on under police protection, when we as an organization condemn it and oppose it. While we are not represented in your convention as individual members or representative of an organization, we nevertheless are with you in spirit. For all these reasons we can not let the police remain as your protectors, or perhaps as your invited guests, without submitting our deepest protest.

We call upon you to take steps to remove the police or make such arrangements as will satisfy us that you are not responsible for the presence of the police.

We are not asking this to put hardship on you, but for the best interest of the socialist party and the labor movement in general.

Yours for International Solidarity,
Executive Board,
Die & Tool Makers Lodge No. 113.

L. P. VANCE, CARL HARRIG,
G. T. FRANCKEL, PAUL POKARA

The delegates attending the Left Wing convention have decided to remain as uncompromising against the moderate Socialists as they are against the capitalist class. The convention of the Left Wing has already proceeded far beyond the reactionary convention in its deliberations. Greetings have been sent to the class war prisoners, the various committees have been elected and are busy at work preparing their reports. The general consensus of opinion among these delegates is that they will leave Chicago with only one revolutionary party as opposed to both capitalism and the American Sheidemans.

A member of the Italian Socialist Federation declared before the Left Wing convention that his organization would surely affiliate with it and the Scandinavian Socialist Federation is already represented upon the floor. The strength of the Left Wing convention is steadily increasing and more and more delegates, disgusted with the moderate convention and its battles and realizing that a left wing program can not be secured by that avenue, are joining it.

Comrades in all parts of the country are called upon to rally around the left wing for the organization of a party which our European comrades will gladly acknowledge as an able representative of the working class.

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Committee on International Relations
Lore, Boudin, Bedacht, Lloyd and Christiansen.

Committee on Platform
It was decided to suspend the rules and combine the Labor committee with the Platform Committee.

Committee on Organization, Education and Propaganda
Caldwell, Katterfeld, E. B. Smith, Boudin and Greenwood.

Committee on Ways and Means
Owens, Von Allman, Richardson, Baker and Wolf.

Committee on Socialist Press and Publicity
John Reed, eGGrudger Harmon, Jack Carney, L. Loro and E. B. Smith.

TO THE DELEGATES!

We, duly elected delegates of the membership of the Socialist Party, have participated in this Convention in order to be able to appeal directly to the delegates on the floor of the Convention.

We call the attention of the delegates to the following facts:

In order solely to retain office, without adequate reason, the National Executive Committee did suspend seven foreign language federations, with a membership of 35,000, and ex-

DeQuer Arrested

Cleveland Socialists held another successful picnic on Labor Day at Chestnut Grov, two miles outside of the city limits. About a thousand people were present and the day was spent in picnicking, contests of various sorts and speech making.

Dr. John DeQuer of Kansas City was present and delivered the principal address, which was well liked. Comrade DeQuer's ability as an instructive lecturer upon many sciences has been recognized for many years in the Socialist Movement.

After this speech was concluded he was placed under arrest by members of the Loyal American League who were present in large numbers. (They never travel about singly, being much afraid of their shadows.)

On Wednesday following comrade DeQuer was banded over to the Grand Jury under bail of \$5,000 after a hearing before Justice Henry M. Calvert of Lakewood. He is charged with "criminal syndicalism" the new law of the master class to throttle free speech and a free press.

"Evidence" was submitted by the members of the L. A. L. to show that in his speech comrade DeQuer had urged "radical" methods in the solution of economic problems.

The picnic was a success in every way. A large sum in net receipts was realized and much literature sold.

Steel Workers Aid Liberation Fight

The employees of the Sheffield Machine and Tool Co., of Dayton, O., have just sent us \$22 to help in the fight for the freedom of Debs and all political prisoners. Comrade Solderatis, who remits the amount sends us lists totaling \$31.55. He states that the workers of the Sheffield Co. are all class-conscious workers, glad to do their bit for the freedom of their persecuted fellow-workers who have become the victims of the capitalist system.

Comrade Solderatis and other comrades are instituting a city wide program to enlist the help of every worker in Dayton in the freeing of the political prisoners. He states that the workers in other factories will give generously when they are told of our campaign to open the prison doors.

We express our thanks to the workers of Dayton who are in this fight with us for their generous help.

Committee on Rescension.
Crimmins, Prevey, Brons, Firth and Wilcox.

Committee on Platform.
It was decided to suspend the rules and combine the Labor committee with the Platform Committee.

Committee on Organization, Education and Propaganda.
Caldwell, Katterfeld, E. B. Smith, Boudin and Greenwood.

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Debs Goes to Prison

By DAVID KARSNER

It is said, but I have no proof of it, that the car in which Debs was placed belonged to "a Cleveland newspaper." A reporter for that paper sat with the chauffeur. In a few seconds Baur, Wagenknecht, Mrs. Deibel, Engdahl, and myself threw our baggage into an auto owned by Morris Fried, a Cleveland Socialist. It was a huge touring car capable of great speed. The Debs' car was a smaller affair. Yet the Debs' car tore through the streets, rounding corners sharply, and ignoring all traffic regulations. Up one street and down another it raced, tore and careened.

Our car kept up all the way, sometimes scratching the paint off moving trolley cars and brushing other speeding automobiles. For an hour this race continued.

Traffic policemen waved their arms after both cars in frantic yet futile attempt to stop the mad race. Along Euclid Avenue, where John D. Rockefeller has his palatial Cleveland residence, the Debs car slowed up. The marshal was showing Debs the house in which Tom Johnson had lived when he was Mayor and getting in bad with the big business interests because of his 3-cent street fare fight.

We ran up to a little railroad station on the Erie near the outskirts of Cleveland, and all bought tickets for Youngstown, Ohio. The marshal was surprised and angry when Baur, Engdahl, Wagenknecht and myself bought tickets for the same place.

He then knew that we were going to stick to end. He denied he had tried to lose us but that was one of his aims. They wanted to take Debs away alone. They didn't want anybody to see.

On the Erie train we were placed in a private compartment. The marshal then spoke as if he was sorry that we had to take three-quarters of the trip on trolley cars. That was purely for effect. It had all been planned. They knew well enough that if they took Debs to Moundsville by a regular route, on either the Pennsylvania or the Baltimore & Ohio, we would telegraph ahead and organize speedy demonstrations at every city and town on the road. We had our time tables marked ready to carry this plan into effect. We meant to give Debs a rousing farewell along the line.

It was not to be.

The trip was uneventful. Debs told stories of his life, the A. R. U. strike, the time when he told the then Governor Kaute Nelson to take a trip on the "B" line and go to hell, and the case of John E. Walsh, the Chicago banker who died in the prison at Joliet.

Every now and then Debs would turn round to Marshal Lapp, slap him on the knee and ask him how he felt.

At the station in Cleveland I happened to mention to Marshal Lapp that his name would go down in history for the part he was playing in this great drama. The marshal blushed. It was apparent from his manner that he did not relish that sort of fame.

Just before we reached Youngstown Debs remarked that it might take us some time to get to Moundsville.

"Well, we can make an all day job of it," smiled Lapp. "We have lots of time."

"Oh, yes," rejoined Debs, "we have 10 years to get there."

At the little station of the interurban Debs strolled about and conversed with the first one of his party and then another. He seemed to be in the best of spirits.

"I never felt better in my life. This is the beginning of a great event for us all."

We reached Youngstown at 12:30, and not a soul, save one little boy, knew that Debs was in the city.

In half an hour we were again on a trolley bound for East Liverpool, from there to Steubenville, from there to Wellsburg, from there to Wheeling, from there to Moundsville. We hopped off and on interurban cars all day long Sunday, sometimes in the sunshine sometimes through mists and threatening clouds.

No one in the party had eaten a mouthful since early morning. At Youngstown the marshals altered their watch over Debs so they could get a sandwich. No thought was taken of Debs. He could wait until the end of the journey. He was just a convict; so jail with him.

In East Liverpool I asked Marshal Lapp if we could stop long enough to give Debs some dinner. The veteran chief of the militant movement of the working class showed examination. His face was drawn and his shoulders a little more bent. There was not a word of complaint from him. When we belted about the kidnaping, Debs would only smile and say: "It's all right; let them have their innings now; we'll have ours soon." Like Christ tending his cross to Calvary, saying: "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do." Gen. Debs was totting his cross to Moundsville, and forgave them who knew not what they were doing.

We slid across restles, jolted and jostled along the foothills of the Alleghenies, with every now and then zappy couples getting on and off the various cars on which we traveled. They were making merry on a Sunday frolic. Debs, on the same car, was going to prison.

Just before we got to Liverpool about 4 o'clock, Debs was so weary he could hold his head up no longer. He was sitting with his brother-in-law. Presently, Gene's head slowly bent toward his breast, and in this posture

PROCLAMATION TO AKRON WORKERS BY THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF AKRON.

THE HOUR FOR ACTION.

Mr. Worker, what use are you going to make of your vote in the coming election? Are you going to remain divided as you have in the past, dissipating your power and nullifying your force?

Are you to again allow yourselves to be fooled by the sham fight between the capitalist candidates, who are seeking your votes?

Individuals or Principle.

Are you going to vote for individuals or a principal and a policy? What difference can it make to you whether the mayor of this city be the present incumbent or some other individual of his kind?

YOU KNOW that it has made no difference to you whether the majority of the council have been democrats or republicans; whether they have been merchants, manufacturers or lawyers. At all times this city has been run in the interests of that element which constitutes the master class, simply because those who have been elected by your votes, have either been of the master class, or have been dominated by it.

Time to Turn the Tables.

The candidates who are seeking your votes this election for mayor or for the council, as democrats, republicans or independents, stand upon no platform, nor represent any fundamental policy of interest or benefit to you as working men. Is it not time to turn the tables and place men of your class and your class interests in power?

Why not ride instead of being ridden? Why not dictate instead of beg? Why stand outside cursing those who are in, for their weakness, incompetency or trickery? Why blame them for not representing you, when you refrain from representing yourselves?

Government What You Make It.

Government, municipal, state or national, is whatever you allow it to be made; it can be made whatever you wish to make it.

THE HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT IS A HISTORY OF CLASS GOVERNMENT. Place a gang of horse thieves in control of the legislature of any state and they will legalize horse stealing; place a gang of bank wreckers in there and they will make it legal to wreck banks; place a gang of politicians there and they will legalize almost every conceivable form of robbery, so long as it is done under the name of business.

Free Speech Strangled.

Our jails and federal prisons are filled with men and women who have dared to exercise their constitutional rights to free speech and free assembly. Thousands of men and women, loyal and true to the working class, are today languishing behind prison bars in this country because they have had the courage to criticize the capitalist class policy of the present administration. FREE SPEECH, FREE PRESS AND FREE ASSEMBLAGE HAVE BEEN STRANGLED, while the world was being "made safe for democracy."

Exploiters in Control. Never in the history of America, have the class lines been drawn so close as they are drawn now. Never in the history of this country was it so apparent that an all-powerful, exploiting class, is in control of industry, of govern-

ment and of the press, and using this control for the plunder of the producers.

Much noise is being made over the high cost of living, but all the remedy the workers will get will be more noise.

The capitalist system of production cannot be regulated or controlled in any manner whatever, to change the conditions of living for the better for the exploited masses. THE SYSTEM MUST BE ABOLISHED.

So long as there is private ownership of any one necessary of life, or the means of producing it, just so long will the standard of living of the toilers be regulated by those who own that necessity.

Salt and Servitude.

If the people collectively owned every industry, excepting one, and allow that one to be the salt industry, for instance, the owners of that industry would be the complete masters of the people. The people could not exist without salt and to obtain salt, they would of necessity be compelled to part with as much of other commodities as the owners of salt might demand.

Products of Labor. Under capitalism the products of labor are owned, not by the producers, but by the class that owns the productive machinery. Labor receives wages for producing the necessities and luxuries of life. These wages, whether they be low, or relatively high, only enable the toilers, as a class, to purchase just enough to exist upon.

Wages and Cost of Living. Wages are now relatively high but the cost of living is much more than relatively higher. With a lowering of the standard of wages, there would be a slight reduction of the cost of living; with a reduction of the cost of living there would be an inevitable drop in the standard of wages — and there you are. You would, under either condition, be able only to buy enough to exist upon. Prices are soaring sky-high all over the world and as they continue to soar, the less will the workers be able to obtain.

World Seething With Unrest.

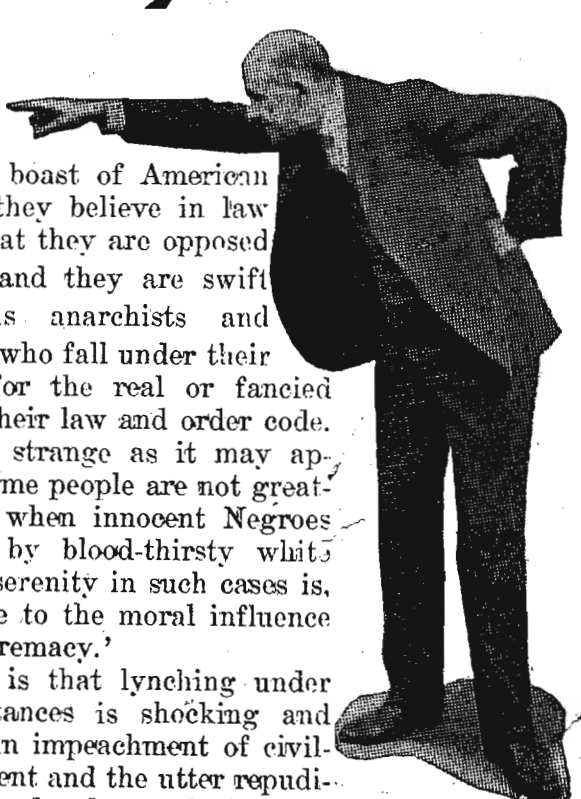
What are you going to do about it, Mr. Worker? Are you going to quietly and meekly submit? Are you going on forever, contented to take less and less and still less? NO. THE WORLD IS SEETHING WITH UNREST. This country is not an exception, this state is not an exception, this city is not an exception. YOU are dissatisfied, YOU are discontented.

Are you going to give expression to that dissatisfaction and discontent in a peaceful and decent manner in a peaceful coming election, or will you remain apathetic and indifferent until you are no longer able to free yourselves by peaceful methods?

Importance of This Election.

But you will perhaps say, what has this election to do with this great problem. IT HAS VERY MUCH TO DO WITH IT, MR. WORKER. Why is the victory on one battlefield hailed with joy by the victors? Because it is the many small victories which make up the greater and final victory possible. Why do the capitalist politicians work so hard and spend so much money and resort to all sorts of trickery to carry a municipal election? Because the control of the many municipalities, mean the

Debs says to You



"It is the boast of American people that they believe in law and order, that they are opposed to violence, and they are swift to condemn as anarchists and criminals all who fall under their displeasure for the real or fancied violation of their law and order code.

"And yet, strange as it may appear, these same people are not greatly disturbed when innocent Negroes are lynched by bloodthirsty white mobs. Their serenity in such cases is, no doubt, due to the moral influence of 'white supremacy.'

"The fact is that lynching under any circumstances is shocking and disgraceful, an impeachment of civilized government and the utter repudiation of law and order; and when the victims are innocent, lynching becomes an atrocious and revolting crime, and as long as the American people suffer this crime to be perpetrated, they have no moral right to raise their voice in protest against crimes committed against the Belgians, Armenians and other victims by other nations."

Eugene P. Debs

Police Under Direction of A. Germer Open Nat'l. Convention

(Continued from 1st page.)

per the states of Michigan, Massachusetts and Ohio.

For the same reason, the National Executive Committee did refuse to recognize the will of the Party membership, as expressed in the referendum votes upon the election of National Executive Committee, International Delegates, International Secretary, and the referendum upon the question of affiliation with the Third International the referendum upon the calling of the National Emergency Convention, and the referendum to reverse their actions above alluded to—this last referendum being seconded by more than fifteen thousand members in good standing.

The National Executive Committee did repudiate the overwhelming vote of the Party membership to the effect that they vacate their offices in favor of the new National Executive Committee elected to take office July 1, 1919, and that they refused to turn over the property of the Party to the new N. E. C.

The organizing committee of this body, without any reason, did yesterday morning refuse to grant admission to delegates from California, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Washington, Florida, Utah, and Virginia, these delegates being regularly elected delegates for whom no contesting delegates have appeared at this convention and most of them representing states which have been neither expelled nor suspended.

Other delegates, representing altogether the vast majority of the Party membership, are contested by delegations illegally elected, representing the National Branches whose membership exists largely on paper.

We call the attention of the delegates to the fact that when duly elected delegates to this body tempted to enter the Convention Hall yesterday morning, they were forcibly ejected by the police, acting under the orders of Adolph Germer, former National Secretary of the Party.

The action of the Committee on Contested Seats, in refusing to consider the case of the delegates from Ohio, and the contesting delegates from New York, on the plea that they had been expelled from the Party, shows clearly that the ex-officials in charge of this convention intend to permit only their own hand-picked delegates to vote upon such questions as may be submitted to them. Considering that through the exclusion of delegates representing the great majority of the Party membership it is impossible to bring to bear the will of the Party membership in this Convention we hereby declare:

That if so far we have taken part in this Convention it is not because we recognized either the Old National Executive Committee, or Adolph Germer as National Secretary, or this Convention as legal. We have done it merely in order to give our last opportunity to the illegal officialdom in charge to submit to the expressed will of the Party membership; which is to transform the Socialist Party into a Party of Revolutionary Socialism, and to affiliate it with the Communist International of Moscow.

What has transpired up to now makes it clear that the Party officials illegally in control of the National office and the Convention machinery, are determined at all costs, and by all means, no matter how foul, to prevent the revolutionary will of the rank and file from finding expression in this Convention.

The action of this officialdom machine in proceeding to conduct further business before the question of seating contested delegates has been decided in violation of its own previously adopted rule, makes impossible our further participation in this gathering. It is our duty to the Party membership which has sent us here to withdraw to another hall, where we will be permitted to carry out the will of the membership and our duty as revolutionary Socialists, free from the interference of the police and the dictation of a corrupt and usurping officialdom.

We appeal to all those who have at heart the true interests of the Socialist movement in this country, and the Social Revolution throughout the world, to join with us in holding a real Emergency Convention, which will rise to the international emergency confronting the world today, and place the Socialist movement of this country in the front rank of the revolutionary march of the fighting proletariat of the world.

CONVENTION CALL

The Emergency Convention of the Socialist Party will be called to order at six o'clock this afternoon August 31st, in the hall on the first floor of this building.

EVERY delegate, regardless of difference of opinion, is requested to be present.

National Executive Committee Socialist Party

A. WAGENKNECHT, Sec'y. Pro. Tem.

The U. W. V. A. of Dilles Bottom, O., take the prize this week for the largest donation to the Liberation Fund. Comrade Wallace favors us with money orders to the amount of \$187.00 from this militant union of coal diggers. This donation from the miners is a grand indication of the strength of the demand for the release of all political prisoners. This response from the miners is highly appreciated by every worker in this fight. Aurl hats off to the miners.

CRIMINAL OPERATIONS, OR SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Books by America's Most Fearless Woman
MARGARET SANGER

"WHAT EVERY GIRL SHOULD KNOW"..... 50c.
"WHAT EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW"..... 50c.
AND THE OTHER BOOK ABOUT PREGNANCY 25c.

Enclose 5c per book to cover shipping cost. If stamps are sent in payment, send only 1c denomination.

Birth Control League
143 Albion Ave., San Francisco, Cal.

Local Akron Socialist Party

CAMPAIGN AND PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

Every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.

COMING SPEAKERS: TOM LEWIS, Sept. 11th; FRANK B. HAMILTON (mayor of Piqua) Sept. 21st.

AT 50 SOUTH HOWARD STREET
GOOD SPEAKERS

Announcement

I desire to announce that my office is now located at Room 309 Guth Block, 38 South Howard St., Akron, Ohio.

EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED
LENSES REPAIRED.
CONSULTATION FREE. NO DRUGS USED.

Marguerite Prevey Opt. D.
Optician and Optometrist.

That steady booster, comrade D. B. Dale of Wise, Va., is at it again. This time it is four half yearlies he sends us.

"Pushing toward the goal" states comrade F. A. Bucy of Rayland, O. He sends in three yearlies, and we know he will not stop at that.

Five subs from Muskegon, Mich. come from comrade W. E. Reynolds.

Don't destroy this paper. Give it to a worker.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SOVIET RUSSIA.

By M. Phillips Price

Now what is the Soviet as it exists in Russia today? We have seen that, in the first days of the Revolution, it was formed out of the thousands of informal gatherings of workers and peasants throughout the land which came together to decide what next to do. The original Soviets were economic bodies, for it was natural to expect that people connected with one another by common work and common material interests should meet in times of cataclysmic social gatherings. A factory workman's immediate interests are more closely bound up with the interests of his comrades in the same factory than they are with workers in another industry. For instance, the metal workers depend for their daily bread upon the welfare of the metal industry, the railwaymen on the railways, the peasants on the agricultural industry. Ever since man first began to divide the work of civilization among his fellowmen, he has shown a tendency to congregate on the basis of guilds or special trades. All the more natural is it now, in a highly developed society, in a state of temporary flux, that metal workers, railwaymen and peasants should get together in a different district and discuss the subjects that most affect their lives. The informal economic unions, which sprang up in the first days of the Russian Revolution, became, as we have seen, the basis of the Soviet system. The most important point to observe about them is that they were industrial and had no relation to territorial divisions of society, except in so far as geographical and climatic conditions imposed a certain limit to the industrial organization. The Revolution therefore brought the Soviets into life on an economic basis and for an economic purpose, and in their first inception they were anarchic and without any common plan of action. During the first few weeks of the Russian Revolution, one Soviet knew nothing of what the other was doing. Only after the first month was it possible to talk of an organization which was gradually uniting and coordinating the actions of all the Soviets scattered about the country. This co-ordination became most imperative for the safety of the Revolution, because the forces of the old social order, which had been overthrown, soon began to gather strength again. Only organized Soviets could raise the necessary barrier to reaction. Only if they expanded their activities to broad political action could they possibly safeguard those local economic interests to protect which they originally were created. Only by becoming political bodies could they guarantee the new special order. Thus, in every town in Russia, the factory committees and informal workers' unions united into a Central Soviet, which at once took upon itself the task of fighting the counterrevolution and controlling whatever authority the middle classes had set up. Soon the question was raised, whether this Central Soviet, which was already exercising a sort of control over the bourgeois government, should not take all political authority into its hands. The controversy that raged about this question marked the second stage of the Revolution, which ended in October, 1917, in the victory of the proletariat and the expansion of the power of the Soviets from that of indirect political control into that of direct political responsibility. Thus in every town in Russia after October the central committee of all the Soviets of that district became responsible for public order, for the militia, for public works and conveniences, and for the local finances. The same thing took place in the villages, where the union of peasant communes or

later the committees of the poorer peasantry, which came from the former, replaced the local democratically-elected body. The latter for the most part were controlled by people who had got into power in the first days of the Revolution and had stuck to that power ever since. Finally these central urban Soviets and the unions of provincial Soviets sent their representatives to a great State Congress of the whole country. This Congress now meets every six months and elects a Central Soviet Executive, which is empowered to act with authority in the period between the Congresses. This body has now become the supreme political authority in the Soviet Republic. It controls the Red Army and Navy, the foreign policy and the economic exchange with other states. Thus, beginning with informal gatherings of workers, bound by economic interest, the Russian Soviet has developed into a great political power, which is to be reckoned with in international politics.

But that is only half the story. We have seen that the original anarchically-formed committees were the seed from which the green shoot of the centralized political Soviet grew. But it soon began to put forth another shoot—the organized economic syndicate. And it came about in this way. The workers' factory committees, that elect the local political Soviet for managing the militia, etc., soon began to send their delegates to a conference representing all the workers divided according to profession in that particular district. This movement was in complete antagonism to the old trade union movement, which sought under Czarism to divide the workers into a number of craft unions within the industries. The essential feature of this new economic Soviet or syndicate is that it is organized on the basis of industry and not on the basis of guild. Only in this way is it possible to prevent the economic power of the workers, the unity of which is so essential to the struggle against capitalism, from being broken into jarring craft unions, all working at cross purposes. Under the new system the wood-workers and book-keepers in the metal industry must choose their representatives to look after their economic interests along with the actual metal-workers themselves.

The same process of organizing the proletariat industrially has taken place among the rural peasantry. After the October Revolution, the latter sent their delegates to a political Soviet, whose duty it was to organize the rural Red Guard and keep revolutionary order in the villages. Somewhat later they began to form purely economic unions, as the villages began to split up into rich and poor peasants and the conflict between these two classes began to develop. Western Europeans imagine that the Russian peasant is a peculiar creature, with habits and customs of his own, living apart from the rest of the world in dirt and ignorance. My experiences in the Russian villages has taught me that just the same social divisions are to be found there, in perhaps slightly different form, as exist in the more industrialized rural districts of Western Europe. The idea that it is possible to separate the peasants from the urban population of Russia and thereby mobilize an anti-Bolshevik force within the country is a fantasy. The same proletariat and laborer, middle class corn speculator is found there as in other lands. And the urban worker in Russia who supports the Bolshevik has an ally in the village in the shape of the landless peasant, just as the urban middle class has his counterpart in the village corn speculator. It

was natural, therefore, that this mobilization of the Russian village into two social camps should be accompanied by the growth of professional unions on the basis of the new social division. Side by side with the rural political Soviet there thus grew up the Union of Laboring Peasants, which took upon itself the duty of working the landlords' land on a communal basis.

Thus we see how the proletariat in town and country built up its professional alliances on an industrial basis. Once formed, they began immediately to gravitate towards a center. For just as the political Soviets formed State Congresses for the control of foreign policy, so these economic Soviets of syndicates of metal workers, cotton operatives, accountants and laboring peasants sent delegates to State Congresses of their particular branches of industry to protect the interests of each. At the present moment there is the All-Russian Union of Professional Alliances, which is the top of the pyramid towards which all the workers' syndicates converge. This is the real laborer parliament, where the internal affairs of the different industries are attended to and reconciled with the public interest. Here in numerous committees and sub-committees are worked out the wage tariffs, the hours of labor and the capacity of output of each of the amalgamated syndicates.

Thus two great social institutions have sprung up in revolutionary Russia—the political Soviet and the economic Soviet. The duty of the former is to protect the Republic from internal and external counter-revolution. The duty of the latter is to build up, under the protection of the former, the new social order. Once the danger of foreign intervention is removed, it is possible that in Russia the political Soviet will reduce its function and that the power in the land will pass to huge economic syndicates, working under the control of the Central Council of Public Economy. The latter body is something like the Central All-Russian Professional Alliance, except that it concerns itself only with production, distribution and exchange on a public basis, and has nothing to do with the internal affairs of the different industries, which belong to the syndicates. When the new social order is really guaranteed from foreign counter-revolution, the political conflicts which have been raging in Russia since the Revolution will gradually die down. The struggles between the Bolshevik theory of "Immediate World Revolution" and the Menshevik theory of "Labor Coalition with the Bourgeoisie" will give way to others. Then will arise the delicate problem of how to adjust the interests of the whole community to the claim of the different workers' industrial syndicates, so that private capitalism, conquered in the October Revolution shall not appear again in a more insidious form. All this, however, belongs to the future.

Russia has advanced by giant steps along the new road in spite of all the wounds inflicted on her by the war and the foreign intervention. Young and energetic, untrammelled by the century-old conventions and traditions of an older, more archaic civilization, she has a clear field in which to begin the work of reconstruction. The private exploiter no longer exists in Russia today. He, if he was unwise, fled to Paris and London to plot counter-revolution. If he was wise, he entered the service of Soviet Russia and is now receiving an ample salary according to his knowledge and skill in industry. Throughout the length and breadth of the Russian plain the struggle is still going on between

those peasants whose ideals cannot go beyond the cornering of corn and holding it up for famine prices while the towns are starving, and the proletarianized laboring peasants who have learnt in the school of adversity that only by collective labor, by communistic production and distribution, can a new and juster society be created.

THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND SO-CALLED DEMOCRACY

Everywhere in Russia now the organs of the new form of society are found in the two types of Soviet. Upon these political and industrial unions only those who labor by muscle and brain can elect and be elected. In order to obtain a vote, therefore, a man or a woman must be organized in some sort of economic Soviet or industrial syndicate, and in order to be thus organized he must do some form of productive work. This is the first essential of the Soviet system. The second essential is that the Soviet should be elected not territorially, but industrially. This is the real difference between a Soviet State and a Democratic State. A democratic state recognizes no economic divisions in the electorate. Everyone is regarded as a part of what is vaguely called "the people." How impracticable a democratic parliament is for the modern industrially-specialized form of society, the following example may show. A metal worker, let us say, lives next to a railwayman on one side and an accountant on the other. All three have special economic interests which require exact professional knowledge to understand. Each of them, if he were to draw up a programme of his demands at a given moment, would have different claim to make for the protection of his particular economic interest. In a Soviet State, each would have these interests put forward through the economic syndicate, of which he would have to be a member, and the central union of the syndicates would then consider them in relation to the whole economic production of the country. In times like the present, when the fight with the counter-revolution is still going on, the syndicates would have to consult with the political Soviet and obtain its sanction also. But the point is that the whole Soviet organization is so arranged that the economic apparatus which is able to represent the workers special interests and can reconcile them with the interest of the whole community is at hand. In a Democratic state exactly the reverse is the case, for here the worker's industrial organizations have no political power and can only advise a body which is brought into being by a scattered electorate. Thus the three types of workers that I take above are in a democratic state only able to elect representatives for one district in which their economic interest is swamped in thousands of others. Candidates are put up by party caucuses, which work on a territorial basis and these candidates cannot possibly represent all these interests at the same time. The democratic election to a parliament in fact is nothing more than a device to deceive the workers by dividing them into artificial constituencies on the basis of which they cannot possibly unite to draw up a common social and economic policy. This can only be done through the development of the industrial unions, as described above.

Perhaps the greatest advantage of the Soviet, however, is that it is capable of being continually re-elected. The workers can withdraw their dele-

gates and elect again at will. Thus the Soviets are always a reflection of the opinion of the workers at the given moment. This was most clearly seen in the case of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets in January, 1918, and of the Russian Constituent Assembly which met in that same month. The former elected only a short time after the election for the Constituent Assembly, gave a large Bolshevik and Left Socialist-Revolutionary majority. The Constituent Assembly, however, was elected on a candidates' list made up in the autumn of that year, when quite different parties were in the political arena and when the important split between the left and the right wing of the socialist-revolutionary party had not yet taken place. The result of the Constituent Assembly election was a majority for the right socialist-revolutionaries, in which the left wing was hardly represented at all. For in the few weeks that elapsed between the drawing up of the candidates' list for the Constituent Assembly, and the elections for it, an entirely new political situation had arisen. The Soviet Congress reflected this change and the Constituent Assembly did not.

When the Allied governments therefore say that there must be in Russia a body which represents all the Russian people in a Constituent Assembly, before they can recognize the Russian Government, they are really saying that they want a government which will be put in power by scattering all the economic forces of the Russian workers and which will become an empty shell within a short time of its election.

I would add one final word of appeal to the working class of England and France. Do not listen to the tales of horrors which the bourgeois press of Western Europe tells about the Russian revolution. I say because I know that the starvation and misery from which the Russian people are suffering is due not to those who are building up the new socialist form of society but to those who for three years drove Russia into an exhausting war and then sent armed forces to invade her territory and cut off her food supplies and the raw materials of her industries. The Russian people appeal to all the world for peace. They long to establish the normal economic exchange between East and West Europe which alone can make good the destruction of the four years of war. Raise the blockade they say; send us the technical advisors without which we cannot restore our industries, shattered by the war. Soviet Russia is ready to pay handsomely for the services rendered. If the workers of England and France are still content to leave private financiers to control the relations between their countries and Russia, Soviet Russia will raise no objection but will treat with their financiers and satisfy their wants in so far as they do not involve the reduction of the Russian workers and peasants to the slavery that they lived in under Czarism. If, on the other hand, the English and French workers take these matters into their own hands they will find in Bolshevik Russia a friend and an ally. They will at all times be welcome in the territories of the Republic, which are as safe for those engaged in honest labor as in any state of Western Europe or America. An immense field will be open to them to assist their Russian comrades with the technical advice which only they can give. On the other hand they can learn many things which will be new to them in that wonderful land that lies between Europa and Asia. Let us tear out the pages of the past. Let us write a new page in the history of the future.

Here's how the Press Fund grows-- it could't help it with all these comrades "Going to it"!

Of course it is growing. It has to grow. The comrades who stand by The Ohio Socialist and the IDEA of PARTY controlled press are not the kind of socialists who have learned to quit. Not by a long shot. They are the never-quitting variety—the only kind who will ever make this world a fit place for workers to live in and a mighty poor place for exploiters.

Well, here's a list for you. Talk about the possibility of getting that \$10,000 for the press fund, we should

say so. Here is a comrade down at Massillon, O., who does'nt even send us his name, he's so modest, who goes among his shopmates and collects \$52.00 from 52 workers. Just think of it! This certainly shows there is no cause for failure in this respect. When one comrade can do so well for the press fund as this there must be many, many others who could equal it if they would only try.

Comrade Chas. Baker, State Organizer stopped in the State Office the other day enroute to the National

Convention. He left \$59.00 in the press fund which he collected among the South Slavic comrades of Youngstown. These comrades are ready always to do the right thing by all progressive Party Work.

Perhaps some day we will know who the members of the Repeaters Club of Akron, O. are. Two weeks ago we recorded a donation of \$8.00 from this mysterious organization, and now we must credit it with a still larger one. Look in the \$35.00 column, you will find them there. Comrade Albert

Schmidt, who remits for the Club, states that their numbers are growing fast and he wishes other comrades would organize such clubs over the country. Sounds like good advice to us. What do you think about it? The Repeaters surely set an example worth following. All health to them, may their shadows never grow less numerous!

Another branch of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund contributes to our press fund. This time it is No. 133 of Dayton. O. Comrade

J. Ehrhardt remits a ten spot from this organization. Thanks comrades.

"Would like to see a hundred thousand comrades respond to this call!" states comrade L. W. Pearson of Roanoke, Va. He boosts the press fund, joins the Liberators and orders a hundred copies of the O. S. for distribution.

Comrade C. R. Swope of Warren is still at it. The list received this week contains \$5.50.

"One dollar as often as possible!" is what comrade Jno R. Veney of E. Liverpool, states he will donate to the press fund.

We call your attention to the fifty dollar column again. You will see the name, Lassalle Club there. Thru comrade Julius Zorn the members of this S. P. Branch sent us \$50.00. Comrade Julius Zorn states that the Branch is very active and flourishing, a fact we may readily believe from this generous donation.

Comrade Mike Zolman steps into the ten dollar column this week. — Thanks comrade Zolman.

Another dandy list was received this week from comrade H. Weicher of Columbus, O. It contained \$9.00 and is a healthy indication of comrade Weicher's activity.

Another three dollar contributor comes from one of our best boosters, comrade T. Auerman of Kalamazoo, Mich. On another list he sends in \$6.00. Yes, some booster.

- \$1 Column**
- Jno Messner, Hamilton, O.
 - Jno Lamborn, Glouster, O.
 - Chas. Renter, Pomeroy, O.
 - August Hepp, Pomeroy, O.
 - Henry Mees, Mason, W. Va.
 - Carl Adrian, Fremont, O.
 - Jno. Haysmayer, Fremont, O.
 - David, June, Sandusky Twp. O.
 - M. J. Green, Fremont, O.
 - P. H. Wiewant, Fremont, O.
 - A. Burdge, Fremont, O. 25c.
 - H. Carr, Fremont, O. 25c.
 - J. Swint, Fremont, O. 75c.
 - Steve J. Jarinko, St. Louis, Mo. 50c.
 - Chas. Gremplm, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - J. Malinovsky, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - B. Sidakis, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - Jno H. Deekus, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - P. Belski, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - Jake Reluchuk, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - Andrew Stasuk, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - J. Klinechuk, St. Louis, Mo. 25c.
 - Popow, St. Louis, Mo.
 - Mart. Phelan, Columbus, O.
 - Geo. Althausner, Columbus, O.
 - A. Wright, Columbus, O.
 - Gust. Gerlach, Columbus, O.
 - Albert Watson, Massillon, O.
 - Geo. Brogden, Massillon, O.
 - T. Williams, Massillon, O.
 - K. Sinnock, Massillon, O.

- Frank Eber, Massillon, O.
- A. R. Gochanner, Massillon, O.
- Dominic Sambuco, Bridgeport, O.
- Peter Sambuco, Bridgeport, O.
- D. Eichel, Sidney, O.
- Mike Solderitz, Dayton, O.
- Joseph Lucic, Wyandotte, Mich.
- Genevieve Zrnc, Wyandotte, Mich.
- Frank Gersbach, Hamilton, O.
- Bessie M. Seitz, Willoughby, O. 40c.
- A. Friend, Lima, O.
- Jas. Dartnall, Norwood, O.
- Wallace B. Watson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
- Rose Gibson, Lowry City, Mo. 50c.
- R. Grey Morton, Zanesville, O.
- Nat. Andreatta, Sandusky, O. 25c.
- Jacob Key, Sandusky, O. 25c.
- Edward Rosfelder, Jr. 25c.
- Christian Stuphiff, Sandusky, O. 25c.
- Jos. Windish, Sandusky, O. 50c.
- Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Kenealy, Girard, O.
- Paul Conrad, Hamilton, O.
- Jacob B. Conrad, Hamilton, O.
- Miss Belle Yont, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- E. Vanderrost, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- L. M. Scott, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- Louis Larson, Bettendorf, Ia.
- C. W. Schomp, Bettendorf, Ia.
- J. B. Diebel, Akron, O.
- S. GGoldberg, Akron, O.
- H. K. Miller, Ironton, O. 50c.

- Mrs. Jennie Frederick, Canal Fulton, O.
- Loraine Frederick, Canal Fulton, O.
- D. M. Vanderveer, Richmond, Ky.
- Fred Silberhorn, Cincinnati, O.
- C. E. Sine, Akron, O.
- C. D. Crawford, Hamilton, O.
- Harvey E. Schrock, Hamilton, O.
- Jno. Dominick, Hamilton, O.
- Adam Herzog, Hamilton, O.
- Jos. Yancum, Hamilton, O.
- Jos. Eberly, Hamilton, O.
- Frank C. Wagner, Hamilton, O.
- Fred Brodbeck, Hamilton, O.
- Harry Harvig, Hamilton, O.
- Thos. Queens, Hamilton, O.
- Ed. Fisher, Hamilton, O.
- Marion Heidy, Marion, O.
- W. A. Schreiber, Hamilton, O.
- R. K. Spencer, Hamilton, O.
- Geo. Gilbert, Brewster, O.
- J. T. Scholey, Brewster, O.
- Asa Huff, Brewster, O.
- F. A. Wild, Brewster, O.
- H. E. Timer, Brewster, O.
- Jos. Breidger, Brewster, O.
- G. R. Hilton, Brewster, O.
- A. McMichael, Brewster, O.
- A. Lameraux, Brewster, O.
- Wm. Rude, Brewster, O.
- B. R. Williams, Brewster, O.
- Martin Tyser, Brewster, O.
- F. Ferguson, Brewster, O.
- Edmond Williams, Brewster, O.

- J. Jordan Brewster, O.
- J. Gerstenmaier, Brewster, O.
- S. Luxemburg, Brewster, O.
- R. A. Ruff, Brewster, O.
- J. W. Myers, Canton, O.
- L. M. Howenstein, Canton, O.
- J. Leininger, Canton, O.
- Andrew Adamson, Canton, O.
- E. Kasher, Canton, O.
- I. J. Baker, Canton, O.
- T. E. Schlagel, Navarre, O.
- C. W. Boegman, Navarre, O.
- W. H. Everett, Navarre, O.
- E. Zingery, Beach City, O.
- Geo. E. Orth, Justus, O.
- F. F. Stuck, Justus, O.
- F. W. Hoagland, Jewett, O.
- J. Mitchell, Toledo, O.
- For Lee Miller, Marietta, O.
- Patrick Doyle, Akron, O.
- A. Freeman, Akron, O.
- J. J. Shoemaker, Akron, O.
- Isah Shoemaker, Akron, O.
- Jno C. Chase, Akron, O.
- Poter Papa, Canton, O.
- Sazo Rovacevich, Canton, O.
- Dusan Vesich, Canton, O.
- Bozo Trbovich, Canton, O.
- Revice Bunlich, Canton, O.
- Sava Suznevich, Canton, O.
- Rade Vuconich, Canton, O.
- Dragan Trbovich, Canton, O. 50c.
- Mike Radich, Canton, O. 50c.

- Inbro Kolenkovich, Canton, O. 50c.
- Dmitar Stanisavljevich, Canton, O. 25c.
- Paval Kolenkovich, Canton, O. 50c.
- Ivan Cindrich, Canton, O. 50c.
- Dr. Rosa C. Powell, E. Liverpool, O.
- Jno R. Veney, E. Liverpool, O.
- Thos. Jeffries, Hamilton, O.
- S. Sherman, Hamilton, O.
- E. C. Lawrence, Hamilton, O.
- W. A. Humpreys, Hamilton, O.
- Wm. Hartman, Toledo, O.
- G. F. Kilvington, Louisville, O.
- Chas. Hame, Toledo, O.
- Geo. Ashley, Warren, O.
- C. R. Swope, Warren, O. \$1.10.
- Chas. Batista, Warren, O. 50c.
- Henry Rufo, Warren, O. 15c.
- W. Calahan, Warren, O. 50c.
- Alfred Hood, Warren, O. 50c.
- Wm. Howker, Warren, O. 25c.
- W. H. Crawford, Warren, O.
- L. W. Pearson, Roanoke, Va.
- J. L. Greenspun, Little Rock, S. C.
- Geo. Farnsworth, Wadsworth, O.
- A. friend, Wadsworth, O.
- J. C. Englehorn, Gallon, O.
- J. F. Poister, Gallon, O.
- J. M. Brake, Gallon, O.
- Phillip Herbold, Gallon, O.
- W. J. Gilmore, Dola, O.
- Moritz Illner, Hamilton, O.
- Frank Rock, Barton, O.
- Jno Ralek, Canton, O.

- \$2 Column**
- Natale Marinello, Sandusky, O.
 - Jno Novak, Wyandotte, Mich.
 - Chas. Klueck, Fremont, O.
 - Julius Giebel, Fremont, O.
 - J. Azorinus, Youngstown, O.
 - Jos. Schilling, Canfield, O.
 - Miss B. A. Comrade, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 - Wm. A. Humpreys, Hamilton, O.
 - Wm. Hartman, Toledo, O.
 - G. F. Kilvington, Louisville, O.
 - Chas. Hame, Toledo, O.
 - Geo. Ashley, Warren, O.
 - C. R. Swope, Warren, O. \$1.10.
 - Chas. Batista, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Henry Rufo, Warren, O. 15c.
 - W. Calahan, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Alfred Hood, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Wm. Howker, Warren, O. 25c.
 - W. H. Crawford, Warren, O.
 - L. W. Pearson, Roanoke, Va.
 - J. L. Greenspun, Little Rock, S. C.
 - Geo. Farnsworth, Wadsworth, O.
 - A. friend, Wadsworth, O.
 - J. C. Englehorn, Gallon, O.
 - J. F. Poister, Gallon, O.
 - J. M. Brake, Gallon, O.
 - Phillip Herbold, Gallon, O.
 - W. J. Gilmore, Dola, O.
 - Moritz Illner, Hamilton, O.
 - Frank Rock, Barton, O.
 - Jno Ralek, Canton, O.

- \$25 Column**
- Finnish Branch Socialist Party of Warren, O.
- \$50 Column**
- The Repeaters Club of Akron, O. \$20.
 - Julius Giebel, Fremont, O.
 - J. Azorinus, Youngstown, O.
 - Jos. Schilling, Canfield, O.
 - Miss B. A. Comrade, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 - Wm. A. Humpreys, Hamilton, O.
 - Wm. Hartman, Toledo, O.
 - G. F. Kilvington, Louisville, O.
 - Chas. Hame, Toledo, O.
 - Geo. Ashley, Warren, O.
 - C. R. Swope, Warren, O. \$1.10.
 - Chas. Batista, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Henry Rufo, Warren, O. 15c.
 - W. Calahan, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Alfred Hood, Warren, O. 50c.
 - Wm. Howker, Warren, O. 25c.
 - W. H. Crawford, Warren, O.
 - L. W. Pearson, Roanoke, Va.
 - J. L. Greenspun, Little Rock, S. C.
 - Geo. Farnsworth, Wadsworth, O.
 - A. friend, Wadsworth, O.
 - J. C. Englehorn, Gallon, O.
 - J. F. Poister, Gallon, O.
 - J. M. Brake, Gallon, O.
 - Phillip Herbold, Gallon, O.
 - W. J. Gilmore, Dola, O.
 - Moritz Illner, Hamilton, O.
 - Frank Rock, Barton, O.
 - Jno Ralek, Canton, O.
- \$100 Column**
- \$100.00 DOLLAR COL
 - This column isn't putting in any overtime this week!
- Pledge Column**
- Some of our comrades who repeat their contributions every week or every month say that more of us should pledge a certain amount for the press fund. How about YOU?
- How We Grow**
- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------|
| May receipts | | \$129.00 |
| June receipts | | \$1,369.83 |
| July receipts | | \$1,307.45 |
| Week of Aug. 7th | | \$168.00 |
| Week of Aug. 14th | | \$102.60 |
| Week of Aug. 21st | | \$247.93 |
| Week of Aug. 28th | | \$352.54 |
| Total to Aug. 31st | | \$3,705.50 |