

# THE OHIO SOCIALIST

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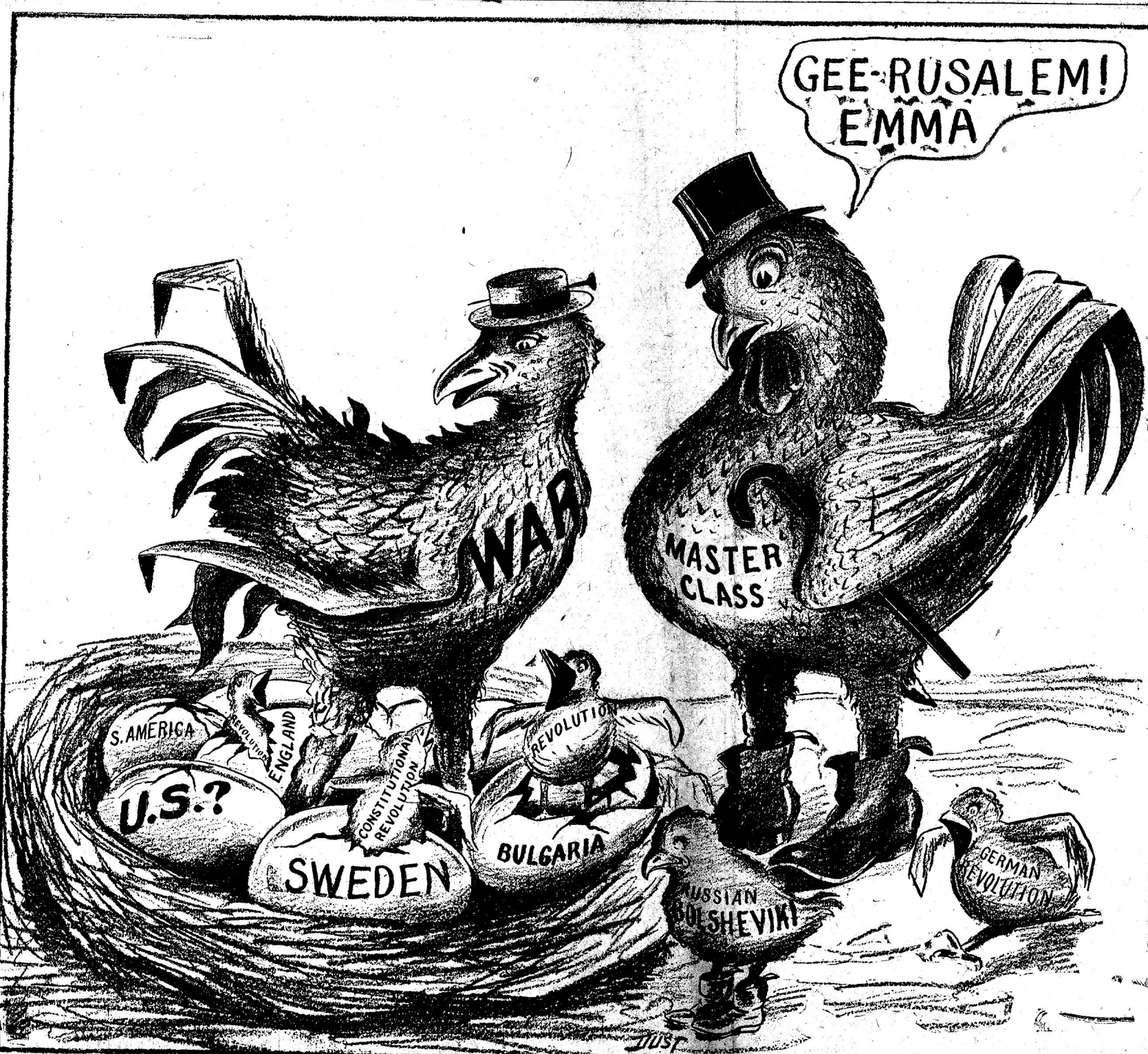
## CAPITALIST "NON-PARTISANS" WILL REDEEM PIQUA, O.

You can be a Republican, or a Democrat, or a Bull Moose in Piqua, Ohio, if you want to, but you can't vote for either in the coming city election. The political and economic bosses of the city have seen to that. If you are a Socialist you can vote the ticket. If you are not a Socialist you must vote the Non-Partisan ticket, for that is the only ticket there is. It doesn't make any difference what your convictions are. You may be a dyed in the wool Republican, or you may have voted the good old Democratic ticket all your life, like your father before you, nevertheless you will have to lay your lifelong principles (or prejudices) upon the shelf as far as voting is concerned at the next election in Piqua. You will have to do it because the political and economic bosses of Piqua have, in the fullness of their wisdom (and fear of Socialism), decreed that it should be.

Piqua is one of the cities which the Socialists took control of two years ago. They elected a mayor, two councilmen and the safety director. Needless to say, the old gang who had always run city matters to suit themselves and their favorites have been exceedingly sore since that fatal day. About every dirty piece of skull duggery that could be pulled off has been tried in order to get the Socialist administration in bad not only with the voters and workers generally, but attempts were made to secure the conviction and imprisonment of the Socialist officials upon charges preferred by the government alleging interference with its war activities. All means to oust them failed, however, much to the disgrace and chagrin of the gang which were at the bottom of the persecution. Socialism is stronger in Piqua today than at the time of the election two years ago. This fact is admitted by the opponents of Socialism there.

It is for this reason that the two old parties have wedded and now masquerade under the non de plume of "Non-Partisan," which in reality means "non-worker," non-everything except the old gang methods and control of the city by the big business element of Piqua. The mouthpieces of this hybrid organization admit that even by combining all opposition parties against the Socialists their chances of election are mighty slim. But this is the only method whereby they can have the smallest hope of winning, hence the throw.

At a recent meeting of this bunch of delectables which lasted a whole 25 minutes and was attended by at least that number of sponsors of the organization, a list of candidates were "nominated" for all city offices. J. Harrison Smith heads the ticket as candidate for mayor. Smith is an also ran of the vintage of several seasons back who always failed to reach the goal. Piqua workers are on to the game and while the Non-Partisans fret and fume and slander the workers' candidates, they just go ahead saving wood and adding to the education of the wage slaves along educational lines, knowing that when the workers once learn the meaning of Socialism they will just naturally have to give it their support.



"UNEXPECTED RESULTS"

## STILL ON DECK

Like our beloved spokesman, Gene Debs, as he entered prison, the editor of the Eye Opener wishes to announce that "We are still on deck and fighting."

A very illuminating letter has just been received from William H. Lamar, solicitor for the post office as the nation's thought controller, as follows:

Postoffice Department, Office of the Solicitor,  
Washington, D. C., May 15, 1919.  
Mr. Louis Engdahl, Editor The Eye Opener, 1642 N. Halstead Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Dear Sir: Referring to your communication of March 25, I beg to inform you that the action you request this office to take in regard to the February issue of The Eye Opener would amount to cen-

sorship, which the law does not permit. I am accordingly without authority to comply with your request. Yours very truly,  
W. H. LAMAR, Solicitor.

The February issue of The Eye Opener contained 12 pages. The issue was declared non-mailable after being held up for two weeks. A letter was thereupon addressed to Mr. Lamar urging that the post-office censorship indicate four or eight pages of the 12 that would be considered mailable. After a delay of almost two months the above reply was received. The postoffice holds that to kill an entire issue is not censorship. This is only another mystery in the mysterious censorship used here in the United States to crush a free press.

Our record for the year 1919 is as follows: January issue sent out after being held up five weeks; February issue declared non-mailable after being held up two weeks;

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## VICTORY BONDS SOLD AT THE POINT OF GUNS

When it comes to teaching by example the essential principles of democracy, the kind of democracy that the world has been made safe for, the faker patriots of Holland, Mich., take the cake from anything that has come down the pike since Wilson took the middle of the road.

During the late Victory loan drive some business men grew sore at two Socialists, Elymer Dyk and his father, because they refused to subscribe, for good and sufficient reasons to themselves. Thereupon the super-patriots gathered about them

some discharged soldiers and visited the homes of the comrades.

During the search of the premises which ensued, a quantity of Socialist literature was discovered. These as well as personal letters and communications were run through by the valiant laborers in the field of democracy.

When the comrades again refused to subscribe they became the target for every kind of vile curses that could be mouthed. They were called pro-German and damned by each and all for their Socialist beliefs. So low have the defenders of this variety of democracy fallen in their zeal to spread its virtues over the earth that nothing is too vile for them to resort to.

When in spite of their curses and abuse the comrades still refused to be bulldozed, five guns in the hands of the soldiers were drawn upon the comrades. In this manner the

(Continued on fourth page.)

## WAR PLACES AMERICAN BANKER IN SUPREMACY

### Bankers Plan Imperialistic Rule Over World. Workers Not Consulted. Sphinx' Question Still Unanswered.

The United States emerges from the Great War in a position of unprecedented economic power. In 1913 America was still a borrowing nation. In 1919 she is the creditor of the world.

The property of other nations is heavily mortgaged by war debts. The debt of Great Britain equals 44.4 per cent of her total wealth. The debt of Italy is 50.4 per cent; the debt of France 54.6 per cent; the debt of Germany 50 per cent; and that of Austria-Hungary 96 per cent of the total national wealth. The entire present national debt of the United States is only 9.6 per cent of her total wealth.

The United States has loaned the Allies a total of nine and a quarter billions. She holds a mortgage on almost ten per cent of their net wealth. The net wealth of Great Britain (wealth minus debt) is 50 billions; of France 30 billions; of Italy 12 billions; of Japan 27 billions. The net wealth of the United States is 225 billions. The United States has been forced to bond less than 10 per cent of her total wealth. Her net wealth is greater—nearly 100 per cent greater—than the combined net wealth of her principal allies.

The value of exports over imports (the trade balance) for the calendar year 1918 amounted to over three billions of dollars in favor of the United States. The indications are that for 1919 there will be a trade balance almost as heavy.

Before the war billions of American securities were owned in Europe. Of these securities two and a half billions have been brought back to the United States.

There is in the United States over three billions in gold money. Compare this amount with the 400 million stock of gold in the Bank of England, and the one billion, one hundred million stock of gold in the Bank of France. The United States has vastly more than her share of the world's gold supply.

The United States is the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. She produces, through industrial efficiency, a huge annual surplus of wealth, which must seek investment somewhere. Prior to the war, the foreign investments of Great Britain, Germany and France totaled nearly forty billion dollars. The foreign investments of the United States were a mere nothing compared with this amount.

Now the tables are turned. German foreign investments are wiped out. Her surplus is gone. Great Britain and France will be busy restoring the economic life at home. The United States today is prepared to invest more money in foreign enterprises than any nation in the world. From this time forward, she will be in a position of unquestioned superiority as a lending nation. The United States is on the verge of a period of financial imperialism that

will eclipse anything that modern society has known. Resources, efficiency, investable surplus, freedom from heavy debt, equipment with adequate man-power—in all of these directions, the United States far outdistances her nearest competitor.

Competition for trade and for investment opportunities will be very bitter during the next few years. It is little wonder that France and Great Britain are seeking protection in a Triple Alliance with the huge reservoirs of American credit. Will this Triple Alliance hold when these reservoirs, filled to overflowing, threatens to submerge the capitalism in less favored lands?

Manifest destiny is calling the United States to take her position as the greatest financial imperialist nation on earth. Her economic future possesses all of the allurements that vast wealth and unchallengeable power can command. In a few—very few years—there will be, not a "Big Five," not a "Big Three," but a "Big One," and that one will be the United States.

The bankers already have recognized this fact. They have accepted it in the person of Thomas W. Lamont, member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., financial advisor to the American peace delegation in Paris, and leader of the group of international bankers that is to be responsible for the Chinese loans.

The economic supremacy of the United States is not a theory. It is a fact. Manifest destiny is directing the Ship of State. Isolation has been abandoned. The theory that American diplomacy could not be expected to back American investments has been forgotten. Administrative officials and financiers agree on the principle and on the practice. The United States is to be the money-lender of the world!

Thus far, it is the bankers who have spoken. These plans are bankers' plans. The people are still to be heard from.

What do the American people think of imperialism? Are they content to pay the price? Are they willing to support a huge navy; equip and maintain a large army; bind themselves in alliances with foreign powers; engage in petty quarrels; participate in devastating wars; give their fathers, husbands and sons for cannon fodder; labor, sweat, produce the immense surplus of wealth that will be needed to supply the demand for American capital? Are they satisfied—the masses of the people—to live narrow lives in narrow houses, while the owners of wealth and the holders of power wallow in luxury? Are the American people ready to pay this price?

Others have been willing to pay. The Roman workers paid. So did the workers of France. The British workers have been paying for more

(Continued on Second page.)

## It's High Time We Socialists Quit Trying To Build Our House With Borrowed Tools

Raise your eyes half an inch.

Read the headline once again. Does it mean anything to you?

We hope it does. It should, because as socialists we have been most criminally guilty of the "borrowing habit." Fact of the matter is, we, as socialists, have about depended entirely upon the good will of our neighbors (capitalists) for about everything we needed in the building of our house.

We never thought it was necessary to own anything with which we worked. It was so much easier to borrow of our friend the enemy.

Let us draw a parallel.

You are starting to build a house. The ground is before you and you have a grand blue print of your future dwelling from cellar to garret. All the material is to hand ready for assembling. You pull off your coat ready for the big job.

But you have no tools to build with. Not a spade, nor a pick to dig the basement; not a hammer nor saw, nor square nor plane. All the material with which to erect a dwelling for the comfort of your old age, for the happy childhood of your children and their children, plenty of labor power just aching to get busy at the work of construction; but not a tool in your possession.

Then it dawns upon your mind that your house will be a long time unoccupied un-

less you get some tools on the job. You feel in your pockets only to discover that you haven't even a jackknife. Some how it doesn't occur to you to invest a few dollars in shovels, picks, saws, hammers and other essential implements of the building trade. Not at all. But you have a most brilliant idea. You think, "sure, I can't build this house (and Lord knows I need it bad enough) without tools and though I haven't any, friend capitalist has a full chest of the very best. True, enough, he and I don't agree as a general thing, and quite often we have considerable trouble and come to mortal blows, but maybe he will lend them to me." It's a great idea, so aborrowing you go.

Well, you get the tools and you start to excavate for the foundation that is to be laid beneath your house. And just about the time you have made a good start and are beginning to take pride in your achievements, and faith in the development of your work, along comes your friend the owner of the tools. He has a bad look on his face which proves that he and you have had another "difference." And he wants his tools returned. It doesn't cut any ice with him that your house is unfinished, that the roof is but half on and the interior exposed. It isn't his house. But the tools ARE his and whether you like it or not you have to return them for

owns these tools or borrows them, whether loaned them as long as it suited HIS convenience. Your house can rot in the rain for all he cares.

This is an example of what we socialists have been doing all along. We have started to build the house of the New Society. But we have neglected to get possession of the tools to build with. We have depended upon securing the use of the tools owned by our capitalist enemies with which to do the building. And many's the time we have paid dearly for our folly. Often we have had to suspend operations because he refused to longer lend to us. Many times our house has been left open to the winds and storms on account of our neglect in so providing ourselves against the day of adversity.

Yes, we have paid dearly enough for it it would seem. We have seen our propaganda obstructed, our papers and magazines destroyed. The work and sacrifice of many hard working comrades utterly thrown away as a result of our dependence upon our enemies. We had the borrowing habit and we used it to the limit. We became experts in the use of it and as a result we learned to our sorrow that we borrowed more trouble than anything else.

That is the lesson we have learned of the past. That's what the result of our building with borrowed tools has taught us. And that is why we are going to quit. We refuse to see the work of the Socialist

movement disrupted, disorganized by some owner of the tools with which we must work which by all the rules of common sense should be our own. We refuse to see our papers that have been built up by the hardest of hard work, worry and effort destroyed by some owner of a print shop which is no better and often not half so well equipped as one we could outfit ourselves if we only would think so. We refuse to see the progress of our movement hampered because of the fact that we refuse to do the obviously necessary thing—own the tools with which we work. We refuse to longer tolerate such an impossible condition of affairs.

We are going to quit trying to build our house with our enemies in possession of the tools we must use, and likely at any moment to withdraw them. Comrades we are going to get those necessary tools. We can get them just as soon as we realize the foolishness of doing without them. We know there are thousands upon thousands of socialists and near socialists who agree that borrowing of our sworn enemies is the most foolish thing possible. We know they will help us to quit the evil habit of borrowing and establish our own PRINTING PLANT just as soon as they learn we wish to. Perhaps you are one of these comrades who realize that the future of the Socialist movement depends a great deal upon whether the Socialist Party we are to control our own printing plant

or have it controlled by our capitalist enemies.

In possession of a modern printing press and equipment the Socialist Party can accomplish wonders in the way of propaganda. Without such equipment, our enemies hold the handle of the whip.

It is for these reasons that the Socialist Party of Ohio is carrying on this campaign for a party-owned printing plant and making a drive for \$10,000 dollars to pay for it. And while you read these lines comrades, ask yourself if it isn't possible for you to help a bit in getting that ten thousand together for this purpose. We are sure that you can boost a bit—perhaps a good deal more than you thing at first until the NECESSITY of it dawns upon you.

The campaign has just opened, but already the response has been most generous. Comrades from many parts of the country have proved by their financial response to this call that they are ready to subscribe the needed funds to make it possible to quit building with borrowed tools. Below are the names of comrades who have subscribed to the Ohio Socialist Party Press Fund during the last week. They have subscribed the amount at the head of the column in which their name appears. Next week we shall have a larger number of names to report and we want to see YOURS among them. Let us hear from you this week.

### \$1.00 Column

V. Bower, Creston, O.  
J. Bower, Creston, O.  
E. P. McDevitt, Steubenville, O.  
Chas. Litz, Sandusky, O.  
B. M. Dutton, Abingdon, Va.  
J. Putney, Shelby, Mich.  
H. O. Davis (\$1.50), Nortonville, Ky.  
E. D. Orr, Marion, O.  
Chas. Baker, Hamilton, O.  
W. M. Reider, Niles, Mich.

### \$2.00 Column

A Comrade, Niles, Mich.  
A Comrade, Niles, Mich.  
Leopold Hoffman, Grafton, O.  
Jeff Slinnett, Glencoe, Okla.  
D. M. Greathouse, Akron, O.  
P. H. Rubin, Barberton, O.  
Chas. Dearolf, Barberton, O.  
John Phaus, Barberton, O.

### \$5.00 Column

C. W. Griswold, Cleveland, O.  
J. P. Mortenson, Hardy, Neb.  
Charles Repine, Charleroi, Pa.

### \$10.00 Column

Mary A. Bundy, Warren, O.  
George Bundy, Warren, O.  
Bishop and Mrs. Wm. M. Brown, Gallon, O. (\$12.50.)

### \$25.00 Column

Local Warren, Warren, Ohio.

### \$50.00 Column

Local Hamilton, Ohio.

### \$100.00 Column

This column is watchfully waiting—for whom?

### Kiddies' Korner

No Kiddies to be found in this corner this week, but we have promised that we will not have to say this next week. Watch for them, or better still, keep them company.

### Pledge Column

Bishop and Mrs. Wm. M. Brown, Gallon, O., \$200.

### HERE'S THE WAY WE ARE GROWING

Contributed to June 1.....\$129.00  
Received since ..... 171.00  
Total to date, June 8.....\$300.00  
Balance need to make \$10,000 ..... \$9,700



# May Day 1919 a Monument To the Revolution

By ALFRED WAGENKNECHT,  
Director of the Department of Organization and Propaganda, Socialist Party.

Never was International Labor Day more widely, enthusiastically and courageously celebrated than on May 1st, 1919.

From the largest industrial center to the remotest community, comrades one and all clasped hands upon that day to pledge a renewal of their determination to free our political prisoners, yes—and to free the world from capitalism, the arch-tyrant of the ages.

The world is afloat with a new purpose. The workers in their millions, with clenched fists and determined men, are marching forward, claiming the earth as their own. Nothing can stop them. They have risen in their might. They have gained sight. They have learned the weakness of that arrogant minority in whose keeping the wealth of the ages has rested.

Forward and onward to a new world; a masterless world—that was the spirit of May Day. And it was this march of the millions that the city czars and the hoodlum hirelings of our industrial lords tried to stop. Just as well try to stop the earth in its orbit or the ebb and flow of the tide.

Let this be remembered forever. Capitalism is in a panic. It jumps in fear of its own shadow. It invented bomb plots and published nationwide through its kept press that the Socialists were going to begin a bloody revolution on May Day. All this had its purpose. This was the stage-setting which upon May Day gave them the excuse to assault peaceful demonstrations of workers gathered to express their joy at the steady progress of mankind toward industrial freedom.

IT WAS NOT THE SOCIALISTS NOR THE THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS OF LABOR UNIONISTS WHO RIOTED UPON MAY DAY.

No more peaceful demonstrations were ever organized than these thousands of May Day meetings and parades which after all only constituted a showing of numbers constituting the forward looking army of labor.

IT WAS CAPITALISM THAT RIOTED. Capitalism in hysterics, capitalism tottering into its grave.

But why pay attention to these last dying kicks of a rotting order? The lesson of May Day, 1919, is to be found in the viciousness of capitalism so much as in the solidarity of labor. And May Day, 1919, proved that labor is uniting.

In cities where demonstrations of 2,000 workers were voted great successes in previous years, demonstrations of from 20,000 to 30,000 workers were had this year. In

# Manifesto of Workers' Council of Waist and Dress Industry

The recent conference of the Waist and Dress Industry, held in the People's house, New York, May 3rd and 4th, 1919, indicates a healthy move on the part of a section of New York's workers, toward industrial democracy. This is the first industry in the city that has successfully established a council basis in its workshops along British and American lines. It promises to be the forerunner of a nation-wide movement for the emancipation of the proletariat.

What was only a few weeks ago estimated as a mere handful of persecuted workers, labelled and misrepresented by the yellow and so-called radical sheets alike, miraculously flourished at this conference to the proportions of over fourteen thousand (half the recognized industry) represented by 320 delegates elected in the various shops.

All through the meeting, a spirit of protest, not only against existing conditions, but even more strongly against the false leaders of labor and stagnant trade unionism was keenly felt. Scott Nearing, in opening the conference, vividly portrayed the evils of craft unionism and spoke in favor of Workers' Councils in every industry to replace the incompetent and harmful officialdom of dyking trade unionism. This matter was dwelt upon in the speech of some of the members of the previous executive committee, whose attitude to trade unionism was no less antagonistic.

At the conclusion of a two-day sitting, the following manifesto was unanimously adopted:

We, 320 shop delegates of the Waist and Dress Industry, at a conference held at the People's house, 7 E. 15th street, New York City, May 3rd and 4th, 1919, realize that trade unions, instead of bringing about class-consciousness and solidarity among the workers and uniting them against their exploiters, breaks them into craft groups and thereby weakens them and serves the interests of the employing class. We also realize that our emancipation from life-long drudgery depends entirely upon our solidarity and class-consciousness.

We, therefore, proclaim to all the workers of the Waist and Dress Industry the inauguration of a Workers' Council.

The Workers' Council sets out to educate and organize the workers along class-conscious and industrial lines; to break the corrupt and demoralizing influence of craft-union officialdom; to have the workers ready to go on with production when the time comes for them to take over the industries.

We urge the workers in each shop to elect shop committees which shall handle all grievances between the workers and their employers. These shop committees shall meet in general conference to adjust problems

communities that never heard of International Labor Day the ukases of city czars abrogating free speech and assembly were defied and workers gathered to celebrate and demonstrate. Yes, even in hundreds of rural communities, far away from the field of class clashes, comrades gathered in meetings to protest the imprisonment of Debs and all other political prisoners and to demand their unconditional and immediate release.

Hundreds of thousands of protest postal cards passed through the mails on May 1st, 1919. And FREE THEM posters by the thousands advertised our May Day meetings. Hundreds of thousands of Socialist Party membership application blanks were distributed May 1st and thousands of new members were added to the ranks of the only workers' political party.

The Socialist Party may well be proud of its leadership in the thousands of May Day mass demonstrations this year. Never before did the party machinery respond more loyally and never before did it perform its duty so well.

Debs' May Day message, Kate Richards O'Hare's May Day message and the messages of other imprisoned and convicted Socialists were listened to by hundreds of thousands of workers—men, women and children anxious for the new world which spells the new day. May 1st, 1919, was indeed the harbinger of proletarian brotherhood and industrial democracy.

We want peace! But it is the peace of a class-free world that we demand. The working class has hoped, worked, fought, suffered and died generation after generation. It now sees the red dawn of the rising sun of Socialism in the east. Take lessons from the lands where the Sun of Socialism now shines brightly it is assuming a more erect posture in this class divided United States. It is gaining in courage. It demands its rights.

There was a new spirit abroad in the land upon May 1st, 1919. And it is that which makes May Day, 1919, a monument to the revolution.

To the thousands of comrades who so unflinchingly stood by their colors, who so painstakingly organized the thousands of May Day demonstrations, who so willingly gave their co-operation, to these thousands the Department of Organization and Propaganda, Socialist Party, expresses its sincere appreciation.

Ever onward and forward. There is no road to yesterday. Tomorrow belongs to us. And in this day let every comrade prove worthy of the future that lies before us.

# RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, The most sacred traditions of our country have been glorified in the thought that, since the founders of this great republic were political and religious exiles, it was a foregone conclusion that the United States of America must always be a "Haven of Refuge" for the political and religious exiles of ALL countries; not tradition alone, but our common school histories have persistently taught these ideals, and an amendment to our national constitution expressly stipulates that "The rights of the citizenship to free press, free speech and free assembly shall not be suspended or abridged;" and

Whereas, The development of the present capitalist system with its autocratic control of the appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court has filled those positions with men who have ASSUMED the power to set aside these most sacred rights of the citizenship and, at the behest of their

# LABOR CRUSHED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

In Japan the persecution of Socialists is as severe as ever. My husband was imprisoned for the fifth time last autumn, with him a number of comrades also. It was on account of some labor papers which were very moderate. He came in February, but he is not yet quite well.

The foreign books which are prohibited importation amount to more than 800 kinds, among them most of Socialist books. The books sent by Kerr & Co. were mostly confiscated, the Communist Manifesto also.

The English paper, "Japan Advertiser," was suppressed recently because it reprinted the Japanese Socialist resolutions sent to the Bolsheviks. We know very little about the disturbances in Korea, because the government does not allow the papers to report about it. You may well imagine in what situation we are here in Japan. No liberty of press and speech at all. Even the personal freedom of the people is one of the very limited kinds, for the government is always suspicious and spying on us. The mere term of "socialism" is enough to frighten the government. And no open discussion on socialism is allowed. The government declares even the saying against socialism may be exposed to the danger of suppression, because through them people may know something about the true nature of socialism, or may serve to arouse the curiosity of the people and urge them to study about it.

The strikes and labor unions are not yet allowed. Laborers are shamelessly exploited. The factory laws there are of course very insufficient in themselves, but the government is too weak to enforce them upon the capitalist. Can you believe that most Japanese girl workers' working day is 18 hours? Their annual income \$50 average. The official report tells us that 13,000 girl workers are dying of consumption every year. They have no chances to be enlightened by outer influences because most of them are shut up in the dormitories. The cases of their ill treatment do not attract much attention because they know no outside world, no capitalist paper consents to write about such cases. As for the labor paper, the government is always anxious to suppress it and imprison its editors. After all, the Japanese people are living under the darkest oppression of bureaucracy. And as the people's discontent is growing stronger, the oppression becomes severer.

The government forbids Socialists to go abroad. Many comrades want to go abroad, but they can not. Comrade Sakai wanted to attend the conference at Berne, but the government did not give him the passport. The government is in utmost fear of the Bolsheviks. They have no conviction in their strength against the democratic tendency, so they take every means to suppress it beforehand out of fears.—From a Letter From a Japanese Comrade.

"Economic Masters" impose sentences of from ten (10) to twenty (20) years imprisonment upon any who have brave enough to exercise their constitutional right of publicly expressing their honest convictions; and

Whereas, The passage of the "Dick Mitchell Conspiracy" and other militarist laws culminating in the enactment of this most obnoxious "Espionage" law, are calculated to completely destroy the spirit and purpose of our most cherished traditions and ideals and establish in their stead the most reactionary and despotic "Autocracy of Nations" having for its purpose the perpetuity of the present war-breeding Imperial-Capitalist-System; the immediate withdrawal from foreign countries and the DISCHARGE of all officers and enlisted men now in the military service of the United States; the immediate repeal of militarist laws (including the Espionage law) which endangers our democratic institutions; and the immediate discharge of all those men and women who have been arrested, convicted or who are now in prison as a result of the usurpation of power in the enactment and enforcement of the Espionage law; and be it further

Resolved, That all who subscribe to these resolutions and demands, will do all in their power to unite all liberty loving people upon the only peaceful method we may employ to emphasize our earnestness in this demand, upon a program for a general cessation of all work beginning on (the date to be decided later) and continuing until these demands are complied with; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions shall be circulated among all Civic, Federated and Fraternal organizations for signatures, that copies be sent to our state legislators and to our representatives in congress.

Kenmore, Ohio, May Day Resolutions Committee.

Paste this resolution upon a sheet of paper, sign and circulate it among your friends, then mail to your state legislators and representatives in congress.

There are 76 lawyers in the U. S. senate and 320 of the 440 members of the house of representatives at Washington are lawyers; and they are but attorneys of the great industrial combinations who are the real rulers of the government.—Senator R. F. Pettigrew.

# AS OTHERS SEES US.

"The irruption of the United States of America into European politics, which has certainly carried with it the seeds of a more auspicious event, had the fact not taken place under a Plutocracy. There is something whimsical in the notion of President Wilson, the representative of a great capitalist power, acting the part of Good Samaritan to European civilization, which has fallen among thieves again. He has poured in his oil and his wine; and now he is trying to set the unfortunate one on his own ass, preparatory to conducting him to the inn where safety and entertainment are provided for both great and small. Presently, doubtless, he will take out two-pence and depart his way, though, to be sure, the perfect fulfillment of this pleasing parallel will be seriously jeopardized if, as some contend, the Modern Good Samaritan intends to charge interest on the disbursements which his bowels will have caused him to make."—From the Scottish Review.

# EGYPT'S SORROW

The Egyptian agricultural laborer or fellah is the great and most important asset of the country. Under the English protectorate, as under the English occupation, his lot is the worst in any civilized country, most certainly worse than the worst laborer in the most backward country in Europe. From sunrise to sunset he is tied to the soil for long hours under a broiling sun. He interrupts his continuous labor only to snatch one hasty and utterly inadequate meal, consisting of a small piece of kneaded wheat or maize bread, seasoned with a very little salad, and only occasionally with a little cheese. His only clothing is a pair of trousers, a vile bit of the most primitive construction, some three or four yards square, with no aperture except the door, and with a small chest for its only furniture. It cannot be otherwise, when his day's wage is no more than a loaf of bread.

There is, of course, no such thing as a legal minimum wage for the fellah. The fellah has the advantage of no insurance, accident, or relief laws, and he has no legal protection of any kind against the most scandalous exploitation. Lacking the most elementary wisdom and scientific hygienic conditions, he is the prey of all kinds of endemic diseases and epidemics. Amongst his class infant mortality rises to appalling heights. Thus a French authority, M. de Chambert, in his "Enquete sur la condition des Egyptiens," in 1907, estimated that three-fourths of the children of the fellah die at a very early age. Within recent years, too, a new scourge, which always accompanies advancing English civilization, is playing havoc with the fellah. This is drink. Of late years the illicit distillation of alcohol, the fellah, the most temperate of all laborers, has taken to alcohol, manufactured in small Egyptian distilleries, and frightfully adulterated, in order that his miserable wage may allow him to purchase it. Having conquered the degradation of his town, where it is consumed not only in the cafes and drink shops, but as well in the groceries (is not the tempting spirit grocery a right British institution?) alcohol is now rapidly conquering rural Egypt. And what is more serious, although we do not as yet know the exact relation of the two, where it is consumed not only in the cafes and drink shops, but as well in the groceries (is not the tempting spirit grocery a right British institution?) alcohol is now rapidly conquering rural Egypt. And what is more serious, although we do not as yet know the exact relation of the two, where it is consumed not only in the cafes and drink shops, but as well in the groceries (is not the tempting spirit grocery a right British institution?) alcohol is now rapidly conquering rural Egypt.

Resolved, That all who subscribe to these resolutions and demands, will do all in their power to unite all liberty loving people upon the only peaceful method we may employ to emphasize our earnestness in this demand, upon a program for a general cessation of all work beginning on (the date to be decided later) and continuing until these demands are complied with; and be it further

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# RESOLUTIONS FOR FREEDOM FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS

The citizens of Kalamazoo, Mich., and vicinity (particularly the producing class) in mass meeting assembled, have unanimously adopted the following resolutions and caused us to affix our signatures, to-wit:

WHEREAS, There are now in prison in this country several hundred persons (Eugene V. Debs, Thos. J. Mooney, Wm. D. Haywood, Kate Richard O'Hare, et al.) convicted according to law on various charges, most of which may be summarized as obstructing the United States in the conduct of war; and

WHEREAS, All are victims of an interpretation of the necessary means to secure the welfare and success of the nations in war, and some of them are suffering as the result of a devotion to an interpretation of such means differing from the majority, but presumably no less high-minded and unselfish; and

WHEREAS, The war is now over and this nation should follow the historic example offered by other governments in the past, and set free those prisoners for whose detention a national crisis no longer offers excuse; and

WHEREAS, The political prisoners fall into various classes according to legal definition, but particularly in the people's minds they form two groups: the victims of the selective law and the Espionage Act; and

WHEREAS, Persons were convicted in circumstances of popular excitement, and it might be questioned whether those convicted had a fair and impartial trial; and

WHEREAS, The United States has entered the Congress of Nations with a program of justice and democracy and freedom for all nationalities for a better world for all mankind; and

WHEREAS, No better foundation for a better world can be established than an act of amnesty to release those whose imprisonment is a scandal and rock of offense to democracy everywhere; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we demand as a matter of essential justice to our citizens of faith in our historic democracy and loyalty to our own cause that of a better world, that all political prisoners be set free and the selective service and Espionage Act be immediately repealed; and be it further

RESOLVED, That as inasmuch as we believe to be wholly within our constitutional rights, as American citizens, we will continue to protest collectively and individually, and to support all legal steps taken to the end that all of the aforesaid conditions are fully realized; and be it further

RESOLVED, That copies of these resolutions, properly attested by the chairman and secretary of this meeting be forwarded to the labor press in whom we have the most confidence, also to the president of the United States and to the senators and representatives in congress from the state of Michigan.

H. T. AUCKERMAN, Chairman.  
A. R. SMITH, Secretary.

# WAR PLACES AMERICAN BANKER IN SUPREMACY

(Continued from first page.)

than a century. Now the turn of the American workers has come. To the people of America, as to the people of every other empire, "The Question of all time." (Written by E. E. Miller.)

"Beside the road of time the gaunt Sphinx lay Half buried in the dust of cities dead. A mighty nation came with ringing tread; The monster rose; the traveler stood at bay And heard the riddle; 'What is there to say When idlers feast and toilers lack No answer came; a struggling gasp instead."

"Told that the Sphinx had clutched another prey. Empire on empire fell, the question still. Unanswered, and today our young land hears It asked. She hears; her lips half apart with will To speak; yet she is silent and appears To halt in sudden doubt 'twixt two Still closer draws the Sphinx with baleful eyes."

Manifest destiny is calling to America—the manifest destiny of imperialism and world dominion that called to Cortez, to Pizarro, to the rulers of American economic life—the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, traders—all of the profiteers are answering the summons eagerly; gleefully. For them it means riches, unimagined and boundless power. But the workers—who must carry this imperial program upon their backs—what is their answer to this manifest, imperial destiny?

On sending a delegation to the provisions commission in Berlin, in order to provide themselves with prices information. This delegation found that the provisions commission is no longer in existence. They were finally referred to the entente commission. The letter gave them fine words to the effect that in the spring they were to be sent by the entente, for pure love of humanity, to Archangel or to the Denikin army, which, it was said, was the only way of sending them to Russia. But the delegation displayed no eagerness to serve as cannon fodder on the Archangel front or in the Denikin army.

Entente officers and Russian reactionaries are preparing in Germany for a war to be waged by the capitalists of all lands against Socialistic Russia. The German government knows about this, and without its approval, this propaganda could not go on. The same is true of the Soviet government, particularly of War Minister Neuring.

# Letters of Encouragement

Containing remittances for the Party-Owned Printing Plant from comrades who realize its great necessity to the Socialist Movement. LET US HEAR FROM YOU THIS WEEK, COMRADE.

WHY DIDN'T WE DO IT SOONER? "I have never understood," writes Comrade E. P. McDevitt of Steubenville; "why it would not have been advisable long ago to own our printing establishment. It seems to me it would have been much more economical and convenient. I am glad, therefore, that the State Office has arrived at such conclusion." And to this we add, that the Socialist Movement has outgrown the dilly-dally, go-as-you-please methods of the past. Future progress DEMANDS up-to-date methods. That's why we are going to establish a modern printing plant. Help us do it.

HE HAS A REASON TO BE IN THE MOVEMENT. "Here is my little mite to help buy a printing press of our own in the movement to do all I can." Yours for the International. —H. O. Davis, Nortonville, Ky.

THIS BOOST WILL HELP. "Enclosed find five dollars to help buy the new press. Success to you." —Dr. W. Van Nette.

A BOOST FROM ANOTHER STATE. Some comrades in Ohio may be surprised to learn of the support which the Ohio Socialist receives from locals and comrades in other states. The Ohio Socialist is one of the most popular Socialist papers in the country with a national circulation. This fact is attested by the ever growing list of subscriptions received from all parts of the country—these subscriptions together with the many letters of encouragement we receive proves this. Last week we reported a five dollar press fund donation from Local Rock Island, Ill. This week we are glad to receive a similar amount from Comrade Dora E. Musser of Local Battle Creek. A letter from the Ohio Socialist to her brings this gratifying result from the local of which she is the secretary.

COMRADE BUNDY RESPONDS. Comrade Geo. Bundy of Warren, O., ex-state executive committee member and Comrade Mrs. Bundy respond this week with a liberal donation of ten dollars each toward the Press Fund.

LOCAL HAMILTON GETS IN THE BIG ONE. Local Hamilton is the first local in Ohio to respond to the party call for the Press Fund. And it is some response, too. Fifty dollars the local sends to the State Office through Secretary Clifford King. Local Hamilton evidently intends to retain its reputation for Socialist buy a barrel of ink, ha, ha."

HE WISHES IT WAS 500. A note from Comrade T. H. Robertson of Canton, O., states that he wishes his contribution of five dollars was five hundred instead. And so do we, but since it can't be we know there are many hundreds, yes, there are thousands of comrades who can spare one dollar each to help buy a printing press for the Ohio Socialist. What's more they are going to do it, too. Watch them do it!

AND STILL ANOTHER LOCAL CONTRIBUTES. It's Local Warren, Ohio, this time. Here is the letter from Comrade Secretary C. R. Swope. Read it. Doesn't it sound encouraging? "Enclosed find check for \$25 which is a donation from Local Warren for 'Our Party-Owned Press and Printing Plant.'" You will hear from me again soon with a few more to help buy a barrel of ink, ha, ha."

# STATE PICNIC Socialist Party of Ohio Will Be Held at CONEY ISLAND CINCINNATI JUNE 29, 1919

All Socialists of Ohio and neighboring states, especially, the border states of West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana, are hereby notified of the State picnic of the Socialist Party of Ohio to be held on the above date. Each and every one of you are cordially invited to be present on this grand occasion with all the members of your family.

The Ohio State picnics have always been great affairs in the past, the one this year promises to outclass all previous ones in every way. What with one of the most choice locations in the state, added attractions of many kinds, including a charming steam boat ride, Socialists should feel encouraged to be on hand with a good sized crowd.

CONEY ISLAND—A first class pleasure resort, situated up the Ohio river from Cincinnati. Many amusements, including Ferris wheel, figure eight, boating, bathing and many other pleasant recreations. In fact, there will be pleasures for each and every Socialist whether he or she is seven weeks old or seventy years.

Good speakers will be on hand to instruct, entertain, and enthrone you with the message of socialism. Speakers with national reputations will be present at the Ohio State picnic. You will want to hear them. Don't miss the opportunity which this occasion affords you to do so.

ADMISSION 25c. You can't beat the State picnic's admission price. At 25c each with a ten-mile boat ride each way thrown in, we say you can't beat it. And by the way, admission tickets have been sent to all Party Locals in Ohio for sale to members. Buy them from your secretaries. At the gates they will cost ten cents more than if bought from him.

HERE'S OUR WARNING TO YOU. Here's our warning to you, comrades. Thousands are planning to be present at the State picnic. And our warning to you is: Plan to be there too. Meet your comrades at the State picnic.

VISIT THE COUNTRY STORE AT LOCAL HEADQUARTERS. During the State convention which convenes at Cincinnati June 27-28, Local Cincinnati will conduct a Country Store in their spacious headquarters. Comrades are asked to send to Comrade Lotta Burke, 1314 Vine street, Cincinnati, articles to be sold at this time over the counter at the Country Store. Please mark the articles sent with name of sender and the value of article. Attend the State convention if possible, at least send something to be sold at the Country Store, June 27-28. Make the Country Store a success.



# THE OHIO SOCIALIST

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Six Months 50c

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1919.

## ANOTHER GIGANTIC FAKE.

Another gigantic fake has been pulled by capitalist conspirators. A number of bombs were exploded in a number of cities over the country at about the same hour of the same day in an attempt to fasten upon the radical element of the workers the stigma of murderers and destructionists. The entire bomb episodes from the alleged May Day discoveries of bombs in the mails up to the present time bear all the earmarks of a detestable plot of capitalist conspirators to fasten guilt upon the workers and lay open the road for the enactment of more stringent laws against the few remaining liberties which are allowed us.

We hear very little about the bombs found in the mails May 1st. The daily press made a sensation, very likely prearranged, at the time, but no one has been found who could be connected with them. Perhaps it was not well to go too far in the search. Blood hounds set upon the trail of workers have been known to lead directly to the doors of officers of the law.

The capitalist class have learned that the workers took altogether too seriously the professions of democracy which this nation made during the war. They have learned that democracy has taken on a real meaning to us and that we mean to have some of it here as well as over seas. They realize, too, that we have the power to make democracy a living part of our daily lives, that democracy in the shop and on the mill and on the job wherever or whatever it may be has become an aspiration of the workers of this country. Capitalism seeks to destroy the aspirations of the workers. Democracy in industry means the destruction of capitalist control. Capitalism sees the threatened rise of labor to power. It sees its age-long hold upon the world threatened and it cunningly seeks by every means in its power, and they are many and dark, to perpetuate its rule.

We have been told millions of times for months past of the new democracy that was to be a part of our lives when the war was won. It was for this new democracy that all our sacrifices were made. The war is over. Where is this boasted democracy? It does not exist. More laws against the freedom of speech, of the press have been passed by capitalism since the signing of the armistice than during the war. The detestable espionage act is still in operation. The workers' press is muzzled. Workers, if they are known to be Socialists, are not employed. Thousands of members of the working-class are in prison for exercising the privileges which democracy extends to all. This is the kind of democracy that exists in America.

The capitalist class is endeavoring by every possible means to thwart the natural aspirations of the workers. Its continuous cry for weeks past has been for more stringent laws against us. It will go to any extent in its endeavor to hold the workers in bondage. If no reasons exist for the passage of iron laws against the workers it will see that reasons are manufactured. It seeks by its own bloody hands and its vile deeds and conspiracies to make it appear that a reign of terrorism is being inaugurated by the workers against constituted authority. It hopes in this manner to pave the way for drastic laws against the working-class. No methods are too criminal, no means are too vile for this purpose. If bombs judiciously placed can be made to throw approbrium upon the workers, thus creating an apparent excuse for the further suppression of the working-class then it is reasonable to expect that they will be so placed. Capitalism is without morality. The devil himself is a saint compared to the monster.

## LET THE AXE FALL.

To one familiar with affairs in the National Office of the Socialist Party at Chicago, familiar with the make-up of the National Executive Committee, familiar with the leanings of the members to the "right," with the time honored methods with which it carries on the Party's business, with the history of the activities and the stand upon various questions of party policy and principles of its various members; with these clearly in one's mind, the recent action of seven of this committee which were elected by the rank and file of the Party to do its bidding, in virtually throwing out of our organization nearly 40,000 members, cannot be a surprise except perhaps the scale upon which this seven performed their unjust labors.

That part of the Party which should always be the hub about which Party activities swing has long had the reputation of being the most dead and inactive part of the organization. The Socialist Party has been singularly unfortunate of late years in the selection of the Executive Secretary. This officer has lacked many of the qualities which should be embodied in the character of one filling it. Say what we may, all organization activities are more or less dominated by those in official positions. Their aggressiveness, originality, temperament, the spirit in which their duties are performed are reflected in the work of the Party and are shown in the results accomplished or which fail of accomplishment. Their attitude upon the problems of the Party and the policies which confront it may become a great asset or a great hindrance to the progress of the movement. The rank and file are to blame if the wrong officials have been selected to fill the most important offices in the Party. The rank and file have followed the policy of electing to office those whose names were most familiar, regardless of their ability to fill the position.

World events have hastened a condition which must have inevitably arisen in our Party. The swing to the "Left" or toward revolutionary Socialism and away from the purely political socialism must have in time come about. These two elements have long existed within the Party, the Russian revolution as well as that of Germany and Hungary find their reflection in the crisis which has now arisen here and confronts us for solution.

That it could be settled without such an unfortunate and unjust action as these seven National Executive Committeemen have chosen to take, goes without saying. Their action in holding up the referendums of the Party is without parallel in Party history for sheer despotism. It was unnecessary, uncalled for and extremely unjust. Such action by those elected to carry out the will of the membership deserves the severest criticism and condemnation by the membership. That such will be administered goes without saying. The rank and file are in no mood to have Party affairs handled in such a despotic manner.

There is nothing in this situation which should discourage for a moment any red-blooded socialist. In fact, we should all take heart that the crisis has been reached and will the sooner be passed. The Party's swing to the "Left" is proven by the vote upon these national referendums to be so complete that the "right" will be entirely submerged to reappear nevermore.

Every Local of the Party should endorse the resolution of Local Cuyahoga County, which appeared in last week's Ohio Socialist. The welfare of the Party demands that this despotic action of the National Executive Committee be rescinded and the 40,000 members of our Party whose rights have been so arbitrarily overridden, be restored to full and complete membership.

## OHIO VOTE ON NATIONAL REFERENDUM "D"

National Referendum "D" to the effect "that the Socialist Party shall participate only in an international congress or conference called by or in which participate the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik) and the Communist Labor Party of Ger-

many (Spartacans), was overwhelmingly carried in Ohio. 1,235 members voting for this motion and 99 voting against it. Will the national office also hold up this referendum? Will it silence by suppressing the voice of the membership upon this question of affiliating only with the real Socialists of Europe. Or will the national office, in true Berger fashion, continue to look lopsingly at the Scheidemann "success" in Germany and wish themselves in its boots?

# Party News and Views

## AKRON CHANGES FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

A letter from Comrade Perry Crites of Akron informs us of the election of the following officers of the Local: Organizer, P. Doyle, 331 Monroe street; recording secretary, J. P. Dieble, 896 S. Main; financial secretary, W. F. Hoffman, 116 Kirkwood; treasurer, A. C. Holloway, Akron Savings and Loan Bldg.; Perry Crites, corresponding secretary, 218 Uhler; literature agent, J. Myers, 366 N. Howard. Local Akron has discontinued the City Central form of organization. It will hereafter conduct the business of the local in mass meetings to be held the first Sunday afternoon of each month.

## LOCAL TOLEDO READY FOR BUSINESS.

An order from Comrade Toohy, organizer for Local Toledo, for 100 initiation stamps would seem to indicate an expected influx of new members. Of course it is reasonable to expect that success would attend the efforts of Local Toledo for this local KEEPS BUSY.

## LOCAL YOUNGSTOWN TO PICNIC.

The picnic season is open. Therefore Local Youngstown is to be among the first to celebrate it. The local will hold forth in truly picnic style June 15th at a farm near the city. It will be a gala day for all with good speaking for dessert. Either Tom Lewis or C. E. Ruthenberg will be the speaker. All local comrades and others from a distance are invited.

## LOCAL KENMORE WILL BUILD HOME.

The comrades of Kenmore have laid plans whereby they expect to soon own their own building. Funds are being subscribed and pledges made to raise the necessary funds. The spirit of the Kenmore comrades is commendable. The Socialist Party should own its own equipment, including buildings. We wish Kenmore Socialists the best of good luck in this venture to sever relations with the enemy.

## MORE FUNDS FOR INDUSTRIAL FREEDOM.

A money order for \$10 from the

German branch of Dayton for Industrial Freedom Certificate was received this week. As we have said before, it costs money to carry on the fight for the freedom of our political prisoners. And it costs money to get some of the comforts of "outside" life to our comrades "inside." Therefore comrades, buy an Industrial Freedom Certificate from your local secretary, or order one from the state office.

## HE KNOWS DEMOCRACY WHEN HE SEES IT.

"Enclosed find a check for the Ohio Socialist to help make the 'world safe for democracy.' I have recently been discharged from the army and know how to do my bit. I am as 'red' as any blood that flowed in the trenches."—H. L. F.

## COMPLIMENTARY.

"I want to say the Ohio Socialist is worth its weight in gold for it is a 'dandy.'" This writes Comrade Hamilton, mayor of Piqua. He proves he believes it by enclosing \$8.50 for subs and papers.

# GERMAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION CONVENTION ENDORSES LEFT WING PROGRAM

## DEMANDS AFFILIATION WITH COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL OF MOSCOW.

The second convention of the German Socialist Federation was held in Rochester, N. Y., May 30 and 31. Approximately 35 delegates were in attendance, representing a membership of about 8,000.

More significant than any other action of the convention was undoubtedly the endorsement of the left wing program by a vote of 29 to 4. A motion was first made to immediately affiliate with the left wing movement. This motion was defeated by a vote of 24 to 10 for the reason that most delegates present thought it best to continue their affiliation with the Socialist Party for the present in an effort to capture the entire party for the left wing program.

In passing the motion to endorse the left wing program an amendment was also carried that affiliation with the left wing movement shall take place should the Socialist Party, at the national convention,

continue its right wing tactics. Resolutions were passed demanding that the Socialist Party join the Moscow Communist International.

A storm of protest resulted when the convention was informed by telegram from L. E. Katterfeld and A. Wagenknecht that seven members of the national executive committee had suspended and expelled nearly 40,000 members from the party. Resolutions were passed demanding a trial for the Socialist Party of Michigan and the left wing movement. A national executive committee to suspend and expel nearly half the party.

It will be interesting to note what the despot national executive committee will do, now that the German Socialist Federation has endorsed the left wing movement. Seven language federations, namely the Russian, South Slavic, Hungarian, Polish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian and Lettish were suspended at the recent meeting of the national executive committee for having endorsed the left wing movement. Will the party autocrats and misleaders dare to suspend the German federation?

## Harwood, Prevey and Ruthenberg Elected National Executive Committee From District 2

The despotic seven of the National Executive Committee attempted to suppress the results of the national referendum for the election of a new National Executive Committee. We secured the total vote for the various candidates from the state secretaries and shall publish, in the Ohio Socialist, the names of all candidates elected upon the new National Executive Committee as a result of the referendum just closed.

Next week we shall publish a table of votes cast by states in one of the five districts. We shall also publish a table of votes cast by states for International Delegates and International Secretaries. With regard to the below we wish to call your special attention to the insignificant vote cast for Goebel and Krafft, two of the present National Executive Committeemen and members of the despotic seven. There is no stronger condemnation of the acts of the despotic seven nor of the policy of the reactionary right wing leaders, than this just rebuke to Goebel and Krafft in the insignificant number of votes they received for re-election.

## VOTE FOR NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEEMEN IN DISTRICT 2.

Only two states with a very small membership are not included in this tabulation, namely, West Virginia and Maryland. The vote of these states will not change the results.

Delaware	Dist of	Ind.	New	Ohio	Pa.	Total	
ware	Col.		Jersey				
Valentine Bausch	3	6	201	61	29	300	
Ernest J. Beutell	32	44	20	46	142	342	
Ross D. Brown	2	195	14	296	155	662	
Lotta Burke	10	28	19	327	78	462	
H. B. Campbell	4	2	3	23	18	21	71
D. G. Colclaser	2	2	3	11	64	80	
Wm. H. Derrick	2	2	42	15	10	71	
Wm. W. Farmer	1	242	12	23	24	542	
Geo. H. Goebel	1	24	25	167	87	492	
Fred Harwood	13	4	208	1158	691	2774	
Wm. H. Henry	1	377	32	188	171	767	
John E. Klavin	1	5	31	68	79	183	
Jos. Kowalski	2	1	35	246	360	810	
Fred. A. Krafft	14	68	334	179	254	849	
F. S. La Monte	5	107	6	32	12	157	
Margaret Prevey	17	10	517	1078	1480	4882	
C. W. Ruthenberg	15	22	554	1219	1901	2075	
Jos. W. Sharts	2	132	81	305	228	748	
Clar. R. Shrum	1	1	1	14	25	41	
Geo. W. Snyder	2	5	4	17	131	159	
M. P. Stephens	6	95	34	65	47	247	
E. E. Swanson	3	1	16	16	23	43	
Wm. K. Tallman	1	1	23	17	7	48	
R. W. Tilley	1	13	10	47	293	354	
C. W. Thompson	12	1	16	16	43	617	
W. V. Tyler	2	5	10	35	122	174	
David S. Webster	2	2	19	14	31	66	
Ervin S. Whitmer	1	38	7	23	8	70	
Birch Wilson	1	4	13	7	25	603	
W. E. Yeager	1	2	10	7	26	47	

## MASSACHUSETTS SLATED FOR EXPULSION

To expel state organizations and by referendum." To understand this motion a word or two in explanation is necessary. The Socialist Party of Massachusetts held a state convention a few days ago. This convention endorsed the left wing program. As a result of this action on the part of the convention, a few delegates, led by a lawyer by the name of Roewer, bolted the convention. These seceders then sent a telegram to the national secretary charging that the Massachusetts state convention violated the party policy. The national secretary then got busy putting the despotic seven national executive committeemen next to this new opportunity to win the party for the right wing reactionaries and as a result, two of the despotic seven wired the above motion to the national office.

Study this motion. Note the

power it places into the hands of the national secretary. The despotic seven up to now reserved for itself the right to expel and suspend tens of thousands of members. The despotic seven have now become so ultra-despotic that they willingly delegate their assumed right to expel and suspend tens of thousands of party members to the national secretary.

The motion if passed by the national executive committee means that the national secretary is to try to secure documentary evidence of violation of party policy by the Massachusetts state convention. Should he get this evidence, then he is to recognize the few reactionaries, led by Lawyer Roewer, who bolted the convention. Recognizing this handful of reactionaries means that the Socialist Party of Massachusetts, which contains about 6,000 members, will be read out of the party. In short, the national secretary is to decide whether the evidence which he goes after is the kind wanted, and as he will decide that it is, therefore he, one comrade of the party, without constitutional power so to act, will expel 6,000 members. Being expelled and suspended without a trial by seven despots as were Michigan and the seven federations was the most shameful act ever committed by officials of the party. Delegating their assumed right to split the party to the national secretary is the last straw.

## Local Akron Holds Big Party Meeting

On Decoration Day evening local Akron held a big party membership meeting of all the branches. This meeting was called for the purpose of reorganizing the party machinery for more effective work. As there is only one American branch, while there are nine foreign branches, it was voted at this meeting, after a thorough discussion of the matter, to conduct the routine party business of local Akron through general membership meetings to be held once a month.

An executive committee of seven was elected to carry out the mandates of these meetings and to act for the local between the monthly meetings. The branches are to continue as heretofore, conducting their work in their own language.

The delegates were elected to the state convention, namely, Comrades Prevey, Holloway and Duke. Comrades Harwood, Prevey and John C. Chase were elected delegates to the political assembly convention to be held in Chicago.

A general party membership meeting will be held the third Friday in June for instructions of delegates to the state convention.

State Organizer Chas. Baker was present and made a vigorous plea for support of the Ohio Socialist press fund.

Local Akron feels that it is now lined up right for big work. JOHN C. CHASE.

## Local Warren Shows Growing Activity

To Comrades of Ohio: While the English speaking end of local Warren is not as big as it should be in membership, it is quite active in service—"goes over the top" sometimes in a small way. It has some good public meetings, and some not so good as desired. We always take up a collection at our local meetings, receiving as much as one or two dollars sometimes, and sometimes \$13 to \$24, and we have a "pot" now of over \$125. We have distributed regularly for two months 400 copies weekly of the O. S. and sometimes 1,000 of them; have sold and given away 400 "Soviet Russia," besides a good lot of other stuff.

Lilith Martin spoke for us June 5th, and there'll be more to follow. We are getting new members—two Italians applied for membership last night. Yes! And we endorsed the party ownership of a printing plant, and here is enclosed a \$25 check to prove that we mean it. Comrades, we've got to do it. We see to it that all the Bolsheviks in the county will be there, it is to be a big rally and we expect to form a county committee and then get busy in a general campaign of organization. We have been told there is a bunch of "ripe" ones at Newton Falls that need to be corralled. It's quite likely the same state of things exist at other points.

## 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 First Sunday of Each Month at 2 P. M.

**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.  
BITTIKOFFERS HALL  
Cor. 15th St. and Boulevard  
Kenmore, Ohio.

**LOCAL SANDUSKY**  
Socialist Party of Ohio  
Meets First and Third Wednesday, 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, 3 p. m., 218 Michigan St.

**LOCAL COLUMBUS**  
Socialist Party of Ohio  
Meets Every Thursday, 8 P. M.  
Hall 50½ 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.  
SOCIALIST HALL  
88 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 Sunday, 7:30 p. m.

**MASONIC HALL**  
164 N. Chestnut St.

**Branch**  
Meets TIPPIN Every Wednesday, 8 P. M.  
No. 93½ Washington St.

## The Rest Were Expelled And There Were Only 7

One hundred thousand Socialists ready for the fray. Michigan was expelled and then there were only 95,000. Ninety-five thousand Socialists anxious to work and win. Thirty-one thousand were suspended and then there were only—

And so we sit and wonder just how long it will take until we can say "and then there were only seven." For the expulsion of the Socialist Party of Michigan and the suspension of seven language federations cannot end the program of suspensions and expulsions if to clear the party of the left wing faction is the aim of the despotic seven national executive committeemen who threw nearly 40,000 members out of our organization.

Cleveland local endorsed the left wing program ten days ago. Why not expel Cleveland? A letter we have just received from C. F. Stone, state secretary of Utah, reads in part: "The Salt Lake City local has adopted the left wing program heart and soul. There are not many reactionary Socialists in this state. Why not expel Salt Lake City?"

Need we also call the attention of the autocratic national executive committee to the fact that local Buffalo, Rochester, Hamilton, O., San Francisco, Oakland, Portland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Philadelphia, Reading and dozens of other organi-

I noticed in the last week's issue that my old friend C. M. Johnson of Sharon Center must have been awful mad or he wouldn't have parted with that \$5 for Ohio Socialist subs. Say, "Cy," old scout, this is the way to fix 'em. Get mad some more.

The Ohio Socialist is good dope for the workers and a bitter pill for the plutocrats. J. L. DENNISON.

zations are all "left"? Why not fire them all out?

Then also, the Socialist Party of Washington is now taking a referendum of its membership upon endorsing the left wing program. There is no doubt but what the endorsement will be practically unanimous. Here's another chance for the seven despots to exercise their "kicking out" proclivities.

And along comes the German Federation convention and without so much as asking the despotic seven national executive committeemen whether it would be just the thing to do or not, it endorses the left wing movement. There are about 8,000 members in the German Socialist Federation. As the tastes of the despotic seven seem to run to chopping off heads in large numbers, why not chop this large batch of German comrades out into the cold?

Just where the national executive committee, the despotic seven who are at present in the majority, gets the power to expel and suspend tens of thousands of members is beyond us. The national constitution does not give them this power. They have assumed the power. No need for discouragement however. The membership will make short work of all self-appointed leaders who desire to "save the party" for their own selfish ends.

In the kind of a Socialist Party the seven despots want there is room for only seven members. Let's place them where they can have a party all their own.

## A WARNING TO THE DESPOTIC SEVEN

A face-to-face warning was given the despotic seven of the national executive committee by the secretaries of the Finnish, Scandinavian and Italian federations, just before these autocrats suspended seven language federations at the recent meeting of the N. E. C.

Looking the unprincipled seven directly in the eyes, N. Juel Christensen, secretary of the Scandinavian Socialist Federation, protested against the suspension of the Russian, Lettish, Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Polish, Hungarian and South Slavic federations. He minced no words when he warned the seven autocrats that his federation would not stand for their party movement, just because that his federation would take a stand with the charged federations now that the national executive committee was suspending and expelling comrades for being left wing.

Secretary Askeli of the Finnish Socialist Federation, comprising 10,000 party members, spoke in the same vein. He cautioned the despotic seven to go slow, reminding them that the entire party is turning to the left and that this phenomena needed study rather than the drastic action they were about to take.

John LaDuce of the Italian Socialist Federation then asked for the floor. He threw the third bomb into the camp of the right wing N. E. C. He admitted that his federation was solidly left wing and that the despotic seven might as well expel his federation also, in adherence to the party movement, just because that his federation would take a stand upon this question of the suspension and expulsion or suspension. He pleaded that the seven federations be not suspended until the national convention considered the matter.

These warnings were of no avail. That the entire Socialist Party was now left wing did not seem to impress the despotic seven in the least. The comrades of the party were not behaving as these self-appointed leaders thought they should—therefore, out with them.

A large body like the Socialist Party membership moves slowly but surely. Let it once express itself upon this question of the suspension and expulsion of 40,000 members by seven members who for the moment happen to be national executive committeemen, and the seven despots will be discredited as they deserve to be.

## FEDERATED SHOP CRAFTS PLEDGE SUPPORT TO DEBS

We, the Denver Federated Shop Crafts, recognize in Eugene V. Debs a brother, friend and co-worker. The voice of Debs for a decade has championed the cause of the workers, encouraged its hope and shared its despair. He is the friend of man, a brother to all that is human. Debs has been sentenced to ten years in prison for daring to plead the cause of the workers. The law courts have decreed it. We may not know it, but it is true—if Eugene Debs' liberties are curtailed for the expression of thought, the liberties of every working man and woman are unsafe. An injury to one is an injury to every one of our class. The thing that Debs has consistently advocated for nearly thirty years has been Industrial Democracy, a society wherein the workers will be assured the full social value of their toil. He has urged no violence but the abolition of wage slavery, the going away of poverty in all its ghastly hideousness. We deplore the impending imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs, and believe that such punishment meted out to him will fail of its ultimate object—the continued enslavement and exploitation of labor.

In meeting assembled the Denver Federated Shop Crafts register our united protest against the imprisonment of Debs and others of our class. We consider this sentence barbaric in the extreme. We firmly believe that for every day Debs spends in prison, a thousand converts to his cause will be made. We solemnly pledge our tongues and pens to tell the story of Labor's wrongs through the United States and throughout the world.

You can't "bust" the Trusts but you can own them by supporting the Socialist movement.



# -- Red Cross Worker Tells Truth About Russia --

(A lecture by Wilfred Humphries, at Duluth Minn.)

"I saw more opera in Petrograd during the months it was supposed to be running knee-deep in blood than I ever did in all the rest of my life," said Wilfred R. Humphries, worker for the American Y. M. C. A. and later for the American Red Cross in Russia during its reddest months. Humphries, young, unaffected, eager-eyed, of the college organization type, gave his lecture on Russia, and in the course of it showing slides of Bolshevik scenes that he brought with him when he left Russia four months ago. "Besides the opera there were Ibsen, Shaw, Tolstoy, Shakespeare's plays and vaudeville. In two months that Master Hinkle's 'Bluebird' ran I never succeeded in getting a line early enough to get a ticket. In Moscow, I went to night school three evenings a week to learn Russian, and other evenings attended political meetings at Smolny Institute and other places. And every evening I saw women coming out of theaters in twos and threes, unattended by men starting out across the city, streetcarless and dark with no fear whatever. At this time schools were being organized all over Russia. I remember in Petrograd seeing a poster announcing the opening of a kindergarten that said the children would be served with a hot lunch. This was the chaos and anarchy you read about.

I heard stories of chaos and anarchy in Russia too. From the time I landed in Vladivostok where the red flag was flying—through the seven thousand miles of the journey to Moscow, we were met by the fleeing bourgeoisie and regaled with stories of terror and atrocity, hunger, typhus and murder. Typhus was killing a thousand a day said the fugitives. Three-fourths of Moscow was burned to the ground. The Kremlin was destroyed. First, we heard that Kerensky had thoroughly defeated the Bolsheviks. As we came nearer it was said that the issue of the battle was in doubt. Nearer—the Bolsheviks seemed to have the advantage, temporarily. When we got there the six days of fighting was over and Kerensky was fleeing.

"I saw 'destroyed' Kremlin—with a piece of statuary at the gate broken and holed through two of the churches—otherwise intact. I found the origin of the 'three-fourths of Moscow burned.' Five buildings had really been destroyed.

"Outrages—of a sort—I did see. On one of my departures from Petrograd at the Nicolai station, I saw three Russian officers, epaulettes off, of course, carrying passengers' baggage to the train. For the standard fee, since no tips were allowed they duly carried my luggage for me. I saw a portly Russian gentleman in an expensive fur coat selling a bourgeois newspaper. After a particularly heavy snowfall, the Petrograd Soviet ordered everybody out to shovel snow, with the order that no one physically able to shovel might hire anyone else to do it for him. And house committees enforced the rule.

"One more outrage I saw. Soon after the Soviets came into power, the bank clerks and civil servants, encouraged and supported by the bourgeoisie, went on strike. Lenin countered them suddenly and cruelly by seizing all the banks and ruling that no matter if a man had millions deposited, he could withdraw no more than one hundred and fifty rubles (fifteen dollars) a month. The member of his family, this meant that the bourgeoisie could get no money to support the strikers and the result was that the strike was broken. But the touch that added insult to injury was the order that each depositor must stand in line to draw his monthly allowance. He couldn't send anyone for it. I saw in that line a plump, deeply-furrowed bediamonded woman, with genuine teeth, cursing down her cheeks at the indignity she was suffering.

"What impressed most impartial observers in Russia I think, was the tolerance, the consideration, the gentleness of the Soviets and their policies. You have heard much about the suppression of bourgeois newspapers. The only ones suppressed were those that were printing absolute and outrageous lies about the Bolsheviks. If a Russian newspaper said in glaring headlines that the Bolsheviks had massacred all the prisoners and cut them in small pieces it would be closed. But newspapers might print all the arguments against the Soviet system that they pleased. I have shown you a slide of the procession of priests, marching through the streets in protest against the division of church and state.

"The Social Revolutionists had planned a great demonstration in protest against the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, to be held January 5. The Soviets did all in their power to persuade the Bolsheviks to keep away from the streets where this procession was to pass, so as to avoid any possible disturbances. There was fear of an uprising, so the Soviets arranged that all public buildings be well guarded. The manner of this was to ask all the people in the building, including the janitor, to aid in protecting it. The Soviets guarded the city by placing emergency armored cars with Red Guard groups at intervals all over the city.

"Another evidence of this large tolerance is the fact that nothing was done about the dastardly attempt to assassinate Lenin, who was shot at by a member of the Social Revolutionary Party. At one time when the Social Revolutionists seemed bent on starting a reign of terror, the warning was sent out to them: 'For every Bolshevik leader killed, we shall kill one hundred of the Social Revolutionists.' That was enough. There was no more trouble except one attempt by an anarchist girl.

"Trouble between the Anarchists and Bolsheviks never came to any more than a battle in a few cities just at first. In the early days of Soviet rule, many Monarchists who wanted to oppose the new government and also wanted to make a living without working, announced themselves as Anarchists and seized houses and goods. But, of course, the real Anarchists denounced them.

"Now there are about ninety per cent of the population participating in the government—and I don't believe that percentage of people votes in America. All those that do useful work with hand or brain—and that means now about ninety per cent of the population—have representation in the Soviets. The teachers send delegates as do the medical associations composed of doctors and nurses. What was in the beginning a dictatorship of the proletariat—with action begun as it always must be begun, by a militant minority—is now a true democracy. Those sabotaging against the Bolsheviks in the early days when they thought that the government would not last six weeks, are giving up their opposition as they realize that this is a government that has come to stay. I was in Samara when the teachers' association met, split into a left and right wing, the majority reorganizing the association and electing delegates to the Soviets, the minority going out of the association altogether. A considerable section of the intelligentsia were with the Bolsheviks and they realize that this is the Bolshevik cabinet will prove that. I think one might say that it is the most cultured cabinet in Europe. Many of the rest have been honestly converted since then.

"A minority objects to the centralization of industry—says there is not democracy enough and that the industries should be immediately and completely handed over to the workers.

"But remember, that the Bolsheviks do not claim that Russia is socialistic. They say that the co-operative commonwealth is not immediately

possible, especially in a country as industrially backward as Russia. They say that Russia will have to develop the stage-known as State Capitalism, with concentration of industries and formation of trusts. Mme. Kollant said: 'We can't fully socialize Russia all at once. You other nations have a much better chance to socialize your industries, as industry is already partly socialized with you. You can begin where we leave off.'

"But centralization of industry under bourgeois rule, Russia has not nationalized all her industries. Some are still under private ownership, modified by Workers' Control. Committees of workers audit the books of the industry, seeing that there is no water stock, limit the profits to five or six per cent, require that the workers have in the industry a good proportion of his receipts and regulate hours and wages.

"Lenine says the policy of the Bolsheviks is to take over those industries that have reached the monopolistic stage, and then the others as fast as the new government can chew and swallow them. It may be said that the industries not now owned by the workers are controlled by the workers.

"Under Workers' Control the number of stores and shops has largely decreased, naturally enough with the vanishing of competition.

"Another result of control by the workers, combined with the peasants' ownership of the land has been the 'back to the land' movement. Petrograd and Moscow have materially decreased in population, chiefly as a result of the agitation to go out and take up land, agitation that arose because Petrograd and Moscow were the two places where it was hardest to get food on account of the crippled railroads. But even in those cities during the worst of the railroad demoralization, the cost no more to live than in the country. The cost no more to get meat, vegetables, coffee and sometimes dessert for five to ten rubles than it is fifty cents to a dollar—and, of course, conditions have much improved since then. Through the darkest days, from the time the Bolsheviks got control, I am sure there was not one hungry person in Moscow.

"They had begun to organize the distribution of food in most fair and thorough manner from the time I arrived in Russia, when the great army of twelve million was still demobilizing itself. Even while happy groups of soldiers with their gas masks and tea kettles hung on their backs were trooping home, I saw armed guards handing out leaflets that under one hundred and fifty rubles a month are not payable for three months, the leaflets said. 'Rentals above this amount are payable as usual.' This and the rationing of food was a godsend to the poorer people. Of course, this was in the early days of Bolshevik rule. Later poor people were given the working people were given a ration of food. The wages were more than adequate—that is, they could live well and save, too. When the White Guard overthrew the Bolsheviks in Siberia and re-established capitalism there, the guard complained during the first few weeks that they could not force workmen to work because they had too much money saved up.

"Whenever there was anything of anything, sugar, bread, whatever it was, the Bolshevik government monopolized it and rationed it out, issuing food cards to make sure that no one could buy more than his share. Sugar was scarce all over Europe. The Soviets set the price at fifteen cents a pound and allowed each person a monthly allowance of from a half pound to a pound, depending on locality. At first for a short time there was a little sugar for sale in isolated markets and the rich people were buying it at the rate of \$1.50 a pound.

"I had a capital opportunity to see the efficient working of Soviet food control, for in taking

twelve hundred Serbian refugees across Siberia, for the American Red Cross, I entered into relationship with more than one hundred Soviets over three thousand miles of territory. These were refugees who had fled to Roumania, then to South Germany, then to Siberia in Russia. Raymond Robins got an appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars until there should be a chance to take them back to Serbia, and I was loaned to the Red Cross to take care of the job.

"I found how ready the Soviets everywhere were to help the refugees. They sold us food at the same rate as it was sold to the Russian people, prices that might interest you, particularly as they were little more than half what would be charged in this country. Butter was from two to four rubles a pound, that is twenty to forty cents; eggs were two to two and a half cents apiece; bread three cents a pound; and at one place we got whole roasted chickens for thirty to sixty cents apiece.

"We were so generously treated in other respects that one of us was asked for a monastery for the housing of the refugees, and would have received it except that it was already full of other refugees, as was the whole city. But the Omsk Soviets sent celebrated men of the city, a doctor, along with us to help us get settled in the next city. He accompanied us and helped us for ten days, and when which he was reimbursed for his work and time, he refused it. Afterward when the White Guard had overthrown the Bolsheviks at Omsk, I saw him under quite different circumstances, a pitiable figure being taken to prison to be hanged, and I was glad to be able to effect his release by telling his captors how he had aided the American Red Cross.

"Another proof of the remarkable efficiency of the Soviets was the tremendous campaign of propaganda carried on up to the German revolution. Boris Reinstein, the Socialist Labor Party delegate from America to the proposed Stockholm conference, was and still is the head of the English-speaking department of foreign propaganda. He was on the demand of the Soviet government which ruled that no English merchant could go into or out of Russia until they were freed, is the right-hand man of the chief of all the propaganda. Two dailies in German with a half million circulation were printed and shipped to the German front, some by airplane, some by hand, through Russians who had become acquainted with Germans during the fraternization period. An illustrated paper for the benefit of the uneducated Germans was also got out. One of these showed the photograph I am showing you here of the German embassy building, with an inscription something like this beneath it, 'State of the building of the German embassy, with banner above it bearing the words of a great German. It is Bismarck? No, it is the Kaiser? No. It is the immortal Karl Marx, and his words are 'Workers of the World, Unite!' We now throw back to you the words of your great countryman and ask you to unite. We Russians have taken the words seriously, and now we are now in the hands of the workers. How long will it be before a German Socialist will come as Germany's ambassador?' Besides these, pamphlets were got out in English, French, Swedish, Turkish and Chinese. I came in close contact with these propaganda workers while I was working for the American Y. M. C. A., getting out and distributing copies of President Wilson's Fourteen Points speech. The Russians liked that speech and agreed with most of its fourteen points, but they were a little skeptical as to whether the allies would stand by it.

"I got up to Petrograd in time to spend six weeks seeing big things happen there, with John Reed, Louis Bryant and Albert Rhys Williams. I was at the meeting of the Central Executive Com-

mittee when it was decided to let the Constituent Assembly meet for one day as a demonstration of class line-up. And I saw the Assembly dissolved early one morning by a sailor who did it by simply telling them that the Red Guard was tired and wanted to go home.

"I saw one whole Sunday of bourgeois protest meetings in Moscow. These were carried on in a very sensible way. Two hundred or more groups of two or three bourgeois men and women formed about the city, each group engaging a few soldiers in an argument. There was no disorder, the Russians are so amazingly reasonable. But they didn't convince the soldiers that they had done anything wrong in taking the power from the 'natural rulers,' as they put it. 'Why don't you first trust the educated people to lead you, instead of putting faith in this Lenine, this man in the service of the German government?' some bourgeois men asked the soldier replied, 'but there is one thing we do know, and that is that the educated people have always deceived us.'

"Here are some of the 'dark and ignorant' Russian people at their new work of governing," Humphries continued, showing a slide of half a dozen stolid-faced earnest workmen. "This is a village soviet holding a meeting to discuss the matter of forming a frame on the chair. That is used to help them in their adding and subtracting.

"This is one of the ten thousand schools the Soviets have opened," he said, indicating a slide of a school room with rows of earnest children at one side, three teachers, all eager and competent looking.

"The Bolsheviks have, as you have heard, turned many of their munition factories into factories for the manufacture of agricultural machines, but not all of them. They knew that they must aid the first nation that had a revolution, so they kept a necessary number of the munition plants going.

"The story of the alleged nationalization of women was shown by Humphries to be a deliberate lie. It was originally told by representatives of the Century Magazine, who together with Humphries, was in Samara when the notorious proclamation was issued.

"This proclamation was secretly posted by the supporters of the Royalist Party, for political reasons. The people, who were strongly in favor of the Soviets, recognized it at once as the work of the 'agent provocateur.' The local Soviet officials removed the proclamation and started an investigation. They found out that the supporters of the Czar's party were responsible, though these people tried to blame it on the anarchist group. The anarchist group issued a scathing denunciation of the monarchists, which was read in full by the speaker.

"The most interesting part of the story lies in this: The representative of the Century Magazine saw the original proclamation. He knew what action the local Soviet took in the matter. He read the statement of the monarchists and he knew how public opinion was aroused over it. Yet, when sent to the outside world he sent only the original monarchist-inspired proclamation and not the denial, remarking, when Humphries inquired, 'Why, this is the biggest story ever written. To tell the finish would be to kill the story.'

"By the method of our alleged 'news' manufactured by the hirelings of capitalism.

"The stories of chaos and starvation of which we hear so much are greatly exaggerated. Evidence in the shapes of menus in the dining cars, with prices cheaper and better than on the American train," was submitted. This particular short line of railroad, is operated by the Cooks and Waiters' Union."

## Life in U. S. Federal Prison

(By Ammon A. Hennacy.)

(Continued from last week.)

Several times I heard cry out, and would hear the blows as they fell upon his back. One Thursday as we were being shaved I happened to see his head banded up, and one of his teeth knocked out.

I reviewed my geography and history; trying to recall the names of towns and to bound the different states. I recalled several poems and songs to mind. I was not allowed to whistle, but would hum the Internationale and the Red Flag. Sometimes I could hear the refrain of revolutionary songs from other cells in which rebels were confined.

I read the Bible through five times and have much greater respect for Jesus, James and Stephen; but absolutely no respect for the organized Christianity of today as embodied in the churches.

A few weeks later a man came to my door saying in a gruff voice: "Well, when are you going to quit your thieving, lying and stealing?" I replied that I was not in the habit of doing those things; it was Chirdeau, the new deputy, who was formerly a chain-gang boss in Georgia.

Several times each week he opened the door quickly and wanted to know if I was now ready to renounce Socialism. The only way they ever find out anything, except through the use of 'stool pigeons' is to stumble right onto it. This is well illustrated by the fact that a negro convict dug a deep hole in the middle of a flower bed, being under the watch of the guards at the time. The hole was for a while. The guards and 'stool pigeons' searched and searched, and only by accidentally stepping upon the soft earth above the hole were they able to discover the negro.

In April, 1918, I gave a friend of mine, who worked in the printing office, a motto to insert in 'Good Words,' the monthly prison paper. I saw the O. K. of Zerkat signed on the proof sheet. This was the March first issue. The motto read as follows: 'A prison is the only house in a slave state where a free man can abide with honor.'—Thoreau.

It was the warden's stupidity, and not his broadmindedness which permitted this revolutionary motto to be published in a prison paper which was approved by the department of justice.

When I came to the U. S. penitentiary I brought a scrap book with me which contained the circulars that I had written up against the war and the draft. It contained other radical clippings too. This book lay in the deputy warden's office for six weeks. I never expected to be allowed to receive it; one day the deputy told me to take it to my cell, as it could not make me any worse than I was. I asked the warden if I was allowed to circulate it around the prison, and he told me that anything which passed inspection was allowed to be circulated. I brought the book home with me.

had passed it out for me.

"Who is your friend?" said Zerkat.

"I would not tell on a person who did me a favor," I replied.

"Well, you will stay in this hole until you tell me," he said, angrily.

"Guess, I'll have to stay in here ten months longer then, for I would not betray my friend," I replied.

The warden then changed his tone and commenced to talk kindly, saying that he was a Christian; expected to go to heaven when he died, and that he had never knowingly done any one any harm; that as I was a Socialist who believed in the Golden Rule, I should have to square with him and tell on this fellow, and he would leave me outdoors right away. I replied that I was not a Christian, but that the Golden Rule was a good rule to follow, as much as a person could under this capitalist system; and that I should have to square with my friend first and apply the Golden Rule to him before I applied it to the warden.

The warden told me that I was quite shrewd in being able to pass out letters right under his nose. It seems that my letters had been discovered by the U. S. secret service while they were watching the mail of the person to whom I had addressed my letter.

The officers at U. S. penitentiaries are first class politicians; of second class intelligence; and are third class fighters. The only way they ever find out anything, except through the use of 'stool pigeons' is to stumble right onto it. This is well illustrated by the fact that a negro convict dug a deep hole in the middle of a flower bed, being under the watch of the guards at the time. The hole was for a while. The guards and 'stool pigeons' searched and searched, and only by accidentally stepping upon the soft earth above the hole were they able to discover the negro.

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There are many instances that I know of where federal laws and the matter winked at by the warden, but I could not prove anything now as the men who know most about it are scattered over the country.

This was about September 7th. On the 13th they asked me to register; when I refused the guard said:

"You had better register, don't you know that you can't get anything around here this way?" I replied that I was not asking for anything around here. Two weeks later the warden asked me if it was true that I had refused to register, intimating that I could register now if I wished. I replied that I had refused and would so refuse in the future.

The warden said that he did not pity me, but that he did pity my poor mother; that his son was at war, and when his wife did not hear from her boy she worried herself sick about it. Realizing this fact he had out of the kindness of his heart written to my folks explaining that I was in good health, and thanking him for his favor, and commenced to think that after all he might have a heart. (I found out when I came home that he had only written to my folks after they had repeatedly bothered him by writing about my welfare.)

It might be interesting to note that the warden and his son Alfred are both very patriotic; the latter having joined the naval training station in South Carolina a few months before the close of the war.

I caused the guards as little amount of bother as possible. I refused to become angry at their insults, so they could have an excuse for beating me up; but firmly insisted that I would not compromise my ideal to get out of the hole. I told them no lies. It hurt them because I appeared happy and would not whine around and ask them for favors.

Then came months of questioning and nagging by guards who tried to find out the information which the warden wanted. One guard would be kind; telling me that I was better than common prisoners and that I should not agitate for better conditions in prison, for the bums did not appreciate what I was trying to do for them. I replied that I was doing what I thought was right and was not asking for anybody's approval. Another guard would appear interested in Sovietism; another would be harsh and try to scare me into telling; still another would say that I was looking bad and that I had better get out in the sunshine—and all of them would try to 'pump' me.

The deputy found that his 'chain-gang' manners would gain nothing with me, so he brought me some Salvation Army religious tracts and commenced to talk religion to me in order to weaken my courage. I could quote scripture, too, and after a few conversations he did not bring the religious question up again.

He would often come to my cell, open the door wide, leaving the sunshine in and say:

"It's a nice day outside; I just left two other long-timers out of the hole. Wouldn't you like to go out too? Come Hennyacy, and do the right thing and tell."

I would reply that I was satisfied to stay in the hole rather than do what was wrong to gain my freedom.

They saw that they could obtain no information from me, so in this way they decided to be a little lenient with me. Without a word they moved me upstairs in isolation where the window was lower, and I could see outdoors and breathe the fresh air. This was on November 8th. The door had no peep-hole, although there were several large cracks in it. I could see some of my friends across the way in the tailor shop; we could not hear each other unless we yelled very loud because of the noise that the power machines made. I was not allowed to talk to anyone.

Some of the official forces called upstairs in isolation. They would come to my door sometimes and whisper through the cracks, sympathizing me and trying to 'pump' me for the warden. A few of them were O. K. though.

At this time De Moss was guard in the tailor shop. Not having seen that I had refused to register in the past, he supposed that I had been released, and had now come back to do a bit for refusing to register. Seeing me one day, he yelled, with a sneering smile:

"Ah ha! you will register next time won't you? What did they give you this time, a year and a day?" I explained to him that I was a stronger Socialist than ever and that events were proving that we were right in our opposition to the war. Also that I had been in the hole for six months.

Several times each night the guard opened the door and slammed it shut while making his rounds, so that I did not have one good night's sleep.

While eating beans I had broken one of my teeth on a pebble which was in the beans, and so was bothered with the toothache again. I had asked several times to have my tooth fixed but they would not allow it. On Thanksgiving day I was permitted to write a letter home, and in this letter I asked for money in order to get my teeth fixed. The authorities promised to fix my teeth at once and told me that my name was on the dentist's list. I waited and waited, but they kept putting it off and I never was called. I guess they thought that if I had the toothache bad enough I would give in to them. (Since I left Atlanta I saw a copy of the letter which the warden wrote to my brother-in-law promising that he would see that my teeth were attended to. This was in response to a request made by my brother-in-law.)

The Christmas edition of 'Good Words' said that 'all privileges were restored on Christmas day, etc.' Of course no privileges were restored to me fellows in the hole. That statement had the regular mark of the administration camouflage, being intended to cause the prisoner reformers to think what a good Christian warden ruled over the fifteen hundred inmates of Atlanta penitentiary. No packages

## STILL ON DECK

(Continued from first page.)

March issue accepted for mailing after being held up several weeks; April issue now under consideration by the postal censor.

Under these conditions, which would make it impossible to get out a weekly publication, it has been decided temporarily at least to continue as a monthly until the atmosphere clears and the increasing working class power establishes the rights of free press, free speech, and free assemblage upon a firm and lasting foundation.

In the meantime we are changing our address to the new headquarters of the Socialist Party. Send all communications, membership dues, Eye Opener, 220 South Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

that came for me were delivered. I was not even notified that they came. Berkman, however, through the chaplain, succeeded in sending me a box of cats' from his store of Christmas stuff, which I was very glad to receive.

All this time Dean would come around pretending to be my friend in order to 'pump' me; but he never received any worthwhile information.

On January 6th they shoved me downstairs again in the old hole. Next day the deputy called me into his office, saying:

"How pale you look, Hennacy; this solitary is telling on you. You are injuring your health. I hate to keep you in this hole—why not tell me right now and get out in the fresh air?"

At this time about thirty prisoners had just died of the 'flu.' I replied that I could stay in the hole until July 13th, when my full time was up, and that I was not afraid of dying. He asked me about Socialism meaning dividing-up and free love. I explained to him that we Socialists were tired of this dividing-up process already, and that under Socialism there would be no prostitution for money, and that woman as well as man would cease to be a slave.

One night Dean came to my cell, and in the course of his conversation politely offered me \$100 to divulge the name of my friend. When I indignantly refused he said that he respected me for refusing to tell. I just laughed at him for I knew that his assumption of the role of an honorable man was ridiculous.

Later he said that I must get lonesome for I had had no one to talk to for seven months, and that he would put me in a place for a few hours where I could talk to other prisoners. He then placed me in 'the dark hole.' On either side of me in cells was a prisoner. The rules do not allow you to talk but Dean left our doors open and told us we could talk. I soon found out that my neighbors were John Randolph, formerly secretary of Local Toledo I. W. W., doing ten years against the war, and Walter L. Hirschberg, a Carnegie Tech student, who was an I. W. W. and a Socialist, doing twenty years for refusing to put on a uniform.

On account of the 'flu' the department of justice had refused to

## Party Members and Locals ATTENTION

An organization, the same as a human being or a plant, GROWS. This growth is sometimes impeded by ill health and unfavorable surroundings.

The Socialist Party has been in ill health for some time now. It has suffered from a failure to adjust itself to the changed environment caused by the war and its aftermath.

However, fresh, new blood is beginning to surge through the veins of the party. Enthusiastic, inspired, courageous, determined comrades are demanding a change in party policy, are desirous of having the party adapt itself to the new tactics necessary to victory. These comrades are the Socialists of the Left Wing.

In their effort to make of our party a true workers' organization, a tussle naturally ensues between them and those who want everything to remain as it is and has been, the Right Wingers. This tussle is now on.

The Ohio Socialist wants all its readers who are party members to follow this controversy very closely. It is an education in itself. This controversy should not, however, discourage you or keep you from doing your usual party duties. Keep up the gait for the New Day at the same pace as heretofore, yes, rush at a faster pace if you can. At the same time, keep an eye upon page three of every issue of the Ohio Socialist and post yourself upon this attempt that is being made to make our party a virile, dependable and truly revolutionary organization.

## VICTORY BONDS SOLD

(Continued from first page.)

world was again made safe for democracy and her shining virtues made to gleam in a more brilliant manner than ever before. Such are the methods by which 'patriotic' perpetuates itself.

pealed and that I could now criticize the war and the government all I pleased. Of course I knew that this was a lie to try and trap me into saying something that would give me twenty years. Duchay called me a coward, but I just laughed and told him that the shoe did not fit so he could not make me mad that way. Then both he and Zerkat commenced to denounce the Socialists, Bolsheviks, Moorey and Berkman. I did not break the espionage law.

I told them that there were enough Kaisers in America to fight without bothering about the German Kaiser; that I wanted to be alive when the war was over to do my part towards fighting these patriots who were the same old enemies of democracy and the laboring class.

The warden evidently believed that might was right, for he said: "Oh, you Socialists would be alright if you only were in the majority."

I replied by telling him that we would never get in the majority by deserting our International principles in war time.

(Continued Next Week.)