

# The Ohio Socialist

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## CANTON'S THREE POLITICAL PRISONERS

However, in thinking it over, Stark County ought to be given the honor instead of Canton—if honor we may call it. For it is in Stark County Workhouse that the three political prisoners are "residing."

It has been two months now since Chas. Baker, State Organizer of the Socialist Party; C. E. Ruthenberg, prominent in Cleveland politics and candidate for Congress and Alfred Wagenknecht, State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Ohio, came to Canton to begin serving one year each as war-time political prisoners. Official Canton as well as its many residents have probably all but forgotten that these three prominent Socialists constitute part of the life of this city. Might we credit this to the fact that all three are model prisoners just as they have been model champions of the rights of the working class in their political activities.

We went to visit these three Socialists the other day. We went for the purpose of making their acquaintance as well as to get first hand knowledge as to how prison life is agreeing with them. And we came away from the workhouse after a twenty-minute talk with them with more hope of a brighter tomorrow, and more enthusiasm for it than we had when we entered.

In the faces of all three we found it written that "prison bars can not stay the onward march of the hosts of labor nor retard the progress of the human race toward happiness and security." Chas. Baker, jovial, yet possessing a determination which makes one feel that he will always do more than his share in the struggle; C. E. Ruthenberg, reserved, analytical and clear of speech; Alfred Wagenknecht, decisive, anxious, with the question of organization ever uppermost in his mind—all three with a vision that sees the day of human emancipation close at hand. So we found them, in smiles and good spirits, well read, exceptionally

well posted upon the many occurrences of the day and possessing the rare ability to interpret these occurrences in words of progress.

Socialism used to be considered hell itself and every Socialist a devil. That day has passed. Most everyone is part of a Socialist today—a Socialist in the making. Recent events have given Socialism an impetus which nothing can stop. Socialism has found its seven league boots and is coming down the highway of progress at a pace that is driving all exploiters and their puppets frantic. From their cells our three co-workers look out upon the world and clearly see impending victory for those who toil yet have not. And in so seeing, Canton's three political prisoners are content to await the day when they may again take their places in the ranks of the Socialist army of the world.

Probably no three men in this state, yes, and in Stark county, have loyal friends in such great number as these three war-time political prisoners. It is frankly admitted that they do not have that questionable prestige possessed by a public utilities magnate, a large employer of labor, a capitalist—men who go with wealth and industrial power. But they do possess something finer, richer, more beautiful and that is the comradeship of thousands of men and women bonded to them by a great cause.

It is this wealth of friendship and comradeship, ever ready to sacrifice, which helps our imprisoned comrades to bear their burden. Their smiling faces ever forward, they calmly await the day when they will again work shoulder to shoulder with their comrades for the Industrial Democracy.

## Cleveland Socialists To be Ousted?

### Super-Patriots Would Railroad Workers' Representatives

Cleveland, March 26—Specific charges of disloyalty, disorderly conduct and violation of council rules were presented in council meeting last night by Councilmen Stannard and Reynolds against the two Socialist members, Willert and Mandelkorn.

By a vote of 24 to 2 a resolution to hear the charges and to allow the Socialists a defense was adopted and the trial set for Wednesday night.

That the powers that be will seek



JOHN WILLERT  
Cleveland Socialist Councilman

to railroad the representatives of labor is patent to all who have followed the case.

A division of the spoils has already been agreed upon, it is said, upon good authority.

If the Socialists are ousted, former Councilmen Braschwiller and Wagner is to succeed Mandelkorn, according to the plans of the spoilers.

Socialists will pack the council chamber Wednesday night to hear and see the trial.

## Piker Politicians

The "piker" politicians in the City Council have threatened to oust from office the two Socialist Councilmen—Willert and Mandelkorn—because they refused to vote for a certain resolution that had no more bearing on Councilman functions than has the Gospel of St. John. The Socialist Councilmen are instructed by the Legislative Committee of the Socialist Party to attend strictly to their civic duties, which, by the way, is just what the voters who elected them expect them to do.

Willert and Mandelkorn, who represent the working class, have been a thorn in the flesh of the politicians who are the tools of the Chamber of Commerce. Deals favorable to vested interests cannot so readily be put across when the two lynx-eyed socialists are on the job to protect the interests of the common people. Hence the anxiety of these politicians, the "inner circle" of the Chamber of Commerce and the hiring daily press to return the Socialist Councilmen to private life.

The record already made by these two representatives of the working class has shown the workers what men of their own class can and will do when in public office. If they were to stand for re-election tomorrow in their respective wards they would receive double the votes

Continued on Page Four



## Subscription Campaign Receives Boost

### All Locals Asked to Help

Thru the action of the State Executive Committee, at the meeting held March 2nd and 3rd, 1918, the State Office will tour Comrade Ellis B. Harris, lecturer and cartoonist, in the interest of the Ohio Socialist. Comrade Harris' work in the Socialist Movement has won for him the warm commendations of Socialists in many states. He was the candidate for Mayor in the recent primary election in Superior, Wis. Comrade Harris possesses a very pleasing personality, which with his ability as a speaker makes his advent in this state a matter of congratulations for the Ohio comrades.

Here is the plan which Comrade Harris will work out as outlined by the State Executive Committee.

Comrade Harris will meet with locals upon their business meeting dates. He will deliver his splendid lecture, "The Real Issue." The lecture will cost the local nothing. The State Office will furnish advertising matter free. Collections and literature sales will go to the State Office.

Comrade Harris will arrange with each local at this meeting for a future lecture to be given by a comrade toured by the State Office on an Ohio Socialist subscription basis. Locals will agree to sell a number of subscription cards at 25c each. The cards will entitle the holder to a three months' subscription and the lecture. They may be returned to the State Office at any time and are good for renewals. The number of cards to be sold by each local will be governed by the size of local and city in which it is located. The lecture will be free to the locals and in addition they will receive the profits on literature sales and the collections. Advertising matter for this lecture will also be free to locals.

The comrade who will deliver this course of lectures has not yet been decided on. However, the State Office will soon be able to announce who he or she will be. Rest assured the lecturer will be one of the best in the United States, and will establish a record while in Ohio. A letter will be sent to locals very shortly outlining this work in all details.

Now is the time, Comrades, to put our party owned paper once and for all in the commanding position it should occupy in our movement.

Let us get ready for the greatest and most aggressive campaign we have ever waged in this state. Get ready for the fight. Get ready to put class conscious workingmen in the political offices in Ohio.

WE MUST PLACE TEN THOUSAND NEW NAMES ON OUR SUBSCRIPTION LISTS BEFORE JULY 1st. ALL TOGETHER NOW!

## STIRRING RESOLUTIONS FROM HAMILTON COUNTY SOCIALISTS

Cincinnati, O., March 3, 1918.

Local Hamilton County, Ohio, in convention assembled. To our Comrades, C. E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht, Charles Baker.

Comrades: Local Hamilton County, Socialist Party, extend to you in the spirit of co-operation and comradeship:

Greeting:  
In the name of freedom, justice, liberty, we greet you.  
We appreciate fully your power of self-renunciation for our cause.

Your firm refusal to compromise with your conscience.  
Your courage which enabled you to suffer heroically for the sake of truth.

Your clearness of vision which has made you true to yourself.  
Your fortitude with which you calmly bid us to look forward to another day.

Your example has strengthened us. We will press onward with redoubled efforts aiming to destroy the ignorance of the toiling masses, to arouse the wage slaves from their slothful indifference to their own interests.

To create solidarity among the workers. To substitute for the imperialism of class, an industrial democracy.

We will not falter in our self-appointed task. We will not know defeat.

We are joining our hands in comradeship today, with the men and women of the new order, hoping to encircle the world and make it safe for Socialism.

Local Hamilton County Socialist Party.

## The Peril of Tom Mooney

By Robert Minor

The story of the manner in which Tom Mooney's death sentence was procured is stock conversation in American working-class homes. It has gone as far as the trenches of the European armies. There is hardly a Russian village where the name of "Tom Muni" has not been heard. Actually, the names of the witnesses in the case are spoken in Siberian villages, and a certain California district attorney is regularly cursed around the samovar.

The only evidence against Tom Mooney that a sensible man would listen to, was that of an Oregon cattleman, Frank C. Oxman, who came into the trial at the last moment, took the stand like a breeze from the prairie, swore that he was a country gentleman, loved his wife, and had seen Israel Weinberg drive Tom Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, Billings and an unidentified man to the scene of the crime in Israel Weinberg's jitney bus, of the number of which he had made a note on a telegraph envelope which he had in his pocket at that moment. He never made a mistake in his life in the identity of a person, as he was used to identifying cattle on the range

Mooney was condemned to die on the gallows.

While the motion for a new trial was pending, Oxman's presence at the scene of the crime was disputed, whereupon District Attorney Fickert issued a newspaper interview stating that he had another witness named Rigall who would fully corroborate Oxman if a new trial were held.

The motion was denied and Mooney sentenced.

Fickert gave Rigall's address as "Oregon." But we finally found him living in Grayville, Illinois, Oxman's original home, from which he had fled after being caught in a land graft.

Rigall readily admitted that he had gone to San Francisco at the request of Oxman. But on discovering that he was expected to swear away human life for money, he had left on the day he was expected to testify.

Rigall produced letters Oxman had written. One of them offered him "two hundred dollars clear" to come to San Francisco as "an expert witness. You will only have to answer three or four questions and I will post you on them," wrote the breezy cattleman.

Rigall and the letters were brought back to the trial. District Attorney Fickert admitted that it was a clear case of perjury-ploting, and promised a new trial and acquittal. Fickert's assistant, Cunha, broke down. "I didn't want to take the case in the first place," he said, "but Fickert made me take it, and then I got enthusiastic and one thing led to another and I came to this."

Nolan was released on nominal bail, with the public announcement that there had been no evidence against him.

Fickert begged for delay in which to get Oxman to "exonerate" him of blame, "and then I'll throw Oxman to the dogs," he said privately. But Oxman was jailed, became terror stricken, and the situation was dangerous.

The Chamber of Commerce came to the rescue through its chief attorney; \$10,000 was produced from some where, which money Fickert paid to an attorney to defend Oxman; and Fickert then announced that he would see that justice was done by prosecuting Oxman himself.

The Grand Jury was hastily summoned and "whitewashed" Oxman in consideration for the right to open up the red light district, which had been closed by a moral crusade.

Fickert and the lawyer he had hired to defend Oxman got together and agreed upon a satisfactory jury, and with the help of the assistant attorney general, the cattleman's acquittal was arranged in advance. A witness who made affidavit that Oxman had offered to bribe her to enlarge her testimony was not permitted to appear.

Cunha remarked aloud during the trial, "We've got to get this old guy

off, or we'll all go to the scrap heap."

Oxman's defense was that he had thought he saw his old home-town friend Rigall at the same time he saw Mooney and the others, but after sending for Rigall he found that he had been mistaken in his identity.

There was a middle page, he said, missing from the principal one of his letters, on which he had written, "Don't come if you are not the man I saw in San Francisco on July 22nd." His attention was called to the fact that the two pages of the letter on hand were connected in the middle of a sentence. Oxman said, "Oh, I didn't mean a page from between the two, I meant that I wrote that in a postscript on a separate sheet of paper."

So the cattleman was triumphantly acquitted.

Mrs. Mooney was tried and found not guilty. The Chamber of Commerce employed an attorney to aid in prosecuting her. She is still in jail, and it is said that she will be tried again and hanged. The jury in Weinberg's trial reached a verdict of "not guilty" in three minutes. He is still in jail and the prosecutor announced that he would try him again and hang him.

Sounds of labor unrest were heard from San Francisco to Petrograd. The labor unions of the State of Washington held a ten-minute general strike in all industries as a warning. Diplomatic exchanges on the Mooney case took place between Washington and the Kerensky government of Russia.

As a result, President Wilson telegraphed to Governor Stephens of California the request that Mooney's execution be not allowed to take place before he had a new trial. The President appointed a commission, headed by the Secretary of Labor, to investigate. The commission's report has now been made public. It practically substantiates labor's charges of crime and conspiracy on the part of Big Business and the District Attorney's office to "get" Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, Billings, Weinberg and Nolan.

The critical sentence of the Commission's report is this:

"When Oxman was discredited the verdict against Mooney was discredited."

After the Oxman exposure, the Attorney General of California asked the Supreme Court, that in view of its case should be returned to the Trial Court for a new trial. The Supreme Court, however, under the laws of California, found itself without jurisdiction to consider matters outside the record. The case is now before that Court on appeal to be disposed of solely on errors appearing from the record of the trial.

The commission therefore "respectfully recommends in case the Supreme Court of California should find it necessary (confining as it is by jurisdictional limitations) to sustain the conviction of Mooney on the record of the trial, that the President use his good offices to invoke action by the Governor of California and the co-operation of its prosecuting officers, to the end that a new trial may be had for Mooney whereby guilt or innocence may be put to the test of unquestionable justice. This result can easily be accomplished by postponing the execution of the sentence of Mooney to await the outcome of a new trial based upon prosecutions under one of the untried indictments against him."

So even at the best, Mooney's life still rests with the power of public opinion to force a just trial, and the willingness of organized labor and the friends of labor's struggle to furnish funds for another defense. And there still remains the case of Billings, framed up in the same way, and now serving a life term in San Quentin prison. When Mooney heard of the favorable report of the President's Commission, his first words were:

"Well, if I'm entitled to a new trial, Billings is too."

## THE "HUNS" IN CLEVELAND

For downright viciousness and brutality the daily papers of Cleveland put to shame the methods of the Gorman Junkers. While denouncing the outrages perpetrated by the latter, they are constantly evidencing the same spirit of ruthlessness in attempting to ruin the reputation of all those who dare to hold opinions of their own.

Our readers have doubtless read the statements in the capitalist papers of Cleveland that our Comrades in the Canton workhouse had been put on a regimen of bread and water until they consented to wash the dirty clothing of the other prisoners. You also noted with what fiendish glee they exploited this piece of news, which, in the case of ordinary prisoners, would have received no attention.

Every discerning person can see the animus behind this attempt to besmirch the reputation of these men. The public is led to believe that, in contrast with the other inmates of the institution—burglars, highway-men, etc.—they are desperate criminals.

The purpose is manifestly to poison the minds of the public, and, if possible, ruin their lives. It will fail, for Ruthenberg, Wagenknecht and Baker will continue to claim the respect of thousands of citizens of Cleveland in spite of all these vicious efforts to discredit them.

Verily, the "Huns" are not all in Germany. There is quite a sprinkling of that genus in Cleveland.

BUY A SUSTAINING STAMP  
ONCE A MONTH

"Jails become temples of honor when labor is wrongfully confined there; men wrongfully sent to jail become the world's heroes. It is only wrongdoing that is a disgrace. An unjust sentence only disgraces the judge who imposes it. Jails have never destroyed a just cause, and never will, so long as there are men left who are worthy of freedom."—Gov. John P. Altgeld.



Proletarian Science

A Course in Economics Arranged for Study Classes By W. E. Reynolds (Written especially for the Ohio Socialist)

In our last issue we printed the definitions to a few of the words which we will have to use in trying to find out the law of value...

While you can no doubt derive some benefit by just reading these articles we want to tell you right at the start that you will NOT get the full benefit unless you discuss these questions with others...

Do not wait for someone who has initiative to do it for you. Begin NOW to develop your initiative. Here is a good chance. TRY starting a study class. The Comrades in the State Office will do all in their power to help you...

At all possible find out the truth about a thing before you leave it, and remember a thing is not necessarily true because it has been printed. I think my definition is right, however if any one can improve upon it, I'm only too glad to have the improvement brought to my attention.

Household economics is the science of household management. Farm economics is the science of farm management. Political economics is the science of political management. Industrial economics is the science of industrial management.

Here is a good place to point out the necessity of always understanding ALL the terms we use. I have used in the above paragraph two new words, science and management. What is meant by science? What is meant by management? Do not intend to do all the thinking in this course. You are going to HAVE to do some of it. It will be good for you. The working class needs above all things, to learn HOW to think. Practice on these two definitions above.

Now for the first paragraph. (What is a paragraph?) "What YOU sell to the boss." Notice it does not say what you BUY from the boss but what you SELL. All your lives you have been taught to look at life from the standpoint of a BUYER while you have been a SELLER.

Read that first paragraph of Shop Talks. Discuss it with all the others. What is the BIG IDEA contained therein? The answer is, TWO KINDS OF POWER used in production. What are they? HUMAN labor power and another kind of power. Name all kinds of power you know about. Discuss this thoroughly. If you have a blackboard handy you might draw a diagram something like this:

Human Labor Power Electric Power Steam Power Water Power Horse Power Ox Power Chemical Power Wind Power Gas Power Gasoline Power

Here now we come to the parting of the ways. Proletarian science teaches that HUMAN labor power is the SOLE source of value. No other school of economics teaches this vital TRUTH. Labor power is the sole source of value, because it alone of all the kinds of value has the ability of creating values greater than its own.

termine HOW cheap. What IS cheap? How dear and what is dear, and what are the laws really underlying the exchange of commodities. Can a seller of commodities ask any old price and get it? If not, WHY not. As Marx says in the last paragraph of Value, Price and Profit, (p. 13) "The WILL of the Capitalist is certainly to take as much as possible. What we have to do is not to talk about his WILL, but to inquire into his POWER, the LIMITS of that POWER and the CHARACTER of those LIMITS."

Notice the last paragraph on page 5 of Shop Talks. See what you can get out of that. Our next lesson begins there.

Cosmo-Industrialism By Harrison George. (One of the 166) The world proletariat is forced into economic organizations by the pressure of world capitalism. In various nations, industrial unionism—in itself a revolutionary labor structure—is in a state of forced formation. It is inevitable that industrial unity—solidarity—between the industrial unions of all countries shall be established and grinded to globe.

World labor shall establish a world industrial administration with a directive body of workers for efficient service to all mankind. The world proletariat shall crush its enemies within and without, break its rusty chains and establish read freedom—industrial freedom.

The lesson of the Bolsheviks and the road to power of the One Big Union are before you, the former an example of the possibility of "impossibilities." The Bolsheviks took on tremendous odds by attempting to establish an industrial administration, practically born out of a military mutiny.

A GRAVE DANGER In the suppression of free speech, free press and free assembly, which has taken place in this country a great peril lies in the fact that the people may get used to such suppression being permanent and acquiesce in it as a matter of course.

There are some people—honest or dishonest—who profess to believe that it is all right to suppress the fundamental rights of the people during war time. They profess to believe that there is no danger of this suppression being permanent.

As for the danger of these evils continuing after the war, in his book "Why Freedom Matters" Norman Angell of England has shown the alarming possibility of the habit of subservience to state authority in matters of opinion becoming so deeply ingrained in the minds of the people that they will not reopen the struggle for these rights after the war is over. If you have access to that book, you should read it.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY The eight-hour day was the principal demand made by the I. W. W. in their fight against the lumber barons of Oregon and Washington. Now the government has stepped in over the heads of the employers and granted the Wobblies demands. The order of the government, however, affects only the fir and spruce logging camps and mills—no other industry. At best, it will be for the duration of the war. There should be no letup in the campaign for the eight-hour initiative measure on account of this "order." That which is voluntarily given may be withdrawn at the convenience or whim of the giver.

LOCAL SENECA COUNTY PLEDGES SUPPORT TO JAILED COMRADES. Resolutions adopted Feb. 24, by Seneca County: To Comrades A. Wagenknecht, C. E. Ruthenberg and Chas. Baker, in durance vile for the cause of the working class. We, the Comrades of Seneca County, Socialist Party, envy you the honor bestowed upon you and so long as we are on the outside, we pledge to you our earnest support in any and every form within our power.

The Time to Talk

A Story With a Moral

Pat and Mike were brothers. They lived on a farm down in Arkansas, and managed their affairs without the aid of mistress or servant. Two jolly bachelors, they knew how to paddle their own canoe.

Pat had gone down to New Orleans to market the year's crop. It had been a prosperous year for the boys. A good season in their part of the country had given them a bountiful harvest, while a drought in other sections made prices high.

Pat was jubilant. Not only was he elated by the excellent price that cotton was bringing but he was taking in the city and having the time of his life. How he wished Mike could be with him, see the things that he was seeing and enjoy the things that he was enjoying.

As soon as he met Mike, he asked, "How did you like that bird I sent you?" Mike replied, "To all outward appearances that was a fine bird, but it was a fraud. Its feathers were beautiful but its flesh was the toughest meat I ever stuck a tooth in. I cooked that bird a whole day and still it would have made good shoestrings."

Pat was dumfounded. All his expectations were knocked into smithereens. For a moment he stood awestruck. Then he spoke: "You—you— you eat that bird? That bird cost fifty dollars. That bird could talk."

Mike replied deliberately, "If that bird could talk and if there was ever a time when it should have talked, it was when I was a-wringing off its neck."

Mike was right. If the bird could talk it should have spoken up and objected to having its neck wrung. And herein is a lesson for us. We too must do our protesting, our objecting to having our necks twisted and we must do it now, or find ourselves helpless and unable to talk.

MORAL—Lose not even one second in getting subscribers for the Ohio Socialist. Right now there is nothing more important than to save your neck and the necks of your class.

Thought Provokers Socialism is near, comrades say. Yes, just as near as you care to make it dear and all-consuming. And the more distant you are to Socialism's organized expression, the Socialist party, the more distant is Socialism.

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A PICTURE WITH A STORY



Remember! YOU If YOU were being sent to JAIL for a year, because you had EARNESTLY lived up to your CONVICTIONS, and had stood by your CLASS and had not been a TRAITOR to your PRINCIPLES, and a comrade had said to you WRITE to you and VISIT you, and you had been locked up in a STONE CELL for TWO MONTHS away from your FAMILY and the SUNLIGHT and ALL that makes life worth while, and the comrade had not WRITTEN to you nor VISITED you, what would be YOUR opinion of that COMRADE?

SOCIALIST POLITICAL PRISONERS OF OHIO

Chas. Baker, Stark County Workhouse, Canton, Ohio. C. E. Ruthenberg, Stark County Workhouse, Canton, Ohio. Alfred Wagenknecht, Stark County Workhouse, Canton, Ohio. Visiting days are on Thursday from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m.

BUY THEM A LETTER. BUY ANOTHER SUSTAINING FUND STAMP. LET THEM KNOW YOU HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THEM.

SUSTAINING FUND GROWING How your local sold its share of the Sustaining Stamps yet? Local's remittances to the Prisoners' Families' Sustaining Fund are now coming in. All remittances will be reported in this paper each issue.

Remittances reported to March 6th totaled \$109.00. Remittances to State Office from March 6th to 20th are as follows: German Branch Akron \$27.00 Local Jenera 10.00 Local Kenmore 3.75 Local Mzssillon 3.00 W. H. Aggus, Norwalk 2.00 Local Sepeca County 3.00 Local Aurora, Finnish 7.50 Local Toledo 1.00 B. D. Barton, M. A. L. 2.25 Local Trimble Twp. 5.00 Local Belmont County 1.00 Local Wapakoneta 1.00 Local New Philadelphia 5.00 Chas. Message, Amsterdam 1.00 Hungarian Br., Youngstown 6.00 Local Sidney, donation 2.00 Scandinavian Br., Youngstown 7.50 J. H. Sanders, Jamestown 1.00

Total to date \$209.10 Expenditures to date, March 20th Deposited in Canton jail for use of Comrades Ruthenberg, Baker and Wagenknecht in buying such comforts as possible, \$25.00. To Mrs. Callie Baker, Chas. Baker's mother, \$15.00.

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES The working class has gripped many nations, including our own, is waning. The Socialist Party, therefore, through its National Executive Committee deems it to be its duty to state its views as to the best method of obtaining a speedy general and unqualified peace.

We endorse unreservedly the peace program of the Russian Socialist government based upon the demand for the evacuation of all territory occupied by hostile forces and its physical restoration from an international fund—the right of all nations and inhabitants of disputed territories to determine their own destinies—the unrestricted freedom of travel and transportation over land and sea—full equality of trade conditions among all nations—universal disarmament—open diplomacy—and an effective international organization to preserve peace, to protect the rights of the weaker peoples (including the natives in the colonies) and to insure the stability of international relations.

We are unalterably opposed to all annexationist and imperialist designs, all plans of forced geographical or political readjustments, and all punitive measures included in the war aims of the contending ruling classes and their governments. We emphatically deny that it is necessary for the people of the United States to spill their blood and waste their treasure in order to rearrange the map of Europe. If rearrangement is necessary, it can more speedily and more effectively accomplished by the peace conference.

ADOLPH GERMER, Executive Secretary. HERE'S GOOD ADVICE HOLD YOUR CONVENTION AT ONCE. Let's prove that ours is a perpetual campaign of education. Let's hold our county and congressional conventions at once nominate our candidates, draft our platform and begin right now to distribute educational literature and hold meetings.

Also, there are signatures to get before our candidates will be placed on the official ballot and the sooner we get this work out of the way the clearer the field

LOCALS--ATTENTION

ADOPT THIS RESOLUTION. SEND A COPY TO PRESIDENT WILSON, GOVERNOR STEVENS, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. AND TO MOONEY DEFENSE COMMITTEE, P. O. BOX 894, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA. DEFEND YOUR INNOCENT COMRADE!

Whereas, The trial and conviction of Tom Mooney has convinced the working class of America and of Russia as well, of the innocence of Mooney, and Whereas, The President's Commission has, in its report of the investigation of the case supported unqualifiedly the charges of labor that a deep laid plot of conspiracy against Organized Labor by Big Business and the District Attorney's office lay at the bottom of this persecution; and Whereas, If Mooney is made to pay the penalty which the Courts demand, industrial disturbances of the most violent character may result; the sense of justice of immense bodies of laboring men and women will be outraged; a further alienation of labor and its belief in the justice of our courts will result which will forever rankle in the hearts and minds of thousands, not to be overcome, but to be reckoned with in the future relations of labor and capital; therefore be it Resolved, That Local ... of the Socialist Party of Ohio, does hereby demand the pardon of Tom Mooney and his immediate release from prison and the clutches of the infamous scoundrels who have been the cause of his persecution.

Secretary ... Chairman ...

Mooney Must Not Hang GOOD RESULTS ORGANIZER HEDDEN DOES FINE WORK IN SOUTH WEST COUNTIES

By Jim The capitalists of California are demanding the blood of Tom Mooney. They fought and killed the working people and when the workers dared to organize against the profiteering parasites' brutality, the capitalists demanded that an example be made that would strike terror into the heart of every radical.

The henchmen of capitalism planned and staged the so-called "bomb outrage." Their staging was so flimsy and their witnesses such liars that the decent citizens demanded the farce be stopped. Not content with robbing labor thru the wage system and thereby driving the children into the factories and the women into prostitution and men to the prisons, capital cries aloud for blood—the blood of Tom Mooney.

When the working class government of Russia protested, it was heard by President Wilson. When the working class here protested—well what does American capitalism care for the written, verbal or telegraphic protest of American labor? The state supreme court of California says Mooney must hang by the neck until dead, dead.

The working class of America must answer capitalism's threat. The hanging of Tom Mooney means the entering of a wedge to hang any American worker who dares protest against horrible conditions. Workers of America! Send your protest of capitalism's premeditated murder to Washington. Go to your union, your local and urge the sending immediately of resolutions of protest. Learn why capitalism cries for the blood of the workers.

Then that such infamies may not again occur, back up your protests by organizing your fellow workers into an industrial union for the abolition of the wages system, getting them into the locals of the only political party that stands first last and always for the abolition of the capitalist system, the Socialist party. Workers of America, Protest! Organize! Educate! Tom Mooney must not hang!

A WORD TO YOU Comrades, let this fact sink deep into your consciousness. The Socialist Party has in its ranks hundreds of members with great ability, which has never been developed. We must develop these latent powers which now lie dormant. To develop this ability should become a part of our daily task. The ability is here, let us give it a chance for action.

Some of our best workers are now in prison. We must take up their tasks. We must carry forward their work and ours. We must redouble our efforts for the workers' cause. Now is the time to put our best efforts, our ability and our courage to work for the emancipation of the working class. Let no comrade relax in his or her work until the capitalist system of industry is replaced by one of Industrial Democracy.

Let us close our ranks and march on to the Better Day, invincible in determination, invincible in courage, invincible in numbers. will be for intensive agitation the four months before election. A list of all local branches, together with name of county and number of Congressional, Senatorial and Judicial districts in which each local and branch are located have been printed in The Ohio Socialist of Feb. 11. All locals or branches who have not a list on hand can secure same on request to the State Office. Arrange with the other locals and branches in your county, and in your Congressional district for your convention. Many county and Congressional conventions have already been held. Hold yours without delay.

STILL IN THE DARK

Diligent investigation has failed to reveal whether the recent cablegrams submitted for transmission by the American Socialist Party to the Socialists of Great Britain, Russia, Germany and Austria, ever started across the Atlantic ocean.

The messages were submitted to the cable company Feb. 3. The company officials refuse to state whether the cables were sent. They referred all inquiries to the cable censor, Capt. D. W. Todd, at Washington, D. C.

An effort was made to trace the fate of the cables at Washington. Mark Lewis, secretary to the Socialist Congressman, Meyer London of New York, made the investigation and Feb. 26 reports as follows: "I have just been over to the office of the Naval Communication Service and in the absence of Capt. Todd, who is out of town, I spoke to the Chief of the cable messages. He informed me it was the rule of the bureau not to disclose any information relating to the disposition of matter passing through the hands of the censor. He told me that the only way you could tell whether the messages sent were delivered or transmitted would be by the receipt of a reply, but he admitted that the reply could be held up, so that we would still be in the dark. It appears nothing can be done to get the information."

We are still in the dark! That is where the ruling class would like to keep the workers, always.



BRITISH LABOR PLANS DEVELOP

An Epoch Making Statement of the Aims of the British Workers in the Reconstruction of Society After the War

(Editor's Note—We are publishing in serial form, the report of the sub-committee of the British Labor Party on the reconstruction of society after the war. The British Labor Party will probably rule England when the present world conflict is ended. Its program is therefore of surpassing interest to the workers everywhere.)

PART I.

It behooves the Labor party, in formulating its own program for reconstruction after the war, and in criticizing the various preparations and plans that are being made by the present government, to look at the problem as a whole. We have to make clear what it is that we wish to construct. It is important to emphasize the fact that, whatever may be the case with regard to other political parties, our detailed practical proposals proceed from definitely held principles.

The End of a Civilization We need to be able to recognize the view of the Labor party is that what has been reconstructed after the war is not this or that government department, or this or that piece of social machinery; but, so far as Britain is concerned, society itself. The individual worker, or for that matter the individual statesman, immersed in battle—easily fails to understand the magnitude and far-reaching importance of what is taking place around him. How does it fit together as a whole? How does it look from a distance? Count Okuma, one of the oldest, most experienced and ablest of the statesmen of Japan, watching the present conflict from the other side of the globe, declares it to be nothing less than the death of European civilization. Just as in the past the civilization of Babylon, Egypt, Greece, Carthage and the great Roman empire have been successively destroyed, so, in the judgment of this detached observer, the civilization of all Europe is even now receiving its death blow. We of the Labor party can so far agree in this estimate as to recognize in the present world catastrophe, if not the death, in Europe of civilization itself, at any rate the culmination and collapse of a distinctive industrial civilization, which the workers will not seek to reconstruct. At such times of crisis it is easier to slip into ruin than to progress into higher forms of organization. That is the problem as it presents itself to the Labor party.

What this war is consuming is not merely the security, the homes, the livelihood and the lives of millions of innocent families, and an enormous proportion of all the accumulated wealth of the world, but also the very basis of the peculiar social order in which it has arisen. The individualist system of capitalist production, based on the private ownership and competitive administration of land and capital, with its reckless "profiteering" and wage slavery; with its glorification of the unhampered struggle for the means of life and its hypocritical pretense of the "survival of the fittest"; with the monstrous inequality of circumstances, the degradation and the brutalization, both moral and spiritual, resulting therefrom, may, we hope, indeed have received a death blow. With it must go the political system and ideas in which it naturally found expression. We of the Labor party, whether in opposition or in due time called upon to form an administration, will not let our hands be tied to its revival. On the contrary, we shall do our utmost to see that it is buried with the millions which most have done to death. If we in Britain are to escape from the decay of civilization itself, which the Japanese statesman foresees, we must ensure that what is presently to be built up is a new social order, based not on the fighting but on fraternity; that it is a struggle for the means of bare life, but on a deliberately planned co-operation in production and distribution for the benefit of all who participate by hand or by brain; not on the utmost possible inequality of riches; but on a systematic approach towards a healthy equality of material circumstances for every person.

Why Comrade Patterson did not tell the truth about this is not known. He evidently had some reason for it. He proceeds to tell the readers that the answer I generally gave to questions was "I don't know." That is true in some instances. If a person would ask me whether the moon would ever turn to water, I would not have to reply "I don't know." Comrade Patterson's questions were on a par with the foregoing. He wanted to know just how much money Ohio would get out of the campaign fund. I told him that would all depend upon the amount that was collected and the prospects in the several congressional districts in the State. He wanted to know just how many organizers and speakers they would get. I told him that, too, would depend upon the amount of money we would get. I explained that, according to the plans, the State would receive an average of four speakers and about a dozen large industrial States like Ohio would get more, while other States that could not use four would get less.

The plans outlined by the National Office are predicated on the theory that we will raise the million dollars. This is no different than the plans that any State may outline. The State organization in Ohio may outline plans for \$25,000 worth of work but if only \$15,000 are realized, the amount of work will have to be rearranged in proportion.

My incidental reference to Barnum was understood by everyone who was present at the meeting except Comrade Patterson. I referred to it only to illustrate advertising value. If this is beyond Comrade Patterson's conception, it is not my fault. It is quite clear to the reader that when a person simply refuses to understand anything, it can not be understood.

Comrade Patterson also entered into a tirade against the National Organization for appointing a Financial Director who is to devote all of his time to work out plans by which money can be raised, and he entered his protest against the appointment of an Advisory Committee. He wanted the National Committee to appoint an Advisory Committee. He did not seem to know that the National Committee went out of existence last September. Comrade Patterson would have a person chosen to head an Advisory Committee that would cost several hundred dollars and would be scattered in different sections of the country.

First of all it requires every institute that a person can give to successfully conduct a money raising campaign. A person's mind must not be occupied with anything else. It is harder to raise money than it is to criticize anything and everything that the National Organization may undertake.

No doubt Comrade Patterson would have us conduct a referendum that would cost two or three hundred dollars and require four or five months time to elect an Advisory Committee. Perhaps he would have one member of that committee in New York, another in Florida, another in Texas and another in California or Washington, to be sure that the extreme parts of the country would be represented.

Evidently that is his conception of democracy. Anyone who has ever conducted a movement that requires considerable detail knows how impossible it is for such a committee to function. But it may make little difference to Comrade Patterson whether or not a committee can function so long as we practice what he thinks is "democracy."

It was clearly evident at that meeting that Comrade Patterson is suspicious and doubtful of everybody except himself. He seems to be very much afraid that someone will put the Socialist party in his rear pocket and go to some unknown land with it. It is no compliment to the intelligence of the Socialist party when one constantly fears that a few men in the party are going to do some terrible thing with it.

The meeting that I had with the sub-committee of the Ohio State Committee cleared up several misunderstandings in the minds of those

injured. Generation after generation this has been the corner-stone of the faith of Labor. It will be the guiding principle of any Labor government.

The Legislative Regulation of Employment. Thus it is that the Labor party today stands for the universal application of the policy of the national minimum, to which (as embodied in the successive elaborations of the Factory, Mines, Railways, Shops, Merchant Shipping, and Truck acts, the Public Health, Housing, and Education acts and the Minimum Wage act—all of them aiming at the enforcement of at least the prescribed minimum of leisure, education and subsistence) the spokesmen of Labor have already gained the support of the enlightened statesmen and economists of the world. All these laws purporting to protect against extreme degradation of the standard of life need considerable improvement and extension, whilst their administration leaves much to be desired. For instance, the Workmen's Compensation act fails shamefully, not merely to secure proper provision for all the victims of accident and industrial disease, but what is much more important, does not succeed in preventing their continual increase. The amendment and consolidation of the Factory and Workshop acts, with their extension to all employed persons, is long overdue, and it will be the policy of Labor greatly to strengthen the staff of inspectors, especially by the addition of more men and women of actual experience of the workshop and the mine. The Coal Mines (Minimum Wage) act must certainly be maintained in force, and suitably amended, so as both to insure greater uniformity of conditions among the several districts, and to make the minimum in all cases an effective reality. The same policy will, in the interests of the agricultural laborers, dictate the perpetuation of the Legal Wage clauses of the new Corn law just passed for a term of five years, and the prompt amendment of any defects that may be revealed in their working. An eye for the eye, and a tooth for the tooth, is a policy of wage-earners, notably women and the less skilled workmen in various occupations, are unable by combination to obtain wages adequate for decent maintenance in health, the Labor party intends to see to it that the Trade Boards act is suitably amended and made to apply to all industrial workers, and that a considerable number of those employed obtain less than 30s. per week (which will need revision according to the level of prices) ought to be the very lowest statutory base line for the least skilled adult workers, men or women, in any occupation, in all parts of the United Kingdom.

The Organization of Demobilization. But the coming industrial dislocation, which will inevitably follow the discharge from war service of half of the working population, imposes new obligations upon the community. The demobilization and discharge of the eight million men now being paid from public funds, either for service in the munition or other war trades, will bring to the whole wage-earning class grave peril of unemployment, reduction of wages, and a lasting degradation of the standard of life, which can be prevented only by deliberate national organization. The Labor party has repeatedly called upon the present government to formulate its plan, and to make in advance all arrangements for coping with so unparalleled a dislocation. The policy to which the Labor party commits itself is unhesitating and uncompromising. It is plain that regard should be had in stopping government orders, reducing the staff of the national factories and demobilizing the army, to the actual state of employment in munition industries and in different districts, so as both to lease first the kinds of labor most urgently required for the revival of peace production, and to prevent any congestion of the market. It is no less imperative that suitable provision against being turned suddenly adrift without resources should be made for the munition workers, and for the three million operatives in other war and other war trades, who will be discharged long before most of the army can be disbanded. On this important point, which is the most urgent of all, the present government has, we believe, done to no decision, and neither the Liberal nor the Conservative have apparently done anything of matter worthy of agitation. Any government which should allow the discharged soldier or munition worker to fall into the clutches of charity or the Poor law would have to be instantly driven from office by an outburst of popular indignation, that every one of them will look for is a situation of emergency.

The Labor party insists, as no other political party has thought fit to do—that the obligation to find suitable employment in productive work for all these men and women rests upon the government for the time being. The work of re-settling the disbanded soldiers and discharged munition workers into new situations is a national obligation; and the Labor party emphatically insists that its being regarded as a matter for private charity, or strongly objects to this public duty being handed over either to committees of philanthropists or benevolent societies, or to any of the military or recruiting authorities. The policy of the Labor party in this matter is to make the utmost use of the trade unions, and especially of the apparently disorganized professional associations, of the various various professional associations. In view of the fact that, in any trade, the best organization for placing men in situations is a national trade union having local branches throughout the kingdom, every soldier should be allowed, if he chooses, to have a duplicate of his industrial discharge notice sent, one month before the date fixed for his discharge, to the secretary of the trade union to which he belongs or wishes to belong. Apart from this use of the trade union (and a corresponding use of the professional association) the government must, of course, avail itself of some such public machinery as that of the employment exchanges; but before the existing exchanges which will need to be greatly extended) can be of any use, the operations of the organized labor movement, without which their operations can never be fully successful, it is imperative that they should be drastically reformed, on the lines laid down in the Demobilization Report of the "Labor After the War" Joint Committee; and in particular, that each exchange should be placed under the supervision and control of a joint committee of employers and trade unionists in equal numbers.

The responsibility of the government, for the time being, in the grave industrial crisis that demobilization will produce, goes, however, far beyond the eight million men and women whom the various departments will suddenly discharge from their own service. The effect of the present proposals is that all the other workers has also to be taken into account. To the Labor party it will seem the supreme concern of the government of the day to see to it that there shall be, as a result of the gigantic "General Post," which it will itself have deliberately set going nowhere any degradation of the standard of

life. The government has pledged itself to restore the trade union conditions and "pre-war practices" of the work-shop, which the trade unions patriotically gave up at the direct request of the government itself; and this solemn pledge must be fulfilled, of course, in the spirit as well as in the letter. The Labor party, moreover, holds it to be the duty of the government of the day to take all necessary steps to prevent the standard rate of wages, in any trade or occupation whatsoever, from suffering any reduction, relatively to the contemporary cost of living. Unfortunately, the present government, like the Liberal and Conservative parties, so far refuses to speak on this important matter with any clear voice. We claim that it should be a cardinal point of government policy to make it plain to every capitalist employer that any attempt to reduce the customary rate of wages when peace comes, or to take advantage of the dislocation of demobilization to worsen the conditions of employment in any grade whatsoever, will certainly lead to embittered industrial strife, which will be in the highest degree detrimental to the national interests; and that the government of the day will not hesitate to take all necessary steps to avert such a calamity. In the great impending crisis the government of the day should not only, as the greatest employer of both brain-workers and manual workers, set a good example in this respect, but should actively seek to influence private employers by proclaiming in advance that it will not itself attempt to lower the standard rates of conditions in public employment; by announcing that it will insist on the most rigorous observance of the fair wages clause in all public contracts, and by explicitly recommending every local authority to do the same.

But nothing is more dangerous to the standard of life, or so destructive of those minimum conditions of healthy existence, which must in the interests of the community, be assured to every worker, than any widespread or continued unemployment. It has always been a fundamental principle of the Labor party (a point, on which, significantly enough, it has not been joined by either of the other political parties) that, in a modern industrial community, it is one of the foremost obligations of the government to find, for every willing worker, whether by hand or by brain, productive work at standard rates.

It is accordingly the duty of the government to adopt a policy of deliberately and systematically preventing the occurrence of unemployment, instead of, as heretofore, letting unemployment occur, and then seeking vainly and expensively, to relieve the unemployed. It is now known that the government can, if it chooses, arrange the public works and the orders of national departments and local authorities in such a way as to maintain the aggregate demand for labor in the whole kingdom (including that of capitalist employers) at approximately the same level from year to year; and it is therefore a primary obligation of the government to prevent any considerable or widespread fluctuations in the total numbers employed in times of good or bad trade. But this is not all. In order to prepare for the possibility of there being any unemployment either in the form of seasonal unemployment, or in the form of peace, it is essential that the government should make all necessary preparations for putting instantly in hand, directly or through the local authorities, such urgently needed public works as (a) the rehousing of the population alike in rural districts, mining villages, and town slums, to the extent of the population engaged in an outlay of three hundred millions sterling; (b) the immediate making good of the shortage of schools, retaining colleges, technical colleges, etc., and the engagement of the necessary additional teaching, clerical and administrative staffs; (c) new roads; (d) light railways; (e) the unification and reorganization of the railway and canal systems; (f) afforestation; (g) the extension of the development of the country; (h) better equipment of our ports and harbors; (i) the opening up of access to land by co-operative small holdings and in other practicable ways. Moreover, in order to relieve any pressure of an overstocked labor market, the opportunity should be taken, if unemployment should threaten to become widespread, to immediately raise the school-leaving age to sixteen; (b) greatly to increase the number of scholarships and bursaries for secondary and higher education; and (c) substantially to shorten the hours of labor of all young persons, even to a greater extent than the eight hours per week contemplated in the new Education bill, in order to enable them to attend technical and other classes in the evenings, and to receive the benefit of the hours of adult labor should be reduced to not more than forty-eight per week, without reduction of the standard of wages. There can be no economic or other justification for keeping any man or woman to work for long hours, or at overtime, whilst others are unemployed.

Insurance Against Unemployment. In so far as the government fails to prevent unemployment—whenever it finds it impossible to discover for any willing worker, man or woman, a suitable situation at the standard rate—the Labor party holds that the government must, in the interest of the community as a whole, provide him or her with adequate compensation, either with such arrangements as to insure employment or with suitable training as may be found practicable, according to age, health and previous occupation. In many ways the best provision for those who must be unemployed, because the industrial organization of the community so far breaks down as to be temporarily unable to set them to work, is the Out of Work Benefit afforded by a well administered trade union. This is a special tax on the trade unionists themselves which they have voluntarily undertaken, but towards which they have a right to claim a public subvention—a subvention which was actually granted by Parliament (though only to the extent of a couple of shillings or so per week) under Part II of the Insurance Act.

The arbitrary withdrawal by the government in 1915 of this statutory right of the trade unions was one of the least excusable of the war economies; and the Labor party must insist on the resumption of this subvention immediately the war ceases, and on its increase to at least half the amount spent in Out of Work Benefit. The extension of state employment to other occupations, may be afforded a convenient method of providing for such of the unemployed, especially in the case of badly paid women workers and the less skilled men, whom it is difficult to organize in trade unions. But the weekly rate of the state unemployment benefit needs, in these days of high prices, to be considerably raised; and the industry ought to be compulsorily brought within its scope against the declared will of the workers concerned, and especially of their trade unions. In the twentieth century there must be no question of driving the unemployed to anything so obsolete and discredited as either private charity, with its haphazard and ill considered doles, or the "Stone Yard," or its "Able Bodied Test Workhouse." Only on the basis of a universal application of the Policy of the National Minimum, affording complete security against destitution, in sickness and health, in good times and bad alike, to every member of the community can any worthy social order be built up.

Elected Officials Reports



A. L. HITCHCOCK Member Cleveland School Board

All socialists who are acquainted with the work of comrade Hitchcock on the Cleveland School Board have cause for rejoicing. That a wise choice was made in the selection of comrade Hitchcock for this office is proven by his actions on the board in bringing before it and the people of Cleveland the real issues in school affairs.

Herewith is published the monthly report of comrade Hitchcock's work for the last month as an official of the Socialist Party.

Ordinances Proposed by Hitchcock 1. Abolition of Union Rule No. 4154.

2. Resolution for more information on school matters, before approval by District Board Supp.

3. Resolution requiring union label on all school printing.

4. Resolution to give custodians three days off with pay on death of relatives, same as is given other employees.

Number One has been referred to committee on General Revision of Rules.

Number Two was killed by the other board members who do not desire too much information regarding the business for which they were elected to do.

Number Three was laid on the table. In all probability it will be permitted to die there unless the workers place more Socialists on the school board.

Number Four was referred to the director. The reason the school board refused to act in this matter is because it was afraid the Socialists would receive the credit.

A general revision of the rules will be made on a resolution which was supported by the Socialist member.

Also a revision of the schedule of teachers' and principals' salaries, which was heartily supported by the workers' representative.

Comrades of Piqua are making a fight on several illegal actions of the former old party administration. As a means of placing before the people of Piqua the truth of city affairs, the comrades, having been denied the use of the daily paper, now issue a monthly bulletin which is distributed throughout the city. The Socialist administration intends to fight dishonesty, graft, and illegality wherever it finds it in city affairs, whether big or little. We are glad to receive from Mayor Hamilton the letter printed below. Other comrades who hold political offices in this state are urged to send to the State Office news matter pertaining to their activities as Socialist officials.

Mrs. H. Wagenknecht, 1291 Wagon Ave., Lakewood, Ohio.

Dear Comrade: In reply to your letter of March 8th, will say that your offer of furnishing us a speaker for some Sunday for a mass meeting at our city park for the benefit of Local Piqua, is highly appreciated. We have selected the date of Sunday, April 14th, for this meeting. This will be opening day of our park and the opening of the coming campaign. If there are no further objections we would prefer Comrade Sharts of Dayton for the occasion as he is well acquainted with the local conditions in Piqua.

We are enclosing herewith a copy of Bulletin No. 3 which was issued this week. As you will note from the bulletin we have been ignored and turned down by the papers but we are successful in driving the points home by publishing them in the bulletins. The people take to these bulletins the same as ducks do to water. As you are acquainted with the Hartley case which is filed in the Court of Appeals and set for hearing Monday, April 22, we want to tell you that we have found Councilman Spiker from the third ward was also a member of the Hospital board and therefore illegally elected, thus making the case the same as that of Councilman Hartley. When a member of the State Board of Examiners from Columbus was here our city auditor went over the situation with him and when he returned to his office in Columbus he investigated the matter and rendered us an opinion of the Attorney General which substantiates our claim from every angle, that Councilman Hartley was illegally elected and further, Council had no right to declare his seat vacant in Council and immediately reappoint him. If we win out on the Hartley case it will automatically seat our man appointed to fill the vacancy of Councilman Spiker and thus give us four councilmen out of the seven.

At the request of Local Sidney, Comrade Councilman Neff and myself went to Sidney last Sunday evening and gave a talk to Local Sidney. We had a very nice crowd and a good time and took up a collection of three dollars and sixty five cents for the benefit of our martyrs who are serving the cause of Socialism in Canton jail. Wagenknecht, Ruthenberg and Baker. This money will be sent to the State Office by Local Sidney secretary.

Please let us know at an early date if this is satisfactory to ask for Comrade Sharts to fill the date referred to above and we will prepare leaflets and do all we can to make the occasion one of success in every way.

Yours in comradeship, FRANK B. HAMILTON, Mayor

SOCIALIST HOLD LIVELY CONVENTION IN SENATORIAL DISTRICT NO. 27-29

Mansfield, Ohio, March 19, 1918. Dear Comrades:

Herewith you will find copy of proceedings of convention of the 27-29 Senatorial district held in Mansfield, Ohio, Sunday, March 10, 1918. Convention called to order by district Organizer M. J. Beery and nominations for chairman called for.

Comrade Joseph Bayer of Mansfield was elected chairman, after which Comrade L. L. Anliker of Mansfield was elected secretary.

The chairman then announced that nominations for candidate to the Ohio State Senate for the 27-29th District of Ohio was in order.

Martin Bayer of Mansfield and Terry Welty of Wadsworth were placed in nomination.

There being no further nominations the convention proceeded to ballot Comrade Martin Bayer of Mansfield, having received the majority of all votes cast was duly declared the candidate of the Socialist party for the 27-29th Senatorial district of Ohio.

Good talks were made by various comrades, after which the convention adjourned sine die.

The Socialist ladies of Local Mansfield, having prepared a bountiful repast, all delegates and visitors were invited and urged to remain for supper. After all present had partaken their fill of the splendid feast, a social hour was enjoyed until a late hour and every one present voted this to be the biggest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in this district.

Yours in comradeship, Committee to fill vacancies M. J. Beery, chairman, 329 S. Diamond St., Mansfield, Ohio.

Blank Case is REVERSED THRU COURT DECISION

Socialist Leader Arrested Last August Under Anti-Soap-Box Oratory Ordinance

Lima Daily News, March 13th

The case of Edwin Blank against the City of Lima was heard in the court of Appeals today and the findings against Blank in the criminal court and the court of common pleas were reversed.

Blank is a well known local lawyer and Socialist leader. He has taken an important part in city politics, having been safety director and chief of police under the administration of Mayor Shook, who was elected on the Socialist ticket at the last municipal election.

The case, which was heard in the court of appeals today, is the outcome of an ordinance passed by the city council last August to the effect that soap-box oratory would not be permitted on the streets of Lima. This ordinance was put into effect at the time of the street car strike.

It is said that Blank defied the ordinance and started to give a speech on the public streets of Lima. As a result of the effort he was arrested and jailed.

The case was tried in the criminal court where Blank was declared guilty. The case was taken up to the court of common pleas and the criminal court's verdict was sustained.

Blank then turned to the court of appeals with the result that they reversed the case back to the criminal court with directions to discharge Blank.

This decision of the court of appeals would indicate that the city ordinance which was used as the law under which Blank was arrested is not valid and cannot be enforced in Ohio.

Newsy Notes of Live Wires

Many locals are arranging dates for speakers in the near future. This is a very favorable sign of party progress. All comrades must realize the opportunity of the present time to push Socialist propaganda.

Comrade Vern Speigle of Hicksville sends in five dollars which pays for four sustaining stamps, to subscribe to Ohio Socialist and a year's membership. This is what we call action. This is Socialist business.

Local Glouster is a local where the comrades live far apart and have difficulty in meeting when the weather is severe. Nevertheless they are making and do their part in the party work. In a letter from Comrade T. B. Craig, secretary, writes of their recent meeting, wherein he states that there were eight members present and they proceeded to do business to the tune of twenty dues stamps, and nine sustaining stamps, pay up their dues and to help the boys in jail.

The comrades of Niles local are getting active in the work which counts big in the world now, writes Local secretary, Alda B. Ford. All locals realize the necessity of immediate action if we would take full advantage of the present condition of the minds of the people. There never was a time when the workers were so willing to listen to our propaganda. Success lies before us; let us not falter in our fear in our work for working class emancipation.

Comrade J. S. Case of Delaware, though seventy-seven years of age, sends to the State Office one dollar for four sustaining stamps and a dollar for dues. Comrade Case is another of those fighting M. A. Ls. He states that he has voted the Socialist ticket for twenty years.

A brand new local on the map! All hail! When a plumber turns organizer, look out! Comrade John Reaver, of R. D. 3, Dayton turned the trick. He has organized a local at Harshville with seven members. Each member is a genuine working man and we prophesy this local means business. The local was formally organized at the home of Comrade Wm. Cunningham. After the meeting the aurora borealis was observed in the northern skies, which was taken as a good omen for the success of local Mad River, in which townshi it is. The comrades will hold a propaganda meeting at Harshville March 23, which will be addressed by Comrade Sharts of Dayton. The organization of this local means another outpost

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER

GET A MEMBER



Sub. Boosters Corner

Comrade Walter Conradi of New Bremen sends us a list of seven. New Bremen will be on the map good and strong. Watch that town. The Ohio Socialist will go there in bundles henceforth.

Not to be excelled in the good work, Comrade Raymond Gray presents us with a list of ten from New Bremen.

Jenera is a city of Socialist officials. We have a goodly number of subscribers through Comrade Lloyd Higbie sent in a bunch of four lately.

Comared Nick Wettlich of Massillon is a constant booster of our party owned press. The last list of his contained four.

A list of five comes from Comrade Adolph Kuttner of Akron. Comrade Kuttner sends these in for comrade Mike Streharsky of the Slovak branch of Akron. Comrade Kuttner says he has a list of four more and more in view which he will send in right away.

Another of our best boosters is Felix J. Catlin of Youngstown. A list of eight he sends us.

Mrs. Nellie Donnelly also is interested in the welfare of the citizens of Youngstown. Six subs comprise the list she sends. Thank you, Comrade.

A complete list of ten comes from Comrade Rex Wolfe of Midvale.

Sidney has a worker for the Ohio Socialist. Comrade Guy Butts is his name. Eight he sends us this time.

Comrade Axel Johnson rounded up a list of ten, all from Struthers.

Comrade Hance Shank of Hamilton has fallen into the habit of mailing us a list of subs every few days. On March 11th he mailed a list of four. On the 16th he sends three more, and a list of twelve comrades who pledge themselves to boost our sub list.

Writing from Akron, a comrade sends two subs and says: "Two more subscribers for Ohio Socialist means a step nearer to the social revolution, and helps to place society on a right foundation."

Comrade Scherer of Marietta, presents a list of four. The list of subscribers at Marietta is growing.

The growth of our sub list depends greatly upon the persistence of our comrades throughout the state. By keeping steadily at our papers will continue to grow in influence for socialism. We have a great and militant organization in Ohio. Let us resolve to use our mightiest efforts to weld this organization into a closely knit and harmonious union, that our fight for industrial democracy may be won the more quickly.

Grover Hill is a new local and is being given a splendid start. To prove they are on the job for socialism right away, Comrade John Sutton sends us a list of three subscriptions.

Comrade John Waria, of Akron sends us a yearly and three six month subs.

Well, well, here's Comrade Catlin with three more subscriptions. Comrade Catlin is certainly on the job when it comes to getting subs.

"Your proposition as to the Ohio Socialist is O. K. Will send subs as soon as I can." From Comrade Vchere, Adena.

"Will see what I can do about getting subs for the Ohio Socialist, a few copies of which I have received." Comrade W. W. Witner, Berea.

Socialist Aids Offered

As the day of trial for the many I. W. W. cases pending, draws close, numerous pledges of support are being received. The National Executive Committee of the Party has demanded, in a stirring resolution that the I. W. W. members now in jail be given a fair and impartial trial, and called upon all its members to extend their moral and financial aid.

Chicago Socialists' Work - The Chicago Branches of the Socialist Party are aiding wonderfully in the campaign of publicity by distributing thousands of "Defense News Bulletins" and leaflets from door to door throughout the entire city.

Resolution - The following is a fair example of the fine position taken by many branches of the Party.

"The Socialist Party of the Fourteenth Congressional District of Illinois... pledges its support of the working class and declares that the lynchings, deportings, prosecutions and persecutions of the Industrial Workers of the World is an attack on every toiler in America, and we now call attention to the fact that the charges of incendiarism, the burning of crops and forests and the vicious destruction of property, made by the public press against the I. W. W. have proven pure fabrications wherever put to legal test.

"The Socialist Party has always extended its aid, material and moral to organized labor... therefore we pledge our support to the Industrial Workers of the World now facing trial in Chicago and elsewhere, and demand for them a fair and impartial trial and urge our members to use every effort to assist the Industrial Workers of the World by familiarizing the public with the real facts regarding these workers who are now singled out for destruction... by the capitalist forces.

Samuel Gompers, the misrepresentative of American labor stated in a recent address before the National Civic Federation that the American labor movement would not be represented at any conference where the representative of any enemy country was present. Lots of noise from Sammy these days.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Headline in the "Press." People of Belgium and France need Clothes—Send Them Your Catsofs.

"IN DUTCH"

By JESSIE JASON RUFNER.

We went into a restaurant, And asked for "German-fried," The waiter gasped in horror And behind the cook hid hide. The manager called an officer, Who searched our duds for bombs, And we never got a mouthful, Nor dared to beg for crumbs.

They rushed us to the workhouse, We knew not the reason why, The judge, he frowned so fearful We thought that we would die. We wished we had a wiener, But dared not ask for such, For that was all the trouble The darn thing, too, was Dutch!

So since we have been wiser; We've changed our name to Smith; We mix our h's scandalous; We've acquired an English lisp. We've changed our grandd's birthplace From Bingen to the Thames; We certainly know the value Of good old English names.

But oh, we were disillusioned, And how our hearts did ache, To think of all our trouble, And the money it did take. We'd changed the names of everything, We'd racked our brains so much. Then we thought of all our Aldermen— Gosh! Half of them are Dutch!

Date of I. W. W. Trial Not Yet Set

Fear of Russian Opinion and Workers in Western Lumber Camps Causes Attorney General to Delay Prosecution

Milwaukee Leader - Washington—The department of justice is still unable to name a date for the trial of the 166 organizers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World under indictment for "seditious conspiracy." Inquiry at the office of the attorney general is met by the statement that "nothing has been determined" as to when this biggest of all trials involving the rights of radical labor agitation will be staged.

Russ Opinion Factor - Several influences now conspire to delay any action by the government. In the first place the need for retaining what share of the faith of the Russian people we can, in the essential freedom of American democracy, calls for caution. Russian Bolsheviks in this country are watching the government outlaws for American repression of labor radicals is used in Russia to point out the moral that the United States is a capitalist autocracy.

Fear Action of Woodmen - In the second place, the government must get the American workers in the woods of the Pacific northwest, who are under the influence of the I. W. W. to produce spruce lumber of the army airplanes. This timber must be gotten to the mills. The I. W. W. control the woods. Their spokesmen have indicated that so long as the government outlaws the I. W. W. and prosecutes its leaders for "seditious conspiracy," the members of the I. W. W. can not be expected to speed up production.

Await Board's Findings - In the third place the president's mediation commission has shown the industrial wrongs suffered by the seasonal laborers in the west, before any degree of peace in the basic industries can be expected. Hours, wages and conditions are far from ideal. The new labor board, which will begin its session here with Frank P. Walsh and William Howard Taft as the leading members, is to try to lay a basis for agreement on hours and wages, at least. It is still possible that a labor truce may be established, through this board, and that it may be followed by a sort of general amnesty for industrial offenders now under indictment. Such an amnesty would cover not only the I. W. W. but the officers of the United Mine Workers, the Flint glass workers and other labor bodies who are accused of various offenses—all of them arising from tactics used in fighting the employers.

Advise Wilson of Case - Two memoranda on the I. W. W. prosecution have recently been drafted, and have been forwarded to President Wilson through one of his chief advisers. The National Civil Liberties bureau has sponsored both. The first reads:

"The arrest and imprisonment, pending trial, of several hundred officials, organizers and sympathizers of the I. W. W. is already producing considerable labor unrest in the west. The leading case, which will come to judicial officers the next two months, will undoubtedly increase strikes and unrest—first, because of the widespread publicity which will be given to the trial (which will last for several months at least); second, because of the increased feeling of hostility both to the government and employers aroused by the attack, that will inevitably be made by the I. W. W. defense in the industrial conditions which make the I. W. W. possible.

Eight Against I. W. W. - "The theory of the government in prosecuting the I. W. W. was to stop labor agitation and strikes among the great body of unskilled, migratory workers in the west, led for the most part by I. W. W. groups. It is already demonstrated that the indictments have had exactly the contrary effect.

"The I. W. W. has been indicted ostensibly because its activities interfere with the conduct of the war. As a matter of fact, the indictment is directed against the essential operations of the I. W. W. as a labor organization. "The same indictment could have been brought against many of the old line trade unions during the war.

Matter Before Officials - "The problem is an administrative matter which should in our opinion be handled by the department of labor.

It cannot be successfully solved by prosecutions.

"The matter has already been fully presented to Secretary Baker, to the president's mediation commission, to the secretary of labor and to Justice Brandeis. We feel certain that if recommendations from the mediation commission were asked, or if the opinion of the secretary of war were sought, that they would be along the lines of the suggestion here made."

A memorandum submitted on Jan. 24, dealing only with the question of free speech and press, says: "The policy of suppression of the radical press and the general terrorization of public opinion by over-zealous officials makes it exceedingly difficult for these forces to speak. The result is that the function of discussion of war policies and war aims is now largely in the hands of the Tories."

"In order that the liberal and radical forces may be released to perform their natural function of backing up a democratic international program, two steps are necessary: "That the president indicate clearly in the near future the line which in his mind can be properly drawn between those matters which can be fully discussed without prejudice to the country's interest, and those which can not.

"That the policy of the postoffice department in suppressing liberal and radical papers, not indicating in what way they offend be modified, and definite regulations adopted instead; and that the department of justice instead of attempting not to proceed against citizens and organizations unless there is deliberate and direct interference to law breaking. Definite regulations thus adopted by the post-office department and the department of justice should replace the present confusing uncertainties, due to the vague language of the espionage act."

ANOTHER BLOW AT CENSORSHIP - Another blow has been struck in the United States Senate against the political censorship.

Last week we republished the scathing attack on the gagging of the outspoken press delivered by Senator Hiram Johnson, California.

This week we take great pleasure in recording for our readers the words of Senator James K. Vardaman, Mississippi, delivered during the discussion of the railroad bill. He said:

"The effort to muzzle the press and the manifest disposition on the part of a few to intimidate private individuals who dare to express their honest thought regarding their government and the conduct of their hired public servants are so utterly at variance with the genius of our institutions that it ought not to be tolerated in this republic for a moment.

"Men and women born of free Caucasian parentage will not remain quiescent under such restraint. "You cannot make an American white man a subject in one generation; but if you could, it would be disastrous to our free institutions.

"Such things will be looked upon by the wise when reason resumes its sway with a deep sense of humiliation and regret.

"We have already seen the evil effects of an unwarranted censorship. "The exigencies of war necessarily bring about a change in our government which amounts almost to change of policy.

"I agree with Dean Swift that it may pass for a maxim in state that the administration cannot be placed in too few hands nor the legislature in too many."

"And this is especially true in time of war. "But there must be concentration of power. "But it is possible to concentrate too much power even in time of war, powers that will ultimately, if not properly hedged about with limitations, overthrow Republican principles and destroy Democratic policies."

Let the political censorship be abolished.

Fisher, Minn.—We are told that "under Socialism" everyone will be told when he may have a bath. "Under capitalism" beat us to it as the Jews over the wires tells us. "Because of the extreme low water in Red River, from which Fisher, Minn., gets its supply, the residents of the town will be allowed to take baths only on days designated by the council."

Socialists Needed At Washington

By Jessie Jason Rufner

The congressional campaign is now on. Socialists everywhere should get into fighting condition and wade into the conflict with their sleeves rolled up for business. Upon the fall elections depend a whole lot. The very lives of some of our countrymen are at stake. We have the only remedy for the profiteering plutes with which the national system is clogged. A dose of good stiff revolutionary Socialism administered this fall will effectually purge our sick economic system of many of its ills. Although the remedy might be as drastic as a dose of salts, still it is very necessary. Besides our President needs us, as he is beginning to rely on the Socialists as he has never relied on any other party. We do not agree with him in a lot of things; still we sympathize with him for we know he was foisted into the presidency to bear the brunt of years of Republican mis-rule. We know the democratic party is reactionary and will never get anywhere with its trust-controlling, trust-busting policy. Anything that delimits the state of the press is being crushed as ruthlessly as the Democratic political machine is being crushed.

The Socialist program is beginning to look pretty good to the down-trodden workers. They are beginning to see the next change to enter the arena to public ownership of the means of production and distribution. They are beginning to clean the cobwebs out of their think-boxes and to realize that the earth and the fullness thereof belongs to the race. I believe the events of the last year have effected a change in the minds of this country the utter futility of the present system. We know now how capital and labor go "hand-in-hand."

We also know without any more rehearsal who pays the cost of the war. Down deep in the consciousness of the most of us is the abiding knowledge of the cause of war.

Some one has insinuated—I think it was that pre-charge artist, Teddy Roosevelt—that the Socialists are cowards because we prefer to fight with reason instead of bullets. There is one thing, however, about which there will be no controversy. If the Socialists are obliged to enter the arena with a Red army no newspaper will have to explain continually that we are fighting for "democracy," for it will be a foregone conclusion from the start. The Kaiser will soon understand where he and his Junkers hang, as he would have understood long ago if the allied countries had allowed their Socialists to attend the Stockholm Conference and given the German Socialists the support they needed in their fight against German militarism and German autocracy.

The past year has been a hard one for International Socialists in every country. Particularly hard has been in this country. We were in a position to know what we were getting into, and with a splendid courage which has never been excelled in all the history of the world, the American Socialists threw caution to the wind and joined the fight against the war against the profiteers. Nowhere in the annals of history will another such example of class loyalty be found. Reviled, hated and misrepresented by the prostituted press of the ruling class; imprisoned by the hirelings of the profiteers; still the majority Socialists of this country have grimly stood by their ideal of international brotherhood. The party has grown seven hundred per cent, and must still grow by leaps and bounds if we are to save the machinery is fast taking the place of hand labor, and if the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution continues, the working class must get off the earth, as there will be no need in a few more years of anything but over-crowds. Now, therefore, it is so simple that women are taking men's places while the men go to the front and we are turning out more supplies than we have any use for.

The need is imperative, from a working class standpoint, that we place our party's congressmen in the next House of Representatives who will effectively represent the toilers and ball things up for the Republican political machine which is aiming to protect the profiteers to the very death of the working class.

Rockefeller, Morgan, and Armour, Swift, Carnegie and Dupont, and almost all the rest of the profiteers, are Republicans, and what is there in common between them and you, Mr. Workington? They are the lions and you are the lambs and you will never lie down in peace together unless they swallow you. Come to the rest of the way across and join hands with the International Socialists, who do not have to scare up a new scenario for every election, but ever and always are sounding the Marxian call: "Workers of the world unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains, and a world to gain."

Jessie Jason Rufner Buy a Sustaining Fund Stamp once a month.

BUTTON, BUTTON—WHO'S GOT THE BUTTON?

Who's got the Button? Who's wearing the Button? The Socialist Party Button we mean—the party emblem. Are you wearing a Socialist Button? Are you proud of your colors? Are you proclaiming to all you come in contact with that you are a Socialist and glad of it?

We've got Buttons. We've got Socialist Buttons to sell. We've got five different kinds to choose from. Order some today. CLASPED HAND BUTTONS, PLAIN "SOCIALIST PARTY" BUTTONS, ARM AND TORCH BUTTONS, INSCRIBED ARM AND TORCH BUTTONS, RED FLAG BUTTONS.

CROATIAN SPEAKERS - Walter Jokovich, Box 21, Yorkville.

GERMAN SPEAKERS - JOS. JODLBAUER, 2358 Ontario St., Cleveland.

HUNGARIAN SPEAKERS - M. ERDEL, 3038 West 20th place, Cleveland. LEO FRANKL, 2308 West 41st St., Cleveland. P. E. ROSENGARTEN, 319 A St., Lorain.

Official Business

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

Table with columns: Dues Sts Reg., Dual, Foreign Br., Initiations, Organization, Ohio Socialist, Supplies, Literature, Sust. Fund St. Sale, Miscellaneous, Assessment (Pink St.), Total receipts for month, Balance from January, Expenditures, Dues Stamps, Postage, Organization, Ohio Socialist, Supplies, Literature, Printing, Telephone and telegraph, Miscellaneous, Salaries, Balance on hand March 1, Office in the Funds, Organization, Defense, Mileage, Sustaining Sts., General Deficit.

LOCALS' MONTHLY REPORT

Table with columns: New, Good, On, Roll, Akron, Capital, Lithuanian Br. Akron, Ashland, Barborton, Conneaut, Cleveland Scand., Cincinnati, Columbus, Carmonte Br., Clark County, Belmont County, Dayton, Derwent, Continental, E. Liverpool, Fairview, Grover Hill, Hamilton, Jenera, Kenmore, Lorain, Lorain, Ger. Br., Marion, Mansfield, Mansfield, Ger. Br., Marysville, Midvale, Massillon, Montpelier, Mt. Healthy, Mt. Vernon, New England, New Knoxville, Niles, Norwalk, North Star, New Bremen, Piqua, Sandusky, Salem, Youngstown, Toledo, Trimble Twp., Seneca County, Sidney, Van Buren, Wadsworth, Youngstown So. Slavic, Youngstown, Youngstown Scand., Zanesville.

HONOR ROLL

The locals listed below are placed on the Honor Roll this month. These are the locals which have a membership paid up in full. We hope many other locals will make an effort to place themselves in the same fortunate position. Can't you do it? Of course you can. Ashland, Conneaut, Grover Hill, Jenera, Lorain German Branch, Mt. Healthy, New England, North Star. Several locals came very near getting on the Roll. Of course they will be there next month.

PIKER POLITICIANS

Continued from Page One given them at the last election. We advise those who are behind this scheme to "back up." If they carry it through the Socialist Party will initiate a referendum to recall ALL the Councilmen, and thus force the issue before the people. We shall then see whether the workers of Cleveland will stand for such high-handed procedure as is threatened by these henchmen of the capitalist class. "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

WE ARE READY FOR A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

Gleanings From the Log of an Agitator

Written for the Ohio Socialist by W. E. Reynolds

The Navy needs you. Don't READ American History, Make it. From a recruiting sign. I suppose if they READ a little American history, especially along about the time of the Boston tea party and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, it would make them think? Eh what?

At the N. Y. Central depot in Elkhart, Ind., there is another sign reading thusly: Stop, Look, Read. DON'T THINK. ACT. Enlist today.

At Cambridge, Ohio there are three signs hanging side by side on a beery wall. One says "East less meat, wheat, fats, sugar, etc." Another says "This place is a member of the U. S. food administration. In between the two signs is this one: Eat like HELEN B. PAT."

Chart 5 of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness reads as follows: Insist that your representative in Congress vigorously back every naval and military plan of the administration. But resist every attempt at an imposition of a censorship of the press. This is a war of ideas and must be conducted in full sight of the people.

A WAR TIME SOLILOQUY

Sing a song of war bread, Weed-seed, dust and rye, Meatless days and ancient eggs, Eggless cake and dry, Fatless, wheatless, sweetless meals, Joyless meals as well— Wilson "kept us out of war;" Jesus! Aint it hell?

Old man experience is a great teacher. He taught me that one hundred "boosts" are nowhere near as effective as one vigorous "kick." Ohio S. E. C please note.

Discontent is the father, mother and maiden aunt of progress.

We all try to use common sense, the trouble with too many of us, however, is that the supply is so bloomin' limited.

Have YOU made any effort lately to understand the law of value and what it is that determines WAGES?

Wages, that is the sugar coating which makes the job endurable.

Beans are sold by the pound, potatoes by the bushel, eggs by the dozen and beef (when you can afford it) by the pound. Gas is sold by the thousand feet and electricity by the kilowatt hour. All are commodities and come under the same commodity law. Labor power is a commodity, also. But unlike electricity which is sold by the kilowatt hour, labor power is sold by the Kill-a-Dubb hour.

After hearing the report of the cruelties and inhuman punishments alleged to have been inflicted upon our imprisoned comrades in the Canton jail, one wonders why they cite the terrible Hun as the perpetrator of all the atrocities.

At last we know what a Dubb is worth! The British Parliament seriously proposes to pay every mother \$10 upon the birth of a child—provided each birth occurs within two years after her marriage. Those born after two years—?

What is the matter with the Socialist Party? Nothing much except too many working men and women out of it and too many lawyers, pulpit pounding sky pilots, politicians and petty bourgeoisie inside of it.

The way one gets his living is mighty apt to influence his views and

actions. Those who get their living like the petty bourgeoisie are mighty apt to think like a petty bourgeoisie and act like a petty bourgeoisie—to the detriment of the best interests of the working class.

We do not like the idea of so many fine rebels in the jails in this country. It has a tendency to make other peoples feel that we as a nation are insincere in our talk about making the world safe for Democracy. Too many are beginning to feel that what the "leaders of thought" in America mean when we speak of Democracy is not the simon pure, unadulterated brand of Revolutionary Russia, but a democracy properly seasoned and tempered with a liberal mixture of Autocracy, Hypocrisy, and Plutocracy. We do not want anybody to be in jail just yet so that we somehow feel that a five-month lay-over in the Cook County Jail in Chicago, packed three deep in a cell without a sign of a hearing, even tho the U. S. constitution expressly provides for a "speedy" trial or a year "jolt" in the Canton workhouse such as Wagesnecht, Ruthenberg and Baker got (for being true to the working class) would teach Sammy Gompers more about the "Identity of Interest" between the working-class and the capitalist class than he has been able to learn the pesty fifty years he has lived off the fruits of the toiling masses, working his pay as a servant of the working class and serving the interests of the master class.

A man at Massillon told me of having worked at the Dupont powder works. He said that cannon powder could be made and placed f. o. b. cars at 17c a pound prior to America's entry into the war. He said that the company signed a contract with an allied power for five million pounds of powder at five million dollars. Just 83c a pound profit! A nice little racket of over four million dollars. He asked for \$25.00 a month raise in wages and got fired! See the point, Henry?

They used to say: "We know not whether laws be right or whether laws be wrong. All we know is that in jail is that the walls are strong." Now we KNOW that master makes the law and the slave has to either revolt or obey, but those who lie in jail report that still, "the walls are strong."

What is a little thing like the country's constitution and the lives that were lost in trying to establish it, when it stands in the way of the rich profiteers, who control the press, the courts and the country?

Dear Comrade Secretary: Inclosed you will find money order for \$7.50 for 30 sustaining stamps for imprisoned comrades' families. We beg your pardon for being so slow in responding to the call, but owing to hard and cold winter, our members have scattered in all directions and it was not possible for us to sell any of these stamps to native Americans. Finnish comrades extend their sympathy and good wishes to those imprisoned comrades in jail and to their loved ones at home.

We hope that when their time is up and they step outside of that terrible institution they will come out hearty and filled with the same fighting spirit they so grandly showed before in their troublesome days.

Yours in Comradeship, A. ROSENGREN, Corresponding Secretary, Local Aurora (Finnish)

AVAILABLE SPEAKERS

Terms for these speakers are \$5.00 a meeting and expenses. Locals can either write the state office for a speaker or write direct to speakers, selecting the one nearest to them whenever possible in order to save expense. There are probably other comrades whose names do not appear upon this list who could fill occasional speaking engagements. These comrades should send their names and addresses to the state office at once.

- WM. FRANCIS BARNARD, 737 Prospect Ave., Room 406. CHAS. BAKER, 1291 Cook Ave., Lakewood. M. J. BEERY, Newman Building, Mansfield. MAX BOEHM, 180 Harbor St., Conneaut. LOTTA BURKE, 1417 Walnut ave., Cincinnati. EDWIN BLANK, 66 Public Square, Lima. JOHN BRANSTETTER, 3111 Imperial St., Cincinnati. G. W. C. SCOTT, 1009 W. Lima St., Findlay. TOM CLIFFORD, 3517 Fulton road, Cleveland. THOS. DEVINE, 1527 Starr Ave., Toledo. A. B. HOLLENBAUGH, 859 Columbus Ave. JOHN HOUSE, 746 Vine St., Coshocton. A. L. HITCHCOCK, 2066 W. 99th St., Cleveland. O. Public School Affairs.

- E. E. HITCHENS, 3918 Regent Ave., Norwood. FRANK MIDNEY, 247 West Scott St., Youngstown. JAS. T. MARSH, 2120 Maple Ave., Norwood. FRANK L. MARTIN, 107 Ft. Square, Marietta. JOHN R. McKEOWN, Leavittsburg, Ohio. E. Z. MILLER, 1228 7th St., Lorain. WM. PATTERSON, 1727 Michigan St., Toledo. MARGUERITE PREVEY, 1410 North High St., Akron. WM. F. POTTING, Josephine ave., Akron. C. O. POWER, 333 East 20th Ave., Columbus. JOHN A. REHM, 207 W. Main St., Springfield, O. GEO. REUKAUF, 4468 Harrison St., Bellaire. HUGO RUEMMELE, 2754 Norwood ave., Norwood. C. E. RUTHENBERG, 737 Prospect ave., Cleveland. JOS. W. SHARTS, 127 South Main St., Dayton. ALBERT STORCK, 65 Dale ave., Mansfield. M. A. TOOHEY, 1520 Oakwood ave., Toledo. A. J. TOTEN, 414 East Main St., Alliance. SCOTT WILKINS, 715 West Pearl St., Wapakoneta.

- ITALIAN SPEAKERS - PETER SAMBUCCO, R. D. No. 1, Bellaire.