

The Ohio Socialist

Official Organ of the Socialist Parties of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and New Mexico.

No. 61

Published at
Cleveland, Ohio

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919

Address all mail to
R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio

\$1.00 A Year

FIGHTING THE AMERICAN BOLSHEVIKI

During the war there arose in this country a cheap imitation of the Black Hundred that disgraced Russia during the regime of the czar.

This organization, calling itself the American Protective League, trampled upon all the dear-bought rights which the American people thought secured to them by the constitution.

Because they were given some sort of semi-official recognition, the members of this organization considered themselves little czars and kaisers who might do whatever they pleased with ordinary persons.

They abridged the right of free assemblage by interference in public meetings.

They arrested hundreds of persons without warrant and without any charges, merely because it suited their whim of the moment.

The Cleveland division of this organization brutally pushed and maled men, women and children at a big meeting at Grays armory, at which the affairs of Russia were being discussed.

An another instance they carted two hundred Socialists to prison for no other reason than that they were present to hear a speech by Eugene V. Debs.

It was great sport for this organization to establish a dead line in the downtown section of the city and to throw into the filthy hole called the local prison every young man caught within the district who did not happen to have his registration card in his pocket.

The American Protective League as it manifested itself in Cleveland, was everything un-American—if Americanism is written in the Declaration of Independence and the constitution. It was an organization of men whose heads had swelled because of the power they were permitted to usurp because of war-time terrorism and who set themselves up as petty despots to rule the actions of ordinary people.

By direction of Attorney General Gregory this organization was dissolved on Feb. 1. Probably Mr. Gregory knew that it had earned the lasting hatred of most people through its brutal, despotic methods and that it would be

best to get rid of it through dissolution.

But petty despots do not give up their power easily. Once having experienced the sensation of riding roughshod over the rights of other individuals, brutally mauling and beating them and throwing them into prison when the spirit moved them to such action, the desire is strong to continue their power.

The Cleveland branch of the organization has found the excuse for an attempted continuance of its tyranny in the need it has discovered for a fight against what it calls Bolshevism.

The Successor of the American Protective League

Its new name is to be the Loyal American League. Under this name it has issued a lurid appeal to all members of the defunct American Protective League to please join the new organization and make a liberal contribution for the fight against "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism."

Its circular is worthy of examination. It sets forth what "Loyal Americans" have set out to fight—what they mean by "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism." It will open the eyes of some working men to what their masters are really fighting against when they paint their "awful" pictures of bolshevism.

The circular begins with an admission that we are rapidly approaching a crisis in this country. Here are the first two paragraphs:

Very rapidly we are approaching a grave crisis in the affairs of the American Commonwealth. The hearthstones of the nation are in danger. If the working class once loses its head and takes into its system the poisons that have wrecked and ruined all Russia, all kinds of evil things will happen here, on the Russian plan.

Our one hope is that the restless elements of American life can be enlightened to the evils of socialism, anarchy and bolshevism, and persuaded to keep sane and peaceful while the great industrial problems now worrying the whole na-

tion, can be worked out by competent minds.

Translated into plain English these two paragraphs say, that the American workers have caught some of the spirit of the Russian workers, who are abolishing all oppression and exploitation; unless we can poison their minds against Russia through misrepresentation and lies and force them to remain meek and patient while the opportunity to earn a living is denied them because there are no jobs, they may follow the example of the Russian workers and take the matter of solving the industrial problem in their own hands.

What is Meant by Bolshevism

But the most interesting part of the circular follows. It describes what the "Loyal Americans" call "socialism, anarchy and bolshevism." We quote again: The Bolsheviks now are putting forth well-organized, widespread and most vigorous efforts to persuade the real workmen of America to adopt the policy of Lenine and Trotzky, to seize all public utilities, to fully maintain or increase war wages, to reduce working hours, to increase employers' liabilities, and to force the employment of labor on public works. All this is not new to those who read the newspapers carefully.

There is the whole story. "The hearthstones of the nation are in danger" because working men dare ask that war-time wages be maintained as war-time prices are being maintained; they are to be fought by the "Loyal Americans" because they dare ask for reduction of their hours of labor; because they dare demand that employment on public works be provided for those whom the broken down capitalist system cannot give work, they are everything that is evil.

What do you think of this Loyal American League, working man? This league that is branding you as an anarchist and destroyer of the hearthstones of the nation, and, as the circular continues, "wreckers of nations," "pillagers of cities," "destroyers of homes," "murderers

of innocent people," because you dare demand wages that will buy food, clothing and a place to live in and dare say that you have a right to the opportunity to earn a living and if the capitalists—the men of "superior brains," as they think—cannot give you that opportunity, it is time that they stepped aside and permitted the industries to be organized on a new basis!

Threaten Deportation

If you believe in better wages, shorter hours and the right to work for those who can only earn a living through working and happen not to be a citizen of the United States, you are a "traitorous alien and anarchist alien" and the "Loyal Americans" threaten you with deportation, for the circular continues:

Do you want the traitorous alien and anarchist alien deported? We are going to help to do it!

What is your answer, working men of the United States? Your enemy is organizing. If you demand better wages, shorter hours and the right to work you are to be branded as an enemy to the nation, and if you happen to be an alien, deported. The capitalists are organizing to protect their right to rob you and oppress you and to create ten thousand more millionaires and to add to the wealth of those who already own millions.

Are you going to submit to be thus branded? Are you going to submit to have your rights trampled upon?

There is but one answer you can make if you intend to resist the efforts of these oppressors of the workers, and that is organization. Answer the organization of the Loyal American League, the Black Hundred of capitalism, by organizing in your shop or factory, organize in the industry in which you work and organize by joining the workers already organized in the Socialist Party.

You have power—more power than the capitalist if it is organized. The capitalists say that if you demand better wages, shorter hours and the right to work you are disloyal and a traitor and if you are an alien you ought to be deported. Answer them by organizing your power and sweeping them into oblivion.

Soviet Government Opens Trade Bureau In New York

Statement of L. G. A. K. Martens, Consul-General of Socialist Government in Regard to Present Conditions

New York—On January 2 of this year, Mr. L. G. A. K. Martens, now of New York, was appointed official representative of the Soviet government for the United States. He was awarded his credentials to Washington, and will for the present have temporary offices at 299 Broadway. It is Mr. Martens' intention to work for a reopening of trade with Russia.

(Mr. L. G. A. K. Martens, appointed representative of the Russian Soviet government in the United States, is a mechanical engineer and a man of business experience, 44 years old. He was born in Bakmut, in the province of Yekaterinoslav, Southern Russia, had his school education in the "Gymnasium" (high school) at Kursk, and graduated at a technical University at Petrograd. For the past few years Mr. Martens has been in the United States as the American representative of the Demidoff Iron and Steel Works, and has purchased here several million dollars worth of machinery for the largest steel works in Russia. Before the war they employed 28,000 men. About a year ago the Demidoff plants were nationalized by the Soviet government.)

Mr. Martens makes the following statement for publication:

"I have recently received credentials appointing me representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic with instructions to negotiate for the opening of trade relations between the United States and Soviet Russia. Soviet Russia wants to arrange the purchase of great quantities of supplies here. As a first step I have forwarded my credentials to the State Department, with a memorandum on conditions in Russia and an outline of the desire of my government to re-establish trade with the United States. TO SPEND \$200,000,000.

"My government, in the event of trade being opened with the United States, is prepared to place at once in banks in Europe and in the United States, gold to the amount of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) to cover the price of initial purchases.

"To insure a basis of credits for additional Russian purchases in the United States, my government is ready to submit propositions which I believe will be acceptable to Americans interested in Russian trade.

"The purchases I am empowered to arrange will be commensurate with the needs of the 150,000,000 people of Soviet Russia. These needs are now all the greater because of the disorganization caused by the war and the utter extravagance and incompetence of the Czarist regime; the inevitable waste and disorders attendant on the transition period of the revolution, before a stable government was finally established by the people; and lastly because for the past year and a half Russia has been able to carry on practically no foreign trade.

"Russia is now prepared to purchase in the American market great quantities of commodities such as: Railroad supplies, agricultural implements and machinery, factory machinery, tools, mining machinery and supplies, electrical supplies, printing machinery, textile manufactures, shoes and clothing, fats and canned meats, rubber goods, typewriters and office

supplies, automobiles and trucks, chemicals, medical supplies, etc.

TRADE OFFER.

"Russia is prepared to sell: Flax, Hemp, Hides, Bristles, Furs, Lumber, Grain, Platinum, metals and minerals.

Within a short time I shall appoint a commercial attache and open a suite of offices in New York as a headquarters for these large scale purchasing arrangements. For the purpose of organizing trade relations on a proper basis and as a medium through which American trade interested in Russian commerce can secure practical contact, I am planning to organize and incorporate a "Board of Trade of Soviet Russia."

"Under the old regime Germany was the greatest factor in Russian foreign trade, and the bulk of imported manufactures came from Germany. In the year before the war German exports to Russia amounted to nearly four times those of Great Britain, the second factor in Russian trade. Inasmuch as Germany's production for a considerable time will remain subnormal, Russia is all the more an open market for other countries. In a trade sense as well as in a political sense, Russia is starting anew. It is quite obvious that the manufacturing nation that first secures a large amount of the Russian foreign trade at this time, will be in an advantageous position for the future as well.

"I may state that large European manufacturers are already well-informed as to the possibilities of trade with Soviet Russia and are laying their plans for it as soon as the present plans for it as soon as the present

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Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviki

Mensheviks and Socialist Revolutionists Say Russia Must Unite Against Bourgeoisie of Other Countries Who Are Aiding Russian Reactionaries.

L'Humanite for January 22 prints the following wireless of the Russian Telegraph Agency, which gives details of the reasons underlying the support now given by the "moderate" Socialists to the Soviet.

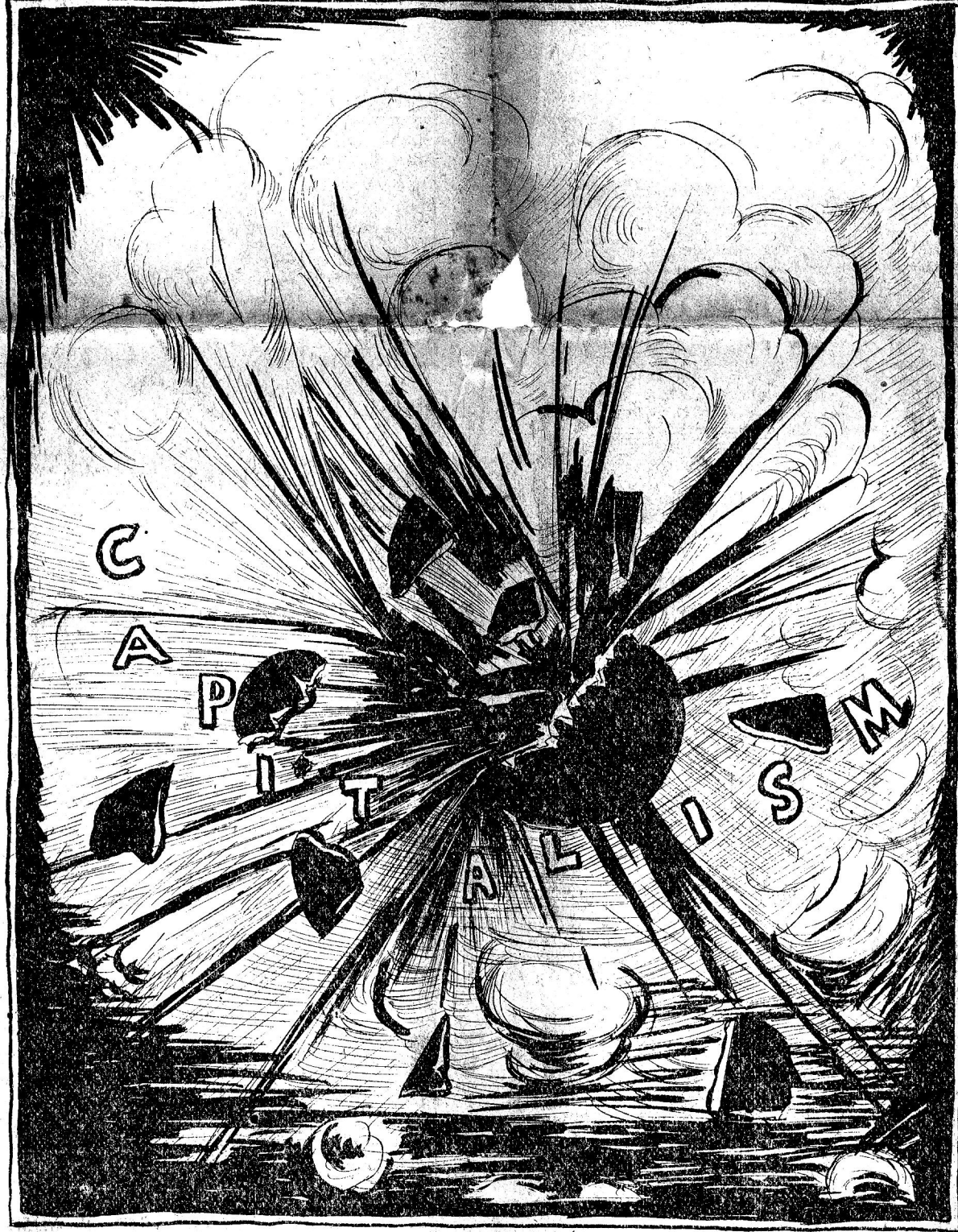
Some time ago the Red Army took Ufa. It was in that city that a majority of the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly tried to elect a Provisional government, which did not last very long, however. It had to be moved to Cmsk and surrendered its power to a so-called directorate, consisting of five members, with Avk entseff as president. After Vologodki had overthrown the directorate, admiral Kolchak proclaimed his democratic military dictatorship.

Now the Deputies of the Constituent Assembly have forwarded to the Bolshevik committee at Ufa, through their bureau, a communique which was recently addressed to the revolutionary Socialist organizations. Its text is as follows:

"The struggle of the revolutionary Socialists against the Bolsheviki was conducted against a power which was in direct contact with the oppressors of the Russian democracy—namely the Germans.

"But now that Germany has been defeated and the victorious powers

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RUSSIA, GERMANY, HUNGARY,—NEXT?

New York to Abandon Military Training

New York—After three years of compulsory military training for all boys under eighteen years of age—whether in school or not—New York State seems ready to abandon the unprofitable experiment. Governor-elect Smith has appointed a "Reconstruction Commission" with authority fully to investigate the compulsory military training system installed under the Welsh-Slater acts and to see whether some other sort of training, like vocational training, might not be substituted for it. That Commission has been holding sessions, hearing witnesses and is reported to be ready to recommend that vocational training be substituted for military training.

Among the complaints made against the system was that the secondary schools were losing students,—parents preferring to send their boys outside the state where their studies would not be interrupted by military drill; the hardships inflicted upon the boys, some of whom had to go ten or twelve miles at their own expense, to attend the weekly drills; the fact that

in some communities the only buildings large enough for indoor drill were attached to saloons; that the number of "brunts" was so large that the state authorities could not round them up; and that the value of the physical training was small compared with what might be secured in more direct physical training.

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persistently antagonized the Japanese government when Motono decided to send Japanese troops into Siberia in 1918. The government arrested five of the leaders of the Socialist Party for their opposition to the government's interventionist policy, but in spite of this high-handed action the party carried on its work.

At a meeting held in Tokyo the Socialists passed a resolution expressing their sympathy with the Russian revolution, as well as their joy over the fact that the workers turned it into a social revolution, and urged the international organization of the working class to fight the common enemy—international capitalism.

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"Liberty Abides Only With Those Who Deserve It"

FRANZ MEHRING

By JOHN BRAHMAN

At a time when the revolution in Germany needs its guiding spirits, clear thinking and far-sighted leaders, most of the unseemly band of fate takes them away, one after another.

In the course of the war, the overwhelming majority of the German Genossen went over to the imperialistic German government and declared that the integrity of the capitalist fatherland is more sacred and stands higher than the struggle of the working class against its exploiters, the instigators of the war which threatened the fatherland. At that time a group of members of the official Social-Democracy broke away from that organization and launched a new one, under the name of "Spartacus." They set to work against the deadly doctrines of class truce (Burgfrieden) advocated by the majority of the German party. For that purpose the Spartacade began to publish a new magazine "The Internationale." The outstanding personalities grouped around that new publication, were, the old veteran of the German party—Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg, H. Strobel, A. Thalheimer and Clara Zetkin. The hatred of the government Socialists against their adversaries went so far that they did not stop short even at spying and denunciations. They pointed out to the gendarmes and military authorities, who were the guilty ones. The group "Internationale" was easily rounded up and put behind prison bars.

Governments with their spy squads always think it possible to subdue any mass movement by the imprisonment of its leading individuals. The German government was not an exception, although it knew by experience, that such measures are ineffective. The severe persecutions by the government, supported by the Kaiser's Socialists, resulted in the suppression of the magazine "Die Internationale" after the appearance of its first issue. The German rebels, however, undertook other means of carrying on the combat. Among them was the old veteran, Franz Mehring, who during the exception law period watched the Socialist activities from outside and then, convinced of the justice of their cause, joined them.

A news dispatch, about a month ago, announced the death of Franz Mehring. Through the death of Franz Mehring (the Spartacade lost from their ranks the oldest (he was 72 years of age) and brightest head.

The personal history of many of the veterans of the German Socialist movement is closely connected with the whole movement and cannot be described separately and apart from it, and thus it is true in regard to Mehring. He joined the German Social Democracy, not through economic necessity and pressure, but through fundamental understanding of the Marxian theory of economics, history and philosophy. After his graduation from the university, Mehring became a bourgeois journalist and many times joined issues with Socialists on the theoretical field. Nevertheless, he always sided with the oppressed on the grounds of justice. The horizon of the bourgeois justice is too narrow for a broad-minded man. Mehring strenuously strove to penetrate into the essence of things. Bourgeois philosophy interpreted the historical phenomena insufficiently and unexplicitly to him. To gain inside information about socialism he spent many nights in spirited discussions with the senior Liebknecht and August Bebel. It may be accredited to them that Mehring was converted to socialism and became one of its sincerest exponents and advocates. When joining the Socialist movement he was already a well grounded Marxist. He did not join the movement to study it, but to use his broad and deep knowledge of human society to bring about the realization of the ideal of socialism. To this great ideal he remained faithful all the balance of his life.

To make up for his former attacks on socialism, Mehring set to write and publish on the origin and growth of modern Marxian socialism; he spread the conception of Marxism as a theory of social life.

Mehring's Writings
After the appearance of his first book, "Die Lessing-Legende," a history and critique of Prussian despotism and classical literature, he established a reputation as a Marxian scholar. "Die Lessing-Legende" is a small book of minor importance to the average reader, although it is highly valuable to the student of social development. Mehring's life's work is, "Die Geschichte der Deutschen Sozialdemokratie." (The History of the German Social Democracy) in four large volumes. This is such a wonderfully clear and scholarly work that there is no Socialist movement in the world that has anything to compare with it. All other writers in the Socialist movement are dipping their information from this source,

which shows no sign of exhaustion. The first volume of that great work traces the doctrines of Utopian Socialists before Marx, and shows how scientific socialism developed gradually toward its present completeness. It proves that industrial development and the growth of the economic classes creates the necessity of clear comprehension of the task before the newly developing working class. We find the Utopian Socialists elaborating schemes about how to abolish the evils in contemporary society. Some of them go to great extent in working out the economic theory; others work on history and still others, on philosophy. New conceptions in the various fields of social science and practice come from various countries. Each one of these falls short in their own special area because they endeavor to separate these experiences from each other and do not take them as a unified whole. The practical schemes of these Utopians, applied to real life's practice, appear to be entirely impractical. Meeting with failure they invent something new, only to fail again at the first trial. At last the working class discovers its real apostle and interpreter of society and its achievements from the economic standpoint, who unites economics, history and philosophy and proves their unity. That is Marx.

But Marx's doctrine is outlined in highly scientific terms and requires much previous training of the mind to understand it. With incomparable clearness Mehring shows the sources from which Marxism originated. It did not come from the blue air, ready made, but took amply from the achievements of the French Socialists and historians, English economists and from the industrial status of that country; it took much, but very critically, from the classical German philosophy of Hegel and Feuerbach. Knowledge of the historical development of modern socialism eliminates the cant saying that socialism is "made in Germany" and therefore will not fit the different conditions of the different countries, and that's why it should be opposed when it appears in other countries. Mehring in his great work proves that socialism is not the inheritance of one country or of the working class of a certain country. Socialism, according to Mehring, is the last word in modern science. Science is not national but international, and so, also, is socialism. Marxism is not a static but a dynamic theory, it interprets social phe-

nomena not as it stands at present but tells how it became what it is. And so we find in the first volume not only the beginnings of socialism in Germany but in all industrial countries in Europe, particularly France and England.

The Exception Laws.

Establishing the Marxian theory and its outcome, Mehring proceeds to show its special application and further development in Germany. The theoretical struggle between Lassalleans and Marxists is thoroughly discussed. Especially interesting is the narrative on the exception laws in Germany against Socialists, invoked by Bismarck, and their utter failure. The growth of the revolutionary spirit was the cause of Bismarck's demand for such laws. With them he expected to destroy the revolutionary movement of the German workers. The impotence of these stringent laws to stop the growth of the German working class movement, forced Bismarck to ask for repeal of these laws. They were in force in Germany for twelve years, from 1878-1890. In spite of the drastic action of the police and gendarmes, the German workers marched triumphantly on. Mehring shows how the organizations of the German workers multiplied, how education became always more broader and deeper and how the vote for the Socialist candidates to reichstag always increased. When it was impossible to publish Socialist matter inside of Germany it was published outside—in Switzerland, Belgium and England and smuggled across the German border in hundreds of thousands of copies and spread broadcast.

The last volume of Mehring's work has special interest for us in America, now, that our Republican statesmen are endeavoring to practice in this country those persecutions against Socialists, that monarchial Germany, through Bismarck, tried to do 30 years ago. The monarchy of Germany failed. Will the republic of America succeed?

Industrial Germany of that epoch was in state of its development, the working class, small, numerically inferior to the other classes; the U. S. is at the climax of its industrial development, its working class outnumbered all the rest of its population. The growth of the German working class made ineffective the exception laws in that country; the growth of the working class consciousness in this country will accomplish the same here. The numbers are here already.

Continued Next Week.

Supreme Court Says Congress May Suspend Constitution

Washington.—In the opinion handed down by the United States Supreme Court affirming the judgment of the lower court in sending Eugene V. Debs to the penitentiary for ten years for making a Socialist speech at Canton, O., the court said:

"The chief defenses upon which the defendant (Debs) seemed willing to rely were that based upon the First amendment to the constitution, disposed of in Schenck vs. United States."

The "denial" here referred to by the Supreme Court is the denial made by Debs' counsel that the Espionage act, under which the indictments were drawn, is constitutional, claiming that the act interfered with freedom of speech contrary to the first amendment, the constitution providing that congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. The court states that it "disposed" of this objection, namely, the alleged unconstitutionality of the Espionage act, in the Schenck case. The Schenck case was an indictment brought against Charles T. Schenck, secretary of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Baer, a member of the party's executive committee, charging them with having conspired to cause insubordination, etc., in the military and naval forces of the United States, and to obstruct the enlistment and recruiting service of the United States by printing and distributing a certain circular among the men who

had been called for military service under the statutes of the United States. The defendants claimed they had a right to distribute the literature in question when the nation is at peace, and that the nation's freedom of speech and liberty of the press set forth in the constitution. Relative to this contention the court made its decision which practically abolishes those guarantees. The court said:

"We admit that in many places and in ordinary times the defendants in saying all that was said in the circular would have been within their constitutional rights. But the character of every act depends upon the circumstances in which it is done. The most stringent protection of free speech would not permit a man to shout fire in a theater and causing a panic. It does not even protect a man from an injunction against uttering words that may have all the effect of force.

"The question in every case is whether the words are used in such circumstances and in such a manner as to create a clear and present danger that they will bring about the substantive evils that congress has a right to prevent. It is a question of proximity and degree. When a nation is at war, every man who opens his mouth is liable to punishment; his speech becomes a crime; he is no longer allowed to make use of it as the laws of the marketplace would permit. The government may then speak more freely than the individual citizen. It will be well to watch the coming congress, which will be the most reactionary one that has ever convened since the days of Mark Hanna; and see how much less vital legislation it will pass than the individual's rights under the constitution when the enjoyment of those rights become a serious menace of the rights of the labor exploiters to live on the labor of the working class.

position. If the framers of the constitution and its amendments had intended that congress should have the power to abridge freedom of speech and of the press when the nation is at war, they would have said so. They would have added a proviso to the amendment reading like this: "Provided, however, that this amendment shall have no force or effect during a war duly declared by congress. Inasmuch as there was no such proviso, it must be admitted that the freedom of speech and of the press provisions of the constitution were intended to protect the citizens in times of war as well as in times of peace. But the present Supreme Court declares that congress can suspend those guarantees of the constitution any time it deems it necessary. After some time has declared war. The next step will undoubtedly be to take the position that congress can also suspend these guarantees in times of peace, when the ruling class is confronted with Bolshevik propaganda or something of that sort, which they even now admit is more of a menace than was the Kaiser's war."

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THE SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE

(HERE IS THE HISTORY OF THE SEATTLE GENERAL STRIKE AS APPEARED IN THE SEATTLE UNION RECORD)

Four days before the strike actually took place, the meetings of the General Strike Committee began. With their first session on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1919, authority over the strike passed from the Central Labor Council, which had called out the call and from the Metal Trades Council which had asked it, and was centered in a committee of over 300 members, elected from 110 local unions and the Central Labor Council, for the express purpose of managing the strike.

The first meeting was called in order at 8:35 in the morning and continued in session until 9:30 that evening, with short intermissions for meals. From this time on until the close of the strike, there were meetings daily and at almost all hours of the day and night, of this General Strike Committee of fifteen which it delegated some of its authority. The volume of business transacted was tremendous; practically every aspect of the city's life came before the strike committee for some decision.

At the first meeting of the committee, the members of the strike, almost at once, to differ profoundly from any of the particular strikes with which the workers of Seattle were familiar. It was not enough, as some of the hasty enthusiasts declared, to "just walk out." The strikers were to go to work, to face with the way in which the whole community, including their own families, is inextricably tied together. If life was not to be made unbearable for the strikers themselves, problems of maintenance of selection and exemption had to be taken into consideration. The problem of keeping everyone out of work.

The strikers had no quarrel with the city of Seattle or with its inhabitants, of whom they themselves and their families comprised perhaps half. They had no particular quarrel with the city government and most of them were proud of the municipally owned light and water and garbage systems, the municipal car line and the public port. While they were doubtless deeply touched by that spirit of unrest and desire for a new world which is sweeping the earth today, they had no definite revolutionary intentions.

Consequently the problems of what should be done about the water supply, the lighting system, the hospitals, the babies' milk supply, came before a committee of quiet working people whose stake in all these things was as great as that of any persons in the city and who, while they intended to make a tremendous and solid demonstration of sympathy with their brothers in the shipyards, had at the same time realized that they were undertaking something new in the American labor movement, and that it would be quite certain where it would lead; but they felt themselves strong enough to handle whatever problems might arise.

The Committee Organizes.
To make the problem harder, the General Strike Committee was not like the old Council, composed of delegates who had had experience in working together. They were a new group, a very large and unwieldy mass of unacquainted individuals, upon whom, almost at once, great and momentous questions descended. The quantity of business transacted

and the business like attention to many aspects of complicated questions is shown in the minutes of the committee, and indicates a much higher level of efficiency and business like methods than could normally be expected from such a large governing group.

The morning session of the first day was taken up with passing on credentials. Eighty unions, in addition to the 21 unions of the metal trades, presented acceptable credentials. The meeting of Seattle unions were added later, making 110 in all.

All unions which had voted to strike, or which belonged to a district council which was striking as a unit, were granted three delegates. A few of the officials of the labor movement were granted seats in the meeting by special vote. Several irregular credentials were turned down.

The first appearance of the inevitable problem of the relation of the strike to the city authorities occurred when the garbage wagon drivers asked for permission of Seattle to have their trucks run during the strike. They stated that Dr. McBride, the health commissioner of Seattle, had told them that they must take care of hospitals and sanitariums, subject to penalty under the law. They had no objection to this, but the committee would make an exemption in favor of these emergency needs, and so had voted not to strike. Later the garbage wagon drivers' delegates were seated and certain exemptions were made in the interests of health.

Another official of the labor movement raised his head in the problem which was the opposition of officers of international unions. The stereotypers stated that one of their international officers was in the city and would probably try to force them back to work. They wanted to know what they should do about it. The committee would make an exemption in favor of these emergency needs, and so had voted not to strike. Later the garbage wagon drivers' delegates were seated and certain exemptions were made in the interests of health.

The transportation sub-committee was instructed to arrange for the necessary forms of permits and signs to designate the autos and trucks used by organized labor in carrying on the necessary activities of the strike. Here again the necessity of exemption was recognized.

C. R. Head of the department of streets of the city of Seattle, was the first department head to appear before the committee to state city needs. He pointed out the fact that the water supply of Queen Anne Hill and West Seattle depended on electrical help from the city Light and Power. He also stated that large quantities of food in cold storage would spoil if the power system did not run, and that without the street lights the city would be prey to lawlessness and disorder and thuggery.

He mentioned the needs of gas in hospitals and laboratories, and the need of transportation for the various city institutions.

The committee of fifteen knew what they were facing, if a strike was carried through without exemptions, they appointed a special hour on the following day at which they requested heads of city departments to appear and state their needs, and they expressed as the sense of the committee that they co-operate with these heads in every way possible.

shipping board, and the adoption of a resolution that no officer or committee member should receive any salary during the strike.

Just at the close of the meeting two slogans were suggested. "We have nothing to lose but our chains and a whole world to gain" was rejected in favor of "Together We Win." The unions of Seattle were declaring in favor of labor's solidarity; they were not declaring in favor of the well known phrases of the class war.

Executive Committee Organizes.
Even at the first meeting of the General Strike Committee, going on, the newly appointed Executive Committee of fifteen met and prepared for business. Brother Nauman, of the Hoisting Engineers, was elected chairman, and Brother Egan of the Barbers, secretary. Three sub-committees were appointed to handle the strike. The first appearance of the inevitable problem of the relation of the strike to the city authorities occurred when the garbage wagon drivers asked for permission of Seattle to have their trucks run during the strike. They stated that Dr. McBride, the health commissioner of Seattle, had told them that they must take care of hospitals and sanitariums, subject to penalty under the law. They had no objection to this, but the committee would make an exemption in favor of these emergency needs, and so had voted not to strike. Later the garbage wagon drivers' delegates were seated and certain exemptions were made in the interests of health.

Committees on miscellaneous exemptions, on grievances and on general work were also appointed.

The Cooks union, who were at this time that their arrangements for feeding the strikers and the public were well under way.

The executive committee decided upon daily meetings. As a matter of fact, so many and so important were the matters brought before them that they found themselves compelled to meet more than once a day.

First Exemption Granted.
On the following day, Monday, the committee of fifteen met again. Before them came a delegation from the Firemen's union, which had requested to appear. After some discussion the committee requested the firemen to stay on the job. This was the first exemption granted in the strike. It was followed by many more.

The transportation sub-committee was instructed to arrange for the necessary forms of permits and signs to designate the autos and trucks used by organized labor in carrying on the necessary activities of the strike. Here again the necessity of exemption was recognized.

C. R. Head of the department of streets of the city of Seattle, was the first department head to appear before the committee to state city needs. He pointed out the fact that the water supply of Queen Anne Hill and West Seattle depended on electrical help from the city Light and Power. He also stated that large quantities of food in cold storage would spoil if the power system did not run, and that without the street lights the city would be prey to lawlessness and disorder and thuggery.

He mentioned the needs of gas in hospitals and laboratories, and the need of transportation for the various city institutions.

The committee of fifteen knew what they were facing, if a strike was carried through without exemptions, they appointed a special hour on the following day at which they requested heads of city departments to appear and state their needs, and they expressed as the sense of the committee that they co-operate with these heads in every way possible.

(To be Continued.)

The Soviet Government and the Children

Editor's Note—The only news about Soviet Russia that reaches this country through the kept press are wild stories about the "red terror" and oppression. While the kept press slanders and lies, the Soviet government continues its work of reconstructing Russian society on the basis of workers' industrial republic. Its achievements, in the brief time it has been in power, have been marvelous. The following story of its care for the children of Russia is one instance indicating what is being done and that what is being done is in striking contrast to the current lies of the kept press.

At the congress of medical sanitation held at Moscow, June 19, 1918, a report from the school-sanitation board attached to the Commissariat of Public Instruction was read and discussed in great length. The section is entitled with safeguarding the children's health and application of preventive measures in schools against tuberculosis and neurological disease.

Hitherto in Russia little attention was given to physical education of the children under hygienic conditions. At the present time, the School Sanitation Board does the work of spread-

ing physical education among children and of removing conditions detrimental to the students' health. To accomplish this the board has established an Institute of Physical Education in Russia, experimental institutions (settlements, schools of forestry, schools, sanatoriums, ambulatories, etc.) and institutions for organizing labor organizations interested in the establishment of such institutions.

The following resolution of the School Sanitation Board was adopted:

1. The object of school sanitation within the boundaries of the Russian Soviet Republic is to improve the physical health of children as well as mental conditions, to establish hygienic conditions for the children of all ages, and a proper organization of physical education.

2. For the realization of this problem a central school-sanitation soviet is established at the Commissariat of Public Instruction, representatives of Soviet Institutions, organizations and large masses of the population participating in the work.

3. Likewise, similar school-sanitation soviets are established in localities regulating and directing the local school-sanitation activities.

4. The directing organs in the matters of school sanitation are medical boards, elected by medical sanitary organizations, such as the Soviet of Med-

ical Boards or the Commissariat of Health, and medical sanitary sections attached to the local soviets of workers' deputies, and approved by the Commissariat of Public Instruction. All these organizations are working in close contact with the Central Commissariat of Health, as well as with the Commissariat of Public Instruction attached thereto.

5. A school physician is a permanent and competent member of the pedagogic soviet and is actively engaged in school work. He is elected by the school-sanitary subsection of the medical sanitary board and is approved by the Department of Public Instruction attached to the Soviet.

6. To safeguard the health of children and to correct mental, moral and physical defects of children of imperfect health, the Central sections (medical boards) establish special institutions, sanatoriums, schools of forestry for physically weak and sick children, auxiliary treatment and assignment of children to auxiliary dispensaries, sanatoriums and agricultural settlements for special conditions of mental and physical defects. School ambulatories are established for study, medical treatment and assigning children to proper institutions.

GLENNINGS

FROM THE LOG OF AN AGITATOR
Written for the Ohio Socialist by
W. E. REYNOLDS.

America had a "Work or Fight" order which created some comment but—Bolshevism's "Work or Starve" order to the bourgeoisie, my, oh my, doesn't that make the bourgeoisie squeal? Isn't it awful Mabel?

"Poverty, starvation, disease and crime," Bolshevism would bring about, exactly that, says Judge E. H. Gary. Well, well, wouldn't some kind person please inform the judge that "poverty, starvation, disease and crime," are already here and that it would be impossible for Bolshevism to "bring about" something that is already here. Poverty, starvation, disease and crime are here and were "brought about" by the very same capitalism which Judge Gary so frantically seeks to uphold.

Press reports that unemployed union carpenters, who were also unemployed discharged soldiers, are to picket a large plant employing non-union help. It will come as a rude shock to some of our very best people to see labor pickets in the uniforms of the United States army, but army or no army the class antagonisms will crop out.

"What shall we do with the returning soldier?" is the burning question of the bourgeoisie. They had better worry about what the returning soldier will do to them.

Senate is planning on deporting all Bolsheviks. Must be planning on leaving this country to the Indians.

Canadian labor gave the Canadian government sixty days in which to repeal the Canadian laws and the all political prisoners in this country? S-h-h-h! Don't wake 'em!

A well known cartoon company recently put out a cartoon reading, "There is more law at the end of a night stick than in all the statute books." How's that for an open advocacy of direct action?

The National Executive Committee Election in The Third District

The Chicago Communist Propaganda League realizes the great importance of the coming election of National Executive Committee members. The present committee from this district do not represent the revolutionary element within the party. The element is very large, in fact it appears to be in the majority. It should have full representation on the National Executive Committee.

We present to the comrades of the Third District, who are in harmony with the revolutionary element, the names of those comrades who receive the full support of and are in harmony with the Chicago Communist Propaganda League. They are "Danis E. Batt of Detroit, John Koischer of Detroit, and Wm. Bross Lloyd of Chicago. We urge all revolutionary comrades to keep this list and use it in the election. To split your vote will help to defeat all our men. It is long past time that the party should align itself definitely with the revolutionary forces, such as the Spartacade of Germany, the Bolsheviks of Russia, and the Communists of all countries.

The present National Executive Committee has prevented the expression of clear class-struggle socialism. They refrained from calling an emergency national convention at a time when the party members were generally demanding such a convention. They hide behind the subterfuge of too great an expense. But they have funds for an amnesty conference and in calling this conference they expect-

ANOTHER COMRADE ARRESTED

A Russian comrade notifies us of the arrest of Comrade Harry Harbit at New Castle, Pa., recently. Because an I. W. W. song book was found in his pocket and literature printed in Russian, he is held in jail awaiting the pleasure of the department of justice. A newspaper clipping asserts that Comrade Harbit attempted to get to Russia when the revolution broke out but was unable to do so after reaching Japan.

"Absolutely no government in Russia, but a reign of terror" says one press report, and then naively adds, "but liquor prohibition is effective."

Help Make Italy Safe For Democracy

The days of kings, kaisers and czars are waning fast. A goodly number of these despotic rulers have already gone to their political graves. Others are on the verge of political downfall. The day in which the whole world will be rid of all rulers by "Divine Right" is fast approaching and the dawn of a new era will presently gladden the earth with its democratic light.

Italy will be the next nation, we believe, to overthrow monarchy and establish a free democratic republic. The Italian Socialist Party is on the alert. It's on the job. It is doing all in its power to awaken the masses to the new light. To proceed in its work it needs money to spread its propaganda. The workers of America, in

their international character, are here with appealed to for help to finance the political struggle in Italy. Every monarchy overthrow is a step toward the international brotherhood of men. Everyone who has at heart the best interests of humanity will not fail to help finance political progress in Italy. Next June the general elections throughout Italy will take place. The Italian Socialist Party will be in the fight to capture the reins of government. The outcome of this election will determine the time at which the monarchy will fall. Quick action is necessary. Send all contributions to the editor of L'Avanti, G. Valenti, 808 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill. He has been elected director of this special campaign fund "TO MAKE ITALY SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY." ITALY SOCIALIST FEDERATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Denounces "Appeal" Amnesty Campaign

(Special Correspondence)
Chicago—Adolph Germer, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and one of the Socialist officials convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment, has issued an open letter to the Appeal to Reason, in which he scorns any efforts that this turncoat publication may make in his behalf. The letter in full is as follows:
Chicago, Ill., March 19.
Editor Appeal to Reason, Girard, Kans.
Sir: In the issue of the Appeal to Reason, March 15, 1919, you publish an appeal for \$30,000 CASH, for an amnesty and construction fund for you to prate about your fight for amnesty.
You give yourself credit for having "won" the first skirmish in the amnesty fight and on the basis of this unfounded claim, you justify your appeal for \$30,000 cash. To make your appeal seem legitimate, you use such names as Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare, Rose Pastor Stokes and refer to "many of our comrades." I happen to be one of those who is facing a prison sentence and if you have included me in "many of the comrades," I want you to strike my name from your list. I loath to be a "comrade" of yours. You and your paper helped to create a hatred against the Socialist Party and you wilfully and maliciously lied about the National Executive Committee when it refused

News From State Locals

MORE MEETINGS FOR KENMORE

Kenmore comrades are arranging meetings for every Sunday. Comrade Wm. F. Potting had a splendid meeting on the 16th. Comrade J. J. McCue was to hold a meeting on the 23d. The Kenmore comrades are alive to the present situation and are pushing propaganda work to the limit.

SOCIALISM IN THE SOUTH

Comrade S. G. Gregory of So. Tunnel, Tenn., sends some subscriptions and reports good meetings in Tennessee. The audiences, he says, are glad to hear red lectures and show little appreciation for Menshevik propaganda.

ROSWELL TO THE FORE

As a result of Comrade Beery's visit to Roswell a local of 17 members was organized this last week. Comrade Rex Wolfe of Midvale, effected the organization. The comrades sent in with their application for charter an order for \$25.45 worth of supplies. Local Roswell is to be congratulated on the start it has made and the spirit it has shown. Good luck to you comrades.

EVERY HAND FOR BAKER

The audience at Hubbard was enthusiastically for Chas. Baker after his recent meeting there. "He's getting better all the time," was a comment often heard. After the meeting the chairman asked for a show of hands for a detour day and every hand was lifted high. Thus writes Comrade T. H. Davies.

ADOLPH GERMER

Yours without respect,
(Signed) ADOLPH GERMER.

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

Official Organ of The Socialist Party of Ohio and Kentucky, Virginia, W. Virginia and New Mexico.

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

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

Entered as Second Class Matter, February 21, 1917, at the Post-office at Cleveland, Ohio, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

EDITORS Elmer T. Allison Alfred Wagenknecht
Published Weekly by The Socialist Party of Ohio at Cleveland, O. Telephone Wallings 13-Y. Call Through Cleveland.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1919 108

THE HOPE OF THE WORLD

When the world is particularly charitable toward its unfortunates who swarm the planet, it designates them as "misfits". This is about as charitable as society has grown toward the lives it has wrecked, the bodies and minds it has debauched, the brave spirits it has broken.

However, in this becoming charity, is society damned for its hypocrisy. Its destruction of life and for the human wreckage that clutters the earth. It is an old saying, that society cares nothing for the individual until he breaks its laws. Millions of times over has this been proven.

The world is just beginning to learn that its greatest assets are the individuals who compose it. "Misfit" implies a mal-adjustment of talents and powers to ones work, an unfit for the job. In a world of sanity, where the people are in control of their destiny where the condition of life of the masses are not determined by a class of profit mongers, where human life is above the Almighty Dollar, the vast energy, ambitions and potential powers, inherent in man, could and would create in one generation a new world and a new race. Then would all science and resources of the earth and of man's powers be used by and for the development of the masses who are under the capitalist system of industry, mere pawns in the game of profits.

But while the world's resources are withheld from the people by their exploiters, while the vast treasures of earth remain the articles of trade of an exploiting class, no great change for the better can occur.

Only a seizure of the earth and its fulness by the proletariat can guarantee life and opportunity to the masses. When the proletariat does this and it soon will, then the most stupendous reconstruction program ever in augmented will become our supreme duty, a reconstruction of human lives, the teaching and training of children; the building of schools; the appliance of every art and science toward developing the powers of the individual.

This program will be a part of the new world's advent. It is a vital part of the new order in Russia and the workers' and peasants' Soviets are solving the problem in an heroic manner.

WHAT'S A PROGRAM?

"We shouldn't spend our time quarrelling among ourselves about right and left wing programs, but fight the common enemy." Thus writes Comrade. And immediately we ask "What's a program?" and our answer is that a program is a weapon, a weapon in the class war against capitalism.

Presumably, the comrade isn't particular about the weapon he uses so long as he's in action. He can't bear to "waste time" deciding upon a choice of weapons, but would seize the first to hand, whether it was an effective one or not—whether it melted in his hand or could be sent ripping into the citadel of the enemy.

Then the thought comes that it's thru the wise choice of weapons and their efficient use we will win. Time spent in carefully, even quarrelling, selecting our weapons at each stage of the development of the class war will be well spent. Weapons must be chosen. Let us choose them well. And remember "the autocrats of industry do not run business at the ballot box." Neither do they rob the worker there.

Everybody Wants One

Wants one what, you ask? Industrial Freedom Certificates, of course. Industrial Freedom Certificates are selling fast. Many comrades from out of state have sent their dollar to the State Office for one. Beatrice Sedgwick, State Secretary of Delaware, ordered twenty to sell to members. Some locals are selling out entirely and ordering more. Many comrades report fine sales to non-party members. This is what makes us say EVERYBODY WANTS ONE.

Every fair-minded man and woman believes that the political prisoners should be restored to their families. Everyone knows that a crime is being perpetrated against Tom Mooney by keeping him in prison. Everybody knows that Free Speech and Free Press should be restored to the people. Everyone knows that as long as these crimes are allowed to continue we are not free. Everyone feels the pressure of the iron heel as long as these intolerable conditions exist.

To carry on the fight for freedom for political prisoners, for freedom for Tom Mooney, for the restoration of our constitutional rights, to supply our political prisoners and their families with some of the comforts and necessities of life—to do these things requires money. Every comrade who buys an Industrial Freedom Certificate helps to pay these expenses. Every comrade who buys one of these certificates will want to keep it as a memento of this memorable fight for Industrial and Political Democracy. Ask your local secretary for an Industrial Freedom Certificate. Hand him a dollar.

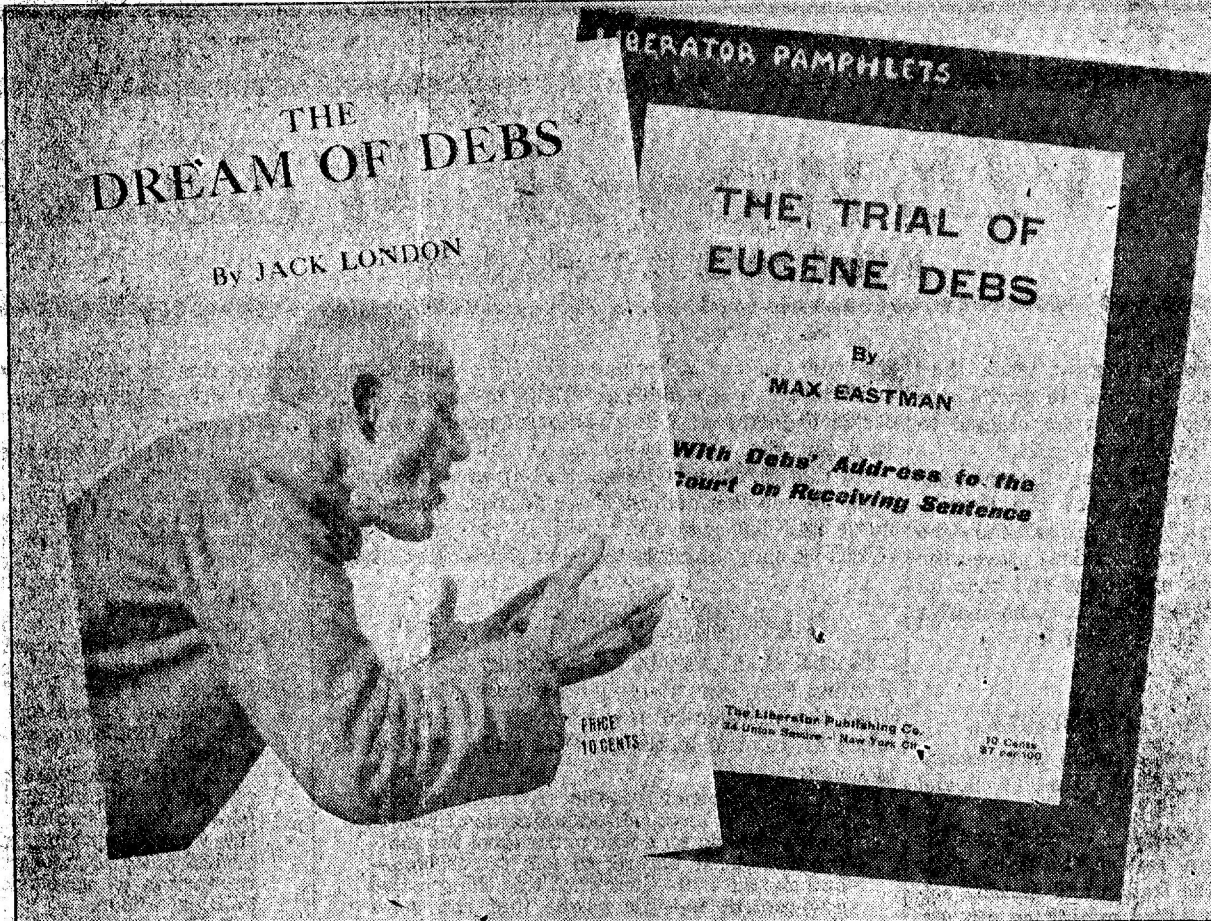
RESOLUTION BY LOCAL WARREN

Motion by Ed. S. Smith. That Local Warren, Ohio, of the Socialist Party, having 31 members in good standing, records the resolutions by the Central Branch of Local Boston, Mass., for the purpose of initiating a national referendum, as published in Revolutionary Age, of March 8, 1919, and expressed in the following language:

1. That the Socialist Party international delegates now being elected, stand instructed to participate only in an international congress or conference called or participated in by the Communist Party of Russia (Bolshevik), and the Communist Labor Party (Spartacans) of Germany.

2. That the National Executive Committee shall call immediately upon the adoption of this referendum an emergency national convention of the Socialist Party to be convened in Chicago, Minneapolis or some adjacent city.

Motion duly seconded and carried March 16, 1919. J. F. DENISON, Sec. Local Warren, O.



Two Up-To-The-Minute Pamphlets
Jack London's Great Story of the General Strike. Max Eastman's Story of Deb's Trial.
10c each, 6c in quantities.

Another Week's Work of the Red Army Gets Great Results!

Another week of work, another week of effort spent for socialism! Another great stride nearer the goal of a twice-a-week Ohio Socialist. Five hundred and seventy-four new subscriptions is the harvest of last week's work on the part of the Red Army of Ohio Socialist Boosters. Not so great as last week, but still a record which shows the spirit of the comrades and the determination to make socialism hum in this and other states.

For Ohio comrades are not alone in this drive to make the Ohio Socialist a greater power for the emancipation of the toilers and the gaining of the industrial Commonwealth of Workers. Many, many comrades from all parts of the country are giving most loyal support to the Ohio Socialist. From all parts of the nation letters reach the State Office pledging support to our campaign for 20,000 subscribers and a twice-a-week Ohio Socialist. Comrades realize as never before the power of the press as a weapon in the worker's battle against the despotism of present day social and industrial conditions. They are proving their wisdom by their co-operation in helping to establish the first twice-a-week English socialist paper in America.

New conditions demand new and better weapons. The integrity, the progress and development of the Social st movement in this country demands the establishment of powerful party controlled papers. The Socialist movement can no longer rely upon privately controlled propaganda to reach its masses. These new and necessary weapons must be forged by the comrades themselves who make up the rank and file of the movement. This is their work—the most important that confronts a willing and wide awake membership. This is their work—a work to which every comrade can contribute a part.

Every comrade should lead a hand to the building the chariot of progress; to its completion and perfection. Let every comrade put a few spokes in the wheel of progress during the coming days and weeks that is to determine the possibility of establishing a twice-a-week Ohio Socialist. Every comrade to the job.

MILLIONS OF POST CARDS TO BE MAILED TO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE BY A MILLION COMRADES AND FRIENDS OF DEBS

The most gigantic post card campaign ever undertaken will be launched by the Socialist Party on May 1, in connection with the 5,000 meetings to be held throughout the country upon that date. Every local and branch of the party, every member of the party, every sympathizer, every friend of Eugene V. Debs, Kate Richards O'Hare and other convicted and imprisoned comrades will, upon International Labor Day, begin showering the nation with PROTESTS in post card form.

Advance copies of post card, as well as other publicity matter will be sent all local and branch secretaries. Upon receipt of same, orders should be placed AT ONCE. Address—Department of Organization and Propaganda, Socialist Party, 803 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

RESOLUTION BY LOCAL HAMILTON

Resolved, That no literature shall be sold, or distributed, by any division of the Socialist Party, that has not been endorsed by the National or State Executive Committee.

The reason for this resolution is the fact that there has been so much literature sold in the past that only represented the individual idea of some Socialist or would-be Socialist, that many times did not in any way conform to the fundamental principles of socialism and in the main were only reformist ideas, and has given rise to the statement that there were 57 different varieties of socialism, much of this literature has been sold by Socialist locals, and consequently the party has been criticized, it being the natural inference that the party endorsed the literature. Local Hamilton

Your Local—Where and When it Meets

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

- LOCAL AKRON: Socialist Party of Ohio. Meets Every Friday Evening at 50 South Howard St.
- LOCAL CINCINNATI: Meets Every Thursday, 8 P.M. Lectures Every Sunday, 8 P.M. SOCIALIST HALL, 1314 Vine St.
- LOCAL WARREN: Meets Every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., Labor Organization Hall, E. Market St., Near Second Nat'l Bank, Warren, Ohio.
- Local Kenmore SOCIALIST PARTY OF OHIO: Meets Every Friday, 7:30 P.M. BITTIKOFFERS HALL, Cor. 15th St. and Boulevard Kenmore, Ohio.
- LOCAL COLUMBUS: Socialist Party of Ohio. Meets Every Thursday, 8 P.M. Lectures every 2d and 4th Sunday of the month, 2:30 p. m. Hall, 50 1/2 W. Gay Street.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, YOUNGSTOWN, O.: Meets every Friday, 8:00 P. M., at Bushnell Hall, 127 West Federal St., Third floor.
- LOCAL HAMILTON: Meets Every Friday Evening, 8 P. M. Lectures Every Sunday, 2:30 P. M. SOCIALIST HALL, 38 High St., Third Floor.
- Local Canton of the SOCIALIST PARTY: Meets Every Thursday at 7:30 P. M., at Socialist Headquarters, 328 Tuscarawas St., E.

"The daily press is working overtime spreading its lies, says Comrade Geo. W. Markert of Mt. Healthy. That being so, the comrades are distributing Ohio Socialists and 'The Bolsheviks and Soviets.'"

Seventy copies of "Value, Price and Profit," by Karl Marx is an order from E. O. McPherson, literature agent of Local Lima.

Virginia Bulletin Official Organization News

B. M. DUTTON, State Secretary.

red revolutionists in the past, should not be content to lag behind.

Local Norfolk has been to the baton this month, once with a liberal donation on our mimeograph fund, and once with a nice order for dues stamps. Local Norfolk has adopted the innovation of holding debate meetings, at which the epochal questions of the day are being debated. This is a fine plan. Besides being highly educational it is calculated to catch and hold the interest of visitors, and finally land them, unerringly, into the fold. From the looks of things down here, I suspect there is some of the leaven of the East Side at work. According to one Simon, a D. D. who testified before the senate committee investigating the "Bolsheviks." The East Side overthrew the benevolent regime of the late (unlamented) Czar Nicholas of Russia. LONG LIVE THE EAST SIDE.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR FEBRUARY INCOME.

5th—Local Norfolk	\$5.00
8th—Local Danforth	7.05
11th—Local Norfolk on Mach. fund	18.50
20th—Local Norfolk	11.50
25th—Local Roanoke	9.00
25th—John Reiche	1.00
26th—Newport News	3.00
28th—Dutton	2.00
Total	\$57.05

OUTLAY.

4th—Literature	\$3.00
5th—Express	.66
10th—Dues stamps	5.00
14th—Mimeograph	5.00
20th—Dues stamps and supplies	7.00
28th—Postage for month	2.50
Total	\$34.16
Deficit for the month	\$17.11

With our Organizers and Speakers

M. J. Beery Meetings. Comrade M. J. Beery will speak at Columbus, April 13, 50 1/2 W. Gay St.

Lieth Martin Tour. April 1, at New Bremen; April 2, and 3 she speaks at Piqua, Troy, 4; Dayton, 5; Hamilton, 6; Portsmouth, 7 and 8; Columbus, 9; Mt. Vernon, 10.

Charles Baker Tour. After April 1 Comrade Baker will work in the southern part of the state among the miners. In this district we have a large number of one-time locals. Comrade Baker's work will be to reorganize them. From reports in this district we judge that the time is ripe for organization work on a large scale.

Thurber Lewis Tour. Comrade Lewis is leaving a tough row these past two weeks, but as the weather opens up his chances for effective work becomes more promising. He will fill the following dates: Columbus, March 27; Montpelier, April 1st.

Eugene V. Debs Meetings. Comrade Debs will fill the following dates: Youngstown, March 26; April 27; Cleveland, Aene Hall 28; Warren, 29; Toledo, 30.

H. L. A. Tolman Meetings. Cleveland, March 30; Lorain, 31; Cuyahoga Falls, April 1; Barboursville, 2; Canton, 3; Dover, 4; Richsville or Dennison, 5; Middle, 6; E. Liverpool, 7; Leetonia, 8; Youngstown, 9; Hubbard, 10; Girard, 11; Warren 12; Niles, 13.

G. R. Kirkpatrick Meetings. Comrade Kirkpatrick speaks at Belaire March 26, Toledo, 27.

Tom Lewis Meetings. Comrade Lewis will speak at Lorain on the 30th of March, Sandusky, April 2; Detroit, Mich., 13. He will speak at Piqua on April 13. This will be the occasion of the opening of the city park. After this date, comrades of Piqua will hold meetings each and every Sunday throughout the summer.

Tom Clifford Meetings. Comrade Clifford speaks at Kenmore March 30.

"Enclosed find \$6 for 12 subscriptions. Had no hard time getting them. The working class are opening their eyes, it is high time for us to do something. Send another sub blank, will work hard to get the 20,000 subscribers."—Joe Menkhaas, Hamilton, Ohio.

Bundle Boosters. Local Pontiac, Mich., orders a bundle of 100 each week.

Local Mt. Vernon orders the same quantity for a meeting that was held by Comrade M. J. Beery on the 16th. "Enclosed find one dollar for which send me 100 copies. I consider it a dollar well spent."—B. F. Hollenbaugh, Bucyrus, O.

Comrades will please remember that Ohio Socialists in bundle orders are 50c per hundred. Order a bundle for distribution and sub getting. Organize a distribution squad in your local, and get in action. Make socialism grow in your town.

KENTUCKY

Official Organization News

FRID E. STEVENS, State Sec. 434 W. Market St., Louisville, Ky.
E. B. AUSTIN, Asst. State Sec. 231 Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

FEBRUARY ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OFFICE.

Receipts:	
Local Louisville dues	\$18.00
H. C. Jones, M. A. L.	3.00
Local Livemore dues	4.95
Local Boyd Co. dues	3.00
Local Boyd Co. O. S. subs.	3.00
Donation, J. L. Stark	5.07
L. A. McGill, M. A. L.	1.50
S. Shiffers, M. A. L.	2.00
Total	\$40.52
January balance	26.78
Total	\$67.30
Disbursements:	
February balance	\$ 1.00
Disbursements:	
Postage	\$ 4.17
National dues	19.00
Back salary to J. L. Stark	28.85

Ohio Socialist subs. 3.00
Office supplies 15
State Sec. salary for February 10.13
Total \$66.30
Approved: R. M. RASMUSSEN, J. J. BOSEMER, Auditing Committee.

STATE EXECUTIVE MEETING March 7, 1919.
Present—Rasmussen, Bosemer and Stevens.
Absent—Stark and Goodman.
The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.
It was announced that the State Committee had elected the following as the State Executive Committee: R. M. Rasmussen, W. C. Goodman, J. R. Bosemer, J. L. Stark and F. E. Stevens.
Adjourned.

had no thought of denying anyone the right to read what they please, but we do not believe the party should be sponsors for some individual ideas unless they are investigated and endorsed by the National or State Executive Committee. Local Hamilton asks the endorsement of the resolution, and requests all locals that may endorse it to notify us.

Yours for socialism,
JOHN M. CAHALANE,
835 S. 9th St.

OATH OF THE RED ARMY
"We have sworn an oath to double the membership of Local Postage Co. and to treble the subscription list of the Ohio Socialist as the first thing in answer to the masters' decision to send Comrade Debs to prison. We will back the O. S. to the limit.—C. G. McVay.

Every Sub Strengthens The Hub In The Wheel Of Progress!!

NEWS AND VIEWS—A WEEKLY SURVEY

Edited by C. E. Ruthenberg

Finland

The workers of Finland have just proven that it is impossible to kill the proletarian movement which is sweeping the world.

When the revolution that hurled the czar from his throne took place in Russia the Finnish workers had 103 representatives in the diet out of a total of two hundred members. With the end of the Russian autocracy it fell to the lot of the Socialists to take control of the government. In place of establishing a clear-cut workers' government they formed a coalition cabinet, in which, however, the Socialist controlled. The diet proceeded to enact the working class measures, only to find that the bourgeoisie annulled these measures through influence they brought to bear upon Kerensky. The czar had exercised a veto power over the acts of the diet and Kerensky, then minister-president of Russia, claimed the same right.

In order to free themselves from this check upon their action, the Socialist majority of the diet passed a resolution declaring the independence of Finland. Kerensky refused to recognize this decree and ordered the diet dissolved. The bourgeoisie elements withdrew but the Socialist members continued their legislative work. Kerensky then sent several Polish regiments to end the meetings of the diet. This temporarily stopped the work of the Socialists, but soon these soldiers had to be withdrawn and no others could be found to take their place, and the Socialists resumed their meetings.

Kerensky thereupon ordered a new election. Although protesting against this action the Socialists participated in the election. The bourgeoisie secured a slight majority as the result of this election. How this was done was discovered when the workers revolted and took possession of the government by force. They found tens of thousands of Socialist ballots which had not been counted.

The propertied classes, knowing that they had no chance of winning in an armed struggle with the workers, called in the armies of German imperialism to their aid.

Then the orgy of murder began. Never before in all history has there been such a wholesale destruction of the beaten side in a civil war. Sixty thousand were literally starved to death in concentration camps. The halls and labor temples owned by the workers were destroyed or confiscated; their newspapers were suppressed and their printing plants broken up.

A year of mas murder, destruction and bitter oppression had been the lot of the Finnish workers. The flower of the revolutionary army was dead or in exile. Under these conditions a new election was held and the workers returned to the diet more representatives than any other party.

The Finnish workers may have made some errors in choosing their tactics. It is more than likely that they would have fared better had they taken the resolute position of the Russian workers and estab-

lished a dictatorship of the proletariat when the power was in their hands. In order to participate at all in the recent election they were obliged to make some compromises, publicly at least.

All this, however, does not destroy the splendor of the recent victory. To win what the Finnish workers have won after the "white terror" had done its utmost to destroy their organization, proves the strength of the proletarian movement and that its victory cannot be put off for very long, no matter what brutal measures are used against it.

The Outlook Brightens

The last few days have brought news that immensely improves the outlook for the Russian Soviet Republic.

The Soviet Armies are sweeping Ukraine and the French soldiers at Odessa refuse "to fight their brothers." In the north the Italian and Serbian soldiers who are part of the Allied expedition are disaffected and many of them have deserted to the Bolsheviks. Finally their comes the dispatch announcing the workers of Hungary have established a Soviet Republic.

As the spirit of international working class solidarity grows the power of imperialism grows weaker. It has become unsafe for the international capitalist class to openly attack the Soviet Republic. The realization of Marx's clarion call "Workers of the world unite" draws nearer and as each new section of the working class aligns itself under the banner of International Socialism the security of the Soviet Republic of Russia increases.

The British Volcano

The British Government has failed to secure the approval of either the miners or the railwaymen for the compromise offer to prevent a strike of these two organizations, and the transport workers who are allied with them, the struggle may be precipitated any moment.

Both the miners and the railwaymen are demanding the nationalization of the industries in which they are employed, shorter hours and increased pay. The government offer conceded an immediate seven hour day to the miners and promised the six hour day later. The railwaymen were offered a 48 hour week and extra pay for overtime.

What the strike means, if it comes, was thus summed up by one of the leaders of the railway men:

"We are prepared for the worst. If we strike, we will win. If we win, the government realizes the seriousness of the general strike. It will mean that thousands of people in the great industrial districts will face starvation, as the government would be unable to run enough trains to insure distribution of sufficient food."

While England faces the strike of these three great labor organizations at present other industrial organizations of the workers are preparing to sub-

mit and enforce their demands. The agricultural workers union is agitating. There is trouble in the cotton industry and the whole industrial world is in a ferment.

At this distance it seems that it would not take much to set England on the road that Russia, Germany and Hungary is traveling. If the break comes we may welcome the next Soviet Republic.

The Returned Soldier

Samuel C. Blythe, in an article in the Saturday Evening Post, gave the following interesting view of what the attitude of the returned soldier will be when he returns to the political and industrial life at home:

The big fact of it is that this war and our entry into it have caused hundreds of thousands of young men who never gave the matter a thought before, to ask themselves—and one another—just what this thing called government is—this power that can seize them, put them in an army, send them to France, make them fight, get them wounded and killed, submit them to rigid limitations as to life and conduct—what is this thing called government anyhow? What makes it? Where does it get its power? Who is responsible for it?

Finally, and there needs to be no misconception on this, the men who fought that war for us, and the men who were ready to fight it, but especially, the two million who were in France, are coming home with this firmly in their minds: They are against war. They know that the so-called glory of it is swallowed up in death and disease and in nameless horrors and hardships. They are against militarism because militarism means war. They are against militarism because they know what militarism means, having had experience of it. They know and, knowing, will be guided by what they know.

It must be the work of a militant Socialist Party to these men, who, because of their experience, are in a receptive state of mind, the cause of militarism and war, and to show them that the way to make an end to both in the future is through the workers taking control of their own destiny and rebuilding society on a new economic basis.

The Progress of Industrial Unionism

The labor unions of four of the western provinces of Canada have voted to break away from the international organizations through which they are affiliated with the A. F. of L. and organize a new organization to be known as "The One Big Union." The conference at which this action was taken also voted in favor of the soviet form of organization, which it believed superior to the present government.

At the same time the news comes from Australia that the workers there are making substantial progress in turning their craft organizations into the Workers' Industrial Union of Australia. That organization, it is believed, will be a class organ-

ization for the overthrow of Capitalism is indicated by the preamble which has been tentatively adopted, which reads:

"1. We hold that there is a class struggle in society, and that the struggle is caused by the capitalist class owning the means of production, to which the working class must have access in order to live. The working class produces all value. The greater the share which the capitalist class appropriates, the less remains for the working class; therefore, the interests of these two classes are in constant conflict.

"2. There can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people and the few who constitute the employing class have all the good things of life.

"3. Between these two classes the struggle must continue until capitalism is abolished. Capitalism can only be abolished by the workers uniting in one class-conscious organization to take and hold the means of production by revolutionary, industrial and political action.

"4. 'Revolutionary action' means action to secure a complete change, namely, the abolition of capitalist class ownership of the means of production—privately or through the state—and the establishment in its place of social ownership by the whole community.

"5. Long experience has proved the hopeless futility of existing political and industrial methods which aim at mending and rendering tolerable, and thereby perpetuating, capitalism, instead of ending it.

"6. The rapid accumulation of wealth and the concentration of the ownership of it in the hands of a few hands make the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class, because craft unionism fosters conditions which allow the employers to put one set of workers against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby defeating each in turn.

"7. These conditions can be changed and the conditions of working class advanced only by an organization so constituted that its members in any one industry, or in all industries, shall take concerted action when deemed necessary, thereby making an injury to one the concern of all.

"8. It is realized that in view of the social conditions which exist, the working class creates and operates the socially operated machinery of production, it should direct production and determine working conditions.

How long must we still wait before the members of the A. F. of L. learn that we are living in a new age and begin to adjust themselves to the times?"

Raymond Robins, who acted as intermediary between the government of the United States and the Soviet Government in Petrograd and Moscow, said to a New York audience last Saturday, "Were Lenin and Trotsky German traitors? My deliberate statement is that Lenin and Trotsky were international revolutionary Socialists, engaged in a propaganda of world revolution. Had they wanted to they could have left Russia when the leaving was good. But they remained at the risk of their lives to further the aims of the revolution. God Al-

mighty couldn't make a man do the things I saw Nicolaia Lenine do if that man had dirty money in his pocket. And he added "I crossed 50 Soviet jurisdictions. I did not bribe a single officer. Lenine's letter was my safe conduct for the 6,000 miles. Though I had five guns, I didn't have to fire a shot and I didn't hear a shot fired. In Amur I got the freedom of the city on the basis of Lenine's letter. That happens to be history, not hot air."

Forty-eight so-called liberals have issued a call for an organization to fight both the Republican and Democratic party under the title "Revolution or Reconstruction." Let's see, thus far we have the National Party, the Labor Party and now there is to be added the Liberal Party. Meanwhile the waves of revolutionary ideas sweep higher and higher. No doubt the liberals, laborites and nationalists are all honest and sincere in their desire to save capitalism from destruction through reforming it a bit, but the capitalist won't listen to them. They will hold their power until it is smashed by the impact of the revolutionary working class movement. The reformers who are just raising their voices have come on the stage too late. We are living in the revolutionary era.

"No one believes" said Senator Pomeroy to his City Club audience in Cleveland, "that this league of nations will prevent wars in the future." And a little later he added "Germany will have to be compelled to carry out the provisions of the treaty. Yet a league of nations, or some alliance like it, is the only means by which we can see that the treaty's provisions are carried out by the central powers." The senator is either refreshingly frank in acknowledging what the proposed league really will be,—an alliance to see that peace treaty is made effective, which will not prevent war,—or he is very careless in choosing his words. Mr. Wilson does not make such blunders.

The threat of the Italian delegation that it will withdraw from the Peace Conference unless given everything that was allotted to it in the robber's agreement called the secret treaties will show what we may expect of the alliance which is to call itself a league of nations. If Italy can bluff it into consenting to that country getting all the loot agreed upon, then there is no reason why another country may not expect to do the same in the future.

Indianapolis capitalists are raising a private army under the name of the Indianapolis Citizen's Police Reserve. Bolshevism is the enemy against which the organization is directed, but of course to the capitalists any effort of the workers to secure better conditions is Bolshevism.

The Rand School has been fined \$3,000 for circulating the pamphlet "The Great Madness" which the jury said it was no crime for Scott Nearing to write. Such is justice in these United States.

Mother of Humanity

By LAURA JIM REYNOLDS.

The fight for woman suffrage was difficult even before the passing of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the United States constitution. When these two insults to the intelligence were hurled at the American women, the hope that woman would ever be free seemed dubious to any one not familiar with the economic interpretation of history. While the outlook was discouraging, the pioneers of the movement gathered the remnants of their forces and started again along the road trod for ages by those seeking the goal of human happiness.

A paper urging all citizens to register came to Miss Anthony's notice. She decided that it must mean her. A few other women came to the same conclusion and went to register. The clerk demurred but Miss Anthony would not be denied. She was told that she had to take to jail one of America's bravest and best loved women.

Soon afterward a U. S. deputy marshal timidly informed her that he was sent to arrest her for the crime. "That on the fifth day of November Miss Anthony was a woman." Arresting women, convicting them and treating them to unjust imprisonment, to horrible, vile and filthy jails for the crime of demanding the vote was not at this time the Democratic custom that it is today. This deputy felt somewhat abashed that he should have to take to jail one of America's bravest and best loved women.

The resourceful Quakeress set a noble example for the American woman who in a later period of American history were to be cast into jails by the thousand for daring to demand that the fine phrases of liberty, democracy and equality be applied to women. She went out immediately and began to hold meetings in the county in which she was to be tried. The politicians at the behest of their economic masters, the business interests, changed the place of trial to another county. Miss Anthony and Matilda Joselyn Gage went over every bit of that county until there were none who were not fully informed about the "terrible" crime that Miss Anthony committed by attempting to register.

To Miss Anthony, a judge or a jail were inconsequential. She was a teacher and a propagandist and she had a message for the people and she had no intention of allowing the fear of the judge or jail to deter her from delivering that message. The young capitalist system of that day, exhibited the same stupidity that it does today, in its babbling second childhood. It thought then and still thinks now, that it can bar progress by throwing into jail all who oppose it.

The public press of the time, like ours of today, true to its master's interests, screamed about the shamelessness of Miss Anthony in registering or trying to vote. It tried and convicted her in its pages before ever

the trial was called. The editor of that most sedate and respectable of New York papers, "The Law Journal" wrote that "if Miss Anthony is dissatisfied with our laws," meaning those approved by The Law Journal, "she would better adopt the methods of reform that men use, or better emigrate." We have many editors of like mental capacity today. Miss Anthony's "crime" was attempting to "use the methods of reform that men use"—the ballot.

Mrs. Joselyn Gage answered the editor by saying, "He might as well have said in so many words, 'this country and its government is for us males alone; you women are part and parcel of our property; if you are not suited with all things as they are, then get out from our country.'" The same old story is often repeated today, "if you don't like the laws of our country get out," followed by threats of deportation in many instances but those striving for human betterment today, like their ancestors before them, have no intention of being frightened with a phrase. Elections are held for the sole purpose of allowing those who are dissatisfied to vote for a change, even in the law itself.

There was a jury at Miss Anthony's trial. It was there and that was all. The judge summarily dismissed the jury, saying that they did not understand the case. He read from a paper prepared before ever the trial was held. He then solemnly and pompously found Miss Anthony "guilty" of "inciting other women who are also 'criminals,' all because they had insisted that they were citizens with the rights of citizens."

Miss Anthony was fined, whereupon she informed "the dispenser of justice" that she would die before she would pay that fine. She went out of that court room to do more propaganda work, and—the judge discreetly forgot to collect that fine!

Jailing women in 1872!
Jailing women in 1919!
WHY?

(To be Continued).

HOLMAN AT COLUMBUS

On March 6 to 9, under the auspices of Local Columbus, Ohio, Comrade H. L. A. Holman, formerly of Texas, delivered a series of instructive lectures on "The World's Revolutions," "Industrial Democracy," "Organized Society" and "Woman and the Home—Past, Present and Future." The comrades were so well pleased with the manner in which he dealt with these subjects, they being of such vital importance to the working class, most particularly at this time, that arrangements were immediately made for another series of lectures. These meetings were held March 20, 21 and 23.

Abandon Struggle Against Bolsheviki

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are intervening in Russia, this struggle assumes more and more the character of a support rendered, as it were, by the bourgeoisie of those countries to the reactionary Russian bourgeoisie.

"It has become necessary for us to abandon our struggle against the Bolsheviki. Kolchak's coup d'etat at Omsk has finally thrown a clear light on the actualities of the situation. After this coup d'etat the members of the Constituent Assembly secretly formed an executive committee and in accord with the resolutions of the congress this committee has begun to organize a struggle against Kolchak."

"It was decided, to abandon the struggle against the Bolsheviki and to unite all forces in a common struggle against Kolchak and the Siberian reaction."

"Under the present circumstances the struggle against the Bolsheviki is in reality altered to a bloody civil war and a struggle against a party of workers and peasants. We are, therefore, making efforts to call all the troops attached to the Constituent Assembly away from the present front in order to direct them against Kolchak and to open preparatory negotiations with the Commander of the Bolsheviki troops with the object of terminating the struggle and uniting all our strength against Kolchak."

NERVE

By SCOTT NEARING.

Certain workers in the textile, mining, building and clothing industries have been striking for more wages. Some of them asked for 20 per cent. some for 30 per cent. and some had the nerve to demand as much as 40 per cent. increase.

Forty per cent. increase!
How does 40 per cent. increase look to the other side? The profits of one meat packing concern were 300 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1914; a great textile trust reports earnings of 700 per cent. more in 1918 than in 1913. The number of millionaires is 400 per cent. greater in 1918 than in 1914. The business world takes a hundred per cent. increase as a matter of course.

Imagine a union demanding 100 per cent. increase in wages! The members would look sheepishly at one another; the officers would advise and exhort. "How can you have the nerve?" they would ask.

But think a moment! The net income of the United States was 35 billions in 1915 and 73 billions in 1918—an increase of over 100 per cent. The workers produced all of this increase and if they should not get it, who should?

Do you think it would take nerve for a worker to ask for 100 per cent. increase in wages? How much more nerve would it take for an exploiter to refuse the hundred per cent. to the worker while he slipped two hundred into his own pocket!

Then the communication proposes a general union with the Russian Social-Democracy, in order to offer resistance to foreign intervention. Likewise, a Coalition Government is proposed, to consist of Bolsheviki and Revolutionary Socialists, responsible to the Constituent Assembly.

The First Negotiations.

The Ufa Committee at once forwarded a document to the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Republic in Moscow. In answer, the committee has received a telegram signed by Lenin and Sverdloff, in which the Ufa committee is requested at once to open negotiations with the Revolutionary Socialists. But any proposal aiming at an alteration of the Constitution of the Soviet Republic must be rejected. The Soviet power has sufficiently proved that it is a necessary factor in the struggle with the bourgeoisie. On this basis, the Ufa Committee has opened negotiations with the representatives of the Constituent Assembly, President Volski and Secretary Sviatitski.

Another party has, therefore, gone over to the Bolsheviki. Both the Mensheviki and the Revolutionary Socialists have now joined them. The Socialist union in Russia is therefore complete. They have taken up the struggle in a common body against their enemies.

Japanese Workers Oppose Russian Intervention

Continued From Page One

"We inclose a copy of a resolution recently adopted by us, the Japanese workers." "Fraternally yours," "The Executive Committee of the Socialists of Tokio and Yokohama." "The text of the resolution follows: "We, the Socialists of Japan in session in Tokio, express our deep sympathy with the Russian revolution. We recognize that as a Russian revolution, which was at first a political revolution, of the bourgeoisie against absolutism, has become a revolution of the proletariat against the capitalist regime."

"The transformation of the Russian revolution from a political revolution into a social revolution interests the workers the world over. In every country capitalism has reached its highest development under the form of unrestrained imperialism.

"The Socialists of every country should energetically undertake to bring about a resumption of international relations, and all the forces of the international proletariat must be mobilized and directed against the common enemy—international capitalism."

"The Socialists of Russia and of all other countries should do everything in their power to assist the workers in the belligerent countries to direct their energies against the dominant

impossible blockade conditions are relieved. In this connection I wish to quote a significant London dispatch printed in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 14. The dispatch stated: "It is realized that in view of the disturbed state of the country it is not possible at present to transact business in more than a comparatively small area, but firms who know Russia need no reminder of the advantage of having representatives on the spot. It is felt that when normal conditions return to Russia it should be remembered that in the last year before the war Germany's exports to Russia amounted to 643 millions of rubles. Britain came second with 170 millions, and an exceptional opportunity exists now, owing to the temporary elimination of German competition from the South Russian market."

DESIRE TO END HOSTILITIES.

"In regard to the blockade, and the invasion of Russia, I am empowered to state that my government is willing and sincerely anxious to have hostilities between Russia and to enter into agreements with the American government to facilitate the peaceful withdrawal of American troops from Russia."

"On the part of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic there exists no obstacles to the establishment of proper relations with other countries, especially with the United States. The Soviet government of Russia is willing to open its doors to citizens of other countries for peaceful pursuit of opportunity, and it invites any scrutiny and investigation of its conditions, which investigation certainly will prove that peace and prosperity in Russia will follow on the cessation of the present allied policy of non-intercourse with Soviet Russia, and by the establishment of material and intellectual intercourse."

"The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic has now been in existence for over sixteen months. Its government, the Council of People's Commissaries, is a government controlled by and responsible to all members of the population who perform useful work, physical or mental. Only those who refuse to exercise their productive abilities, choosing to live on the fruits of the labor of other people, are eliminated from participation in their respective countries rather than against other workers."

"We have faith in the heroism of the Russian Socialists. We are convinced that their revolutionary spirit will spread to other countries."

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Socialists of Japan opposed the Russo-Japanese war of 1905 just as emphatically as they now oppose a war between Japan and the present Soviet government.

Soviet Government Opens Trade Bureau in New York

Continued From Page One

Every person engaged in useful productive activities participates directly in the management of society in Russia today.

PROGRESS OF SOVIETS.

"Within the past few months vast territories wrested from the control of the Soviet government during the past year have been regained with the aid of the laboring population of those districts. This includes much of the territory torn from Russia by Germany when she forced the peace of Brest-Litovsk upon the Soviet government. Internally the position of the Soviet government has been vastly strengthened. Lately Russian men and women of literary and technical training have been rallying in great numbers to the support of the Soviet government. Representatives of the former government, which they represent the Social Revolutionary Party and other groups, recently met representatives of the government at Moscow and came out in support of the republic against foreign intervention. They begin fully to realize that the overthrow of the Soviets would lead to the re-establishment of the old regime of the old czarist autocracy so bitterly hated throughout Russia. The peasants, who from the outset in large majority gave support to the Soviet power, have steadily become more consciously attached to the Soviet government, which they realize is the only guarantee for their remaining in control of the land which for centuries the Russian autocracy kept in the hands of their former oppressors."

"In so far as opposition has ceased in the form of violent counter-revolutionary attempt against the Soviet government, it has been possible to lighten such extraordinary temporary measures as censorship, martial law, etc.

"Much prejudice has been created against the Soviet government by the circulation of false and often absurdly silly reports as to the nature of the institutions and the measures taken by the Soviet government. One of the most frequent allegations is that the rule of the Soviets is one of violence and murder. Of course, such an accusation is altogether unwarranted. It has been necessary to adopt stern measures against people who continuously and openly plot for a re-enslavement of the Russian workers and who resort to methods of violence in their fight. Such measures, however, have been immeasurably less oppressive than those usually resorted to by governments against their opponents who are found using violence against established society. Intervention in Russia obviously has had very much to do with the so-called terror. Mr. Litvinoff, the representative of the Soviet government, in this connection said the following in a note to President Wilson:

"The chief aim of the Soviets is to secure for the toiling majority of Russian people economic liberty, without which political liberty is of no avail to them. For eight months the

Soviets endeavored to realize their aims by peaceful methods, without resorting to violence, adhering to the abolition of capital punishment, which abolition has been part of their program. It was only when their adversaries, the minority of the Russian people, took to terroristic acts against popular members of the government and invoked the help of foreign troops, that the laboring masses were driven to acts of exasperation and gave vent to their wrath and bitter feelings against their former oppressors."

"I wish to emphasize that the so-called red terror, which is so grossly exaggerated and misrepresented abroad, was not the cause but the direct outcome and result of allied intervention."

"The best means for the termination of violence in Russia would be to reach a settlement which would include the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Russia and the cessation of direct or indirect assistance to such groups in Russia as still indulge in futile hopes of an armed revolt against the workers' government, but who themselves alone would not think of such a possibility if they could not reckon on assistance from abroad."

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"GREAT CONSTRUCTIVE WORK DONE.

"In spite of all handicaps, the Russian workers through their Soviet government have made remarkable constructive progress and laid firm foundations for a well-ordered development of the Russian people. The accomplishments of the Soviets in the various branches of economic and intellectual life would confirm this view."

"During the past year the Soviet government has managed to complete the building of some 200 versts of new railroads. It has planned large-scale work in the way of road building, canal building, etc. Tens of thousands of new primary schools, vocational schools, workers' universities and lecture courses, especially courses offering agricultural instruction, have been established and maintained at great expense, and educational activities have been extended to include the making of the treasures of the arts and sciences as easily accessible to the people as possible. An army of over a million men has been trained, equipped and kept supplied with munitions."

"In spite of the great handicaps due to the heritage of disorganization from the old regime, the lack of raw materials and machinery, the obstructive methods of opponents of the government, and to the natural confusion of a transition period of revolution, much has thus already been accomplished and the foundations laid for a high development of economic life."

"I believe it is high time for the world outside of Russia to dispense with its passionate and partisan dealing with the Russian situation, and in the place of indiscriminate abuse of the Russian working people to undertake to approach the situation in the sense of a serious understanding of the actual conditions and opportunities."