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VICTORY EDITION

The Ohio Socialist

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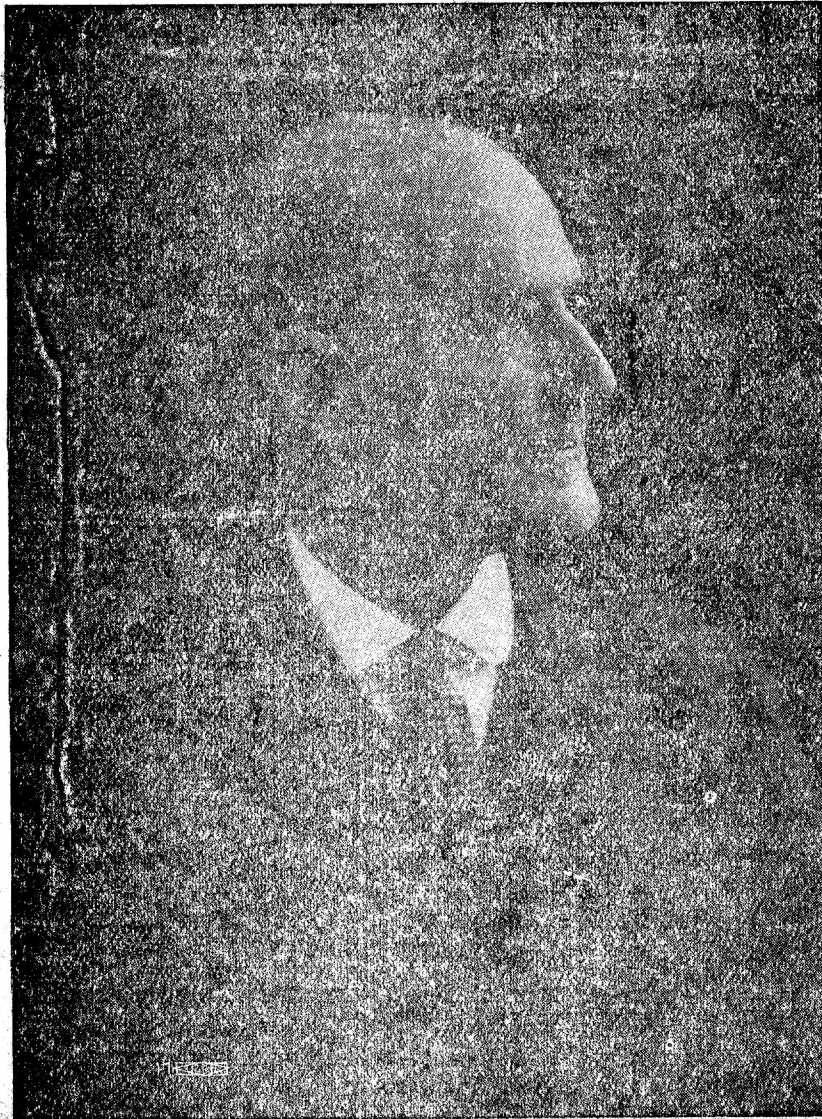
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1919

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To Our Russian Comrades

By Eugene V. Debs



When the Revolution in Russia occurred a year ago and the actual toiling and producing masses came into power under the leadership and inspiration of Lenin and Trotsky, all the ruling class powers on earth, the United States not excepted, instinctively arrayed themselves against the new-born working class Republic and predicted freely that the new regime would not last one week. From that time to this these powers of imperialism and capitalism and their corrupt politicians, their slimy priests and their whole vast brood of mercenaries and sycophants, including their filthy and venomous press, have gone to every extreme of falsehood, calumny and personal vituperation to discredit the leadership of the Russian revolutionaries, the first real attempt at actual democratic administration in the history of the world.

But in spite of all these stupendous reactionary and destructive forces the Soviet has survived and the Russian proletariat, thanks to its heroic and uncompromising leadership and its own inflexible determination, is still in power, defiantly challenging its ruling class of fraternity and good will to the proletariat of the world.

Comrades of the Russian Soviet and the Bolshevik Republic, we salute and honor you on this first anniversary of your great revolutionary triumph, the greatest in point of historic significance and far-reaching influence in the annals of the race. You have set the star of hope for all the world in the eastern skies. You have suffered untold persecution, exile and misery and you have shed your blood freely all these years in the great struggle for emancipation, not only of your own oppressed people, but the oppressed of all the earth. On this historic anniversary we extend our proletarian hand to you from all directions and across the spaces and assure you of our loyalty and our love.

The chief glory of your revolutionary triumph is that you have preserved inviolate the fundamental principles of international socialism and refused to compromise. It will be to your everlasting honor that you would rather have seen the Revolution perish and the Soviet with it than to prostitute either one by betraying the workers to alleged progressive reforms which would mean to them an extension of their servitude under a fresh aggregation of exploiters and parasites.

You, Russian Comrade of the Soviet and of the Bolshevik with all our energy to emulate your inspiring example by abolishing our imperialistic capitalism, driving our plutocratic exploiters and oppressors from power and establishing the working-class Republic, the Commonwealth of Comrades.

On this anniversary day we pledge you, brave and unflinching comrades of the Soviet Republic, not only to protest against our government meddling with your affairs and interfering with your plans, but to summon to your aid all the progressive forces of our proletariat and render you freely all assistance in our power.

We pledge you, moreover, as we grasp your hands in comradely congratulations on this eventful day, to strive with all our energy to emulate your inspiring example by abolishing our imperialistic capitalism, driving our plutocratic exploiters and oppressors from power and establishing the working-class Republic, the Commonwealth of Comrades.

Piqua Socialists Victorious

ALLEGED CAPITALIST FRAME-UP ON PIQUA SOCIALISTS FAILS—FEDERAL GRAND JURY ON ADVICE FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL GREGORY DROPS CHARGES—LEONARD AND HIS TOOLS DISCREDITED

The Federal grand jury sitting at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the Western Division of the Southern District of Ohio, brought in a report Friday, December 20, stating that the sedition cases against Socialist Mayor Frank B. Hamilton, Safety Director Herman Grunert, Councilman L. H. Neff and Socialist party members J. D. Wagner, Frank Glass and Isaac Schuchat, all of Piqua, Ohio, had been dropped; that this had been done because Attorney General Gregory, at Washington, D. C., as the result of voluminous correspondence with District Attorney Stuart R. Bolin, had advised him and through him the jurors themselves that the facts in these cases do not warrant further prosecution.

At once a remarkable scene ensued in the court room. District Judge Hollister, a superpatriot during the war, flew into a passion, saying it was not within the province of the attorney general's office or the district attorney to lay down the law to the grand jurors. He was about to order them to assemble and take up the sedition cases, when District Attorney Bolin explained that the jurors had also had a summary of all the testimony which would have been presented, had the witnesses appeared before them. Thereupon the judge decided to let the report stand.

Thus the effort to imprison the Socialist administration of Piqua and discredit them with the public, has fizzled out.

A short statement of the testimony as developed at the preliminary examination of these cases at Dayton, O., before U. S. Commissioner Howell, at which time they were bound over under \$10,000 bail, will make clear why the Attorney General at Washington, after "voluminous correspondence," advised the dropping of the charges.

It should be stated first, that Attorney Joseph W. Sharts, for the accused Socialists, assisted by Attorney Frank W. Krebbel, had to fight against the impatience and prejudice of the com-

missioner to conduct his cross-examination along the lines he saw fit. He cross-examined upon the theory that these cases were a "frame-up" for political effect. He connected them with W. K. Leonard, chairman of the finance committee of the Piqua City Council, a manufacturer and member of the Chamber of Commerce. The witnesses attempted for a while to hide Leonard's participation in the matter, but they broke down under cross-examination.

The government's witnesses in each of the six cases were two professional spies. They gave their names as Harry E. Barnes and Fred P. Kohet. An account of these spies may be interesting to Socialists.

Barnes, a short, thickset, common-place-looking man of 42 years, testified that he came to Piqua about September 8, and represented himself as a phonograph salesman. He gave his present residence as Norwood, Ohio, saying he had been living there about five years, had been in the Norwood police department, and also had been doing business with a partner under the firm name of James & Barnes, and engaging in hotel and real estate matters. He said his office had been in Cincinnati, and he formerly had had charge of the dining room service at the Queen City Club and of the

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Liebkecht's Appeal to German Workers

The manifesto circulated in Germany by Karl Liebkecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Frank Mehring of the German revolutionary Socialists, the torch which spread revolt over the German empire that was, has reached here.

The answer of the German people to the appeal to rise and seize the reins of government has been told in dispatches. The manifesto follows:

Dear Comrades—More than four years ago our rulers embarked on their campaign of robbery to subdue our neighbors. During the last ten or twelve years these same rulers of ours have been propagating the evil doctrine of the "Slav peril." They were successful.

They sowed the fear of Slavs in our hearts. But this was only a disguise for their still more imperialistic aggressions. As though the road to St. Petersburg lay across Belgium and the north of France they gave the order and let loose our armies.

In a little more than four years our rulers caused the killing and incapacitating of over 25,000,000 men and women.

Think of it, comrades. Millions of souls, soldiers and civilians; men women and children fell victims to the ideals of our unbridled imperialists!

During these four years the peoples of the world bled until they could bleed no longer. And what did we gain? Did we gain even one hundredth of what we and our rulers had started to win for us? Instead we lost until we could lose no longer.

Humanity's Hatred Only Thing Won. We won one thing—the hatred of humanity. Disaster, starvation, disease, millions of dead, and the undying hatred of all the free peoples of the world—these are the rewards you have received under the leadership of our pan-German imperialists.

And now we have asked peace at the hands of our enemies through the President of America. Comrades, now comes your greatest opportunity! Unite! Stand together!

It is not you who have occasion to feel humiliated. It never was your war. You were driven to the world butchery by your rulers. You have received your deserts.

Now is your chance to humiliate your masters. The deeper and more thorough is their humiliation the more assured are your liberties.

Do not for another instant permit your leaders to misrepresent the German working men as slavishly supine to their will. Act at once. It is your only chance.

Strike the tyrant with a mighty blow and lay him prostrate at your feet. He is tottering. A well directed blow at this time will win your liberty and partly compensate for all the blood that has been shed during these four dreary years.

Your freedom is dependent upon the complete and unmistakable de-

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KARL LIEBKNECHT—REVOLUTIONARY SOCIALIST

AMNESTY FREES THOUSANDS IN ITALY

Thousands of syndicalists and Socialists have been liberated under a general amnesty declared by the Italian government for persons imprisoned during the war. Release of all political and military offenders and abolition of the censorship are being vigorously demanded.—By a close working agreement between the General Confederation of Labor and the Italian Socialist Party, both agree to give full support to any general strike called by either organization.—An in-

Canadian Labor Victory

The organized workers of Canada have just given an exhibition of their power through mass effort to redress a vital wrong. Not many weeks ago the Canadian government issued a sweeping order in council prohibiting strikes during the war and ordering dissolution of the many working class organizations. The progressive organizations of western Canada were the first to challenge this attack, and the agitation swept to the eastern provinces. In four western provinces preparations were being made for an inter-provincial convention, with the view of calling a general strike. In Toronto workers called a meeting to consider the situation, and by the time the members assembled news arrived that the anti-strike order had been rescinded.

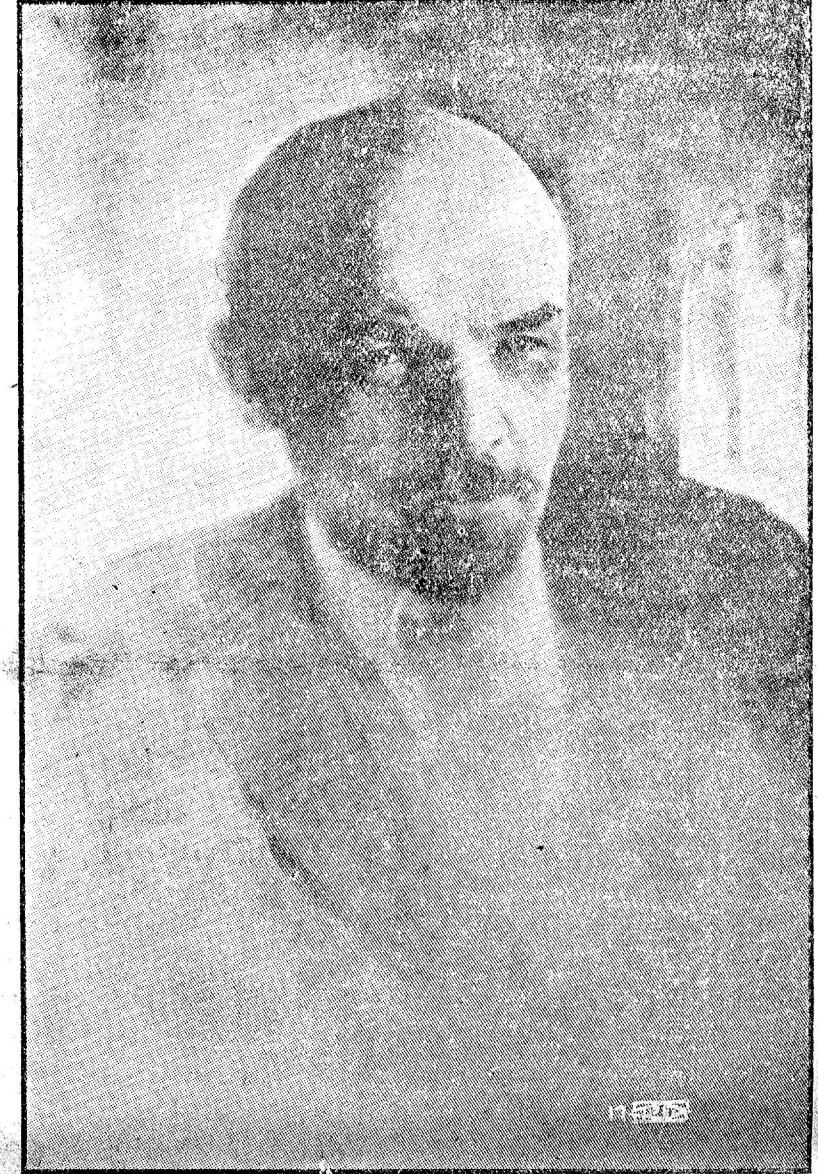
The meeting proceeded, however, and during its progress calls for a Socialist government in Canada and the release of political prisoners were repeatedly applauded. Further attacks will be made upon the restrictive Orders in Council, which have destroyed a number of publications, declared a number of organizations illegal, and placed a number of representatives of the workers in prison. The organ of the Great War Veterans also is concentrating its attacks upon the Orders in Council, declaring them "autocratic" and comparing them with the late German and Austrian autocracies.

The fraternizing of veterans of the war with the radical wing of the labor movement on this issue is a symptom of the draft of opinion in Canada. Already these combined forces have won an important victory. Others probably will fall to them as they push their crusade for the complete restoration of civil liberties in Canada.

The movement there is affected by the division that appears in this country, also; only the modern, thinking, progressive elements are much more numerous and powerful in Canada than here. Considering the progress being made by the organized forces of labor in all countries, it is probable that the movement in this country is the least progressive of all. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers have recently conducted a survey of the State Federations of Labor. This has revealed the fact that not one state federation has adopted any comprehensive program to meet the problems that are now rushing upon the organized workers of the country. Less than a half dozen have given the matter some consideration, but no comprehensive report has yet been made by any of them. If the rank and file suffer, as they certainly will, it may bring an awakening that will bring them abreast at least with their brothers across the northern border.—Union Record.

Nickolas Lenine—Socialist Premier of Russia

By LOUIS C. FRAINA.



Lenine sent a message to the United States by Albert Rhys Williams as he was leaving for America. Lenine said: "Carry back all the enthusiasm our Russian revolution has put into your heart. Remember, your country is not Russia. You have different conditions. You cannot transplant from one country to another the same methods and forms. What you have to do is to lay broad and deep the foundation of an intelligent working class consciousness, without which working class action is impossible."

Marx was the master of the Revolution in theory. Lenin is the master of the Revolution in action. But as Marx, the man of theory, had great capacity for action, so Lenin, in fact, the dominant form of the activity of Marx and Lenin is determined, not by peculiar talent or characteristics, but by the historic milieu conditioning their activity. This is precisely the mark of the great rebel—that he concentrates upon the fundamental revolutionary task of his day.

If I were asked what particular phase of Lenin appears to me as decisive, I would answer: His dynamic capacity to unite theory and practice. This is not as simple a thing as it may appear. Usually, the Socialist is an opportunist, who casts aside every real opportunity for immediate revolutionary action, becoming an adept in bourgeois liberal activity and social-reformism, accepting theory in the facile fashion of an average Christian accepting his religion—repudiating the revolutionary tasks of Socialism; or a "revolutionist" becomes an adept in using formulae, whose action is hampered by the silken cord of abstract theory, absorbed so much in the Revolution that the requirements of the immediate revolutionary struggle are allowed to pass into the years of wasted opportunity—patting with the revolutionary tasks of Socialism. Each of these two types of Socialists evade all actual problems of the Revolution. Action must be directed by theory, and theory must become action. An uncompromising revolutionist, Lenin has an overwhelming sense of reality. The Revolution to him is not a dress parade of amicable transformation, of the pacific "penetration" of Capitalism by Socialism; nor is it the conquest of Capitalism by the formulation of "revolutionary" theory and formulae, such as a bourgeois "idealist" sees in general principles of human action the means for the emancipation of the world. No; Lenin conceives the Revolution as a series of implacable, brutal class struggles; as a process in which theory and action are inseparably united; as a dynamic movement in which every opportunity, every crisis, every strength, weakness and peculiarity of the social alignment

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British Workers Gain In House of Commons

British Laborites show growing strength in recent elections. Nearly double former representation. Soldier vote is recorded. Sinn Feiners will establish separate Irish parliament.

First incomplete returns of the British elections to the House of Commons, which occurred Dec. 14, show that the Laborites have made great inroads upon the seats formerly occupied by their opponents.

The returns of the elections have been delayed until the vote of the men in service was recorded.

The new House of Commons will have 707 members. To date the Laborites are credited with having gained 74 seats, the Sinn Feiners with 70. The coalition forces, headed by Premier Lloyd George, winning a majority.

It is conceded that the Laborites will be the second strongest party in the house. The Sinn Feiners refuse to attend at Westminster. They plan to establish a separate Irish parliament.

The Sinn Feiners refusal to sit at Westminster is in protest against the government for its stand on the question of Irish independence.

It is conceded that the Laborites will be the second strongest party in the empire, having about doubled their representation. English labor is not to be left behind in the march of the workers to freedom as these elections indicate. They have caught the spirit of the times.

JAPANESE WORKERS THREATEN CAPITALIST REGIME

Toshio Fujiwara, a "leading business man" of Tokio, complains that agitators are stirring up the Japanese working class, that the latter are acquiring the ideas of their western fellow workers, "unfortunately in a wrong sense," and that, "if the general discontent of the working class is left without a remedy, we may have serious outbursts that may bring about a catastrophe to the empire."

BOLSHEVISTS ARRESTED.

Several hundred revolutionists have been arrested on the charge of plotting to establish a "Bolshevist" administration in Austria.

Good News!

Washington, Dec. 26.—Attorney General Gregory has "authorized" the American Protective League, which conducted "draft evader spies" and combated alleged German spies and propaganda during the war, to disband by February 1.

The league is an auxiliary organization to the Department of Justice, consisting of voluntary workers. A bulletin has been sent to local divisions in all cities where the league has conducted operations notifying them that their work is finished and that they must disband their organizations.

Walsh Fights For Free Press As Socialist Trial Witness

Chicago.—Frank P. Walsh, former chairman of the National War Labor Board, was a witness for the five Socialists on trial here for over an hour under which scores of Socialist and radical newspapers and magazines have been crippled, if not put out of the running entirely, for telling the truth as they saw it.

Walsh was the star witness for the five Socialist Party officials on trial before Judge K. M. Landis in the United States District Court here, charged with conspiring against the government's war program. The Kansas City lawyer and editor answered all questions in a direct and emphatic manner, and when District Attorney Clynne began to cross-examine Walsh on his opinions about the war everybody in the court room sat up and took notice.

"Do you believe in this war?" began Clynne.

"I do not believe in war at all," said Walsh, "but when this country got into the war I felt that it was my duty to do what I could to see that justice was done to our people at home while our soldiers abroad were fighting for freedom and democracy."

Walsh said he did not believe in the theory of the practice of corruption, and hinted that he hoped the time would come when young men would not have to be dragged from their homes to fight for an ideal. He said he thought the ideal should be so inspiring that it would command people to adhere to it without compulsion or intimidation.

"Are you a Socialist?" asked Seymour Stedman, chief of counsel for the Socialists.

"No, sir, I am an anti-Socialist," replied Walsh.

The labor liberalist told of his chairmanship of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations, and of the various fights he has made in recent years for the rights of labor and minority political parties.

Both of the prosecutors fought his testimony, but it all got to the jury. Holding up several copies of the American Socialist, of which J. Louis Engdahl, defendant, was editor before Burleson suppressed it, Clynne asked Walsh if he believed such and such an article would inspire patriotism or encourage enlistment and recruiting. The district attorney then read portions from the Socialist Party war proclamation, and from John Tucker's "The Price We Pay."

Walsh replied that he may not agree with the subject matter of the articles quoted, but he disagreed with the reactionary policy of suppressing papers because they printed what they thought was the truth. He said he thought the true test of strength of a nation was its ability to carry the weight of dissenting opinion. He declared he thought it infinitely more important to uphold the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press even though those prerogatives might in some instances be abused by individuals.

Walsh told how, on July 16, 1917, he, with Morris Hillquit, Clarence S. Darrow, Fannie Witherston, Seymour Stedman, Amos Pinchot, Engdahl and others went to Washington and formed a committee to protest against the suppression of Socialist and radical papers. He said the meeting was made before the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department. He said the committee represented the American Socialist, The New York Call, The War Lights Magazine, the Rebel, Hallettsville, Texas, and other publications.

The committee was received by Judge Herron, assistant attorney general in charge of the enforcement of the espionage laws.

Walsh brought out the friction between the Department of Justice and the Postoffice Department on the matter of suppressing radical papers. He said that Judge Herron stated that the Department of Justice would be willing to draft a statement of its attitude toward Socialist papers that might guide them in their editorial policy. The statement was never forthcoming despite many requests.

By DAVID KARNER.

In the afternoon of the same day Walsh said the committee was received by Albert Sidney Burleson, postmaster general, and the whole problem was laid before that official. The committee vigorously protested against Burleson's action of placing the responsibility of suppression in the hands of the solicitor of the Postoffice Department, William H. Lamar. He said that papers with a free political message were being handled in the same manner as though they contained obscene matter. The whole matter was bound up with red tape, he said.

Walsh read a letter which he sent to Burleson on July 24, 1917, a few days after the conference. He told Burleson that he thought the postmaster general had not taken the conference seriously and that he did not seem to understand that the free press of the nation was involved in the controversy.

Burleson replied to this letter resenting Walsh's inference, and said he was sorry he had ever granted the interview with the free press pilgrims.

Engdahl continuing his testimony, told how he had submitted proof sheets of the American Socialist to the superintendent of second-class mail in Chicago for several weeks after the paper was first printed from the mails on June 30, 1917. That official, M. J. O'Malley, read the proof sheets, but gave Engdahl little satisfaction. He told him what he could print, Engdahl said, but did not say what he could print.

Engdahl submitted one set of proof sheets in which he had left several blank spaces as that would give proof that the paper had been censored. He advised Engdahl to fill up the columns with some regular propaganda matter.

At the Washington conference on the date mentioned, Engdahl said that Judge Herron of the Department of Justice, thought that Socialist papers would have the right to discuss International Socialism, while the postoffice violently objected to such discussion.

Telling of the conference with Burleson, Engdahl said that worthy had stated to the committee: "There is the law. If you don't like the law change it." He did promise a statement from National Thought Committee, and from Burleson's lieutenant, but the statement was never made, and the Socialist and radical press proceeded along the uneven tenor of their ways until most of them foundered in a sea of indictments.

Several witnesses testified in behalf of Congressmen Victor L. Berger, One of these was Edmund T. Melms, former Socialist president, Milwaukee common council, and later sheriff. Melms denied that Berger is the political boss of Milwaukee. "He certainly is not my boss," said Melms, "and I don't think any Socialist in Milwaukee regards Berger as the boss." The congressman enjoyed the banter.

"The people of my ward elected me alderman," said Melms, "and the people of that city elected me sheriff. I don't think Berger could have held recognition from me if he wanted to." Berger nodded his head in agreement. "I had had Carl Haessler of the Milwaukee Leader editorial staff, into the latter's attitude as a conscientious objector. Haessler is at Leavenworth for his refusal to don a uniform."

Second Senator Louis A. Arnold, Socialist of Milwaukee, and Secretary Wisconsin Socialist Party, also denied Berger was "the boss."

Denial that Berger had attempted to force a pro-German news policy on the Socialist Party was made by Leo Wolfsohn, telegraph editor of the Leader. This testimony was offered as a rebuttal to that of J. E. Harris, formerly managing editor of the Leader.

"Berger told me the policy of the paper was primarily for peace and against kings and kaiser," said Wolfsohn. "Berger said that since we were fighting the German kaiser we should give him an extra kick."

The Hook for U. S. Labor

Labor in the United States presented a solid front in favor of every step and method adopted to forward the war from the time Samuel Gompers and the presidents of the international unions issued their famous declaration of support for a war for democracy before war was declared until now. Canadian labor fought valiantly every attempt to limit freedom of speech, freedom of press and all attempts at fastening vicious espionage and sedition laws upon their nation. Labor in the United States sees the delegation to the Peace Committee go without a single representative from its ranks. Labor in Canada has the satisfaction of having the secretary of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress named as one of that country's peace commissioners. Let history write the answer.

BRITISH LABOR, VICTORS IN FIGHT FOR SHORTER HOURS

At a recent conference in London the miners' Federation of Great Britain, presided over by Robert Smilie, demanded the shortening of the working day to six hours.—The government has been obliged to grant the eight-hour day to railway employees. Half a million workers will benefit, the white-collar clerks being left out in the cold.—Discharged women munition workers recently marched through the streets of London and raised a big rumpus when the Prime Minister said he was "too busy to see them" in regard to re-employment.

BOURGEOIS ATTEMPT THE IMPOSSIBLE

An amnesty has been granted to 10,000 revolutionists.—A middle class government has been formed and is going to attempt the impossible task of "stemming the tide of Bolshevism propaganda from Russia." This is the latest news from Finland.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST ACTION HAMPERED

Inquiries in official circles lead to the conclusion that in reality the situation in Russia and eastern Germany is giving the authorities a good deal more anxiety than the public imagines.

Anti-Bolshevist action is hampered by three factors:

First—The difficulty of the allies agreeing among themselves on exacting how and to what extent it is to be carried out.

Second—The reluctance of the troops and the French people generally to engage in a winter campaign in Russia, fraught with the ominous memory of the Crimea and of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.

Third—The fear that such action, if carried out, might defeat its own object by causing Bolshevist ideas to spread and be disseminated more widely through the advertisement, or appeal to public attention, thus afforded them.

Private advices from a Swiss source, which have been always found reliable indicate that the extremist party in Germany is gaining ground and that capitalist minded people both in Germany and Switzerland are already looking forward with horror to an alliance between Russian and German "reds" against the rest of the world.

And then comes Comrade John A. Rehm of Springfield, with a list of ten. Comrade Rehm has the sub-getting habit. He couldn't stop even if he wanted to.

"Inclosed find me check for ten dollars for which send me ten yearly sub for which I have no hesitation in recommending your paper to anyone." Thus writes Comrade Allen Cook, a Canton live sub-hunter. Not only has he no hesitation but he gets the subs.

OBITUARY

We the Jewish S. P. Local of Youngstown regret the untimely death of our beloved comrade, Yale Brady, who was killed in action, Nov. 1, 1918.

RESOLUTION COMMITTEE.



The Great Work Ahead

By Marguerite Prevey

A year of tremendous historic upheaval is closing; another of unparalleled opportunity is opening.

The old world of triumphant and unchallenged capitalism is gone forever, and capitalism itself, with all its crimes upon its bloody hands, stands convicted and condemned at the bar of an outraged and aroused civilization.

Now strikes the hour, the long awaited, dreamed of hour of the workers of the world. Now is the time for them to rise to the opportunity of the ages and take possession of the earth and the fullness and fatness thereof in the name of an emancipated race.

It is indeed an inspiring vision, a glorious outlook.

The war of capitalist nations is ended, and now begins the war of the workers of these nations for emancipation. In this war the forces of education and organization will win and every worker with a glimmer of vision and a spark of manhood will have his part.

Everywhere the field is rotten ripe for the proletariat and if they will only unite industrially and politically and act together in a class-conscious body, the day of the social revolution is at hand, and the new world now in the making will be the beautiful free world of the triumphant and emancipated workers.

In Russia, Germany, Austria, Italy, England, France and other nations of Europe the workers are storming the ramparts of capitalism, resolved to overthrow its brutal power and inaugurate industrial and political democracy.

Let us not fail in our support of this international uprising that threatens every citadel of exploitation and oppression and gives promise of establishing real democracy throughout the world.

Comrades, let us to our task with eager hearts and willing hands; let us unite our forces and set to work with an energy and determination that brook no hesitancy and knows no defeat.

Organization is the first and the supreme demand of the present situation. Let us put forth all our energies to get the workers industrially organized and enrolled as members in the Socialist Party.

Let us rally to the support of the Ohio Socialist and roll up a circulation that will give it commanding power in the movement.

We all rejoice to see our comrades, Ruthenberg, Wagenknecht and Baker, liberated from their prison cell. They come back to us with new enthusiasm. With our State Secretary back on the job, reinforced by the work of his heroic wife and comrade, the work should progress as never before.

And now, comrades, to work; each of us is in duty bound to do our share to make the year 1919 spell emancipation for the workers of the world.

The Coming Struggle

By MARY E. MARCY

To my mind the ultimate triumph of Socialism is as inevitable as the coming of the spring. The capitalist financial system is already crumbling. The spirit of revolution is already spreading beyond the boundaries of Russia into Germany, Bulgaria, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and down into Roumania and far into Sweden and Finland.

But nowhere is capitalism going to resign without a life and death struggle. Nowhere is Labor going to triumph without standing united against a rapidly uniting and desperate foe.

Nationalism and national governments are rapidly being swallowed up in the new crisis and everywhere the capitalist class, the junker class, are joining themselves in a real alliance against the workers of all countries.

Marx said that the governments of the various countries were merely committees for administering the affairs, protecting the property interests, of the whole capitalist class of these countries. He said that all social institutions reflect the changes that take place in the economic life of a nation and that these institutions foster and protect the economic order of society in their private ownership and control.

Absolutely international that the allied governments are unable to demand large indemnities of what was once the central empire for the simple reason that the payment by them of large sums to the allies would utterly ruin their already collapsing financial system and throw Germany and Austria-Hungary into such utter financial chaos as would render these countries utterly incapable of consuming the surplus products of the allied nations, or of sending their own products to other nations, or of buying raw material from any country.

Capitalism has become so international that the allied powers cannot crush the "central empires" without killing off a future customer and future profits. To expose the financial bankruptcy of the defeated nations would mean the jeopardy of their own shaky banking institutions.

And so the allied governments will need to become generous to their stricken foes; to ally themselves with the capitalist classes of Germany and Austria-Hungary, to assist instead of crushing their old enemies.

And for this, declare the great French bankers, we need an international banking system, an international central bank; we need a world capital, a great coactive power that shall protect the interests of international capital. And so, in one form or another, but undoubtedly as some great world-wide police force, we shall soon see the great international state evolving. It may take the form of a League of Nations.

Then, comrades, be very sure that wherever small working class revolts raise their heads, the international capitalist police force will rush to endeavor to crush it out.

Opposed to such power as the world has never seen, the gains made by Socialism in small elections will seem very small and very inadequate. What can even a whole nation in the hands of triumphant labor do against the capitalist world state and world power? To make effective Socialism must become more and more international. We must array the labor in-

ternational against the capitalist international.

Into the coming conflicts that are going to rock every nation we must throw and dissolve ourselves. We must be ever on the field of battle sounding the class call of Socialism; teaching the workers that Socialism means shop-control by the workers, real, practical, bread-and-butter, industrial democracy!

Socialism is coming but whether it be soon or late depends upon us! The greed of the capitalist class, the collapsing financial system upon which it is built, the enforced rebellion of the workers will be our opportunity. We must organize this rebellious force and we must educate it in the meaning of Socialism.

If we say to the worker striking for higher wages in the face of steadily rising prices that Socialism means voting for the party candidate next year, we will be rightly pushed aside in the midst of real class war.

We must remember that every class conflict is our gift; we must use these struggles to explain the purpose of Industrial Socialism, shop-control by the workers—Socialism.

We must have industrial, shop control and we must jump into every conflict and organize the workers for the only kind of Socialism that will free and save the working class.

As Marx said: Socialism proposes the governing of peoples but the administration of industry by the working class.

On this platform we can gain the working class; on this platform we will soon become invincible!

FREEDOM FOR WAR OBJECTORS DEMANDED

A group of about 20 persons, among whom were Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. Brent Allison of Chicago and Dr. John L. Elliott, left New York for Washington, with a petition signed by more than 15,000 people. This document seeks the release of conscientious objectors, now in the disciplinary barracks at Fort Leavenworth. It will be presented this morning to Secretary of War Baker by the delegation, which will plead for the 300 men who are serving sentences of from ten to thirty years.

More than half of the delegation are the near relatives of some war objector who is now in what is called the solitary confinement "hole" in the military prison, of whom there are about thirty. These men, until relieved of this torture by the recent War Department order, were forced to stand nine hours each working day, manacled by the wrists to the doors of their cells. They are still on a bread and water diet for periods of 14 days at a time.

A couple of girls engaged to Leavenworth prisoners, will be among this group to plead for them. There will be also several men in uniform.

The remainder of those to visit the Secretary are men and women who feel the time has come, now the war is over, for generous action on the part of the government toward the objectors. Among these is Mrs. Henry Villard of the suffrage movement, the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison.

Comrade E. B. Floding of Lisbon subscribes and sends another for company.

Boosts That Make Victory Certain

"Onward to Victory" is the watchword of the Red Hundred, which is the name we give our subscription hustlers, that hard-working, self-sacrificing and invincible group of "Jimmy Higginses" in our great cause. Ever alert for an opportunity to add to the circulation of the Ohio Socialist and the spread of Revolutionary Socialism their efforts are proving of tremendous benefit to the Socialist movement. We take pleasure in recording here the results of their efforts during the past week.

That Local Canton has its eye firmly fixed upon victory is certain. Just lately the local bought forty dollars worth of subscription cards. To prove that they are not lying idle they sent in 12 yearlies and 22 half-yearlies this week. When a local gets all its members on the sub lists of the O. S. and then sets out to place a copy in the hands of the workers in its city, then we know it is laying the foundation for a greater local and a more efficient one. This seems to be Local Canton's policy.

Warren is another local that has seen the rays of victory piercing the gloom. Seven new subscribers Comrade Swope corals this week. Local Warren is gathering momentum. Watch it.

Some booster, is our exclamation when we receive nine three-months and one yearly from Comrade Edwin Blank of Lima. And to think that Comrade Blank has been keeping this pace for weeks ought to make others speed up a bit. What do you think?

Ten half-yearlies and seven yearlies Comrade A. Kutter of Akron mails in. Akron too, has seen the new day advancing and wants to keep in the lead.

Two yearlies from Comrade Allen Cook of Canton shows he's still sailing them.

Comrade T. H. Davies of Hubbard takes another step toward victory by sending in seven subscriptions. Comrade Davies is among the live wires in that part of the world.

Local Montpelier heard from again. Four subs from Comrade Fiekle means they're still kicking. Comrade Fiekle says they will have more to report next week.

A new booster at Columbus is Comrade George Crook. He sends us four subs as a start.

Comrade S. G. Gregory of South Tunnel, Tenn., is continuing his work for the emancipation of the workers in spite of an indictment hanging over his head. Four subscriptions from him this week attests his loyalty to the workers.

Two yearlies and a promise of more soon is what Comrade E. J. Heint of Ashland sends in. Good work comrade. Come again.

To keep his weekly pledge Comrade Norman Simons of Sawyerwood mails us one new one.

From Paris, Mo., mails Comrade E. H. Slade bearing his own sub and two more yearlies. Who said we had no friends outside of Ohio?

Comrade Pinkus of Davenport, Ia., hustles two subs for us.

Comrade Perry Shipman of Rock Island is interested in establishing a national circulation for the O. S. He adds two more to the list which is appreciated. He also orders 100 of this Victory Edition.

Five dollars for a bunch of sub cards, one-fifty for sub and one-fifty for the Victory Edition, together with two dollars for General Fund and two dollars for two-year subs as Xmas presents to two friends, all from Comrade J. H. Sims of Bethel. Can you beat that?

Three more from Lawdale keeps their record bright.

Comrade P. Blau of Covington, Ky., sends in one more from Kentucky.

Local Barborton is selling press stamps. Three yearlies and four half-yearlies this week.

Local Columbus trends the path to victory by placing the names of ten subscribers on the list. The comrades of Columbus certainly keep their record bright.

As we have said before Mansfield local is on the map. Five subs from there proves it.

Comrade Willecker of Toledo mails in two more.

State Executive Committeeman Scott Wilkins is still on the job, as one more from him proves.

Comrade W. F. Werner of Canton is still boosting. One from him and one from Comrade Markert of Mt. Healthy.

Comrade W. E. Reynolds of Battle Creek, Mich., who is a constant contributor to our columns has found another way to help us. Four half-yearlies and two yearlies he secures.

J. H. Fries of Columbus comes boosting with two. Every one is getting the habit.

Comrade C. B. Zaiser of Atwater is on the job. His own and three others is a worthy contribution.

Comrade Clarence Case of Hamilton greets us with the more yearlies. The comrades are well pleased with the Ohio Socialist he says.

Our weekly visitor, Comrade Wm. Schultz of Napoleon sends in three yearlies and orders a hundred of the victory edition.

Down at Pine Bluff, Ark., is a bunch of live wires whom we are certain to hear from soon. Comrade W. A. Wright, the local secretary sends us his subscription and asks for samples with which to awaken his comrades. He says the comrades there are looking for a real Socialist paper.

Official Notice To Ohio Locals

—Charles Baker is ready to fill all speaking engagements he may be assigned. Does your local want him for a meeting? Decide at once. Don't delay the routing. Address State Office.

—Hearing of the Debs' appeal by the U. S. Supreme Court has been postponed until Jan. 27. Comrade Debs will gladly fill speaking engagements between now and that date, in northern Ohio. Locals desiring him should apply at once.

FORCES OF BOLSHEVIKI PENETRATE ESTHONIA

Bolshevik forces are advancing into Esthonia at the rate of six miles a day, and the fall of the city of Reval is momentarily expected, according to a Swedish press dispatch to the State Department.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BACKS UP

"Hon." F. B. Carvell, a labor "leader" who went over to the enemy in return for a fat official job, declares that I. W. W. propaganda is disturbing conditions in the labor unions of Canada, except among what he calls "properly conducted unions," such as the locomotive engineers and, of course, the Typographical Union. The Imperial Munitions Board is advising all industrial concerns to plant to hustle for other jobs.—Democracy is re-appearing in Canada. Faced with the threat of a general strike, the government has rescinded its "war emergency" order making the use of enemy languages a crime and outlawing the Socialist Party. The I. W. W. is doubtless still under the ban.—Canadian labor councils are insisting on the withdrawal of Canadian troops from Russia.

Lenine—An Appreciation

(Continued from Page One)

Lenine, the subject of study and admiration of theory convinced him were in accord with the fundamental facts and tendency of Capitalism and the proletariat, and which would necessarily conquer under the impulse of the universal crisis generated by Imperialism, which introduces the new revolutionary epoch of the proletariat class struggle.

The courage and initiative of the man, his integrity and devotion to the fundamental tasks of Socialism, his refusal to temporize with revolutionary consistency, policy and honor for the sake of meretricious popularity, are marvels of character and vision, an inspiration to the Socialist and the rebel.

It is impossible to chronicle here the achievements of Lenin. But there is one achievement, I think, which is characteristic. I was discussing Lenin with a comrade the other day, and he said, "I rather tires me to read so much in which Lenin repeatedly insists, as against Karl Kautsky, that Marx said this or meant that. A man who has accomplished what Lenin has in Russia must have a very devoted theoretical instrument of the proletariat revolution; it is upon the basis of Marxism that Lenin builds. And a great achievement of Lenin is the restoration of Marxism to its real character as an instrument of revolutionary action. During the past twenty-five years, Marxism has experienced a transformation, becoming the means of interpreting history and a fetish of controversy, instead of a maker of history and an instrument of revolutionary action. This degrading conception of Marxism was dominant in the old International. The 'Marxist,' instead of using Marxism to interpret new revolutionary developments, used the atrophied Marxism as a means of crushing new revolutionary ideas or compressing them into the stultifying limits of the old tactics, and justifying or explaining away every abandonment of revolutionary Socialism by the dominant petty bourgeois Socialism. Lenin used Marx against these pseudo-Marxists, insisted on making Marxism an instrument of revolutionary action, and amplified its scope. Marx is again the rebel, and not the slave of the Socialist pedant. Lenin used Marxism to interpret the new social alignments of imperialism, the new forms of the class struggle, and to forge the concepts of theory and action corresponding to the new revolutionary epoch.

Lenine's theoretical activity bulks large. His "Development of Capitalism in Russia" is considered a masterpiece, as is his "Imperialism: The Final Stage of Capitalism," a splendid analysis of the prevailing epoch, a brilliant unity of theory and action of Socialist interpretation. Then there is Lenin's pamphlet, "The State and the Revolution," a discussion of the determining problem of the proletariat revolution; and his numerous pamphlets and other works issued during the Revolution, and which are classics of the application of fundamental Socialism to the problems of immediate, dynamic action during a revolutionary crisis. This theoretical work of Lenin will yet become a source of inspiration in the coming reconstruction of Socialism, supplemented by the accomplishment of the proletariat revolution in Russia.

It is not in any sense a concession to the Carlylean theory of "the Great Man" to admit that each great epoch of history expresses itself, focuses itself, in a great individual: Marx individualized the proletariat, the final struggle and victory. But Lenin was not swayed from his course by apparent failure, no more than he has been swayed from his course by success. In these years of preparation for the Revolution, in these bitter years of momentary counter-revolutionary, Lenin developed the fundamentals of his policy, which his revolutionary integrity

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Victory of the Working Class at the polls and in industry means a gladder, brighter, better world for every soul in it.

THE OHIO SOCIALIST

Official Organ of The Socialist Party of Ohio and Kentucky.

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

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EDITORS Elmer T. Allison Alfred Wagenknecht Published Weekly by The Socialist Party of Ohio at Cleveland, O.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1919

WITH OUR EDITORS

What is Victory Anyway?

No matter how young or how old you are and no matter how old you feel in your youth or how young you feel in your old age—you've still some life to live.

AND HOW ARE YOU GOING TO LIVE IT? Are you going to waste it? Are you going to give it to some panderer whose lust for sheekies is his predominant passion and give it without reserve or protest? Are you going to carelessly throw it about and around, not caring where it lights nor what it does?

Here, then, is a story. And a true story it is. We learned to know a man last summer whose permanent residence was a county infirmary. This man arose each morning, dressed himself in slimy, greasy clothes, walked as fast as the fifth upon him would allow to the garbage can, took a seat close to it and well within reach of its foul smell, spit upon his hand to dampen the fifth upon his trousers and waited for the flies to light. The flies did light and as they feasted upon his knee he killed them with a dirty ragged-edged newspaper.

This he did day after day. This was his life's work. And you'll say that his brain needed adjusting and right you are. BUT HOW ABOUT YOU? WHAT DO YOU DO ALL DAY LONG? What do you really do that's worth mentioning? What do you really do that's worth a second thought? What do you do day after day that is even as beneficial to mankind as the service rendered by the filthy fly killer of the infirmary?

You arise every morning and go to work and you work your life away. When you meet a friend you talk about YOUR JOB. When you open your mouth at home you talk about YOUR JOB. You think about YOUR JOB all day long. Do you ever raise a finger in protest against being jobbed in this manner? Do you ever stop to think that you are being jobbed to death? You play up the small things in life. You're a very little fellow. You can't see further than over your neighbor's fence and you can't think deeper than to follow a Charlie Chaplin comic.

When your life is done you might discover that life has done you and again you might not. You might not have the brains. But your life will have been so well wasted that you will not even be given the privilege of saying you helped mankind by helping to exterminate flies. Your life will have been good for nothing but to provide a feast for the over-fed.

BUT THERE IS ANOTHER WAY! You can make your life a block of granite in the monument which today is building for tomorrow. It's the monument of Industrial Democracy, humanity happy, the world free from slavery of any brand.

You can quit thinking small thoughts and acting small acts and you can embrace mankind and consecrate your life to its emancipation. You can quit grumbling about foolish trifles and begin proclaiming freedom for the workers. You can quit feeling lonesome and non-essential and you can begin to feel worthy and mighty. You can quit living alone and begin living with millions who are marching onward to a better world.

You can quit swatting flies and begin to hit injustice, inequality, inhumanity sledge hammer blows.

YOU CAN DO THIS RIGHT NOW! You can be more than you are today; you can be more than the ragged, filthy, fly killer; you can be everything if you will join the hosts of revolutionary labor in the joyous labor of making labor supreme.

AND THAT'S VICTORY! Victory for you begins when you begin to give your heart and mind to the trampled and the cramped. Victory for you begins when you consecrate your every day to the abolition of wage slavery. For the day you so begin you begin to labor for your own emancipation.

YES—THAT'S VICTORY. And no matter what the obstacles nor the cost, with it the Socialist is always crowned. He lives in a world he is winning. JUMP IN! HELP WIN!

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN WAR-TIME

By ANISE, Union Record.

(Facts taken from Labor Year Book, issued by Rand School, and "German Social Democracy During the War," by Edwin Bevan, published by George Allen and Unwin Co., London.)

II. WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED

On the first of August, 1914, when the German empire was already on a war footing, the French parliamentary Socialists were in session in Paris, when into their midst, like a bolt from the blue, dropped a German comrade, Herman Muller, accompanied by two Belgians, one of whom, Henri de Man, we have learned to know here in Seattle.

Already both French and German Socialists were discussing the voting of war credits. Muller was sent to make connections in France. He told the French Socialists that there were two lines of opinion among the German Socialists: one group wanted to vote against all war credits, the other wished to withdraw from voting. As for voting for the war credits, that was "out of the question," declared Muller.

The French Socialists said that if France was attacked, there would be two opinions in their party; either to vote for the war credits or not to vote at all; but that they would not consider voting against them. It seemed, then, that to keep from voting at all was the only line of action that offered a chance of common action in both countries, although Muller was of the opinion that most of the German Socialists would prefer voting against all war credits.

Events move fast in war time. Muller explained that he could only speak for the mind of the party when he left, two days before. No binding agreements were made on either side. But the incident shows how, up to the moment of actual war, the Socialists thought as Internationalists; with the declaration of war, the greater number became, in all countries, nationalists.

"To Help Our Own." What caused the change? Do you remember, you of the labor movement, how the leaders in our group who had been most outspoken against the war and against conscription, began to change their attitude as soon as their own comrades were in the trenches. You heard the argument: "Our own trades unionists are over there fighting; we must vote the money to give them food and supplies."

The same motive worked in Germany. Socialists on their way to the party meeting fell of seeing their old comrades bound for the front, and hearing them say: "See to it, comrade, that we have all we need. Don't be stingy in voting money, you in the reichstag."

The Russian Menace. Then, too, the Russian Menace loomed large in the minds of Germans. Chancellor Hollweg called together representatives of all parties. The same day the Social Democrats of the reichstag met to discuss the working class.

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Socialists In the German Revolution

There are three distinct groups of Socialists contending for supremacy in the land where Wm. Hohenzollern used to get free board. The so-called majority Socialists, the Scheidemann group, who supported the kaiser in the war, at present believe in a policy of co-operating as much as possible with the German business class to stabilize production and distribution. The Independent Socialists, who toward the end of the war refused to further vote for war credits, assume a more radical stand, wanting to socialize industry as fast as it

can be taken over by the government. The Spartacus group of Socialists, represented by Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg and Mehring, favor the Russian tactics. This group demands the working class control, through soldiers' and workers' councils, of all industry; demands that the workers and the workers alone shall rule Germany and seeks to establish an industrial democracy with the capitalist class dispossessed rather than a political democracy with its slow and ineffective program of government ownership of a few principle industries. If the Liebknecht Socialists are

That Armistice

What happened anyway on the battle front on November 11? This question comes up again, now that we know the "premature announcement" of the armistice by the United Press was officially made in the American trenches and printed in "extras" under military supervision on the front, and celebrated all over France. Then the veil descended and we were told that it was all a mistake and the envoys had not arrived. And shortly after we heard of the armistice terms—new terms added by Foch "after the visit" of the "first delegation." These new terms seemed designed to make life harder for the Revolution in Germany.

Was there an armistice signed, and did the allies go back on it because of the Revolution, demanding new envoys and more stringent terms? Even Admiral Wilson, in his "explanation," never denied the fact of the armistice, but only the error of the "premature announcement." Now that we think of it, we don't remember any official denial of the actual existence of that first armistice. No, we haven't open diplomacy yet.

Kaiser Plot Frustrated

London.—A plot to restore the kaiser has been discovered and frustrated in Berlin. Scores are under arrest. The conspirators were exposed through a telephone leak. Among the conspirators were Field Marshal Mackensen, Gens. Von Bohlen and Von Arnim, Krupp Von Bohlen, head of the Krupp works, and Prince Von Buelow.

We learn that the marriage of Rupprecht, former Crown Prince of Bavaria, and the Princess Antoinette of Luxembourg has been postponed. Stay, listen, Nettie! Don't you take 'em till he gets a steady job at something.

by any means. History may throw light on many things about which the peoples now know little. The sad fact is that if the same "ruling groups" continue to rule, even history, as Bernard Shaw says, "will fall like as usual."

Liebknecht's Appeal

(Continued from Page One) In case such seizures are made the government partisans or officers must be detailed in these buildings and guarded as hostages. An attack later by the loyal government troops should occasion a firm threat to set fire to such building held. Sailors and marines! Fraternize! Seize your ships! Overcome your officers! Communicate at once with your comrades on shore and in co-operation with them subvert ports and harbor authorities and, if necessary, open fire on loyal groups! In extreme cases it is advantageous to open fire on cities where are stationed numerous government troops. However, such firing must be stopped at once when the object is secured. The immediate and general laying waste of all unseizable military buildings, like forts and submarine harbors, is not only permissible but even essential. Sabotage on fighting ships—if their seizure is not possible—is also essential. When mutiny on board a fighting ship is found a failure the ship's water compartments and valves may be opened. Working men in munition factories! You are the sole masters of the situation! Stop work at once. From this moment you are only making bullets to be used against yourselves and against your own kind. The bullets you are now making will never reach the firing front. They are being made by your own hands to be aimed at you. Stop making bayonets that will be thrust into your own bowels by the servants of the government. Disarm the kaiser, and see the arms and direct them against those who are planning to end the war and in return to enslave you. End the war yourselves and turn the weapons against them yourselves. Never again will you bow the neck to the kaiser. Down with the kaiser and down with those from whom he derives his power to rule you. Down with the capitalistic pan-German imperialists! Down with the government as it is today!

For more than four years they have used you as pawns in their attempt to fill their purses. For four years they sacrificed your sons, fathers, brothers, and starved the millions to the end that they reap profits out of your blood.

If they had won the war you would have remained helpless slaves. Your liberty, lay in their defeat; they are defeated. Victory is yours. It is for you to grasp it, to master it. Comrades! Soldiers! Sailors! and you, workers! Rise by regiments and rise by shops.

Disarm your officers whose sympathies and ideas are the same as theirs. Seize your foremen who side with the old order of things. Proclaim the overthrow of your masters and establish yourselves in one accord.

Soldiers, sailors, working men and citizens! Do not permit the kaiser to make peace with the world in your name. Cast off these worthless masters of the fatherland and make peace with the world YOURSELVES!

Have you not suffered enough? Have you not seen death and victory in those four long and tragic years? So why fear anything? If you shed for your own liberty one-thousandth part of the blood you so freely shed on the battlefield for your masters you will win the immediate victory not only for yourselves and your fellow men but even for the whole world.

More than five millions of Germans fell on the bloody battlefield for our pan-German imperialists. The sacrifice of no more than one thousand Germans can now win lasting freedom for our land. Then, comrades, rise and strike the last blow for freedom and civilization!

Proclaim republics that are being born, when they know that four of the fifteen members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party are in prison, and three others are in grave danger of going there? What explanation can be offered for the fact that strenuous efforts are made by the administration to send the national secretary of the party, the editor of the party's official publication, the head of the Young People's Socialist League, and the former head of the party literature department to prison?

Can the great, powerful British Labor Party have faith in our nation's declaration of loyalty to the ideals of democracy, freedom and justice, when they know that Kate Richards O'Hare has been sent to prison for five years? The labor party of Great Britain knows Kate O'Hare, she met with them in council, she was honored by its leaders, she lectured under their auspices and spoke from their platform. What must these men decide who know Kate O'Hare, and that by every word she spoke or wrote, while in Great Britain, she proved her love and loyalty to her country?

What must the great statesmen of Europe feel when they know that Eugene W. Debs, four times the presidential candidate and the most prominent and best loved spokesman of American Socialism has been sentenced to ten years in prison because he expressed the sacred convictions of his great loving heart?

What will be the reaction of the millions of Jews in Europe who have been taught to look to America as their star of hope, when they know that Rose Pastor Stokes, one of the most prominent and best loved Jewish women in America has been sentenced to serve ten years in prison for declaring her allegiance to the cause of the workers as against the war profiteers?

Against these conditions the Socialist Party has protested unceasingly, for we want the United States to go into the peace conference, so secure in her position that no question of doubt will be raised. We know that such security can only be ours when our truly democratic institutions and free government are safeguarded through the unrestricted rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Will not all real lovers of democracy, freedom and justice ask why it is, that in the United States alone, Socialism's and liberty's most prominent and best loved spokesmen are in prison, and the bastle gates still snarl in a hungry menace for any citizen



Members of Contending German Socialist Factions

- 1—GEORGE LEDEBOUR, one of the principal characters in the German Revolution, born March 7, 1850, a journalist by occupation. M. P. since 1900. Editor of "Vorwaerts" of 1895-96. Chief editor of "Saxony Arbeiter-Zeitung," 1896-1900. 2—FREDERICH EBERT, President, Minister of the Interior and Military Affairs, born Feb. 4, 1871, at Heidelberg. A harnessmaker by trade. Since Oct. 1, 1918, Chairman of the Party in Berlin. Chairman of Young Socialist Federation. Editor of "Bremen Buerger-Zeitung," 1892. Party Secretary in Bremen 1900-1905. Secretary of Party Executive 1905-1918. M. P. since 1914. 3—KARL LEGIEN, Labor Official, born December 1, 1861, at Marienberg, West Prussia. Occupation, wood turner. M. P. President of International Federation of Trade Unions. Since 1891, Chairman of General Commission of Labor Unions. Chairman Cen-

Restore Our Rights!

Our rights must be restored. Is it not true that before a just peace can be concluded the Constitutional rights of American citizens, abrogated by the espionage law must be restored? Have we not the right to demand that the freedom to speak our minds, to discuss the espionage law problems must be given back to us? Must we not make sure that the peace that has come shall be a peace that will safeguard human progress and make secure human freedom? Is it not our duty to remind President Wilson that ere he stands before the peace council demanding democracy for Europe, we should be assured of real democracy at home; and before he can ask for freedom for the oppressed peoples of other nations, he should remember that here in the United States thousands of men and women are behind prison bars, and many more soon will be, whose only crime was that of expressing their deepest convictions; that before he asks that mercy should temper justice in Germany, he should make sure that justice is done here at home? We may grant for sake of argument that the espionage law, with all its drastic irresponsible power might have been a grim necessity of war, but can we not ask in all sincerity if under its tyrannical oppression a just peace can be concluded? Is it not necessary, now that the armistice has been signed, that the terms of peace be fully and frankly discussed? And can it be honestly discussed while the espionage law absolutely throtles the voice of the common people, and the workers' press is shut out from the mails? Must we not continually remind President Wilson that the anti-free press, anti-free speech and anti-free assembly edicts of America's war time dictatorship are still in force, and that those who think, and attempt to voice their thoughts on the world problems of peace and life, still risk the felon's fate and the dungeon cell?

Dare we forget for a moment, that in the United States alone, of all civilized countries, are political prisoners dealt with as ordinary criminals; that those who speak for their concept of democracy and freedom are classed with common harlots, thieves and murderers? Is it logical for us to send our president across the sea to grant the peace table and battle for world democracy, freedom of nations and justice to all peoples, while democracy, justice and freedom are endangered at home, by wartime's drastic laws? Will not all real lovers of democracy, freedom and justice ask why it is, that in the United States alone, Socialism's and liberty's most prominent and best loved spokesmen are in prison, and the bastle gates still snarl in a hungry menace for any citizen

who expresses an opinion contrary to the opinion of the political party in power? Will not our allies realize that whatever reasons may have been advanced for jailing radicals during the war, that those reasons are now demolished by the coming of peace? How much harmony of action and co-operation in rebuilding the world can we hope to establish between the United States and the new Socialist republics that are being born, when they know that four of the fifteen members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party are in prison, and three others are in grave danger of going there? What explanation can be offered for the fact that strenuous efforts are made by the administration to send the national secretary of the party, the editor of the party's official publication, the head of the Young People's Socialist League, and the former head of the party literature department to prison?

Can the great, powerful British Labor Party have faith in our nation's declaration of loyalty to the ideals of democracy, freedom and justice, when they know that Kate Richards O'Hare has been sent to prison for five years? The labor party of Great Britain knows Kate O'Hare, she met with them in council, she was honored by its leaders, she lectured under their auspices and spoke from their platform. What must these men decide who know Kate O'Hare, and that by every word she spoke or wrote, while in Great Britain, she proved her love and loyalty to her country?

What must the great statesmen of Europe feel when they know that Eugene W. Debs, four times the presidential candidate and the most prominent and best loved spokesman of American Socialism has been sentenced to ten years in prison because he expressed the sacred convictions of his great loving heart?

What will be the reaction of the millions of Jews in Europe who have been taught to look to America as their star of hope, when they know that Rose Pastor Stokes, one of the most prominent and best loved Jewish women in America has been sentenced to serve ten years in prison for declaring her allegiance to the cause of the workers as against the war profiteers?

Against these conditions the Socialist Party has protested unceasingly, for we want the United States to go into the peace conference, so secure in her position that no question of doubt will be raised. We know that such security can only be ours when our truly democratic institutions and free government are safeguarded through the unrestricted rights of freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Will not all real lovers of democracy, freedom and justice ask why it is, that in the United States alone, Socialism's and liberty's most prominent and best loved spokesmen are in prison, and the bastle gates still snarl in a hungry menace for any citizen

who have suffered for conscience sake. The national congress, which re-assembled on Monday, Dec. 2, must hear the voice of the people. We must hold meetings and use every means at our command to acquaint the people with the facts and arouse them to action. We will need our leaders in the critical days of reconstruction and they must not be in prison. We must win back for the common people our constitutional right to think, to speak, to discuss the problems of our own lives. Not until these rights are ours, safe and secure, can we hold up our heads and face the world as free men and women.

(Distribute this leaflet form Order from National Office Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill. 15c per 100; \$1.00 per thousand.)

You'll score a Victory when you cease your political acrobatics in jumping from one old party into the other. Join the new party—your party.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING YOU CAN DO

(See Other Side)

Kurt Eisner, Socialist President Of the Bavarian Republic

By S. ZIMAND, in the Nation.

It is not an accident that the first flames of the revolution in Germany came from Bavaria. The feeling among the masses of the people in Bavaria was very strongly anti-war. According to different press reports repeated mutinies broke during the course of the war in the Bavarian regiments. Even the Royal Guard regiment refused obedience a few months ago. Anti-war feeling was displayed also by the attitude of the Bavarian press, which in the last months carried on a continual propaganda against the kaiser. It should also be mentioned that the working people of Bavaria resigned in great numbers from the Majority Socialist party, on account of its pro-war policy, and the Independent Socialist Party increased considerably. As far back as October, 1917, the constitution of Hof in northern Bavaria, which country had hitherto been solid for the old party, went over to the Independents. The immediate accomplishment of the revolution must be considered as the work of the leaders of the Independent Socialists. But it cannot be denied that it was their work alone. The revolution in Bavaria is the work of the war-tired, hungry people of Bavaria, stimulated by the Independent Socialists.

It is very significant that the first dynasty to be overthrown at the beginning of the revolution was that of the Wittelsbachs. The Kingdom of Bavaria was one of the oldest dynasties of Germany, if not of Europe, and it was more deeply rooted in the minds of the people than any other. The fall of the Bavarian dynasty was the beginning of the twilight of the gods, for the Oldenburg, Hohenzollern and Hapsburg dynasties.

It was a monster demonstration at Munich, where 400,000 people were said to have been present, that Kurt Eisner proclaimed the Bavarian republic. On the night of November 8 the representatives of working men, soldiers and peasants gathered in the Assembly Building of Bavaria, organized the Workers' Council and Peasants' Council and issued the following appeal to the population of Munich and Bavaria:

"The terrible calamity which came to the German people led to this movement of working people and soldiers of Munich. A tentative Council of Workers' and Soldiers' and Peasants was formed on the night of November 8 in the building of the Bavarian Assembly. A people's government which has the confidence of the masses shall be established very soon. A constituent national assembly for which all men and women may vote will be called as soon as possible. Bavaria wants to prepare Germany for the League of Nations. The democratic and Social republic of Bavaria has the moral power to get for Germany a peace which will save Germany from the worst catastrophe. The present change was necessary in order to make possible the development of conditions for the self-government of the people without too much destruction, and before the armies of the enemy should overflow our frontiers, or the demobilized German armies bring about chaotic conditions. The Workers' Council, Soldiers' and Peasants' Council and the sure strict order. Personal security and the security of property will be completely guaranteed. The soldiers in the cantonments will govern themselves through soldier's councils and maintain strict discipline. All officials shall remain in their positions. Fundamental social and political re-

forms will be brought about without delay. The peasants will guarantee the provisioning of the cities with the necessary means of living." The appeal finished with cheers for the Bavarian Republic and "Long live peace! Long live the productive work of all workers!" With reference to the freedom of the press, the following statement issued by the people's government of Bavaria is of interest: "According to our repeated statements issued with reference to freedom of the press, we can state again that the press is completely free, and no censorship should be exercised. The telephone and telegraph service will also function without any kind of censorship. The only official press organ of the government of the People's State of Bavaria is the South German Correspondence Bureau (Sueddeutsche Korrespondenz Bureau). The government of the People's State of Bavaria; Kurt Eisner."

Kurt Eisner, who presided at this meeting of the Council, was born in 1867. He became known first for his aesthetic critical writings. From 1890 to 1895 he was contributing editor to the Frankfurter Zeitung. On account of one article written against the kaiser he was sentenced to nine months in prison. He left the radical press and became a contributor to Socialist papers. After the death of William Liebknecht, the father of Karl Liebknecht, he became editor-in-chief of the Vorwaerts, the central organ of the Socialist Party in Germany. As editor-in-chief of Vorwaerts, he inclined more to the tendencies of the so-called "Revolutionist" of the Socialist Party. On account of those tendencies he was forced by the Socialist organization of Berlin, which was Marxian, to resign from the paper with five other editors. But in the field of international politics he was always very radical. Witness for that is his book, "Der Sultan des Weltkrieges," written twelve years ago, which gives a good picture of German diplomacy. The ethical, esthetic Eisner transformed himself in this book into a sharp critic of the Oriental policy of William the Second. Very interesting is his "Das Ende Des Reiches," which tells the story of the fall of the old German empire. From Berlin Kurt Eisner went to Nuremberg, where he became, in 1907, the editor-in-chief of the Frankische Tagespost. Again he became involved in a controversy and left this paper in 1910. A few years before the war he was active as a freelance writer for various southern Socialist papers.

The war has changed him, just as the war has changed many other German Socialists; but Kurt Eisner changed in the sense that he adopted a very strong anti-war attitude. This was the reason why he published very little during the war. But the less he wrote, the more he acted. He was in the field of anti-war propaganda and wrote a few pamphlets disclosing German people about the instigators of this war. Very soon he went even farther than the Independent Socialists in their anti-war propaganda, sympathizing more largely with the Liebknecht group. When the majority Socialist leader, Von Vollmar, resigned from the Reichstag on account of ill health, Eisner was put up as a candidate by the Independent Socialists. The revolution brought Eisner to the foremost position of leadership in the Bavarian republic. The future will show his capacity for that crucial, strenuous, steamship so much needed in Germany now.

The Woman's Cause

A DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN WHO THINK.

The Mother of Humanity

By LAURA JIM REYNOLDS,
(Written for The Ohio Socialist)

PART II.

Among the assemblage of women, awaiting the verdict of the Law Givers to their demand, "Vote for Women," there came among them an Unseen One, who acted as an Untamed to being in the Hall of the Law Givers. It was none other than the original bachelorette, the beautiful and charming Mistress Margaret Brent.

When Lord Baltimore was given the grant of land known as Maryland he sent his brother, Leonard Calvert, to govern the colony and act as his attorney.

A few years later Mistress Margaret arrived with brothers and sisters to the cheerful shores of the colony and built themselves elaborate homes and engaged in business. Margaret's skillful handling of her own and her brother's affairs, her keen knowledge of the laws regarding estates, besides her activity in the colony's affairs made her famous.

History does not tell us whether Margaret was Leonard Calvert's kinswoman, friend or sweetheart. All we know is that he held her in high esteem and as he was dying he pointed to her and said, "Take all and pay all."

not know she was his attorney and to their demand, "Vote for Women," there came among them an Unseen One, who acted as an Untamed to being in the Hall of the Law Givers. It was none other than the original bachelorette, the beautiful and charming Mistress Margaret Brent.

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Pretty Well, Thank You

By ANISE, in Seattle Union Record.

I notice that THE GENTLEMEN'S Home Journal (Alias, the Saturday Evening Post) tells us that HOPE VERY BADLY The Bolsheviks are doing in Russia! And quotes some figures from the Department of Labor in Washington. It seems that CARPENTER'S WAGES ROSE in Moscow FROM ONE dollar a day TO more than FOUR dollars, Between the beginning of war AND now. BUT THE COST OF LIVING KEPT RISING FASTER. And so, ON AN AVERAGE, WAGES went up FIVE hundred and fifteen PER cent; While the cost of FOOD went up FIVE hundred AND SIXTY-SIX per cent. AND THEREFORE THE GENTLEMEN'S Journal Concludes THE GOVERNMENT of Russia IS A FAILURE! Of course, we know THAT in OTHER countries LIKE OURS The cost of living STAYS DOWN In war-time. ONLY A LITTLE MORE BY ANY CHANCE THAT FOOD had gone up MORE Than the rise in WAGES The Post would call UP GOVERNMENT a failure, AND THEN WOULD HAVE TO ARREST IT FOR SEDITION. But it seems to me IF we had been at war FOUR YEARS AND HAD OUR RAILROADS WORN out, AND BEEN BETRAYED BY A CZAR AND A WHOLE BUNCH OF nobles, AND THEN IF we were in the midst OF CIVIL WAR, WITH ALL OUR BUSINESS INTERESTS STRIKING, AND SABOTAGING, AND STILL THE PRICE OF FOOD HAD GONE UP ONLY A LITTLE MORE Than the rise in WAGES, I should consider OUR government was doing PRETTY WELL, Thank you!

she keenly felt the lack of education when teaching her children. While her husband was attending the Continental Congress, in Philadelphia, she wrote to him that some action should be taken to open the schools to all girls. She argued that the daughters were not well educated for the men of their ancestors, the kind of mothers that are the strong bulwark of a nation. In her day of masculine rule, she cleverly wrote, "If we mean to have heroes, statesmen and philosophers we should have learned women." Mrs. Adams was firmly convinced that an ignorant motherhood would rear a stupid citizenry.

During her husband's absence she took care of the farm and taught their children. It was during the rounds of the manifold tasks of weaving, soap-making and dairying, that she pondered, what would be the fate of woman under the new laws. When the Declaration of Independence was being written, she wrote to her husband regarding this in the following manner:

"I long to hear you have declared an independence, and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of husbands. Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could. If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound to obey any laws in which we have no voice or representation."

The progressive views of Mrs. Adams were ahead of those of the average colonial woman, so she failed to gather a host large enough to, as she playfully put it, "foment a rebellion."

If the ideas of the men of this era continue to be those of their ancestors regarding citizenship of women, they need not be surprised if the modern women, a whole host of Abigails, shall seriously "foment a rebellion." (To Be Continued)

Pay Your Dues Today

Join the Socialist Party

You have been thinking of doing it. Do it now. For particulars address Socialist Party of Ohio, R. D. 2, Brecksville, Ohio.

SOCIALISM, THE VICTOR.

Editor Villard of the Nation, in an address to the City Club of Cleveland, said: "Socialism has gained more by the war than anything else. We in the United States do not understand the strength of the Socialists in Europe. I am not a Socialist, I am simply telling you facts."

Piqua Socialists Victorious

Continued From Page One.

grill room at the Hotel Havlin. Before that he had worked in the Shingle Hotel at Pittsburg.

Fred P. Kohet, the other of these precious birds, a Bohemian Jew, short, dark and thin, with a decided foreign brogue, said he had lived at Akron and Cleveland before going to Piqua, and had been in secret service work at both places, 18 months at Akron, a year and a half at Cleveland. Before that he had lived in New York City 24 years as a music teacher, at 1536 Second Ave.

Kohet had joined the Socialist Local at Akron. He transferred to the Piqua Local about two weeks after arriving there. He introduced Barnes and Barnes was admitted to membership. They at once became active in Socialist work.

The Spies Were the Only Witnesses. Their testimony implicated Mayor Hamilton as having remarked to them in conversation, while walking home from the local, the seditious statements charged against him. Nobody else was around.

In the same way they got seditious utterances out of each of the others, and in each instance there happened to be nobody else around, except in the case of Councilman Neff, who was accused of violating the espionage act in a short speech at Socialist headquarters.

The cross-examination by Attorney Sharts brought out the "nigger in the woodpile" as follows: (In the Wagner case): Cross-Examination of Barnes Q. Were you and Kohet receiving your money from the same source? A. As to that, I don't know anything where Mr. Kohet received his money. Q. Who signed your checks? A. It was signed by W. K. Leonard. Q. Mr. Leonard? A. Yes, sir. Q. You knew he was the member of the City Council who was fighting the Socialist administration, didn't you? A. I have had that remarked to me. Q. You knew that? A. I had it remarked to me! Q. You had that knowledge? A. From what I heard—hearsay. Q. Did you ever investigate Mr. Leonard? A. Never had any occasion to investigate Mr. Leonard. Q. Did you go after anybody in the city of Piqua except the city officials and members of the local? A. Yes, sir. Q. You couldn't find anything wrong with any of them? A. You will probably hear about it later on. Q. After election? A. Possibly so, yes. Q. Again, another stage of the cross-examination: Q. Was Mr. Leonard with you? A. Mr.—Who? Q. Mr. Leonard. A. Never in the man's company on the street. Q. Ever meet him at any place? A. Seen him—knew him to see him on the street. Q. Is that the only time you have ever encountered Mr. Leonard? A. To the best of my knowledge, yes. Q. You have no recollection of ever meeting and talking with Mr. Leonard? A. I believe I have stopped him in the postoffice one evening and said, "How to do." Q. And that was all? You knew each other by sight? A. We knew each other by sight. Q. Had you met up at Columbus? A. No; never seen him at Columbus. Q. How did you know him by sight? A. Through my instructions from Columbus. Q. Objected to by counsel for government. The Commissioner: Just go on; drift along. By Mr. Sharts: Q. You had been told from Columbus that Mr. Leonard was the one that you were to get in contact with? A. Yes; Mr. Pfeiffer instructed me.—Mr. Smith—the District Attorney's office in general. In the cross-examination of Kohet, he was in the Hamilton case, the following occurred: Spied at Akron and Cleveland. Q. You say that after you came to Piqua you joined the local? A. No, I was a member of the party here. Q. Where did you join? A. In Akron, Ohio.

And now we hear that Ignace Jan Paderewski is scheduled for president of the Polish people. His main duty as mapped out is to stay the tide of Bolshevism. It might be well for this great piano player to keep hands off. He's very liable to get his fingers burned playing with the "red terror." And then he'd have to quit playing the keys.

Q. For the same purpose as at Piqua? A. Oh, no; not for the same purpose. Well, it was for the same purpose; of course, I was led to believe I could gain more information in this way. Q. About the people you were looking up? A. Yes. Q. And when you came to Piqua, you produced your card? A. Not right away. Q. What? A. Not immediately. Q. When you went to join the Piqua local you produced your card? A. No, I showed my card to Mayor Hamilton and he invited me to come to the local. Q. And you attended the local then as a bona fide Socialist? A. Yes. Q. And you are still a member of the party? A. Yes. Q. Do you believe in the principles of the party? A. Not after what I have seen. I believed at Akron. Q. You did believe in Akron? A. Oh, yes. But the Akron Socialists were not so disloyal as the Piqua Socialists. Q. Whom did you meet in Akron? A. Mr. Holloway and Mrs. Margaret Prevey. They are all good Socialists, but not disloyal. Q. I believe Margaret Prevey has spoken at Piqua too, hasn't she? A. That I don't know. Q. You don't know about that? A. No. Q. You didn't show yourself to her when she was there? A. I wasn't in Piqua when she was there. Q. Now, Mr. Kohet, you were a member of the Piqua local for about four or five weeks, weren't you? A. Yes, sir. Q. Before this occurred? A. Yes. Q. And in joining the local you had in mind particularly observing the Socialist officials, didn't you? A. Oh, no; oh, no. Q. You did not? A. Oh, no. Q. What was your object in joining the local? A. Looking into the situation in general. Q. Did you join everything? Did you join the Chamber of Commerce up there? A. No; but if I found something in the Chamber of Commerce, I would report it the same as anything else. Q. You found something about the local before you joined it? A. Oh, no. Q. What caused you to come to the local and join it? A. Just investigating conditions there. Q. Yes, but had something occurred that caused you to believe that there was disloyalty in the local? A. Oh, no; I didn't know anything

SOCIALIST MAYOR HAMILTON The cross-examination by Attorney Sharts brought out the "nigger in the woodpile" as follows: (In the Wagner case): Cross-Examination of Barnes Q. Were you and Kohet receiving your money from the same source? A. As to that, I don't know anything where Mr. Kohet received his money. Q. Who signed your checks? A. It was signed by W. K. Leonard. Q. Mr. Leonard? A. Yes, sir. Q. You knew he was the member of the City Council who was fighting the Socialist administration, didn't you? A. I have had that remarked to me. Q. You knew that? A. I had it remarked to me! Q. You had that knowledge? A. From what I heard—hearsay. Q. Did you ever investigate Mr. Leonard? A. Never had any occasion to investigate Mr. Leonard. Q. Did you go after anybody in the city of Piqua except the city officials and members of the local? A. Yes, sir. Q. You couldn't find anything wrong with any of them? A. You will probably hear about it later on. Q. After election? A. Possibly so, yes. Q. Again, another stage of the cross-examination: Q. Was Mr. Leonard with you? A. Mr.—Who? Q. Mr. Leonard. A. Never in the man's company on the street. Q. Ever meet him at any place? A. Seen him—knew him to see him on the street. Q. Is that the only time you have ever encountered Mr. Leonard? A. To the best of my knowledge, yes. Q. You have no recollection of ever meeting and talking with Mr. Leonard? A. I believe I have stopped him in the postoffice one evening and said, "How to do." Q. And that was all? You knew each other by sight? A. We knew each other by sight. Q. Had you met up at Columbus? A. No; never seen him at Columbus. Q. How did you know him by sight? A. Through my instructions from Columbus. Q. Objected to by counsel for government. The Commissioner: Just go on; drift along. By Mr. Sharts: Q. You had been told from Columbus that Mr. Leonard was the one that you were to get in contact with? A. Yes; Mr. Pfeiffer instructed me.—Mr. Smith—the District Attorney's office in general. In the cross-examination of Kohet, he was in the Hamilton case, the following occurred: Spied at Akron and Cleveland. Q. You say that after you came to Piqua you joined the local? A. No, I was a member of the party here. Q. Where did you join? A. In Akron, Ohio.

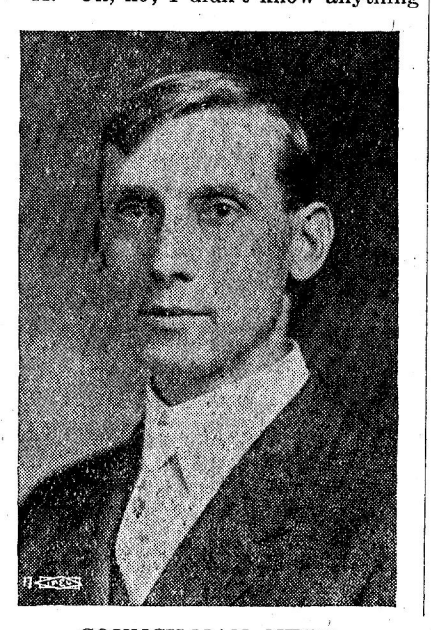
Q. I always had money with me. Q. Which did you do first? A. I believe I joined the local first. Q. On what day? A. I can't tell you. Q. On what day did you get your money? A. On Saturday. The Commissioner: I don't propose to tolerate this one minute more. Mr. Sharts: We have some rights. We have found the political motive. If your honor wants to stop me here now, well and good." Night Prowler Leaves Trade Mark. An interesting incident of these cases occurred after the Socialists had been released on bonds furnished by Dayton comrades and sympathizers and had returned to Piqua. Threatening messages were sent to the mayor in Piqua and the 1919 municipal elections will return the Socialists to power, will, in fact, oust the remainder of capitalist class hangers-on that still adorns some of the councilmanic chairs and other minor offices. The evening Mrs. Hamilton said she heard a stealthy noise outside in the rear

yard. The Socialists opened the door and there was a scurrying as some night prowler scrambled over the back fence. The next morning there was a watch with a peculiar watch-charm attached hanging on the fence, caught on a nail. The watch-charm was recognized as having adorned the bedroom of one of the personages prominent in the cases. It was turned over to Attorney Sharts, and can be obtained by the owner if he will call and claim it, at Room 7, Lowe Building, Dayton, Ohio.

The faces of the Piqua Socialist administration and members of the Piqua local of the Socialist Party mark a signal victory for the workers in general. The attempt to oust Mayor Hamilton and his co-workers has failed. The tide has turned in Piqua and the 1919 municipal elections will return the Socialists to power, will, in fact, oust the remainder of capitalist class hangers-on that still adorns some of the councilmanic chairs and other minor offices. The evening Mrs. Hamilton said she heard a stealthy noise outside in the rear



SOCIALIST MAYOR HAMILTON



COUNCILMAN NEFF

The Internationale

This is the song that is sung by victorious Socialists of all lands.

By EUGENE POTTIER.

(Translated by Charles H. Kerr.)

Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!
Arise, ye wretched of the earth,
For justice thunders condemnation,
A better world's in birth.
No more tradition's chains shall bind us,
Arise, ye slaves; no more in thrall!
The earth shall rise on new foundations,
We have been naught, we shall be all.

REFRAIN.

'Tis the final conflict,
Let each stand in his place,
The Industrial Union
Shall be the human race.

We want no condescending saviors,
To rule us from a judgement hall;
We workers ask not for their favors;
Let us consult for all.
To make the thief disgorge his booty
To free the spirit from its cell,
We must ourselves decide our duty,
We must decide and do it well.

The law oppresses us and tricks us,
Wage systems drain our blood;
The rich are free from obligations,
The laws the poor delude.
Too long we've languished in subjection,
Equality has other laws;
"No rights," says she, "without their duties,
No claims on equals without cause."

Behind them seated in their glory,
The kings of mine and rail and soil!
What have you read in all their story,
But how they plundered toil?
Fruits of the workers' toil are buried
In the strong coffers of a few;
In working for their restitution
The men will only ask their due.

Toilers from shops and fields united,
The union we of all who work;
The earth belongs to us, the workers,
No room here for the shirk.
How many on our flesh have fattened!
But if the noisome birds of prey
Shall vanish from the sky some morning,
The blessed sunlight still will stay.

A. I always had money with me. Q. Which did you do first? A. I believe I joined the local first. Q. On what day? A. I can't tell you. Q. On what day did you get your money? A. On Saturday.

The Commissioner: I don't propose to tolerate this one minute more. Mr. Sharts: We have some rights. We have found the political motive. If your honor wants to stop me here now, well and good." Night Prowler Leaves Trade Mark. An interesting incident of these cases occurred after the Socialists had been released on bonds furnished by Dayton comrades and sympathizers and had returned to Piqua. Threatening messages were sent to the mayor in Piqua and the 1919 municipal elections will return the Socialists to power, will, in fact, oust the remainder of capitalist class hangers-on that still adorns some of the councilmanic chairs and other minor offices. The evening Mrs. Hamilton said she heard a stealthy noise outside in the rear

The Working Class and its Press

Thousands of working men unfamiliar with the workers' press, are with this issue, reading this paper for the first time. Every worker's bond, whether he realizes it or not, is bound up in a common cause with the great working class. The interests of his class are his interests. Its failings and failures are his concern, its successes and victories are his happiness and well being. He is inseparable from his class. They are one. Bound to a common cause by the simple fact of the same means of earning a livelihood—his power to labor, the advancement of labor's cause becomes his cause.

The advance of labor as a class means the advancement of the individual worker, in fact, of the entire race. The advance of the workers' cause to victory is in great part dependent upon the establishment of a press. Without a press to voice the hopes, plans and ambitions of labor, to reveal the truth of its economic conditions the workers' advance can be but a slow and heartbreaking one at best. No labor movement can hope to succeed until it first establishes a strong and truthful daily and weekly press. The workers' press is the Royal Road to Power. There is no other. Slavery's chains shall bind us until we ourselves strike them from our minds through intelligent thinking and discussion. We must educate the workers to consciousness of their class interests before we can hope to build a workers organization with the knowledge and power to act in harmony with the dictates of its own interests.

The workers are as strong as their press. Its size and strength is a fitting gauge with which to measure the intelligence and militancy of the workers. We appeal to every reader of this Victory Edition of the Ohio Socialist to support with their efforts and finances the revolutionary press of the workers. And here we wish to say a word about the Ohio Socialist. Being the official organ of the Socialist Party of Ohio it is not owned by private individuals nor run for profit. Every dollar that comes to the paper goes to a better one. Its policy is not determined by wishy-washy individuals whose sails are set with each varying political or economic breeze. Its purpose and reason for publication is to enlighten the workers and to organize them into a class conscious body for the purpose of making the world safe for the working class through the establishment of industrial democracy. That's the foundation upon which we stand and upon which we intend to continue to stand until the last worker has passed through the gates of victory into the land of United Labor. Nothing shall swerve us from this determination to stand by the hosts of labor through all that the future holds, and that we may hasten the day of victory, we ask that every reader give us his support. We need you and you need us. If you are not a subscriber, become one. If you are already a reader get another to subscribe. Distribute the Ohio Socialist among your shopmates and associates. Add the strength of your efforts and dollars to the upbuilding of a press owned and controlled by the workers. Use the subscription blank below.

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